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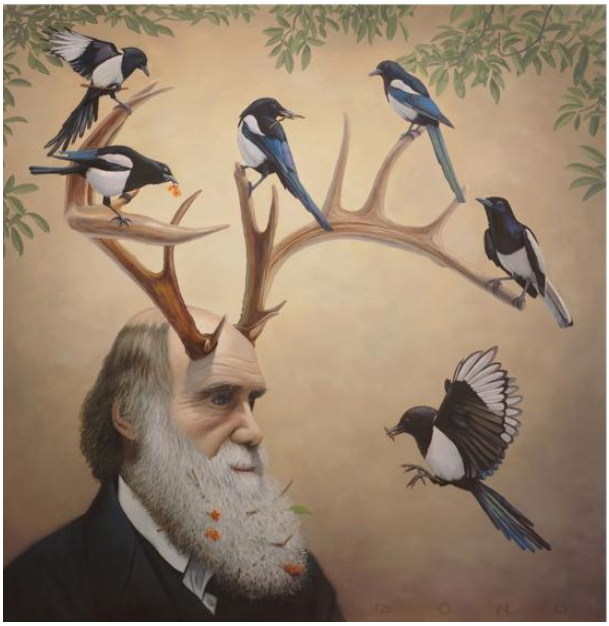

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Predicative and sound-supporting words as a component of the specific relation

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Abstract

This article discusses the roles of predicative and onomatopoeic words as a component of the concretizing relationship in the Tatar literary language via descriptive-analytical research method. As a result, in syntactic terms, both onomatopoeic words and predicative words can be attributed to notional parts of speech, as they form word combinations. In conclusion, the semantic relationship between dependent and dominant components, their means of communication, require careful analysis both in functional and semantic aspects. The concretizing relation plays an important role in formation of speech.

Keywords: Tatar, Language, Word, Linkage, Words.

Palabras predictivas y que apoyan el sonido como un componente de la relación específica

Resumen

Este artículo discute los roles de las palabras predictivas y onomatopéyicas como un componente de la relación concreta en el lenguaje literario tártaro a través de un método de investigación descriptivo-analítico. Como resultado, en términos sintácticos, tanto las palabras onomatopeicas como las palabras predicativas pueden

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atribuirse a partes nocionales del discurso, ya que forman combinaciones de palabras. En conclusión, la relación semántica entre los componentes dependientes y dominantes, sus medios de comunicación, requieren un análisis cuidadoso tanto en aspectos funcionales como semánticos. La relación concretizadora juega un papel importante en la formación del habla.

Palabras clave: tártaro, idioma, palabra, vinculación, palabras.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the modern Tatar language, the main types of subordination are predicative, concretizing and explanatory. A predicative relation appears between a subject and a predicate and, which is a known fact, is the reason for the formation of a two-member sentence. The concretizing and explanatory relations play an important role in the extension of a sentence. Usually, grammars mention the paramount role of the predicative relation in the formation of speech. However, both predicative and concretizing relations are essential for the formation of speech. Their roles in speech are equally important. Comprehensive speech appears during the close interweaving of these relations. The use of only the main members of a sentence in speech is not enough for the completeness of the information received. Therefore, comprehensive speech requires the usage of definitions, adverbial modifiers and objects (KHARISOVA, KHARISOV & SHAKIROVA, 2015).

A concretizing link is an expression of a concretizing relation between words using special means of communication. The category

of concretizing relations includes a rather wide range of semantic nuances between notions, and therefore the means of their expression are very diverse. In the Tatar language, the concretizing relation is analyzed from two points of view: 1) in the process of studying word combinations, 2) while studying the secondary parts of the sentence. A concretizing relation is a link between a definition and a defined word, an object and its complemented word, an adverbial modifier and a dominant word (HUSNUTDINOV, KAMILOVNA & MIRZAGITOV, 2016: KAGEYAMA, 2018).

Concretizing relation plays an important role in the formation of speech. It is the richest among other relations, both in means of communication and in semantic nuances. The means of communication used in concretizing relations are the object of study in scientific works. Each means of communication is studied not only as a grammatical phenomenon but is also described in its functional aspect. The scientific works of recent years also focus on functional analysis of some linguistic phenomena. This is often mentioned in scientific works (HUSNUTDINOV ET AL., 2016: MARTINS, SAMPAIO, CORDEIRO & VIANA, 2018).

In the Tatar language, there are difficulties in determining a part of speech. This is connected with both onomatopoeic words and predicative words. Some works identify eight notional parts of speech (noun, pronoun, adjective, numeral, adverb, verb, predicative word, onomatopoeic word). KHISAMOVA (2006) does not approve of

including predicative words into the list of notional parts of speech. According to her, they belong to the modal parts of speech (KHARISOVA, 2011). allocates predicative words between the notional and the modal parts of speech. Tatar grammars divide parts of speech into three categories: notional, service and modal. The academician TUMASHEVA (1964) in her textbook addresses onomatopoeic words together with interjections and modal words apart from notional and service parts of speech. Hence, the author includes them into the category of modal words.

At the end of the 20th century, there began to appear ideas that onomatopoeic words are a notional part of speech. KHARISOVA (2011) in one of her articles lists the features that make it possible to classify onomatopoeic words as independent parts of speech. Professor KHISAMOVA (2006), in her textbook Tatar tele morphology for higher educational institutions, also scientifically outlines that onomatopoeic words are full-notional parts of speech. According to her, onomatopoeic words are semantically different from other notional parts of speech (HUSNUTDİNOV & SAGDİEVA, 2016: YORGANCI, 2018).

But they are very close to them in terms of grammatical features. Onomatopoeic words are not declined, but they can be, as to say, systematically added word-forming affixes: gər-lə (make noise), shak-ylda (knock), and others. Analytical verbs: gər kilγ (to make noise), pyr tuzu (to get angry), etc. are formed on their basis. Onomatopoetic words perform a syntactic function in a sentence - are members of a sentence together with a dominant word or even apart from it. Due to the fact that for many years they were considered as a modal part of speech, the syntax

did not reflect the phrases formed with the use of onomatopoeic and modal words, since the concretizing relation is, first of all, the link between two notional parts of speech. Predicative words are a class of words denoting a non-cation state, which are predominantly used in the function of a predicative member (alone or in combination with other words) or an equivalent of a sentence, demonstrating both nominal and verbal properties (YUSUPOV, 2015).

2. METHODS

The choice of research methods is determined by the goals and objectives of the work, as well as by the specificity of the material being studied. The main research method is descriptive-analytical, with its main components: observation, generalization and interpretation. Comparative-historical method is also used for the purpose of comprehensive analysis of linguistic features of speech, allowing determining certain tendencies in the development of the grammatical system of the national literary language. The study also involves comparative-typological and statistical methods.

3. RESULTS

1. Onomatopoeic words are full-notional parts of speech and act as a dependent or dominant component. In the language, there are verbal and nominal word combinations with onomatopoeic words, as

well as onomatopoeic word combinations with nominal parts of speech. Various lexico-grammatical relations are established between these notional parts of speech, and the means of expression are doubling of stems, post-verbal words dip, itep, and the affixes of directional and source cases.

2. Predicative words are notional parts of speech and serve as a dependent or dominant component. In the language, there are predicative word combinations with nouns, pronouns, verbs, and also nominal word combinations with predicative words. Various lexical-grammatical relations are established between these notional parts of speech, and the means of expression are the affixes of directional, source and local cases, the post-verbal words өchen, kebeck, shikelle, symann, tөsle, buencha, ara, tysh.

3. In syntactic terms, both onomatopoeic words and predicative words can be attributed to notional parts of speech, as they form word combinations.

4. DISCUSSION

During scientific research, it was found out that the concretizing relation in the Tatar language is formed by using onomatopoeic words in the following cases: An onomatopoetic word is subordinated to a verb by doubling the stem. In this case, the dependent onomatopoeic word expresses the way of performing the process, which is indicated

by the dominant verb: Tawyklar kyrlyi-kyrlyi kilep kerde (The chicken came in cackling). A dependent doubled onomatopoeic word can express the speed of the process indicated by the dominant verb: Eğetnen üərəge dəp-dəp tibə ide (The heart of the guy was beating very quickly: tuk-tuk). Onomatopoeic words, subordinated to a verb with the help of the post-verbal word dip, express the way of accomplishing the process indicated by the dominant verb: Ehem dip tamak kyryp kuidy (Grunted). In some cases, you can see the doubling of stems of onomatopoeic words: Çar-çar dip kyçkyrğan çikertkələr (Grasshoppers, making sounds).

Onomatopoeic words, subordinated to a verb with the help of the post-verbal word itep, also indicates the way of accomplishing the process indicated by the dominant component: İürəğe şy itep kitte (Heart trembled). Although very rare, there are concretizing relations formed as a result of subordination of an onomatopoeic word to a noun. A dependent word is subordinated to a dominant component by doubling the stem and indicates the property of objects (persons): Kyiğak-kyiğak kyr kazlary oça (Wild geese are flying). Toryik-toryik tornalar, torkyldashyp oçalar (The clanging cranes are flying). In the abovementioned examples, onomatopoeic words act as a dependent component. As a result of careful study of this problem, it was found out that in very rare cases of concretizing relations an onomatopoeic word can also act as a dominant element.

The dependent nominal part of speech is subordinated to an onomatopoeic word with an affix of the directional case -ga / -gə, -ka / -kə and indicates the final point in the direction of the process: Kinət kenə ul toryp basty da өstəlgə dəmbert! (Suddenly he got up and bammed on the table). The dependent nominal part of speech is subordinated to an onomatopoeic word with an affix of source case -dan / -dən, -tan / -tən, -nn / -nən and indicates the place where the movement or action begins: Zvonok shaltyrauga ul sumkasyn aldy da tiz genə syinyf bүlməsennən bçt! (When the bell rang, he grabbed the bag and rushed out of the class). In the Tatar language, the concretizing relation is formed using predicative words in the following cases.

Nouns and pronouns are subordinated to a predicative word kirək (necessary) with an affix of directional case -ka / -kə, -ga / -gə, and indicate a person or an object that must give or take something: Keshegə өmet həm terək kirək bulgan (The man was in need of hope and support). Nouns and pronouns, subordinated to a predicative word tiesh (must) with an affix of the directional case, indicate an object that must give or take something: Ul mina bish karandash tiesh (He owes me five pencils). Nouns and pronouns, subordinated to predicative words mөmkin (can), iaryi (possible) with an affix of the directional case, indicate an object that is allowed or not allowed to do something: Bүlməgə kerergə mөmkin (This room can be entered).

A concretizing relation between nouns, pronouns and predicative words bar (there is), yuk (there is no), is formed in speech with an affix of the directional case, indicating an object, for which

there is something or is not: Ulyma yuk (Not for the son). A concreting relation between nouns or pronouns and a predicative word kirək (needed) is formed with the help of initial case -tan / -tən, -dan / -dən. In this case, it indicates an object or person that must give or take something: Tabigattən өirənergə kirək (One must learn a lot from nature). When an affix of source case forms a concretizing relation between nouns or pronouns and a predicative word tiesh (should), this indicates object that should give or take something: Alsu ike karandash tiesh (col.) (Alsu should give two pencils).

Nouns or pronouns subordinated to predicative words bar (there is), yuk (there is no) with the help of the same source case, indicate the original place of something: Әnidən xat bar (yuk) (There is a (There is no) letter from mother). Nouns or pronouns subordinated to predicative words bar (there is), yuk (there is no) with the help of locative case -da / -də, -ta / -tə, indicate the location of something: Sihdə nindi plannar bar? (What are your plans?). The concretizing relation between nouns, pronouns and a predicative word kirək (it is necessary) is realized with the help of a postposition өshen (for), indicating an object or a person for whom something is assigned: Xalyk өshen kirək (It is necessary for the people).

Nouns and pronouns subordinated to a predicative word kirək (it is necessary) with the help of postpositions kebek, shikelle, syman, tөsle (as, like, like), indicate an object or person, whose necessity is similar to the need of another object or person: Һawa kebek kirək (As

necessary as air). Nouns and pronouns subordinated to a predicative word kirək (need) with the help of a postposition buença (on) indicate an object, which identifies the need for a person or an object: Student diplom ishe buença kirək (The student is needed with regard to his graduate thesis). Nouns or pronouns subordinated to predicative words bar (there is), yuk (there is no), with the help of a postposition ara (between) indicate a place of an object or a person: Studentlar arasynda bar (There is among students).

Nouns or pronouns are also subordinated to predicative words bar (there is), yuk (there is no), with the help of the source case and a postposition tysh (except for): Alardan tysh nider bar (As if there is something else except for them...). The verb, subordinated to a predicative word kirək (must) with the help of a postposition өçen (for), indicates the goal of this or that object's or person's existence: Kγrsətγ өçen kirək (It had to be done in order to show you). In the above examples, predicative words act as a dominant word. In addition to that, they can also act as a dependent word in speech. The predicative word kirək (it is necessary), subordinated to a noun with the help of a postposition xətle, kadər (before), describes the subject in terms of its measure and degree: Kirək kadər dəftər (Notebook of the right size). Predicative words yuk (there is no), bar (there is), tiesh (required), kirək (must), məmkin (can be) are also subordinated to nouns. In this case, they are located in mandatory proximity: kirək çir (desired position); tiesh keshelər (necessary people).

6. CONCLUSIONS

The concretizing relation, as one of the types of subordinate link, is the richest both in terms of communication means and in semantic nuances. The semantic relationship between dependent and dominant components, their means of communication, require careful analysis both in functional and semantic aspects. Concretizing relation plays an important role in the formation of speech.

It can be concluded that onomatopoeic and predicative words in the Tatar language have quite a basis to be regarded as nominal parts of speech. They can act as a dependent or dominant component in speech. Various lexical-grammatical relations are established between these notional parts of speech, and the means of expression are the affixes, postpositions and post-words.

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