Functional-semantic paradigms of voice category in the Kazakh language

Anarkul Salkynbay[1], Nazyken Yegizbaieva[2], Shaigul Ramazanova[3], Gaziza Imanaliyeva[4]

[1,2,3,4] Kazakh National University named after Al-Farabi, Almaty, Kazakhstan Gazi University, Turkey

info@ores.su[1], russia@prescopus.com[2], editor@ores.su[3], global@ores.su[4.]

Abstract

The purpose of the article is to define the formal and semantic system of voice category, their syntactic, communicative and semanticpragmatic functions via comparative qualitative research methods. As a result, there is no difference between the paradigms of the form of the personal voice and impersonal voice categories in the structure and meaning. In conclusion, the resulting (static) meaning of an impersonal voice category form may indicate that the subject is not in the initial position and changes in the aspectual value.

Keywords: Voice, Functional-Semantic Paradigms, Diathesis.

Paradigmas semánticos funcionales de la categoría de voz en el idioma kazajo

Resumen

El propósito del artículo es definir el sistema formal y semántico de la categoría de voz, sus funciones sintácticas, comunicativas y semántico-pragmáticas a través de métodos comparativos de investigación cualitativa. Como resultado, no hay diferencia entre los paradigmas de la forma de la voz personal y las categorías de voz impersonal en la estructura y el significado. En conclusión, el significado resultante (estático) de una forma de categoría de voz impersonal puede indicar que el sujeto no se encuentra en la posición inicial y que los cambios en el valor de los aspectos.

Palabras clave: Voz, paradigmas funcional-semánticos, diátesis.

1. INTRODUCTION

In modern Kazakh Linguistics, there are scientific works which deal with investigating the functional, semantic structure of verbs, in which the communicative content and essence of grammatical categories of verbs are characterized by the particular sense of the meaning of the verb in relation to the subject. In scientific works of Bondarko (2005), Swan (2006), etc. are considered the

functionalsyntactic concept of verbs and functional aspectology, field theory. In the article we define the communicative, functional, semanticpragmatic function of voice in the Kazakh language. The problem of functional semantic paradigms of voice category has not been researched in the Kazakh language yet, therefore it is theoretically relevant and has a high level of verb forms in the daily use.

The diathesis of any verb form in any sentence can be defined as follows: it is a collection of elements of a semantic structure characteristic of the verbal lexeme and identity between the elements of the syntactical structure of a verb form. According to the assumed concept, any verb lexma can be used in different syntactic uses, i.e. in any of its verb form it has a permanent functional structure. Such a permanent structure ensures the stability of the lexeme. A particular sentence structure should be also appropriate for every syntactic use of the lexeme. But such a syntactic structure should be changeable. E.g.: The wind has blown off the leaf. The wind-blown leaf; the leaf was blown by the wind. (Different forms of the verb); The Khan was honoured; the khan honoured a warrior.

2. METHODOLOGY

In scientific research in general linguistics, Greek (datatzisdiathesis) is a grammatical category of verbs that defines the

relationship between the subject and the object. In modern scientific considerations, it is important to consider the functional semantic aspect because traditional definitions do not fully define the meaningful structure formed in all paradigms of the verb. In general linguistics scientific research works the word voice category (Greek. diathesis) is a grammatical verb category that defines the relationship between the subject and the object. According to modern scientific considerations, it is important to consider voice category from the functional semantic aspect because traditional definitions do not fully define the meaningful structure formed in all paradigms of the verb.

If the function of one verb form is the same in different sentences, all these structures are synonymous. However, they cannot be synonymous with, for example, in the position of the doer of the action (when the owner of the action and the thing are definite) (Aizhan made others to give an apple to Askar), according to the semantic-grammar level (Yesterday Askar was made to be given a book.-indefinite personal voice structure and Yesterday Askar was given a book. - the unpersonal structure); connected analysis (Yesterday a book was given to Askar from the library – a thematic subject related unpersonal voice structure (Saule made others to give a book to Askar yesterday) - a thematic object related unpersonal voice structure.

From the notion of the diathesis you can go to the concept of the voice category and define it as grammatically marked diathesis in the verb. In other words, if the language has an abundance of verbs'

lexemes, which are transmitted by different forms (synthetic or analytical) that correspond to specific diatheses, then it is also possible to speak about the phenomenon of the voice category. Here are some examples of the typical features of the diethesis: The door is made to be opened by the driver and the door will be opened by the driver.

In the first example, if the diathesis appears in an indefinite (active) formword, the second sentence's diathesis is denoted by another (passive) form. In the absence of specific peculiarities of diethesis the specifications are observed in the following cases: The pupil glued the adhesive to the paper and the pupil had the paper glued; the master has the door easily opened with this key and this key opens the door easily. This approach defines a non-marked change in the voice category on the basis of a diathesis change. Thus, the concept of diathesis is semantic-syntactic and universal - there is at least one diathesis of any verbal lexis in any language - and the concept of voice category can not be universal because of its morphological meaning.

In our opinion, the verbal lexeme is a case of the predicate, which links with its arguments through semantic valence. The argument regulates the degree of relationship, so it can be assumed that individual semantic activity is typical for them. Thus, each particular participant in the so-called verb lexema is characterized by special semantic activity.

2.1. Experimental part, analysis, generalization and explanation of own data or comparative theories

Depending on the specific purpose of the research, the role of the first, second, or other participants involved in the various verbs could be integrated into key roles. Let us clarify this by analyzing the verbs to send and receive. Let us look at the sentence that Arman sent a letter to Serik. The first participant of the case, i.e. the sender Serik, is given the role of an action doer because he is doing it voluntarily. And this case is probably created for one particular purpose.

The purpose of the action doer: Arman made to send Serik a letter to invite him to his house. And in the sentence, Serik got a letter from Arman it is impossible to recognize Arman as an action doer, because he does not do this action. Arman, in this case, has no intention, and if we make the phrase more complicated, then we get into controversy: Serik has received a letter from Arman inviting him to his house.

In order to describe the manifestation of the unpersonal structure of voice category, it is necessary to have two main roles and if it is considered to be enough, we decided to give the main principles of defining the function of diathesis and the voice category. In order to identify the function, the concept of verbal lexemes is defined and their action is found out. Nevertheless, the indefinable meanings are not very large, and they have little to do with the concept of diethesis theory and voice category. In our opinion, the lexeme has lexicographical significance and the services of syntactic significance

should be considered individually. The latter is only important for the diathesia and for the voice category.

In order for lexema to have a syntactical significance, it should reflect its vocabulary. The presence of such roles is necessary to distinguish the lexeme of any particular verb in the text. Typically, the number of such services does not exceed three quarters. Now let us talk about the syntax structure of the sentence. Although the syntaxbuilding elements of the sentence are subordinate to each other, they must be recognized as a hierarchical system that is not sequenced. Two types of syntax elements are defined:

1)   Elements that match the elements of the functional structure of the predicate;

2)   Elements that do not match the elements of the functional structure of the predicate, which are called free distributors.

Elements of the syntactic structure should be specially marked. There are some difficulties in choosing a marking system. Decision-making is dependent on the purpose of the study. If it is necessary to define the list of specific verb lexemes diatheses, it is appropriate to define the elements of the syntactic elements by using the terms connected with certain morphological signs of words, i.e. the terms expressing the case.

In modern linguistics the predicate is said to be the root, the predicate and the object are called anctants, and the adverbial modifier is called a circonstant. We have already mentioned that the choice of

semantic and syntactic features will depend on the purpose of the study. This section defines the formal-semantic collection of the unpersonal voice structure in the Kazakh language. Two semantic terms will be needed to solve this problem: the terms of the main roles (the Subject, the Object) and the terms of specific semantic roles (Agents, Patients, Recipient, Instrument, etc.). Two types of syntactic terms are needed: terms of generalized syntactic elements (subject, direct object, and indirect object), definitions of specific syntactic elements (a noun in the common case, a noun in possessive case, etc.). In addition, semantics and syntactic terms are also used, such as subjective object, etc.

In this case, the diathesis is considered as the conjunction of two semantic and two syntactic elements. As stated above, each verbal lexeme has at least one diathesis used in a particular syntactic structure. If the verbal lexeme contains more than one diathesis, these diatheses can be described either statically or dynamically. In all static terms, all diathesis is logically equivalent. They are used in structures that do not have derivative relationships. Dynamic equal relations are replaced by derivative relations. Among all diatheses a diathesis which is characteristic of the original structure is emphasized. Other diatheses are separated from the primary diathesis and are used in derived structures.

2.2. Formal-semantic system of forms of voice category

In the above paragraph we, gave the definition of voice category that it is diathesis grammatically marked in the verb. In the Kazakh language, the transition from the initial position of the subject is set in two different ways in the verb, i.e. the passive has also two indicators. One of them is - l, yl, -l, -n, -yn which indicate the form of the verbal structure of the voice category: to learn□to be learnt, to keep□to be kept, to see □ to be seen, to put□to be put, to give□to be given. Another indication of impersonality is the suffix used to make the past form of a verb. The grandchild kissed his grandmother □ Grandmother is loved by his grandchild; the land is ploughed by the plough.□ The plough ploughs the land. The availability of two indicators of impersonal voice category allows to create a formal system of impersonal forms and structures.

The main indicator of voice category postfixus –sja has a great significance in the Russian language. Verbs made with this postfixus become reflexive verbs, which is why they do their functions both in the active and passive voice. There is every reason to recognize the actionalty of these two terms as the analytical passive verb form of any verb has the same meaning. As a result of these actions, the basic properties of the object do not change, that is, there is no sign of action in the object.

The resulting (static) meaning of a passive verb form may indicate that the subject is not in the initial position and changes the

aspectual value. In other words, the participle is not equal to the original active form of the verb. A static sense of self-spontaneous expression in the verb can prove that it has been lexiconized, i.e. it shows that its meaning has deviated from the verb. In this regard, structures having static participle forms do not belong to passive verb forms, so we do not consider them. Hence, in this case, the context elements can define the form of the passive verb form. In this case the work of the adverbial modifiers which are of acpectual importance is highly valued, i.e. the participles used in actional and result use have connections with different adverbial modifiers.

Actual participles are often connected with adverbial modifiers which define the time of the action: The construction began in 1999 and ended four years later. It is possible to be closely connected with adverbial modifiers that indicate the time of action completion and with adverbial modifiers which show the place of the completed action: The food was cooked in two hours and a beautiful bridge was built over the Irtysh River that divides the town into two parts. Here is an example of how the result (static) use applies to the duration of the adverbial modifier. (Salkynbai, 2002).

The negation near the verb may be an indication of an actional or active use. If the negation is optional, i.e. if the grammatical consistency is not broken, it can prove the active use: My grandfather did not come and I thought I could still play. My hometask has not been done – It does not matter. If the negation is grammatically compulsory, it expresses the active use: When we were in Budapest,

the new bridge over the Danube has not been built yet. Compatibility with various adverbial modifiers and the ability to display / not display the negation are key tools to identify the meaning of the participles. In general, it should be noted that the semantic notion of the studied impersonal structures does not create any difficulties. Thus, when we create a formal system of impersonal verb forms, we have separated impersonal structures with verb forms and impersonal structures with participle forms.

There are different views on the structure of the verb (synthetic) and participle (analytic) impersonal passive voice forms (Bondarko, 2005). If a synthetic impersonal passive voice structure is given by a single word, in an analytical impersonal passive voice there are at least two important words: The house was built; 2) a synthetic impersonal passive voice structure is used in the form of a present form (Passive), and analytically non-passive (passive) is not used in this form; 3) the participles with suffixes -gan, -kan are not used in an incomplete form. Therefore, the analytic impersonal passive structure is a peripheral image of the voice category, depending on the structure of the syntactic function and the morphological paradigm in its formal construction (Kholodovitch, 1970).

2.3. Restrictions on the formation of impersonal passive voice forms

When looking at sense-syntactic attributes of some verbs with finished or unfinished aspects, they seem to have forms of impersonal passive forms, but not always. It is a phenomenon characteristic of the Kazakh language. Although the terms of finished and unfinished aspects are not used in the grammar of the Kazakh language, the verbs which describe such actions do not have impersonal passive forms: to cure, to read, to play, to start singing, to drag, to throw, to send, to borrow, to disturb, to overtake, etc.

2.4. Synthetic impersonal passive types of the completed verb

It is said that the completed forms do not express the meaning of the impersonal passive voice. In fact, such forms of impersonal passive voice are used in the past and in the future tenses. In general, the rarity of the impersonal passive voice forms, which are not regulated by grammatical rules, is a process that demonstrates that the reflexive verb forms in the completed form fail to express the forms of the impersonal passive voice (Kholodovitch, 1974).

2.5. Syntactical system of the impersonal passive voice structure

The basis of the proposed system is a sign associated with the overall feature of all impersonal passive voice structures, that is, the

mark indicating the Subject's deviation from its position. This mark describes the syntactic function of the subject in an impersonal passive voice structure, which indicates the use of the subjective object. It expresses three meanings:

    a) The subjective object is optional;

    b) The subjective object is not used;

    c) The subjective object is obligatorily used.

    Thus, theoretically, three types of impersonal passive voice structures can be identified: 1) the impersonal passive voice structure that contains optional subjective object; 2) the impersonal passive voice structure that contains prohibited subjective object; 3) the impersonal passive voice structure that contains the obligatory subjective object. In modern language, these types of impersonal passive voice structures are being used at present. The most commonly used type is the impersonal passive voice structure with an optional subjective object. Therefore, it can be called the main impersonal passive voice structure. These types of impersonal structures can be subcategorizated. There is another sign formed on the basis of the subcategorization depending on the subject, which has two meanings: a) in an impersonal passive voice structure, the subject is canonical, i.e. it is expressed by nouns or pronouns in the common case, b) in an impersonal passive voice structure, the subject is not canonical, i.e. it is not expressed by nouns or pronouns in the common case.

2.6. Impersonal passive voice structure with non-canonical subject and its formal features

Transitive verbs are certain to contribute to form impersonal passive voice structures with a canonical subject. Also intransitive verbs are capable of forming such a structure as verbs to arrive, to go, to accept, to come. The verbs which have impersonal passive voice forms are involved in forming impersonal passive voice structures with a non-canonical subject. That means that the subject is not expressed by nouns or pronouns, and the verb is used in the non-conjugate form in the 3rd person singular (in the past). Among the verbs that make up the impersonal passive voice structure with a non-canonical subject some verbs are identified causal and modal verbs with a completed or incompleted form (Khrakovski, 1974).

2.7. The personal-numeral paradigms of impersonal voice

The personal-numeral paradigm of the impersonal voice containing the canonical subject also includes the forms included in the personal-numeral paradigm of the personal voice. But as A.A. Shakhmatov had noticed before 1st and 2nd forms of the impersonal voice are rarely used. The reason for this is normative restricktions. Most transitive verbs express the actions with the things (wish smth. open smth.), that is why such verbs do not have 1st and 2nd forms in the impersonal voice. Only the verbs which describe the actions with people can have the full personal-numeral paradigm.

2.8. The time paradigm of the impersonal voice of category

There is no difference between the paradigms of the form of the personal voice and impersonal voice categories in the structure and meaning. In other words, there are forms of the past, presten and future tenses in the impersonal voice category. There are other distinctions in the tense paradigm of the analytical impersonal voice category. This paradigm has an extra form, in addition to the past and future forms that correspond to the forms of personal voice category. It is closer to the present form of indefinite verbs by its place in the system and aspectual qualities. Describing the paradigm relative to the actional meaning of the verb, we can find out the past, perfect and future forms. The past form shows that the action was before the time of speech or before the time mentioned in the speech. The village was preparing for sleep. The cows were fed, the milk has been filtered and placed in cold place.

It is not necessary for the meaning of the speech to express the relevance of the consequence as the context determines it. Later, by the decision of the leaders, the fence was taken away. In this sentence not relevant the consequence of the action is not relevant. The past form indicating two past tenses shows the importance of the past tense: There is a sewing tool at the window. There is no trace of preparation, but the house had been sold. The new housemaster has agreed to wait for our departure. When it comes to the action, despite its time being distant and it can be transmitted through the context: The destiny of the writer's book has been settled long ago. Although the stories in it

were small, but were published in the capital magazines. In fact, the perfect tense is often used when it is closer to the past and to the time when it is talked about. This will greatly enhance the significance of the event being reported. The perfect tense is characteristic of direct speech and news reports:

Here I am telling you, a man named Judas, from the city of Kirjath, was slaughtered several hours before his death (M. Bugakov); Hassen greeted him and said, Mr. Major, this house has been given to us. In performative statements (i.e., a sentence describing a mandatory action) there is no interval between the time when the action was performed and the time when it was talked about. In performative statements of the impersonal voice category the perfect verb form corresponds to the personal pronoun in the 2nd person form, but in performative statements of the personal voice category the verb is reflected in the 1st person form: Askar has pulled his hand. - Go! - Where? You are being arrested for three days. The time paradigm in the perfect tense participle includes the past, present and future tense forms.

2.9. Impersonal voice category having three components with a subjective object

The main feature which makes the three-component impersonal voice structure (passive) (the driver who opened the door) from the active structure (the driver opens/opened) is diathesis. It is negative in

the impersonal voice category compared to the structure of the personal voice structure. In other words, these structures determine the same situation using the same number of lexemes, but they focus attention on different components. In the structure of personal voice category the main focus is the subject, and in the structure of impersonal voice structure is the object. In the canonic way, the pronoun used instead of an object expressed by a noun is reflected in the case which requires the question who with? What with? He had never got on well with not only the people who were indifferent to him but also with his friends.

2.10. Impersonal voice category having two components

There is no subjective object in the structure of impersonal voice category with two components. But that does not mean that the subject is expressed at all. In some cases, the subject may be the owner of the object. In the structure of impersonal voice structure, the object becomes the subject, and the possessive subject is used as an attribute: In these years the best poems of the poet were published. When the object is indirect the subject can be its owner (conspirator). Accordingly, the subject is used as an attribute of the object: In the Professor's book is described today's character of coal production. The subject can be transmitted by indirect object, which can be called a fictitious subjective object. I was sometimes invited to the host's house (□ the master sometimes invited me to his home); It was mutually

talked about several times (□ They talked about it among themselves). Although these sentences have the subject, there is no canonical object. Therefore, such structures have two-components (Yang et al., 2019).

The subject may also be expressed by means of the occasional (use of a new name) or metonymic (name change) way as, for example: at the factory, on a farm, at home, in the nest, at university, at work, etc. (Indriastuti, 2019). Firstly, because the real-referenced subject will be known from the context (Sears, 2018). It is worth repeating: Saule liked celebrations. They were solemnly celebrated. Secondly, the subject can be generalized. The actions of the subject may be made by any representative of a particular group. Thirdly, the subject may be universal: Shymkent has been a town of merchants for a long time. These are characteristic of proverbs and sayings. In such a sentence both the subject and the object are universal. For example: Courage is not in the wrists, but in the heart (Tabatabaei et al , 2014). The tongue can break a stone, if it does not it can break a head;

3. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, according to the purpose of the article in analysing the functional-semantic paradigms of the diathesis in the Kazakh language, we have found out that the diathesis has a complex nature, that the main features of functional and semantic forms depend

on whether it is a personal voice category or impersonal voice category. The diversity of a functional-semantic structure during daily use in delivering real messages has been studied. Thus, when we create a formal system of forms of impersonal voice category, we have separated verb and participle forms of impersonal voice category. Based on this linguistic data, we have made the first content system of personality identifying the actional meaning and result meaning in the structure of impersonal voice categories (Soo et al., 2019).

Analytical static verbs in the impersonal voice category more precisely, verbally meaningful verbs, have been proven by the specific language data that indicate the change in the visible attributes of the object. The activity of the object on which the spatial position changes, its interaction with another object has been analyzed. The basis of the proposed system is a sign associated with the overall feature of all impersonal voice category structures, i.e, and the mark indicating the Subject's departure from the starting position. This mark describes the syntactical function of the subject in the impersonal voice category structure which indicates the use of the subjective object. It expresses the following three meanings: (a) The subject object will be used optional; b) the subjective object will not be used; c) the subject object will be obligatorily used.

There is no subjective object in the structure of impersonal voice category with two components. But that does not mean that the subject is not expressed at all. In some cases, the subject may be the owner of the object. In the impersonal voice category structure the object is used

as subject, and the subject is used as an attribute determining the subject. In general, the impersonal voice category structure with two components marking the subject in the occasional way is rarely used in the Kazakh language.

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