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SECTION 10.00.00 / СЕКЦИЯ 10.00.00

PHILOLOGY / ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ

10.1. Peculiarities of Locative Case Markers in Kazakh Language

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Case is a grammatical category of a noun, pronoun, adjective, participle or numeral and it realizes grammatical function in a phrase, clause or sentence. According to the case type nouns, pronouns, adjectives, determiners, participles, prepositions, numerals, articles and their modifiers take different inflected forms.

Moravcsik gives the following definition to the case «A case marker is a formal device associated with a noun phrase that signals the grammatical role of that noun phrase» [1].

Case is one of the most heterogeneous nominal morphological categories: the number of case forms in morphological paradigms, the syntactic and semantic functions of case, and the set of declension classes differ even in typologically similar languages.

Case can be considered as an inflectional category-system or to the individual inflectional categories or values of that system. Case functions like other inflectional category-systems such as tense, aspect, mood, person, number, gender.

The word case is from Latin casus 'fall(ing)', itself a loan translation from ptōsis 'fall(ing)', in Russian it is *padež*, from pad- 'fall', in Kazakh it is *сермик*. It denotes 'falling away from an assumed standard form' (Blake, 1994: 19), and the terms declension (from *declinatio* 'turning away, deviation') and inflection (*inflectio* 'bending') are based on similar spatial metaphors for meaningful formal variations in the shapes of words.

In its core sense and with reference to its basic general function, case is a category of marking dependent noun phrases for the type of relationship they bear to their heads (Blake, 2001:1; Butt, 2006: 4).

Accusative and ergative, along with the zero-marked nominative and absolutive cases, are usually labelled as structural/grammatical cases, because they code grammatical functions. In addition, they can also be regarded as the 'highly transitive cases', because they appear in clauses denoting highly transitive events, as was noted above. Other cases, such as instrumental, dative, locative, and genitive, in turn, are usually labelled as semantic cases, which means that they are more intimately related to the expression of semantic content (dative is intermediate between grammatical and semantic cases, because it also has grammatical functions, such as marking the indirect object relation). Even though semantic cases are usually

more intimately associated with the expression of semantic content (such as location or instrument), it is harder to associate them directly with the expression of any specific transitivity feature. For example, the instrumental case may be used for coding the agent of passive, the patient of antipassive, less affected patients, and less agentive agents across languages. The dative also expresses a similar array of functions, in addition to which the dative often encodes the experience of experiencer constructions (such as 'a person loves an individual'). The only feature these cases share is decreased transitivity. We can thus make the generalization that grammatical cases are associated with high transitivity, while semantic cases code decreased transitivity.

During the twentieth century descriptions of some hundreds of languages became available. The expanded data base allowed a better perspective on the part case can play in language. It also demanded an expansion of the terminology for describing case and raised questions about what counts as case.

In languages like Greek and Latin there is fusion of case and number, and to some extent gender, and the boundary between stem and inflection is not always clear. In these circumstances it makes sense to deal in whole words like *anthrōpos* and *anthrōpou*, what we might call case forms. Case systems occur in agglutinative languages, and in these circumstances, it makes sense to consider the inflections as morphemes and to talk of roots or bases, stems and case markers. In Turkish, for instance, number marking occurs between the root and the case inflection as in *elma-lar-ı* (apple-PLURAL-ACC).

Latin and Greek had five or six cases with relatively abstract syntactic-semantic functions, but linguists did not find it difficult to carry over the concept of case to languages with many more case distinctions (such as the Finno-Ugrian languages) or with rather different kinds of cases. The function of cases is generally agreed to be that of 'marking dependent nouns for the type of relationship they bear to their heads' (Blake 1994: 1), so that other nominal markings such as head marking for person, head marking for possessiveness (*status constructus*), and NP marking for definiteness, topic, or focus have never been considered cases.

There are 6 cases in Russian, Ukrainian, Belarus languages, 7 in Czech language, 2 cases in English, Estonian language has 15, 22 cases in Hungarian and 7 cases in Kazakh.

Case systems are classified into various types. In a nominative-accusative system, nominative is the case form used for both subjects of intransitive verbs and subjects of transitive verbs. Accusative is the objective case, the case form used for the direct object of a transitive verb.

There are seven cases in Kazakh language. Case markers add different meanings to the words they attached. Researchers consider case markers as grammatical and dimensional cases. Grammatical cases are nominal, genitive, accusative cases. They are basically connected with the

nominal meaning, doer of the action, subject, or can be its object, direct object, it also defines possessivity.

According to its nominal meaning each of them answer to the questions who? and what? whose? whom? Dimensional cases are dative, locative, ablative and instrumental. Dimensional cases are used to express object, dimension, place, reason, direction of the noun. Dative case questions are: *whom to? what to? where?* locative case *where? where to?* ablative case *whom from? what from? where from?* instrumental case *whom with? what with? how?* in objective, dimensional, instrumental.

Locative case expresses location and place of the action. Locative case markers are: *-da, -de, -ta, -te, -nda, -nde*. Locative case has different semantic functions:

- locative case expresses place, dimension, time of the action, they answer the questions *where?* Words inflected by locative markers can be adverbial modifier of time in the sentence. For example: *Tauda bolar torgyltas, Taryksa shygar kozden zhas* (folklore);

- it also expresses the time and period of the action. For example: *Ol eki aida oraldi*. (S. Mukanov);

- stems inflected by locative case can also be adverbial modifier time and place and indirect object in the sentence. For example: *Zhulkuda ot zhok, oser malda olim zhok* (proverb);

- it also shows the reason of the action. Электр арқасында уақыт үнемдедік;

- stems inflected by locative case marker can also be predicate in the sentence: *Kyzym uide, kylygy tuzde* (proverb);

- in some places after the locative case markers take suffixes (*-ғы, -гі*) *-gy, -gi: kasidegining kilti aspanda, auldagi ake sheshse* etc.

- some stems inflected by locative case markers became adverbs: *zhazda, kuzde, ymyrtta, angdausyda, okta-tekte, kapyda*, etc.

- there is almost no form with dropped locative case suffixes. Only in the repetition of the sentence part they can be omitted. For example, *Omar, Alimderde zhymysym bar*;

- words inflected by the locative case markers with words inflected by dative case markers make word variants. Word variants derived from locative case markers: *aulada kaldyrdy // aulaga kaldyrdy, suda zhuzdi // suga zhuzdi*;

- as initially words inflected by locative case markers mean place of the action, word combinations built by these cases, firstly expresses dimensional relation;

- state verbs as *otyr* (sitting), *tur* (standing), *zhatyr* (lying), *zhur* (going) govern nouns inflected by locative case markers. For example, *aulada otyr sitting in the yard, tosekte zhatyr lying on the bed, zhumysta zhur*;

- verbs as *saktau* (to store, to save), *kalu* (to stay), *bolu* (to be), *korsetilu* (to be shown), *tarbielenu* (to be brought up) also govern locative case marked nouns. For example, *koimada saktau* (to store in a stock), *kalada*

bolu (to be in the city), *telearnada korsetilu* (to be shown on TV), *otbasinda tarbielenu* (to be brought up in the family).

Pronouns, nouns inflected by locative case suffixes realizing the function of indirect object, mostly, defines object, where the phenomena took place. Locative case marked indirect object combine with verbs defining condition, action. There are some verbs that govern locative case markers. The number of the words inflected by locative case markers do functions of the indirect object is growing.

Word combinations with nouns inflected by the locative case markers realized functions of ablative case marked word combinations in Orkhon-Yenisei monuments.

S.E. Malov and N.K. Dmitriev wrote that there were no ablative case suffixes, but locative case markers did ablative case functions in VIII century Orkhon-Yenisei monuments [2].

The phenomena that locative case does the functions of ablative case was found in Altyn Orda monuments [3]. It is not often that ablative case form does locative case. However, there can be found locative and ablative case in denoting location: *koshede auip aldi – kosheden tauip aldi*. The meanings of these kind of word combinations are usually identified in the context. If word combinations with nouns inflected by locative case suffixes are used to denote dimension, time they do their initial functions, but when it expresses the starting point (place) it realized function of ablative case. [4].

Word combinations with nouns doing functions of ablative case were found in the language of monuments in XI century. That was the period when ablative case was formulating, corresponding to that -da, -de, -ta, -te attached words were used simultaneously. Since that time locative case has been doing its own function. However, former usage had its traces in some cases. The phenomena that locative and ablative cases interchanged their functions can be found still in modern Kazakh language. It doesn't always work to replace other case markers with locative case: *memleketke birikti – memlekette birikti*. The latter variant is often used.

- locative case inflected roots sometimes are used with dative case marked roots. They define place, time of the action. For example: *ozende shomyldy – ozenge shomyldy, aulada oina – aulaga oina*.

- when locative case markers attach to demonstrative pronouns, they mean direction of the action. In oral speech in the following sentences *Munda ne zhumyspen zhursing? Osinda ne zhumispen zhursing?»* locative case markers are not suitable here, it expressed direction.

The fact that case markers realised functions of other case markers was also noticed in ancient monuments. In «Historical syntax of Kazakh language» E. Agmanov wrote that some verbs govern definite case markers and it started from that ancient time. Word combinations are linked by different means, they were similar by their grammatical and semantic functions. There were following verbs in V-VIII centuries that govern dative, locative case suffixes: *bol, adaryl (ayryl), teg(tiu), kyl, iat (zhet), ber, bar, kor*

t.b. [5]. The moment when locative case suffix was used instead dative case was found in kypshak monuments as well. E. Nazhip gave the following examples: *Ogryning iolinda byrakti Оғрының йолында бырақты «Urilar zholina tastadi», үзгүн йерде қойуп «Zhugin zherge koip»* [6].

It is clear from historical works that locative case has many functions. M. Tomanov assumes that inter usage of the locative and dative case markers depend on lexical and semantic peculiarities of some verbs» [7].

The fact that locative case marker used instead of dative case marker and vice versa due to its context meaning and speaker's purpose of speaking.

Locative case marker with the verb ending with *y* does the function of predicate in present tense. This is a historical phenomenon but still actively used in modern Kazakh.

S. Isaev's view above cited feature of the locative case suffixes is a peculiarity of the press language, and a big achievement of Kazakh literary language [8]. For example: *Astanalyk sportshilar Maskeude. (Астаналық спортшылар Мәскеуде)*. Athletes of Astana are in Moscow. *Kino maitalmandary halyk arasinda (Кино майталмандары халық арасында)*. Celebrities of movie are among people. Locative case marked words in the sentences above do the functions of adverbial modifier of the place not indirect object. When locative case marked word is indirect object in the sentence and answers to the question where? *Kimde? Nede?*

Stems inflected by the locative case markers define two meanings and do two kind of syntactic function. They can be indirect object and adverbial modifier in a sentence. It depends on their lexical meanings. However, syntactic function of the most part of the words inflected by locative case markers depend on context and verbal-predicative meanings. In the sentence *Арман алтыншы класта оқиды* if we change predicate *Арман алтыншы класта отыр* it is adverbial modifier of time, because in spite of the fact that it defines name of the thing it also points to the place of the thing and place of the action. In the following example *Kazir konaktar Murattikinde (Қазір қонақтар Мұраттыкінде)*. it is not difficult to see that loactive case marked word means the place, although the word is a human name.

According to N.K. Dmitriev locative case suffixes depend on static verbs and he explains it with time and space notions in the philosophy. [9]

N.P. Dyrenko also agrees with him and writes that indirect object defines spatial and time relation of the things. Adverbial modifiers are considered among objects [10]. P.M. Melioransky emphasizes the role of the locative case marked words where they define the place of the action [11].

Locative case is used in the meaning of the object or a thing. Indirect objects with locative case markers allowed to consider it as dimensional cases in Turkic studies. Case has another category like grammatical. Nominative, genitive, accusative case suffixes always used in subjective notion and are grammatical indicators, so they are called as grammatical cases. Dative, locative, ablative and instrumental cases are dimensional

cases, they can be grammatical indicator of the noun and make indirect object in the sentence, inflecting to some words they may define direction, time, place and make adverbial modifier in the sentence. Thus, locative case suffixes turn words into adverbs, they are considered as dimensional cases. This kind of division of cases connected with the origin and development history of case suffixes. This is a semantic description of cases.

It is very important to mention peculiarities of case meanings. It also shows condition of the action. *Қалаға ерте келгеніңде, барлығына үлгеретін едің.* Kalaga erte kelgeninde, barlygyna ulgeretin eding. If you had come earlier, you would have managed to do everything.

It denotes current process of the action. *Бүгінде барлық оқу орындарында, жұмыс орындарында Елбасының мақаласы талқылануда.*

It means also condition of the action. *Достарыңды бұлай ерте шақырмағаныңда, дастарханды жайнатып қояр едік.* Dostaryngdy bulai erte shakyrmaganynga, dastarkandy zhainatyp koyar edik. If you had not called your friends earlier, we would have laid the table better.

Locative case marked word cannot be always indirect object, as it was mentioned above, it may denote place, current process and as an adverbial modifier, predicate of the sentence.

Locative case marked words not always can be indirect object. According to S. Amanzholov the fact that locative case denoted place, time, place and the current process of the action describes its being adverbial modifier and predicate in the sentence.

Indirect objects in the form of locative case denote object of the action and quality.

Pronouns and words derived from nouns inflected by locative case markers are usually indirect objects. Mainly, indirect object with locative case marker denotes place of the thing and action, quality which belongs to something. That is its active meaning and usage. K. Shaukenov also writes that indirect objects expressed by pronouns and words derived from nouns inflected by locative case markers may have indefinite and instrumental type [12]. It is given in the following model: it shows the relation of the action with a thing, for example: *ойда сақмай (to keep in the mind)*, N/5 + V. This model is not often used than pronouns, to show the relation of the action with a certain kind of thing depends on some verbs that govern definite words. In combination *oida saktau* the verb *saktau* combining with the word *oida* has definite concreteness and describes how action realized.

Locative case marked word denotes the place of the action *shatyrda* *kaqyp zhatyr.* (Шатырда қағып жатыр). S/5+V.

It denotes abstract place: *kongilde tuilip zhatyr.* (Көңілде түйіліп жатыр).

Indirect objects noun + verb models denote not only abstractness, but concrete places. For example: *esikte kulip tur* (есікте құлып тұр) there is a

lock on the door, *ustelde kumira tur* (үстелде құмыра тұр) there is a vase on the table.

Locative case can also be attached to other parts of speech besides nouns. They attach to numerals and denote age of someone. For example: *Ol kisi elude boladi* (Ол кісі елуде болады). *Kelesi zhyli elu birde boladi* (Келесі жылы елу бірде болады)

Locative case marked words derived from numerals get substantivized denote possessiveness, belonging to something. For example: *Ekeuinde de zhумыs zhok*. (Екеуінде де жұмыс жоқ). *Birinde – kolik, birinde – ui* (Бірінде – көлік, бірінде – үй).

Pronouns, especially, generalizing pronouns inflect locative case suffixes and make indirect object with general meaning. *Barinde bala-shaga, zhanuia bar* (Бәрінде бала-шаға, жанұя бар). *Barimizde bir umit bar* (Бәрімізде бір үміт бар).

Indirect objects in the form of word with locative case actively combine with words «bar» yes and «zhok» no, in combination they express possessiveness, dependence on something. Words with locative case suffixes mainly build word combinations on adverbial modifier relation, they denote time, place dimension in the sentences. Locative case marked words in realizing function of adverbial modifier denote place, time, dimension of the action, when it is indirect object it means object oriented to the action or whom does belong object, place of the object. Locative case marked word when denotes adverbial modifier space meaning of the action is the main, in objective relation meaning is dominant.

Inter usage of case suffixes requires research in the field of linguistics. Usage of ablative case markers can realize locative case function. These phenomena may happen depending on the genesis unity because we don't always differentiate clear semantic division between ablative and locative case. However, each word and grammatical form and their meanings, functions, and such parallels in written language must be investigated very well.

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