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TÍTULO: Peculiaridades cognitivas y pragmáticas de la categoría de caso en las lenguas que pertenecen a sistemas de lenguas diferentes.

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RESUMEN: El artículo aborda los cambios semánticos en la aplicación de la categoría de caso en los idiomas que pertenecen a diferentes sistemas de idiomas. Los estudios evidencian que los aspectos cognitivos influyen en la elección de los medios gramaticales correspondientes al transmitir la información. No existe correspondencia directa, equivalencia entre los casos utilizados en idiomas pertenecientes a diferentes idiomas. Las palabras con sufijos de caso crean relaciones con otras palabras en la oración. El caso se define en función de las peculiaridades de estas relaciones. La diferencia en las relaciones con el espacio en diferentes idiomas influye en el contenido de la información, porque el sufijo de caso agrega un significado gramatical al significado léxico de la palabra.

PALABRAS CLAVES: caso, cognitivo, pragmático, comunicativo, contexto.

TITLE: Cognitive and pragmatic peculiarities of the category of case in the languages belonging to different language systems.

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ABSTRACT: The article deals with the semantic changes in the application of the category of case in the languages belonging to different language systems. The studies evidence that the cognitive aspects influence the choice of corresponding grammatical means while transmitting the information. There is no direct correspondence, equivalency among the cases used in languages belonging to different languages. The words with case suffixes create relations with other words in the sentence. The case is defined depending on the peculiarities of these relations. Difference in the relations to the space in different languages influences the content of the information, because the suffix of case adds grammatical meaning to the lexical meaning of the word.

KEY WORDS: case, cognitive, pragmatics, communicativeness, context.

INTRODUCTION.

Morphology is engaged in the study of words and word-forms. Nevertheless, the scholars raise the problems of morphology and disputable issues to syntactic and semantic level and look for their answers not in morphology, but in much higher language levels. Its reason is to associate it with the transformation of the subject of morphology and its research object to a unit of a higher level.

The research object of the grammatical category of case is to determine different cases, their grammatical indicators, word-forms, which adopt these indicators by merging or combining with them, and word- forms built due to the change of the lexical unit after declension.

Depending on the system of the language, the word-forms are built differently. In agglutinative languages a word-form consists of a root plus an affix, as well as of a root or a unit combined with some postpositions. In languages belonging to other systems suffixes, prefixes, flections, prepositions and postpositions take part in the formation of word-forms. In the grammatical category of case in

the Azerbaijani language there are word-forms of “çiçəyin, çiçəyə, çiçəyi, çiçəkdə, çiçəkdən” in the case paradigm of the word “çiçək”. Besides, though it is still disputable, in literary language “çiçəklə/çiçək ilə”, but in the colloquial language word-forms like “çiçəknən” are used abundantly. It is clear that not only “çiçəknən”, but also other nouns, for instance, the words “adam”, “badam” may combine with “-lə” to express the content of *alətlik*, *birgəlik*.

“Ağaca çıxdım adamla,

Bir nəlbəki badamla,

Nə dili var, nə ağzı,

Hey danışır adamla” (Riddle).

If it is necessary to work with the components of the paradigm built on a concrete word, (for instance, “çiçək”), why do we attract “çiçəyin ətri”, *çiçəyin ləçəyi*”, “çiçəyə baxmaq”, “çiçəyi dərmək”, “çiçəkdə axtarmaq”, *çiçəkdən almaq*” and other word combinations to the explanation of this category? These combinations are the units of syntax. If such combinations are considered to be the units of the category of case, then this category is a syntactical category and cannot be called a grammatical category of noun, because there is not such a notion of “noun” in syntax.

DEVELOPMENT.

Methodology.

Grammatical categories serve different goals. The category of number solves the problem whether the two-member object is a singular or plural noun. In Azerbaijani language, this grammatical category has only one indicator. The noun expresses plurality with the addition of the suffix of plurality, for instance: *beş qaşığı*, *üç inək*, *dörd bardaq* are word combinations, but *qaşıqlar*, *inəklər*, *bardaqlar* are words to which plural endings have been added. In word-forms created with the addition of the suffix of the category of case of the noun pluralization of nominative or lexical and grammatical meanings take place.

It is easy to explain the pluralization of lexical and grammatical meanings, that is, there emerges the notion of plurality of the object. Concreteness is characteristic for the combinations like *iki qaşıq, üç qaşıq*. Explanation of the new meaning created with the pluralization of lexical and grammatical meanings of each word-form as *qaşıq, qaşığın, qaşığa, qaşığı, qaşıda, qaşıqdan* creates only disputable moments if only word-forms are relied on. Explanation of the pluralization of lexical and grammatical meanings is simple, that is, there emerges the notion of plurality of the object.

Concreteness for such word combinations like *iki qaşıq, üç qaşıq* is characteristic. Explanation of the lexical and grammatical meanings of each word-form like *qaşıq, qaşığın, qaşığa, qaşığı, qaşıda, qaşıqdan* creates only disputable moments in reference to these word-forms. Explanation of such moments demands to appeal to syntactical level. As a result, there emerges the necessity of a merge with another word. If the second word also adopts a grammatical means, there emerges a change in the general meaning of the combination, for instance, *evdən çıxmaq - evdən çıxıram - evdən çıxdım - evdən çıxmışam - evdən çıxacağam - evdən çıxaram - evdən çıxırdım - evdən çıxmışdım*. The factor of time creates different meanings in relation to space.

In the Azerbaijani linguistics, as well as in Turkology, the cases of *yönlük, yerlik və çıxışlıq* are called cases expressing space. The influence of cognitive and pragmatic features becomes conspicuous in the process of usage of these cases.

There are different views concerning the division of cases of the noun into grammatical and spatial. We must note that this conditional division of the cases is useful for the explanation of some cases. Nevertheless, remerge of the members of the paradigm of the grammatical category into grammatical and non-grammatical (spatial) leads to misunderstanding” [Seyidov 2002, pp.231-232].

The spatial imaginations of the language scene of the world created different number of means in the consciousness of the bearers of different languages for the expression of space. The languages differ not only in grammar and vocabulary, but also in certain multitude of meanings due to the inclusion

of words into lexical-grammatical frames. The language scene of the world is formed due to the semantic idiosyncrasy of a concrete language for the bearers of the language.

Comprehension of the objective reality by the bearers of the language also plays its own role. Language behaviour reflects the culture more than the extralinguistic behaviour. By proceeding from such a fact we can say that cultural distinguishing signs take place in the forms of the language. It is connected with the fact that the language behaviour develops under the influence of culture. The language signs which function as cultural markers, have always attracted the attention of scholars. These markers reflect some features of the people who are the bearers of the language. It is not meaning, but the cultural content distinguished with its direction and character, that stands behind the language sign as a cultural symbol.

The studies of the symbolic signs of the culture are not yet completely related to the language forms. Cultural lexical markers form an exception in it. The scholars are interested in the visual aspects of the culture that is, in archaeological-artefacts, ancient monuments, ancient articles, eccentric behaviours, exotic dishes, interesting ceremonies, mysterious traditions, unexplainable behaviours, etc. Language is the incarnation of the collective consciousness of the bearers of culture in the form of signs and functions as its social symbol.

The place of articles within the space is observed by taking into account the geographical reality. In the language of the American Indians the place of the article on the table is shown on the model “from the centre of the table towards the East”. At this moment the Chinese use the expressions “in the East of the table”, “in the West of the table”, “in the south of the table”, “in the North of the table” [Po-Ching, Rimmington, 2004, p.74]. In the language of the Australian aborigines they use such expressions as “What is there on the northern wall of your room?”, “your southern knee”. In order to show the place of the articles there are such expressions as “in the direction of the mountain”, “in the direction of the ocean” in Hawaii [Milrud 2013, p.52].

A number of expressions formed under the influence of the traditions of the Orient are encountered in the Russian language, too. For instance, “восточное окно”, “северная комната”, “западное крыло дома”, “южная часть храма”, etc.

In the majority of languages, including Russian, as well as in Azerbaijani, the place of the articles is determined in relation to each other on the space. This special locativeness, which expresses the relation of space, is the location of the articles. In this case one of the articles plays the role of locum. The place of other articles is determined in relation to that.

L.N. Fedoseva determines different localization places due to the comparison of the article with the locum. The division, which she determined, has found its confirmation in the Azerbaijani language, too. In this division, the article is on the locum (stulun üstündə - на стуле, pəncərədə -на окне, divarda -на стене), in vertical direction in comparison with the locum(ağacın altında -под деревом, evin üstündə - над домам, günbəzin altında - под куполом), in horizontal position in comparison with the locum(dəstənin qabağında -впереди отряда, tikilinin arxasında -позади строения, (binanın yan tərəfində -сбоку от здания), whether the locum is far or near the article (məktəblə yanaşı/məktəbin yanında - рядом со школой, dayanacaqda yaxın -недалеко от остановки, maşının yaxınlığında -вблизи машины), whether the article is on the right or left of the locum (çadırın sağda - справа от палатки, qarajdan solda -слева от гаража), whether it is within the boundaries of locum or outside of it (pəncərədən qırağda -за окном, otağın içində -внутри комнаты, binanın çolündə -снаружи здания), whether it is at a concrete distance from locum məsafədə (quyudan iki addımlıqda - в двух шагах от колодца, yoldan üç addımlıqda -в трех метрах от дороги, şəhərin on beş kilometrliyində -в пятнадцати километрах от города), whether it occupies a certain position in relation to to locum (çayın ortasında -посредине реки, tonqalların arasında -между кострами, stolların arasında - меж столов) [Fedoseva 2015, pp.343-344].

Diversity of verbs with prepositions, which expresses the direction of the movement, their specific combination with the words governing them, confirms that for the Russian manner of thinking spatial dynamic parameters are considerably important. This fact, as well as the reflection of discreteness of space in the consciousness of the language bearers confirms the existence of a relation between the size of the country and the implicitness.

The language scene of the world is a static, relatively stable, impersonal structure. Language occupies a standard position for all the bearers of the language. In comparison with the culture it is not liable to sudden changes.

Analysis.

Word combination is a unit of syntax. The case as a grammatical category clarifies the relations between the two words. These words may be nouns and verbs. As the case expresses the relations, its ethno-culturological features are significant, because the relation of a word to another one is directly connected with the reality of events (N. Hajiyeva, 2019).

Gaining the quality of an ethno-culturological factor has been formed, as a result of the world outlook of the ethnos, its mode of life, manner of thinking, certain historical processes, stylistic and a real features inherent to speech. Their determination within the frames of a grammatical category is not naturally a simple process. But on the background of the semantics of those words and the semantics which has emerged on background of their relations help to disclose these features. Thus, in all the cases the intercultural context becomes evident with the help of meanings. The role of the grammatical categories in it is determined with the addition of the grammatical meaning to semantics, in general.

In the word-combination “evdən çıxmaq” the second part is a verb. The word “ev”, to which the suffix of prepositional case has been added, is associated with a word expressing movement. In this combination “ev” expresses the function of space and the starting point of the action. The word

combinations “to leave home” in English, “выходить из дома” in Russian are equivalents of “evdən çıxmaq”. “Çıxmaq” means “depart from the starting point”. It is well known that man comprehends the meaning of the word “ev” (home) as a closed space.

Cognitive mechanism will denote the action connected with the departure from a closed space, but when information is conveyed on the start and end of the action, the different location positions of the subject in comparison with “ev” (home) becomes evident. In the predicative combination “Evdən çıxıram” (I am leaving home) the action has begun, but is in the state of incompleteness. The English Present Continuous Tense denotes the beginning and the continuity of the action.

In Azerbaijani, the action takes place in the present tense. The addresser can be in different spots of the location; for instance, “in the kitchen, in the drawing room, at the threshold”, etc. In all these cases, the subject can use one and the same sentence, which is “evdən çıxıram”. Let us add the factor of situationalness to the process, and say that A telefonla danışır (A is speaking over the telephone), he is answering to a person who is waiting for him in some other place. In this case the sentence A conveys information to the man waiting for him to move towards him. “A: - Qazı söndürüb evdən çıxıram” (A – I am switching off the stove and leaving home). If the reply is given in this form, then the location of the subject, (for instance, it is the kitchen) becomes known (S. Jafarov, 2006). At the same time, the subject must execute another action before leaving the house. Then, it means that there is inexactness in the speech of A.

At the moment of the reply, he is not leaving the house, but switching off the stove. According to the manner, how the bearer of the Azerbaijani language appreciates the situation, he is leaving the house, but in fact the action is not characterized by the content of moving off from the starting point (T.Hajiyev, 2015). In the sentence “Evdən çıxdım” (I left the house) the action took place in a closed space, at home or in the house. According to this reply, the location of the subject who fulfils the action is already beyond the house. He might be at the threshold or in front of the house (V.Bayramov,

1977). The information got by the addressee says that he is not too far from the house. For instance, compare the followings:

Evdən çıxmışam	-I have left home	-Я уже вышел из дома
Evdən çıxacağam	-I'll leave home	-Я выйду из дома
Evdən çıxaram	-I leave home	-Я выйду из дома
Evdən çıxırdım	-I were leaving home	-Я выходил из дома
Evdən çıxmışdım	-I left home	-Я вышел из дома

In these examples, the Russian “из” is a prepositional instrumental-prepositional case, but in Azerbaijani, the prepositional case has been used.

The grammatical indicator of prepositional case is the suffix -dan (-dən). The word in this case answers to one of the questions “kimdən (from whom)? Nədən (from what)? Haradan (from where)?”

The word in prepositional case denotes the starting point of the movement, its place, material of which it has been made, its object, subject, etc. In these examples the starting point and its location have been shown (N.Alekperova, 1970).

In Azerbaijani, dative case indicates the direction of the action. Undoubtedly, this direction expresses the departure of the doer of the action from the point where he stood and his movement towards object in dative case, but in the thinking of the bearer of the Azerbaijani language, there is such feature that he looks at his own action from point of view the one who stands at the point where the action ends (K. Bogatkina, 1971). Dative case has been used in combinations “Suya baxıram, suya daş atıram, suya girirəm”. In Russian “я смотрю на воду (I am looking at water)”, – “я бросаю камень в воду” (I am throwing a stone into the water), – “я захожу в воду (I am going into the water)”.

As it is seen, there is a certain distance between the one in who is looking at the water and the water. There is no contact with the water. Therefore, the dative case with the preposition “на” is used. In the state of entering wáter, there emerges a contact with water and the dative case with the preposition

“на” is applied in this construction. On the other hand, even in the state there is a certain distance between the starting point of the action and the point at which it has been directed, and it does not show the exactness of throwing a stone into the water and its falling. The stone may fall and not fall into the water. It has a certain relation to the situation in which the action takes place.

In Azerbaijani, the direction in dative case penetrates as if into the interior of the transparent object. The act of looking is not limited with the distance till the surface of the second object; for instance, “suya baxmaq (looking at water)” may also mean, “suyun içinə baxmaq (looking into the water)”. In this case the direction of the movement does not end on the surface of the water, it penetrates into it. In this case in Russian there is a limitation with the surface, and therefore, it is expressed with the construction “смотрю на воду”, preposition “на” expresses the limitation with the surface (Aliyeva Kh, 1967, p.50).

Discussions.

In cognitive linguistics, it is expected that the receiver of the information processes it comprehensively. There is an absolute dependence between the information conveyed by the subject and the information deriving from his attitude to the information. The same event of the reality can be expressed in different forms.

Diversity of expression may create diversity in comprehension. The relations of time and space exerts influence on the localization of the object or subject in the space, it found its confirmation in the examples above. The division of time into past, present and future is conditional. The present tense is always in action. But in speech not the direct meaning of the names of tenses, but the morphological paradigms are taken into consideration. The same can be said in relation to the names of cases, too. That is, according to the direct meaning of the case, we cannot say that the grammatical indicators have formed the meaning of the present name of the case.

It is impossible to say that the combination “kitabda oxumaq” is wrong, or it is wrong to use such a combination from stylistic point of view. The addressee may convey the information with the sentence “Məktubda oxudum ki, o, sabah keçirəcəyimiz tədbirə gəlməyəcək” (I read in the letter that he would not attend the ceremony we should have the other day” and “Məktubdan oxudum ki, o, sabah keçirəcəyimiz tədbirə gəlməyəcək” (I read in (from) the letter that he would not attend the ceremony we should have tomorrow).

The difference between the two sentences shows itself in the change of the suffix in the word “məktub” (letter). In the first sentence dative, in the second sentence prepositional cases have been used. If the dative case denotes the location where something is taking place, then we can suffice that it is impossible to penetrate into envelop and read it there. Thus, “məktubdan oxumaq” (to read from the letter) is a right version. On the other hand, “məktubdan oxumaq” (to read from the letter, to read in the letter) does not mean that the action begins from the interior of the letter and moves far from it. Compare: “evdən çıxmaq” (to leave the house), “işdən çıxmaq” (to leave one’s job), etc.

CONCLUSIONS.

The category of tense is one of the main anthropocentric categories. The indicators of tense used in the sentence or in the context determine the time of the event [Shteling 1978, p.31].

Whatever the speaker tells wholly may refer to the past. In fiction, the reader thinks of the narrated things as taking place in the past as real or unreal events. In fiction the narrated events may begin in the present tense or in future (in fantastic prose). Nevertheless, when an event is narrated, it is imagined that it took place in the past, because the speaker is either the eyewitness of the event, the listener about it.

From linguistic point of view, morphology is not a teaching about words and their meanings. It deals with such formal indicators of meaning; they change the meaning in different forms and enter into unison with it [Losev 2004, p.204]. The grammatical indicators create changes in meanings and the

new meaning forming unison with the lexical meaning, as well as the birth of changes in real and unreal spatial relations are closely connected with each other; thus, each grammatical category, including the category of case, is in contact with both communicative and cognitive factors. Therefore, the category of case has communicative and cognitive features.

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