

MORPHOLOGICAL AND SYNTACTICAL FEATURES OF ADJECTIVES IN ENGLISH AND TATAR PARTICIPLES

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the comparative analysis of the Tatar and English participles. The paper substantiates the position that the correlation and comparison of the languages allows to define common and specific features. The paper presents analysis of adjectival features of participles in the English and Tatar languages in morphological and syntactical aspects. The authors ascertain that despite typological distinctions of translation equivalents, certain similarities of their structural organization and component structure are revealed.

Keywords and phrases: linguistics, language, speech, participles, English, Tatar, translation, verbals, contrastive linguistics

1. INTRODUCTION

Non-finite forms of the verb attract more and more attention of modern researchers. The target of research is morphological and syntactical features of adjectives in English and Tatar participles. The research of this subject is based on solid results achieved by many researchers of modern English and Tatar languages. Methods of morphological and syntactic analysis were used. Main methods of research are synchronic description of the actual material, and method of the comparative and contrastive analysis.

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Now, in the world of globalization and integration, there is close cooperation of researchers in linguistics and representatives of other fields of study with foreign colleagues, who share ideas and achievements. In the field of linguistics, representatives of scientific community set certain tasks for the achievement of common goal. For example, the findings of researchers in translation theory, comparative linguistics, and typology can be used while translating fiction. Sometimes it is necessary to resort to detailed consideration of separate grammatical categories for the exact transfer of the idea. [Motygullina Z. A., Mullagaliyev N. K. p. 251-255]. The problems of contrastive and comparative study of languages drew attention of many linguists, which found reflection in works of such prominent researchers as Gurevich V. V. (2003), Curme G.O. (1931), Aksyonenko B.N. (1956), Jespersen O. (1958), Smirnitsky A. I. (1959), Gutkina M. A. (1967), Ilyish B. A. (1968), Kaushanskaya V. L. (1973), Vinogradov V.V. (1986), Ryabova M. Yu. (1993), Ivanova I.P. (1999), Bloch M. Ya. (2004), Arakin V.D. (2005), Khisamova V.N. (2005), Khamzina S. G. (1964). Universal and unique features of the languages studied give the chance to linguists researching one language to consider achievements and results of research of the linguists studying another language.

2. METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

To take a detailed look at typological similarity of English and Tatar participles, we need to give the definition of the participle. Participle is a non-finite form of the verb which expresses characteristics of a subject according to its action. Participle has a verbal and adjectival character. Let's consider morphological and syntactic features of an adjective in participles of the English and Tatar languages:

1. Semantically, Participle expresses dynamic characteristics of a subject in both languages:

Boiling water, the **applied** forces, **агылучыболытлар** (agyluchybolytlar) – clouds floating in the sky,

Матуржырлыиторганкыз (maturjyrlyjtorgankyz) – a girl who sings well.

2. Morphological features:

1) When used as an attribute, the English participle, as well as the Tatar participle doesn't inflect and doesn't take affixes of possession and number:

Fallingstar - **falling** stars, **stolen**car - **stolen** cars, **Ялитүчекешеләргә**(yalituchekeshelәrgә) - to the people, who have a rest — **ялитүчекешеләрне**(yalituchekeshelәrne) – the people, who

have a rest, **КИЛГӘНКУНАК** (kilgənkunak)the guest, who came (subject) — **КИЛГӘНКУНАКНЫ** (kilgənkunakny) – the guest, who came (object).

2) There is no exact match between nominalized forms of participles of the English and Tatar languages. Not all participles of English can be nominalized in full:

The **accused** protested her innocence.

Thesenurses specialize inthecareof**thedying**.

Partially nominalized participles require a noun after them:

A **dead** man, a **missing** student.

It should be mentioned that some participles of the English language, having lost their verbal characteristics, became adjectives:*interesting, charming, alarming*etc,*complicated, distinguished, furnished*etc.For instance, an**interesting**book, a **charming**girl, the**alarming**news; a **complicated**problem, a **distinguished**writer.

Participle in the Tatar language, as well as an adjective, can be nominalized:

Тырышкан (кеше) табар, ташкакадаккагар. (Tyryshkan (keshe) tabar, tashkakadakkagar)(Tatarproverb) —A diligent(person) will find, will hammer a nail into a stone.

When nominalized contextually, Tatar participle is used with affixes of case, possession and number:

Ашаганыбыз ап-ак калач та дөгөботкасы. (Ashaganybyzap-akkalach ta dөгөbotkasy) (Ә. Eniki) —All we eat is only white bread and rice porridge.

Besides that, unlike English participle, Tatar participles can have forms of comparison:

Алманыңөлгергәнрәкләренжыяргавакытжитте.

(Almanyngөлgergәнrәklәrenjyуyargavakytjitte) —It is time to gather more ripened apples.

3. Syntactically, there are also many similarities between participles and adjectives. English participle, as well as an adjective, can modify a noun: a **broken**agreement, or be predicate nominative: Theagreementwas**broken**.

When modifying a noun, Tatar participle is very often used in the function of an attribute:**Әйткәнсүз** — **атканук**. (Әйткәнсүз — atkanuk.) (*Tatarproverb*) — Ifyougavetheword, keepit!(literally:The stated word is a released arrow)

English Participle, as well as Tatar, expresses correlation of an action being described andthe verb predicate in the tense: present, past, and future. It should be mentioned that there are two participles in English: Participle I, or Present Participle, and Participle II, or Past Participle. Many linguists (Barhudarov L.S., Il'ish B.A., PlotkinV.Ya) join Participle I and Gerund together (the ing forms), pointing at their homonymic morphological forms. Smirnicksij A.I.,

Ivanova I.P. differentiate Gerund and Participle I, stating their similarities and differences. Participle I Active is formed by adding affix – ing to the base verb: to speak — **speaking**, to deny — **denying**. Participle II is formed with affixes –ed, or –d, added to the base form of regular verbs: to train - **trained**, or changing the root vowel of the irregular verbs: to stand - **stood**. Other forms of participles are formed with the help of auxiliary verbs to be and to have and participle II of the verb.

Present Participle in Tatar expresses the characteristics of an object according to its action, being performed at the moment of speech: *-ачы/-үче, -аторган/-әторган (-ыйторган/-иторган)* (*ачы/-уче, -а торган/-ә торган (-ыјторган/-иторган)*): **килүчкешеләр** (kilüchekeshelär) – people, who are coming, **кайтучы солдатлар** (kajtuchysoldatlar) soldiers, who are returning, **суга бараторган сукмак** (suga bara torgansukmak) – the path, that leads to the river. Participle ending in *-учы* (uchy) is used as an attribute to animate nouns, an often to people, can denote occupation, profession, and expresses a constant quality of a subject or object. When used in post-position together with adverbial participle ending in *-ын* (yp), the *-учы* (uchy) form in the function of an attribute can express some additional shades of action, for example regularity:

Су алып кайтучы хатын. (Su alypkajtuchyhatyn) - The woman, **who brings** water.

Казанга йөрөп торучы егет. (Kazanga jörep toruchyeget) - The young man, who usually comes to Kazan.

-аторган (*a torgan*) form makes paraphrased constructions, pointing at a) usualness of the repeated action, b) quality, which became usual, or a regular action in the past, c) warning, or prohibition, and d) conditional construction of intention:

a) **Баланы әйбәтләп ашатмасаң, елыјторган була.** (Balany әjbätläp ashatmasañ, elyjtorganbula) - If you don't feed the child well, he (usually) cries.

b) **Егылганнан соң башы авыртаторган булып калды.** (Egylgannan soñbashyavyratorganbulypkaldy) – After his falling, he has headaches.

c) **Акчасорапаларга бараторган булма.** (Akchasorapalargabaratorganbulma) – Don't dare to borrow money from them anymore.

d) **Ашыјторган булсаң, хәзер аш жытыр бирәм.** (Ashyjtorganbulsañ, häzer ash jylytypbiräm) – If you are going to eat, I'll warm up some soup for you.

Having lost its verbal characteristics, Present Participle becomes a noun: **сатучы** (**satuchy**) a salesman, **учучы** (**ukuchy**) a student, **язучы** (**yazuchy**) a writer.

Past Participle expresses the characteristics of an object according to its action, performed before the moment of speech. In Tatar it's represented by *-ган/-гән (-кан/-кән)* (*-gan/-gән (-*

kan/-kən)) form: **жыйган**жиләк(jujganjiläk) – picked berries, **килгән**кеше (kilgänkeshe)– the man, who came, **пешкән**жиләк(peshkänjiläk) – ripened berries.–*ган*(gan) form Participle is the most spread form of the verb in Tatar. It is used as an attribute, or an action noun. Contextually, Past Participle usually expresses relative tense, i.e. the tense of the participle is defined by the tense of the verb-predicate. Thus, *-ган* (gan) form Participle can express pre-past, past and present tense:

Кайчангына**булып**узганшулкүнеллечакларныулуфтаныпсагыныпкуйды.(Kajchangyna bulypuzgan shul күnellechaklarnyuluftanypsagynupkujdy.)(N. Fattah) — He remembered the past happy moments with sadness.

Авылморжаларыннан**күтәр**елгәнәктөтеннәргәкарап, тиз-тизатлы**й**башладылар.
(Avylmorjalarynnankütärelgänäktötennärgäkarap, tiz-tizatlyjbashladylar.)(I. Gazi) — Theystartedwalkingquickly,
continuallylookingatthewhitesmokesrisingfromthefunnelsofruralloghuts.

Сабыргына**искән**урманжилеАйлыюлгачәчәксибәли.
(SabyrgynaiskänurmanjileAjlyyulgachәchәksibәli) (Kh. Tufan) — Thewind,
softlyblowingfromtheforest, fillsthemoonlitpathwithflowers.

Past Participles in Tatar are often nominalized and used with affixes of possession and case:

Балаларыңгыртукта**ганын**көтәләр (Balalaryңgyrtuktaganyn kötələr) — The children waited for the rain to stop.

Авыргангакүрә, укыргакилмәде. (Avyrgangakүрә, ukyrgakilmәde) — Becauseofillness, hedidn'tgotohisstudies.

Future Participle expresses the characteristics of an object according to its action, which will happen after the moment of speech. Future Participle in Tatar has three forms and is expressed with affixes *-p*, *-ачак*, *-асы*(*r*, *-achak*, *-asy*). *-p* (*-r*) form has the following *-ap/-әp*, *-ыр/-ер*.(*-ar/-әр*, *-yr/-er*). This form expresses present-future or future tense: **сорар**әйбер(sorarәjber) – the thing to be asked, **килер**көн(kilerkөн) – the day to come.It also adds continuity to the action:

Сөйләрсүзеноньткандайбервакытултыныпторды. (Sөjlär sүzenonytkandajbervakytultynuptordy) (N. Fattakh) — He kept silent for a while, as if he had forgotten what he was to say.

-ачак/-әчәк (*-ячак/-ячәк*)(*-achak/-әchәk* (*-yachak/-yachәk*)) form expresses absolute future tense:**китәчәк**кошлар(kitәchәkkoshlar) – the birds to fly away, **салачак**шәһәр (salachakshәhәр)– the town to be built.Very often this type participle is used as an action noun with affixes of possession:

Эшнечмондыйкызуэйлэнешалачагынуенадакитермэгэнидеул.

(Ehshneçmondujkyzuэйлэнешalachagynuenadakitermэгэнидеул) (F.Hөsni) —

He couldn't imagine that things would happen so quickly.

-ачак(-achak) form participle is rarely nominalized, but there's a group of words, which became nouns, due to contextual nominalization: **килэчэк (kiləchək)**- future, **күрәчэк (күрәчэк)**fate, fortune, etc.

Хыялбезнеңөченятбернәрсә, һәрбертеләк — якынкилэчэк.

(Нуялбезнеңөченятбернәрсә, һәрбертеләк — уакынkiləchək)(H. Taktash) — Our dreams are not wasteful, every wish is our nearest future.

-асы/-әсе (-ыйсы/-исе) (-asy/-әse (-yjsy/-ise)) form participle expresses future tense with a modal meaning of obligation: **укыйсыкитап(ukyjsykitap)** – the book, which you have to read, **балкыйсыутлар (balkyjsyutlar)** - the lights, which are to be lit. This form is also used as an attribute, can be nominalized and used as an action noun. The tense of this participle doesn't in many cases depend on the tense of the verb-predicate:

Ашыйсынашаган, яшисеняшәгән. (Ashyjsynashagan, yashisenyashəgən.) (Tatar proverb) — He ate what he was to eat, he lived as long as he was to live.

Бетерәсешембариде... (Beterəsehshembaride...)(F.Hөsni) — I have a task to be completed.

Unlike Tatar, English Participle has a verbal, adjectival and adverbial character. English Participle can function as an adverbial modifier:

Reading the text he wrote out new words.

Besides that, English Participle can have an adverb in the function of adverbial modifier:

Deeply affected, Priam Farll rose and left the room. (Bennet). **Leaving** the room **hurriedly**, he ran out. (Thackeray).

Negative form of the English Participle is formed with the help of particle not used before the participle: falling—**not**falling, havingwritten— **no**having written.

Unlike English Participle, Participle in Tatar can take affixes of frequentness, and has forms expressing manner of action: **килгәлэгәнкеше(kilgələgənkеше)** – the person, who came several times, **баргалаганжир(bargalaganjir)** – the place visited several times, **укыйбашлаганкитап(ukyjbashlagankitap)** – the book, which is being read, **укыпчыкканроман(укурчыккан роман)** – the novel, which is already read. Tatar participle can take case-endings, function as an action noun, which is not peculiar to Indo-European languages.

3. RESULTS

Thus, having considered the morphological and syntactical features of adjectives in English and Tatar participles we came to the following conclusions:

- 1) In the both languages participles possess features of adjectives. The similarity of the English and Tatar participles with the adjective is that in a sentence they have the same functions as an adjective. Semantically, participles express a dynamic feature of a subject.
- 2) In the English and in the Tatar languages participles in the function of an attribute are not inflected for cases and do not take affixes of possession and number.
- 3) In syntactical function the similarity with an adjective is that both the English and Tatar participles can function as an attribute to nouns. A distinctive feature of the Tatar participle is that it takes affixes of frequency and has forms expressing manner of verbal action.

4. DISCUSSIONS

In recent years, one can observe an increased interest in the participles. E.I. Martynova (2000) studied the origin and linguistic nature of the infinitive, Gurevich V. V. (2003), Curme G.O. (1931), Aksyonenko B.N. (1956), Jespersen O. (1958), Smirnitsky A. I. (1959), Gutkina M. A. (1967), Ilyish B. A. (1968), Kaushanskaya V. L. (1973), Vinogradov V.V. (1986), Ryabova M. Yu. (1993), Ivanova I.P. (1999), Bloch M. Ya. (2004), Arakin V.D. (2005), Khisamova V.N. (2005), Khamzina S. G. (1964) studied the features of the participles.

Despite interest in the participles, the real problem remains insufficiently studied. Thus, participle constructions need more profound and complete consideration, due to the fact that there are not so many works devoted to the subject in scientific literature. Moreover, there are no special researches on contrastive-comparative study of English and Tatar participle constructions in linguistic literature. This provides the necessity for contrastive-comparative examination of participle constructions in the English and Tatar languages and is the significance of the present study.

5. CONCLUSION

Detection of distinctions and similarity of languages helps to overcome a language interference and it provides avoiding the typical mistakes in translation from the native language into a foreign language. The practical importance of a research is connected with opportunities of usage of the results in teaching English and Tatar as foreign languages; in translation theory; in courses of comparative linguistics. Verbal parts of speech, namely participles of the languages studied are an inexhaustibly rich source and their further studying

is most important not only for comparative linguistics, but also for the theory of translation, teaching English and Tatar as a foreign language.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the study provide an opportunity for development of a reasonable method of teaching English in Tatar schools, teaching the general and special courses on the Tatar and English languages; the results can be used in the preparation of special courses and seminars on the morphology and syntax of the English and Tatar languages.

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