

Speech Verbs as a Dynamic Model of the Language Picture of the Tatar World

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Abstract

The article concerns the study of the semantic and derivational properties of communication verbs in the Tatar language. The relevance of the issue at hand is determined by the fact that verbs of speech activities in the Tatar language have not yet become the object of separate scientific research. In this paper, for the first time, the derivational capabilities of verbs of speech activity in the Tatar language are determined at the level of the word-forming paradigm. The study revealed the structural specifics of this verb vocabulary, revealed the word-forming meanings of suffixes forming verbs of speech, and also demonstrated a number of auxiliary and modifying verbs that take an active part in the formation of compound verbs of the studied group. The authors conclude that communicative verbs, formed by various means of expression, have different meanings that serve to regulate the communicative process. Theoretical arguments are illustrated by examples from reliable Tatar-language sources. The analysis of the structural and word-forming capabilities of communicative verbs allows us to identify the specifics of relations between the derivational and semantic segments of verbs of this group and will also serve as material for studying the semantic connection between the motivating and motivated words.

Keywords: Tatar language; semantics; communicative vocabulary; verbs of speech; word formation.

Introduction

Speech is the most important thing in the life of any human being. Without communication, human speech is impossible and therefore the existence of a society is impossible (Arzamastseva, 2009). Communication in linguistics, the purposeful transfer of some content using language forms from one participant in a communication situation to another. Communicative vocabulary is a group of words that includes language units of

different parts of speech and various phraseological units (Khisamitdinova et al., 2021). One of the most important parts of speech in this group are verbs of speech used to denote various processes of human speech activity. Basic verbs of speech-i.e., verbs meaning the pure act of speaking, the verb of speech with a differentiated meaning: one defines the character or the method of speech (ait, di 'saying', 'speak'; soile 'tell'; sora 'ask; soilesh, gaplesh, gorlesh 'to talk with someone'), others refer to the subject of the speech with an emphasis on the form of speech (chakar 'call', 'call over', 'call for'; kychkyr 'call out', pyshilda 'whisper', 'give the whisper', etc.).

Recently, many scientists, both domestic and foreign, have studied verbs of speech and speech activity, analyzed them, setting completely different tasks. V. P. Bakhtina, for example, paid attention to the syntactic properties of these verbs. Yu. D. Apresyan, L. M. Vasilyeva, G. K. Kuliev also paid attention mainly to the lexical meaning of speech verbs (Edikhanov et al., 2020). In this paper, for the first time, an attempt is made to look at and analyze how the system of speech verbs in the Tatar language is arranged.

The aim of this article is to describe Tatar verbs of speech from the standpoint of semasiology and derivation, which offers a new perspective on the object of analysis. The objectives of this article are not only to describe the structure and find possible means of forming new verbs of speech activity, but also to identify patterns of using these units of a certain word-forming structure in a literary text.

The results of the study can be used in further study of verbs as part of speech and in the study of Tatar word formation and vocabulary in a university special course on word formation.

Materials and Methods

The material of the study was a corpus in the amount of 338 units, collected by purposeful sampling from universal dictionaries and reference books (Explanatory dictionary of the Tatar language: Kazan, 2015; Khanbikova & Safiullina, 2014; Bayramova, 1991).

The theoretical and methodological basis of the study is the works of domestic and foreign scientists on linguistics, semantics, lexicology, and word formation.

Structural and semantic analysis of lexical units, the method of component analysis and the method of statistical calculation of the obtained data were used as the main research methods.

Results and Discussion

The peculiarity of verbs of speech activity is due to the broad multidimensional aspect of the process of speech communication itself, which includes communication, narration, description, request for a message, speaking.

Verbs of speech to characterize the external and the communicative aspect of speech, its emotional evaluation: soileu 'tell', 'speak', aitu 'say', tirgeu 'abuse', yalğanlau 'tell a lie', sorau 'ask', 'request', dashu 'address', bahaslashu 'argue about', zhavap beru 'answer', beleshu 'find out', kileshu 'agree', boeru 'instruct', kushu 'commit', ugetleu 'teach', salaamlau 'welcome' and etc.

The verbs of speech are so different that it is difficult to distinguish them by certain features. In some cases, hyperonyms are pronouncements with more general semantics. In this case, an expression of speech activity reflects a particular case or type of action other than speech. Among such verbs in the Tatar language are the following: kabatlau 'repeat', morezhegat itu 'apply'. In any case, any classification of verbs of speech is limited to three main groups:

1) verbs that denote the actual process of speech and its main functions (message, conversation, story): endashu 'say', aitu 'tell', diyu 'speak', soileshu 'talk', isanlashu 'greet', 'salamlau'.

2) verbs that describe different ways of speaking. And in this case, the acoustic aspect is taken into account: mygyrdau 'jabber', kychkyru 'shout', akyru 'give mouth', bakyr 'cry out', akyru 'scream', ukeru 'cry', pyshyldau 'whisper'.

3) verbs that express the nature of the content of speech: aldau, yalghanlau, lie, be wrong, as well as the internal state of the subject or the attitude of the subject to the addressee of the speech activity: yalnu 'persuade', tankyitllau 'criticize', rakhmet aitu 'thank', gafu utenu 'apologize', yuatu 'console'.

Classification proposed by L. M. Vasilyev is used as a basic classification of verbs of speech activity in this paper (Vasiliev, 1975).

1) **verbs that characterize external features of speech:**

- speaks incoherently, indistinctly: mygyrdau 'jabber', 'sough'.
- talk loudly and noisily: kychkyru 'shout', akyru 'give mouth', bakyr 'cry out', akyru 'shout', bakyr 'scream', akyr 'yell', uker 'roar'...
- speak quickly: tykyldau, bytyrdau 'lisp', 'croak'.
- talk a lot: bykyldau, lykyldau 'lisp'.
- say a lot of unnecessary things: lygyrdau, blurt out, 'mix in'.
- speak in a tearful voice: mezheldau 'complain', etc.

2) **verbs that characterize the communicative aspect of speech** define the following actions: habar itu, habar biru 'inform', suz bashlau 'to start a conversation', belderu, iglan itu 'to declare'.

3) **verbs characterized by the purpose of the sentence:** takdim itu 'propose', 'recommend', kinash beru, kinash itu 'advise', syz bireshu, vagde biru 'promise', dalilleu 'prove' suz kushu 'agree'.

4) **verbs of emotional relationship expressed by speech**, indicate the following symptoms: chepchu 'be disturbed', shynshu 'begin to whimper', zarlinu 'complain', alaklau 'gossip', ahyldau 'exclaim', ufyldau 'complain', uftanu 'plain', chyeldau 'squeal', sukranu 'croak', achulanu 'abuse', 'find fault with', yalynu 'cry for', 'persuade', yutu 'console'.

5) **verbs with the meaning of the evaluation contained in speech:**

- a) positive rating: maktau 'admire', 'praise', madhiya uku 'give recognition', huplau 'approve'.
- b) negative rating: khurlau 'be rude to', tankyytlau 'criticize', bitarlau, sheltala 'blame', kotyrtu 'scold', gaep lau 'lay fault with', 'strongly disagree with'.

- 6) **verbs denoting speech etiquette:** isanlashu 'say hello', salamlashu 'greet', saubullash, hushlashu 'say bye' gafu utenu 'apologize', rahmet aitu 'say thank you'.
- 7) **verbs of speech interaction** (contact): soileshu 'talk', suz alyshu 'exchange opinions', gapleshu, angeme koru carry on a conversation', gaibet satu 'gossip', bahesleshu, syz kureshteru 'arque', sorau biru 'ask', zhavap beru 'answer'.
- 8) **verbs of speech motivation:** boeru 'instruct', amer biru 'rule over', ondeu 'motivate', ylvaru 'invoke', chakyrü 'call for'.

As can be seen from the examples, the lexical-semantic group of verbs includes semantically heterogeneous verbal units, which gives grounds for distinguishing several lexical-semantic subgroups. For example, the lexico-semantic subgroup «proposal»: takdim itu 'propose', 'recommend', knash biru, knash itu 'advise', syz biru, vegde biru 'promise', dalilleu 'prove' suz kueshu 'agree'.

This subgroup consists of differently structured verbs that are united by the integral scheme "give advice". Analytical verbs such as kinash biru, kinash itu 'advise' have a synonymous character. These are a pair of single-root verbs, the productive basis of which is the noun kinash 'advise'. Consider another synonymous pair in this subgroup: suz beru vegde biru 'promise'. Unlike the first pair, these verbs are not the same, but they have the same word formation model: noun + **it** auxiliary verb. It should be noted that the first pair have different word-forming models: noun + **bir** auxiliary verb (kinesh + bir), and noun + **it** auxiliary verb (kinesh it).

The derivational features of the lexical-semantic subgroup of verbs that characterize the external signs of speech are of interest: mygyrdau 'jabber', 'sough', akyru 'scream, bakyru 'cry', bykyldau, lykyldau 'lisp' pyshyldau 'speak in a whisper', gor kilu 'make noise', etc. As can be seen from the examples, the productive basis of these verbs is made up of onomatopoeic words. Here we can note the following word formation models:

- a) root (onomatopoeical word) + suffix **-ylda/ -elde**;
- b) root (onomatopoeical word) + suffix **-da/-de**;
- c) root (onomatopoeical word) + suffix **-a/-e**.
- d) root(onomatopoeical word) + +auxiliary verb **it**;
- e) root(onomatopoeic word) + root(onomatopoeic word)+ auxiliary verb **kil**.

These models also produce a group of sounding verbs: keterda 'crunch, shaltyra 'ring, chaltyra 'rattle', chaltura 'tremble', chapa – 'slap'. Therefore, the subgroup of verbs that characterize the external features of speech are also verbs of sound, since both groups of verbs have a common seme "sound". Verb-forming suffixes such as -gyr/-ger, -kyr/-ker, -a/-e, -da/-de-ylda/-elda, -ra/-re, la/-le by joining to onomatopoeic words, express the meaning to produce sounds or to take actions, making sounds similar to designated in producing basis.

Summary

According to the results of this study, the semantic field of verbs of speech activity in the Tatar language covers more than 300 verbs. Taking into account the general system semantic organization of verbs in the lexical-semantic field of speech activity, in this paper they are classified on the basis of distinguishing a common semantic feature in their semantic structure and identifying semantic classes. Applying this method inside, the lexical-semantic group of verbs has been distinguished into 8 lexico-semantic classes. As the study shows, in *Res Militaris*, vol.12, n^o3, November issue 2022

the Tatar language, verbs of speech activity are mainly formed in two ways: synthetically, using suffixation, and analytically, using word composition or lexicalization of bases. A number of polysemantic verbs were also identified in the study material, for example, shybyrdau-1) whisper, make whisper sound; 2) pelter (about rain); 3) extended sense - chat, talk; takyldau – 1) knock; 2) extended sense - jabber tekeldau-1) tick (about the clock); 2) extended sense - jabber; tuku – 1) knock, hammer (about a woodpecker); 2) extended sense – repeat (the same thing to say). Thus, the quantitative composition of derived verbs of speech that characterize external signs, is also increased by using the lexico-semantic method of word formation.

The results of the study showed that a special place in the lexical-semantic groups of verbs, verbal activity, take idioms: *suz alu* 'rise to speak', (say), *suz beru* be always on smb's lips, *avyz achu* 'start talking, *tel ochyna kilu* 'tip on the tongue, *tel cychytu* 'talk a blue streak' (I'd like to say (no one can resist excited to speak), *suz aslyp tormau*, *avyzyna suescan tokergen*, *tasma tel belu*, *telge osta bulu* - have a way with words (anyone able to speak fluent), *suzne zhilge ochyru* (tashlau), *tel belen tegermen* - talk to the wind (irresponsible to say). The analysis of these phraseological units makes it possible to distinguish the differential features of speech verbs in some lexical and semantic classes. So, for example, in a group of verbs that describe various ways of speaking: "loudness" – "loud-quiet" or the pace of speech "fast-slow".

According to the dictionary, lexical-semantic subgroup of verbs, characterizing the external signs of speech, dominates the other lexical-semantic classes according to the number of lexical units (21,4 %), approximately the same value has the words "emotional relationship, expressed by speech" (17,7 %), the verbs "with the value of assessments in speech" (16,4 %) and the verbs "verbal interaction" (13,8 %). The smallest number of lexical units is represented by the following lexical and semantic classes: verbs "characterizing the communicative aspect of speech" (9.3%), verbs "denoting speech etiquette" (8%), verbs "characterized by the purpose of the sentence" (7.6%), "verbs of speech motivation" (5.8 %).

The more extensive composition, for example, of "verbs that characterize external signs of speech" and "verbs of emotional attitude expressed by speech", is explained, first, by their semantics, and secondly, by structural and word-forming features. With the obsessive side of these subgroups is the imagery created by the reproduction of natural sounds or sympathetic imitation. Most of these verbs are derived verbs (synthetic, analytical), as well as the active use of phraseological turns and comparisons is revealed.

Thus, derivational capabilities of the Tatar language play a significant role in adding new lexical and semantic variants of verbs. The variety of verb-forming suffixes, which are usually associated with subtle semantic differences in verbs, expands the possibilities of their synonymous connections.

Conclusions

Verb semantics – is an indicator of the semantic system of a language, which is included in various types of relations: paradigmatic, syntagmatic, and derivational. The results of the study showed that most verbs of speech in the Tatar language belong to the group of "behavioral" verbs. This group combines several semantic classes that contain the largest number of verb units. As noted above, these are verbs that characterize the external signs of speech, and secondly, verbs of emotional attitude, expressed by speech. Verbs included in this group are not only a means of expressing thoughts, concepts, but also a means of their

formation and development, these processes are closely related to feelings, character, beliefs, morals of a person, as they reveal his personal characteristics. In many linguistic and cultural studies mentioned that in the semantics of any language is reflected and shared components cultures, identity and culture of a particular nation (Gaynutdinova et al., 2020; Yerbulatova et al., 2017; Gabdrakhmanova et al., 2017). Verbs of speech activity, showing one side of objective reality, become a universal unit of folk memory, contain in themselves information about relationships of people, different kinds of interaction of people, about what contains being as an individual, and the nation as a whole.

Thus, the analysis of semantic and derivational features of speech verbs in the Tatar language makes it possible to determine general or particular patterns of development of the language system, provides information about the system of values of the Tatar people, reveals the originality of the worldview, contributing to complement the communicative picture of the world of Tatars.

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