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Kazakh aspect category: the content and analytical expression plans

It is considered that there is no aspect category in the morphology of verbs in the Kazakh language. This means that native speakers of the Kazakh language "do not have" the aspect content plans in their Worldview or they have no result, process, protracted actions and others. If there is no a plan of content, then there is no a plan of expression, since the language reflects only on the existing plans of contents. The category of aspect is one of the six categories of the verb and is the dominant category that determines the semantics of the predicates or the proposition of the whole sentence in the semantics of syntax. The subjective negation of aspect does not influence on the objective language, but it affects the learning and teaching of the language from the point of view of perception of the semantics of sentences, as well as the methodology for studying and teaching this topic. The paradox lies in the fact that the aspect category is not in grammar, but the category of aspect is often found in works of art. The author keeps to the opinion that the objective Kazakh language has a content plan and analytical expression plans in the matrix of the Kazakh language, if these necessary constituents exist, then the aspect category has the right to exist. Kazakh has the aspect category and it is reasoned in this article. It is novelty and relevant of this article. The article presents the existence of the aspect category in the Kazakh language through its plans of content and analytical expression plans.

Keywords: aspect, content plan, analytical expression plan, synthetic expression plan, process, result, protracted, fact.

Introduction

According to typological classification of Kazakh, it is considered to be an agglutinative language, but a major part of verb categories is presented analytically.

"Agglutination" is the mechanical attachment of unambiguous standard affixes to roots [1]. Agglutination is a grammatical process in which words are composed of a sequence of morphemes (meaningful word elements), each of which represents not more than a single grammatical category. This term is traditionally employed in the typological classification of languages. Turkish, Finnish, and Japanese are among the languages that form words by agglutination [2].

Agglutination frequently meets in nouns and nounal parts of speeches to express the categories of number, case and changes of the person endings of verbs in Kazakh languages. Agglutination is inherent to all languages except the isolating languages, not only to Kazakh. The main key part of languages is a verb, but the verb categories of Kazakh are conveyed analytically. But nothing is written about Kazakh analytics.

What is analyticity? According to A.A. Reformatsky's opinion, "an analytical language is the methods that express grammar outside of words or methods of formal words, word order, and intonation". According to the Britannica Encyclopedia, "Any language that uses specific grammatical words, or particles, rather than inflection, to express syntactic relations within sentences". If we take the aspect category as one hundred percent, seventy-five of Kazakh aspects are conveyed by analytical way and about twenty-five of them are conveyed synthetically. If a language is agglutinative, in that case all language phenomena are analyzed from the point of synthetical languages, that is why sometimes they are analyzed from the point of Russian expression plans, because the analytical Kazakh and in flexional Russian belong to synthetical languages, in spite of the fact that they are different.

An aspect category is one of the dominant categories of a verb. This category is absent among verb categories in Kazakh. There are and were diametrically opposed points of view about the aspect category in Turkic languages in general, and the Kazakh aspect in particular. "To search for the verb aspect in the Kazakh language, in my opinion, is a waste of time" [3]. "Aspect as a grammatical category is absent in Turkic languages. Occasionally in these languages, affixes that express the multiplicity of actions are found, and periphrastic formations are widely used, the purpose of which is to convey the nuances, methods and mo-

ments of passing actions: "the start of actions, the end of actions", "actions happen by oneself", "actions happen by another person", "intensifying actions", "actions happen unexpectedly" [4]. According to I. Mamanov, the Kazakh language has two aspects: continuous and complete [5]. In this direction, special attention should be paid to the work of N. Oralbaeva, according to the scientist, "the aspect is the development of action from beginning to end. If there is a beginning of action, then naturally there should be an end. If the action started, but has not been completed, then the action is in progress. Depending on the action development characteristics, actions are divided into three stages [6]. All these conclusions about the aspect of the Turkic languages in general, and about the Kazakh aspect in particular, were made against the background of the principles of the traditional existing aspect theory, created on the expression plans of the Slavic languages in general and Russian in particular. That is why it is natural, that it was denied.

It is known, that Kazakh relates to agglutination language, but agglutination does not present the variety of aspects, besides the fact aspect. If the aspect category will be searched from the point of synthetic expression plans in general and the expression plans of the Russian language in particular, in that case it is the right conclusion, that there is "no" the aspect category in Kazakh, because most of them are conveyed analytically The analyticity is performed by syncretics of the Kazakh language, which is the basis of it.

The materials and methods of investigation

During the time of Eurocentrism, the topic about the aspect category was unfamiliar, it was studied by Soviet Turkologists - orientalists. Famous scholars had made great contributions to the study of Turkic languages, including the aspect category. They are: N.A. Baskakov, A.N. Kononov, B.A. Serebrennikov, I.I. Meshchaninov, N.K. Dmitrev, D.M. Nasilov, A.N. Tikhonov, A.M. Scherbak, L.N. Kharitonov, V.A. Bogoroditsky, N.P. Dyrenkov and others. It is and was studied by the Kazakh linguists: N. Sauranbaev, I.E. Mamanov, N.N. Oralbaeva N., I.K. Ūiyqbaev, A.I. Iskakov, S. Maralbaeva, K. Muhamadi, K. Bibek, A. Sharapidenova and others.

As concerned as *methods* of such article, there were used functional and semantic analyses, the directly constituting method, different types of generalizations and argumentations, axiological methods through the identification of problems and hypotheses.

Investigation results

The verb has about six categories (which are known now): *tense, mood, voice, aspect, person* and *number*. The former has four categories: tense, mood, aspect, voice reveal a verb from different side, adding a verb action different discrete their meanings.

The aspect expresses different inner stages of action development; the tense localizes an action on time line; the mood expresses the relation of the action to reality; and the voice expresses by whom an action is done: by a subject or an object.

The latter both of them: person and number express the agreement between subjects and predicates; they are more syntactical categories.

According to their functions, the most important and dominant verb category is the aspect category. If verbs express actions, the aspect expresses the type of actions based on inner stages of action development. If the aspect category reveals actions from the inner development, the rest of the verb categories express additional properties of actions.

All these verb categories function simultaneously, because all of them are in a single expression continuum, they cannot be separated or taken away, because each of them has no its own expression plan, that is why the expression plans of these verb categories are organized in such way. That is why it is impossible to separate them from each other in this continuum, they can function, when they are together. Can we say after that some languages are aspectual, others are temporal? In a priori all languages are temporal and aspectual.

The reasons for such divisions were also theoretical errors in the existing traditional aspect theory definition. For instance, the aspect theory definition, which states, that the action "takes place in time" or "is distributed in time", does not take into account all the signifying elements of the aspect concept. There are terminological and conceptual confusions in this definition. This is equivalent to say that "the tense is the aspect", "the aspect is the tense", when each of them has its own discrete meaning, that is why they are named differently, there are two concepts: the aspect and tense. It is impossible to describe one concept with the help of another one, because concepts lose themselves, thereby depriving their identity. For example: 1) jazyp jatyrmyn — am writing; 2) jazamyn — wrote. The first predicate is in the process aspect, the present

tense, the second is the fact aspect and the past tense. The tense explains the time of passing of actions (the present and past), the aspect expresses the states of these actions. The category of aspect includes such structures of actions as *process, result, protracted, and fact actions,* and we call them as *types of actions*, but they are called as aspects in linguistics.

How can we explain by tense the aspect meaning of a verb? Perhaps, on the basis of this aspect definition presented before, probably not, but languages are divided into two types of languages: aspectual and temporal. And the Kazakh language is considered to be temporal. The subjective opinions, judgements do not influence on objective languages, but it effects to learners of this language and translations from one language to another or vice-verse. The negation of the aspect category leads to that there is no information about the aspect category, about its essence, role, content and expression plans, its communicative role in the life. If there is no aspect, in that case, there are no completed, non-completed, processual, protracted and other actions in the life of Kazakhs. Kazakhs do, are doing, have done thousand and thousand actions every day, at the same time the grammar of the Kazakh language states, that there is no the aspect category.

If you want to say about completed *actions* in Kazakh, it will be hatty jazyp *boldym — has written* the letter, having heard this analytical combination, who knows the expression plans of completed actions, understand, that letter was finished and probably had been sent yet. A learner, who does not know aspect expression plans and especially the *perfect aspect,* might not understand the completeness of this action or understand as the process aspect *jazyp jatyrmyn — am writing*. The knowledge of aspect expressions is necessary for the adequate understanding of thoughts. If the plans of aspects have not been presented yet, it prevents learning Kazakh.

The native speaking writers write their work without looking at the grammar of Kazakh and do not clarify if there is the aspect category or not in the grammar of the Kazakh language, because their native language matrix is with them from birth. I understood only now the meaning of the words about grammar: "with appearing of grammar the language becomes poorer" (I do not remember, where I can read out it). I believe such opinion is not about scientific objective grammar, it is about the subjective wrong grammar. If the aspect is met in the works of writers, it means that Kazakh language matrix has an aspect category.

Firstly, the objective Kazakh language has the aspect category, because it has its content and expression plans. Secondly, all the verb categories: tense, aspect, mood, voice, person, and number function in a single expression continuum.

Let us analyze the predicate aspect constructions in the syntax: Men leksiia *ötkızıp jatyrmyn*. "I *am conducting* the lecture". The predicate "*ötkızıp jatyrmyn" — "am conducting"* expresses the present tense, the process aspect, the active voice, the indicative mood, the singular form, and the first person. How can we say, that there is no the aspect category? They function together; it is designed in such a way based on principle of saving of language units. The verb categories are inseparable in this continuum, each of them has its discrete meaning and explains an action from the point of their meaning. It is so difficult to identify the function of each category of a verb in a single expression continuum, when they function simultaneously. If we say that there is no the aspect category, we deny the rest five verb categories, which function together with the category of aspect in the continuum.

The aspect expression plans are conveyed by combination of verbs in the forms of: *gerunds* and *auxiliary* verbs and plus *agglutinations* are conveyed analytically. A small percentage of the aspect expression plans are transmitted synthetically. The analyses of the content plans of inner development of actions allow to say, that there are four types of actions, which a human being does, which are called four types of *aspects* in language. They are the process action-aspect, the result action-aspect, the protracted -action aspect, and fact action -aspect. Each of them has its content and expression plans and sub-aspects.
They are:

1. the process aspect – prosesti turlenu;
2. the result aspect – natigeli turlenu;
3. the protracted aspect – sozylynqy turlenu;
4. the fact aspect – derekti turleny.

Each Kazakh aspect has the content and expression plans. The content plans are common to all languages, because actions have the same inner developments everywhere and they are inherent to all native speakers. The expression plans are different, because they depend on many factors: typological structures, inner determinants, synthetic indexes and others of languages. There are two types of aspect expression plans in Kazakh, they are: analytical and synthetical. The expression plans of the first three aspects are formed

analytically, the last fact aspect is conveyed synthetically. They will be presented for the first time and they are the novelty and relevant of this article.

The contents and expression plans of the Kazakh aspects.

1. Prosesti turlenu.

The content plans**:** the palette of action-process applications is very extensive. The core of this action is the process, this means an unfinished actions in the process. Process action is one of the main stages of action development. It is the necessary stage to complete actions.

The analytical expression plans:

1. Gerund (-p/p-yp/up- ıp/ip), (-a-e-i/i), (ğaly /galy, gelı/geli, qaly/qaly, kelı/keli)

2. Auxiliary verbs: tūr, otyr, jatyr, jür + affixes of person, number, and tense.

For example: aityp| aita/ aitqaly tūr/ otyr/ jür/ jatyr.

2. Natizheli turlenu.

The content plans. The core of the result action represents the completed action. The action in its development reaches its logical end, and enters in a new stage of its development, becoming perfect or completed (үйді **салып болды —** the house has been built). The resultive actions cover the fully completed actions

The analytical expression plans:

I. Gerund (-p/p-yp/up- ıp/ip), (-a/a,-e/e, -i/i), (ğaly/galy, gelı/geli, qaly/qaly, kelı/keli)

2. Auxiliary verbs: bıt, bol, ket, qal, al, qoi, sal, tasta, şyq, öt, jıber, jönel, kel and others: number, person, and tense.

For example: aityp bıt/bıttı/bıtedı; aita şyq/sal/ tasta/ ket, aitqaly keldı/ jıberdı and others.

3. Sozylynqy nurlenu

The content plans: (1) the protracted actions (Men bügın *künı boiy jūmys ıstedım —* I *have been working all day*) express the long process activities, (2) actions that started for a long time ago, they were not completed due to certain circumstances. Such actions have some micro-results and prospects for further development. Sometimes they will happen without development prospects in the future, and all these are the content of protracted actions (Bız myna üidı *ekı jyl salyp jatyrmyz —* We *have been buil*din*g* this house for two years). The protracted actions are not completed actions, but they have partial resuts before interruptions. Such actions are completed after interruption if additionaly conditions are created (finances, materials, etc.), and if the necessary conditions are not created, these actions remain in the incomplete form: Bız *künı boiy jūmys ıstep jatyrmyz — have been working* *all day.*

The analytical expression plans:

1. Gerund (-p/p-yp/up- ıp/ip), (-a/a-e/e-i/i), (ğaly/galy, gelı/geli, qaly/qaly, kelı/keli).

2. Auxiliary verbs: tūr, otyr, jatyr, jür + affixes of person, number, and tense.

3. Adverbs: älı, sodan berı, künı boiy, N sağat (bır sağat, N sağat; bır kün, on kün; üş jyl …).

For example: älı/ ekı sağat boiy i drugie aityp tūr; aityp otyr, aityp jür; aityp jatyr; byltyrdan berı aitqaly /kelgelı jür; ai saiyn ıstei/ aita jür i drugie.

4. Derekti turleny

The content plans**.** The plan of the fact action content is quite common. An action-fact according to its property, it covers systematic, sequential repetition actions, alternate sequential actions, action-truth, instant action etc. Action facts can be used to express rhetorical questions, sports reviews, chronology, the results of scientific work as a fact, any narratives, including history and literature (stories, fairy tales and etc.).

The synthetic expression plans:

Verbs (-a/a-e/e-й/i) + affixes of person, number, and tense.

Verbs (-dy, -di, -you, -ti). For example: Olar keldi.

Verbs (-atyn, -etin) + affixes of person, number, and tense and non-productive auxiliary verbs: de, edi, ken. For example: Biz onda ylgi baratynbyz.

Verbs (-ғan, -gen, -қan, -ken –tyn -din) + affixes of person, number, and tense.

For examples: Biz aitkanbyz/ Biz aitatynbyz.

Verbs (- maq, — mek, — pak, -pek, -baq, -bek) + -shy + affixes of person, number, and tense. For example: Ol

barmak-shy.

Verbs (-ar, -er, -r, -c) + affixes of person, number, and tense.

For example: Koly tisé, ol barar/biz bar-ap-myz [7]

Examples from the work of fictions:
I. Prosesti turlenu
1. Kelsem, aldymnan ozi shygyp, atymdy baylap zhatyr, — dep, Zhumabay zhakka karap, iek kagyp koydy (M. Auezov).
2. Korykkandai, kozin tas kyp zhumyr ap, kulaktaryna deyin dirildep, ulkenderdin aldyna basyp bara zhatyr (F. Musirepov).

II. Natizheli turlenu.
1. Tan agargansha tapzhylmastan otyryp, men Mentai dapterinen mynalardy okyp shyktym (A. Nurshaiykov, 159-b.).
2. Akboz aldyngy eki ayagyn erbitip kozi shatynap tura bergende, Sholak kulagyn tomen karay tukyrta basyp kaldy (M.Auezov).

III. Sozylynqy nurlenu
1. Kaita, kunnen kunge (every day) etek alyp, örship, daurlep kele zhatkan.
2. Bari de zharmenke ashylgannan beri otalanyp (since the fair opened), semirip, karta-lanyp kele zhatkan (A. Nurshaiykov, 159-b.).19b.).

IV. Derekti Turleny
1. Aygerimnin kay keste, kay oyudyn kandai orynga keletin surastyra otyryp, Abai keide aldebir ornekterge zhumsaytyn tuiin zhiptin turlerin, boyauyn da ozi birge tandasadi. (M.Auezov).
2. Sondai zholdarmen aktalgan Kunanbai Karkaralyga kaita kelgende, 'suiinshi' tilegen shapkynshy Tobyktyga karay uitki shapkan (M.Auezov).
3. Kara zhayau balykshylardyn arasynda ozinin atka mingenin de maktanysh koretin (A.Nurpeyisov).

Conclusion

For what we need the aspect expression plans? If you do not understand the predicate semantics, then look at the expression plan of the predicate, for example: *aityp boldym* — having *said "boldym"* from "bol" you came to the conclusion, that there is the expression plan of Kazakh result aspect. If you want to translate into English, you should remember the expression plan of the English perfect aspect*: **have written,** if you want to translate into Russian, you remember the expression plan of Russian complete aspect: "**na**pisal" from the verb "pisat" and vice versa. If these analytical predicates: *have written* and **na**pisal *s*hould be translated into Kazakh, you should remember about Kazakh analytical expression plan of the result aspect *aityp boldym*.

If the language has the aspect content and expression plans, this language has the aspect category. These four main aspects cannot embrace all human being actions, that is why each of them has several subs — aspects.

The matrix of the objective Kazakh language has four types of aspects, they are prosesti, natigeli, sozylynqy and derekti, which are conveyed in analytical way, only one fourth of aspects is conveyed synthetically.

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Ф.А. Какжанова

Қазақ тілінің түрлену санаты:
мазмұн жоспары және аналитикалық берілу жоспары

Қазақ тілі етістіктерінің морфологиясында түрлену категориясы жоқ. Бұл қазақ тілінде сөйлейтін адамдардың ғалам бейнесінде түрленудің мазмұны, яғни нәтижелі, процесті, созылыңқы істер «жоқ» деген сөз. Егер мазмұн жоспары болмаса, берілу жоспары да болмайды, өйткені тіл тек мазмұн жоспары болған жағдайда ғана тілдік көрініс береді. Түрлену категориясы етістіктің алты категориясының бірі және синтаксисте предикаттардың семантикасын немесе тұтас сөйлемнің пропозициясын анықтайтын басым санат. Түрлену категориясы субъективті түрде қабылданбағанмен объективті тілге әсер ете алмайды, бірақ түрлену санаты сөйлем семантикасын оқыту мен үйретуге ықпал етеді. Бұл тақырып грамматикада болмағанмен, түрлену категориясы көркем шығармаларда жиі кездеседі. Автор қазақ тілінде сөйлейтін адамдардың объективті когнитивтік таным әлемінде түрлену санатының мазмұн жоспары және қазақ тілінің матрицасында оның берілу жоспары барын, сондықтан бұл тілде түрлену санаты бар деп есептейді. Осы айтылған ой мақаланың жаңалығы және өзектілігі болып саналады. Мақалада қазақ тілінде түрлену категориясының бар екендігі оның мазмұндық, тілдік берілу жоспарлары арқылы көрсетілген.

Кілт сөздер: түрлену, мазмұн жоспары, аналитикалық берілу жоспары, синтетикалық берілу жоспары, процессуалды, нәтижелі, созылыңқы, деректі.

Ф.А. Какжанова

Категория вида в казахском языке:
план содержания и аналитические планы выражения

В морфологии глаголов казахского языка отсутствует категория вида. Это означает, что носители казахского языка «не имеют» планов содержания видов в их картине мира, то есть нет результативных, процессуальных, затяжных видов действия и др. В случае отсутствия плана содержания, нет и плана выражения, так как язык рефлексируется только на существующий план содержания. Категория вида — одна из шести категорий глагола, является доминирующей и определяющей семантику сказуемых или пропозицию всего предложения в семантике синтаксиса. Субъективное отрицание вида не оказывает влияния на объективный язык, но воздействует на изучение и преподавание данной темы с точки зрения восприятия семантики предложений. Парадокс заключается в том, что вид не существует в грамматике казахского языка, но встречается в художественных произведениях. Автор настоящей статьи утверждает, что носители казахского языка имеют планы содержания вида в их когнитивном восприятии мира и планы выражения в матрице казахского языка, и если необходимые составляющие присутствуют в данном языке, то и категория вида существует. Кроме наличия их в казахском языке, они строго аргументированы. В этом и заключается новизна и актуальность настоящей статьи.

Ключевые слова: вид, план содержания, аналитический план выражения, синтетический план выражения, процессуальный, результативный, затяжной, фактивный.

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