Секция «Современные лингвистические исследования разноуровневых единиц языка: морфология и синтаксис»

Attributive use of words in English and Turkmen

Hojikowa Merjen Serdarowna
Graduate (specialist)
Туркменский государственный университет имени Махтумкули, Ашхабад, Туркменистан
E-mail: durdyyevamerjen77@gmail.com

<div>Language is a means of forming and storing ideas as reflections of reality and exchanging them in the process of human intercourse. [Блох М.Я: 6] Language is social by nature; it is inseparably connected with the people who are its creators and users; it grows and develops together with the development of society. The given work is connected with grammar. The purpose of this work is to know about attributes, attributive clauses, and to compare their differences in English and Turkmen. Our main aim was to learn importance of English grammar. ldquo;Grammar is the structural foundation of our ability to express ourselves. The more we are aware of how it works, the more we can monitor the meaning and effectiveness of the way we and others use language. It can help foster precision, detect ambiguity, and exploit the richness of expression available in Englishrdquo;.</div> <div>The words of a language, depending on various formal and semantic features, are divided into grammatically relevant sets or classes. The traditional grammatical classes of words are called ldquo;parts of speechrdquo;. In Linguistics, parts of speech are discriminated on the basis of the three criteria: ldquo;semanticrdquo; ldquo;formalrdquo; and ldquo;functionalrdquo;. The semantic criterion presupposes the evaluation of the generalized meaning, which is characteristic of all the subsets of words constituting a given part of speech. This meaning is understood as the ldquo;categorical meaning of the part of speechrdquo;. The formal criterion provides for the exposition of the specific inflexional and derivational (word-building) features of all the lexemic subsets of a part of speech. The functional criterion concerns the syntactic role of words in the sentence typical of a part of speech.</div> <div>Every sentence can be divided into certain components which are called parts of the sentence. Parts of the sentence are usually classified into principal and secondary. The attribute is a secondary part of the sentence which qualifies a noun, a pronoun, or any other part of speech that has a nominal character. [Kaushanskaya V.L: 301] In English an attribute may be expressed by:nbsp;</div> <div>nbsp; Adjectivenbsp;</div> <div>nbsp; Participlenbsp;</div> <div>nbsp; Infinitivenbsp;</div> <div>nbsp; Adverbnbsp;</div> <div>nbsp; Pronounnbsp;</div> <div>nbsp; Numeralnbsp;</div> <div>nbsp; Nounnbsp;</div> <div>nbsp; <div>The usual place of the attribute expressed by an adjective, noun, pronoun, or participle is before the word it modifies. [Kaushanskaya V.L: 323] There are some cases when the post-position of the attribute is its normal place, i.e. when it is not emphatic. Most adjectives in ndash;able and ndash;ible are generally placed after the noun, especially when the noun is preceded by the adjective only or an adjective in the superlative degree. For example: sufferings, unspeakable, the only person visible, the most interesting thing imaginable. However, a few adjectives with the same suffixes stand before the noun they modify. For example: He is the only reasonable man here. [Kaushanskaya V.L: 325]</div> <div>In some stock phrases the adjective is placed after the noun: Wealth untold.nbsp;</div> <div>The adjectives proper and present are placed after the noun. For example: We shanrsquo;t find anything about sculpture in this book, it deals with architecture proper.</div> <div>An attributive clause serves as an attribute to some noun or pronoun in the principal clause. This noun or pronoun is called an antecedent. [Ganshina M.A: 410] For example: A quick light step approached the room in which I washellip;nbsp;</div> <div>Attributive clauses are of two kinds: limiting

and descriptive.nbsp;</div> <div>Limiting attributive clauses limit and define more clearly the antecedent.</div> <div>Descriptive attributive clauses give some additional information about the antecedent.nbsp;</div> <div>Adjectives usually come in an attributive function in a sentence and show the quality of the thing/object/concept. In Turkmen grammar there are 8 types of attributes. They are: san ayacute;yrgyjy (numeral attribute), sypat ayacute;yrgyjy (adjective attribute), ccedil;alyşma ayacute;yrgyjy (pronoun attribute), at ayacute;yrgyjy (noun attribute), işlik ayacute;yrgyjy (verb attribute), eyacute;elik-degişlilik ayacute;yrgyjy (possessive attribute), meňzetme ayacute;yrgyjy (comparison attribute), and hakyndalyk ayacute;yrgyjy (adjective concerning something). [Ccedil;aryyacute;arow B: 167]. Among given ways of expressing the attribute in Turkmen a special interest is given to the last two. As these ways are translated differently into English.nbsp;nbsp;</div> <div>Comparison attribute may be translated as simile. For example: Howla ccedil;ykyp, buz yacute;aly suw bilen yacute;uwundy. - Coming out to the yard, he washed his face with water as cold as ice.nbsp;</div> <div>Adjective concerning something. It is translated into English as a nominal phrase in the post-defining position. For example: Men garrylardan atlar hakyndaky hekayacute;alary kouml;p eşidipdim. - I have heard a lot of stories about horses from old people.nbsp; nbsp;</div> <div>As we can see from the stated above information the attribute in English and Turkmen can be expressed by similar parts of speech, i.e. by adjective, participle, adverb, pronoun, numeral, noun; and it can be expressed differently by means of gerund, infinitive, adverb in English and by means of comparative phrases and words indicating relation in Turkmen. We tried to cover as many aspects of the field of grammar and about a secondary part of a sentence, that is an attribute; to give an overall view of the subject matter and provide useful reference books and examples to each type of attribute.nbsp;</div>

References

1) Блох М.Я. Теоретическая Грамматика Английского языка, Москва. 1983.

2) Çaryýarow B, Saryýew G. Türkmen diliniň grammatikasy II bölüm söz düzüminiň we ýönekeý sözlemiň sintaksisi. – Aşgabat, 1977.

3) Kaushanskaya V.L. A Grammar of the English Language, Moscow. 2008.

4) Ganshina M.A, Vasilevskaya N.M. English Grammar, Moscow. 1964.