

**LANGUAGE REPRESENTATION OF VISUAL PERCEPTION IN THE VERBAL SYSTEM
OF THE TATAR LANGUAGE**

**REPRESENTAÇÃO DA LINGUAGEM DE PERCEPÇÃO VISUAL NO SISTEMA VERBAL DA
LÍNGUA TARTÁRA**

**REPRESENTACIÓN LENGUAJE DE LA PERCEPCIÓN VISUAL EN EL SISTEMA VERBAL
DEL LENGUAJE TATAR**

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ABSTRACT: This article introduces the verbs, which define cognitive processes. Cognitive activity begins with sensation and perception; there are also visual, auditory and other perceptions. The object of this study is the verbs of visual perception and its representation in the verb system of the Tatar language. In the Tatar language, there function a number of verbs, verb expressions, phraseological units that reflect various nuances of visual perception. The relevance of the topic lies in the fact that the functional-semantic, structural-derivational features of the verbs of visual perception, which make up a significant part of the lexical structure of the Tatar language, have not been studied. The study of semantic and word-formation peculiarities contributes to the most complete and comprehensive analysis of the lexical composition of the Tatar language. The conclusions made during the study are important for the construction of interpretations of the verbs of vision, for the integral description of the grammar. Students and teachers of the Tatar language can use the material presented in the classroom. The article provides all the meanings and nuances of the verbs of visual perception, which especially increases the threshold of difficulty in adequate perception and learning process of this material in the course of teaching the Tatar language as a foreign language. The results can be applied to the development of linguodidactic manuals, dictionaries and reference books for effective teaching of the Tatar language.

KEYWORDS: Verb. Semantics. Visual perception verbs. Tatar language. Phraseology.

RESUMO: *Este artigo apresenta os verbos, que definem processos cognitivos. A atividade cognitiva começa com sensação e percepção; existem também percepções visuais, auditivas e outras. O objeto deste estudo são os verbos de percepção visual e sua representação no sistema*

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verbal da língua tártara. Na língua tártara, funcionam vários verbos, expressões verbais e unidades fraseológicas que refletem várias nuances da percepção visual. A relevância do tema reside no fato de que os traços semântico-funcional, estrutural-derivacional dos verbos de percepção visual, que constituem uma parte significativa da estrutura lexical da língua tártara, não foram estudados. O estudo das peculiaridades semânticas e de formação de palavras contribui para a análise mais completa e abrangente da composição lexical da língua tártara. As conclusões tiradas durante o estudo são importantes para a construção de interpretações dos verbos de visão, para a descrição integral da gramática. Alunos e professores da língua tártara podem usar o material apresentado em sala de aula. O artigo fornece todos os significados e nuances dos verbos de percepção visual, o que aumenta principalmente o limiar de dificuldade na percepção adequada e no processo de aprendizagem deste material no curso de ensino da língua tártara como língua estrangeira. Os resultados podem ser aplicados ao desenvolvimento de manuais linguodidáticos, dicionários e livros de referência para o ensino eficaz da língua tártara.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Verbo. Semântica. Verbos de percepção visual. Linguagem tártara. Fraseologia.

RESUMEN: Este artículo presenta los verbos, que definen los procesos cognitivos. La actividad cognitiva comienza con la sensación y la percepción. Hay percepciones visuales, auditivas y de otro tipo. El objeto de este estudio son los verbos de percepción visual y su representación en el sistema verbal de la lengua tártara. En el idioma tártaro, funcionan una serie de verbos, expresiones verbales, unidades fraseológicas que reflejan varios matices de la percepción visual. La relevancia del tema radica en el hecho de que no se han estudiado los rasgos funcional-semánticos, estructural-derivativos de los verbos de percepción visual, que constituyen una parte significativa de la estructura léxica de la lengua tártara. El estudio de las peculiaridades semánticas y de formación de palabras contribuye al análisis más completo y exhaustivo de la composición léxica de la lengua tártara. Las conclusiones extraídas durante el estudio son importantes para la construcción de interpretaciones de los verbos de visión, para la descripción integral de la gramática. Los estudiantes y profesores de lengua tártara pueden utilizar el material presentado en el aula. El artículo aporta todos los significados y matices de los verbos de percepción visual, lo que aumenta especialmente el umbral de dificultad en la percepción adecuada y el proceso de aprendizaje de este material en el curso de la enseñanza de la lengua tártara como lengua extranjera. Los resultados se pueden aplicar al desarrollo de manuales lingüísticos, diccionarios y libros de referencia para la enseñanza eficaz del idioma tártaro.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Verbo. Semântica. Verbos de percepción visual. Lenguaje tártaro. Fraseología.

Introduction

The study of the semantics of the word is an integral part of the general theory of vocabulary consistency. The studies of this nature are primarily associated with the studies of lexical-semantic groups.

Lexical-semantic groups are a collection of words with similar lexical meanings. The affluence of the lexical-semantic groups in the language is an indicator of the affluence of the semantic system of the language vocabulary. As G.K. Kuliev rightly points out, the lexical-semantic groups are the most important in terms of the lexical types of word classes. They combine the words of one part of speech, in which, in addition to the general grammatical semes, there is at least one more general seme - categorically lexical (archiseme, classeme) indicator (KULIEV, 1992, p. 34).

Linguistics provides many works devoted to the study of the lexical-semantic groups of various parts of speech, the groups of the verb are specifically studied. Recently, more attention has been paid to the semantic features of the verbs (GILAZETDINOVA; SALAKHOVA, 2018, p. 37), (KABIROVA *et al.*, 2018, p. 2470) In Turkology, Dmitriev N.K. is one of the first to pay attention to thematic groups of verbs; he establishes the following groups of verbs: verbs of speech, verbs of thinking, verbs of movement, verbs of action (DMITRIEV, 1962, p. 436). Also significant is the study of Kuliev G.K., where it is noted that a number of common paradigmatic and syntagmatic properties (KULIEV, 1992, p. 32) characterize lexical units included in the lexical-semantic group.

In the Tatar language, the semantic categories of verbs are studied for the first time by Ganiev F.A. Based on the general semantic content of verbs, Ganiev F.A. divides them into eleven major categories which have smaller subgroups, such as movement verbs, action verbs, process verbs, behavior verbs, state verbs, relational verbs, sound verbs, speech verbs, thinking verbs, imitation verbs, verbs of physical perception (KAZAN, 1997, p. 221).

Despite a wide range of above-mentioned works, the Tatar linguistics still does not provide works devoted to the independent study of the lexical-semantic groups of verbs. To one of these groups belong verbs of physical perception. This group includes verbs denoting perception by sight, hearing and touch. These verbs differ from verbs of other lexical-semantic groups in specific features.

The objective of this study is to determine verbs and phraseological units, which define visual perception in the Tatar language, as well as to identify their semantic and word-forming features.

Materials and methods

The actual material for scientific analysis has been extracted from universal dictionaries and reference books, a lexical corpora of 133 units has been compiled (KAZAN, 2015; HANBIKOVA; SAFIULLINA, 2014).

Based on the actual material, an exhaustive analysis of the verbs of vision has been carried out, and their structural and word-formation features have been described.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the research was the scientific works of the Turkologists and Tatar linguists on lexicology and word formation, as well as explanatory dictionaries of the Tatar language (KAZAN, 2015).

In the study, the following methods have been used: the semantic and structural, as well as the word-formation analysis of lexical units, the statistical method.

Results and discussion

The lexical-semantic groups of verbs of perception are not quite the same in different languages. In the Tatar language, for example, verbs denoting a general concept of sensation are combined around a verb *sizü* 'to sense'. *Kesheler ashyjlar-echele, yatar-joklyjlar, kon de toryp tormysh kualar, e bekhetleme alar yaratyshu digen nerse barmy alar oche mony hich sizep bulmyj ide*. These are, for example, the verbs *kürü* 'to see', *toyu* 'to touch', 'to feel', *sizemleü* 'to feel', *ishetü* 'to hear'. The above-mentioned verbs, according to their semantics, can be divided into several subgroups:

1. The verbs of visual perception mean 'to perceive somebody-something via sight'. The general concept of visual perception and ability to perform this action is defined by the verb *kürü* 'to see'. The words that denote a particular meaning of visual perception differ from each other in semantic and stylistic peculiarities. For example, the verb *kürü*, or its analytical verbal form *kürep alu*, mean 'to cast a glance at something for a short period of time'. *Lapastan tsyhgu mine koedan su-chygaryp torgan keche kodacha kürep aldy*. The opposite meaning has the verb *karau* 'to look', *karap toru*. *Min kodachany tüben ielgen jozen beraz gyna karap tordym*. They denote the thorough examination of the definite object.

The semantic synonyms of the verbs of visual perception can be considered the verbs *karau, tekeliü, tobelü, küzetü, bagu*, (*карау, текәлү, төбәлү, күзәтү, багу*). *Baksam, koyash-*

shaktyj küterelgen kecherejgen kyzgan hem mine “Tor, malaj!” digen toslе bik ejb-tlep peshere bashlagan.

Verbs *karau* and *bagu* differ by the usage in syntactic constructions. The verb *karau* is characterized by the general usage, but the verb *bagu* is mainly used in the language of fiction, adding particular sensibility to the sentence.

Particularly significant are the verbal phraseological units, such as ***kūz salu, ūkz tashlau, kūz toshū, kūzden kicherū***: *Songy omet belen-Nigmatulla abzykajga karyjm ana nichek te mina birme dip ymlyjsym kile, lekin ul minem yakka synar kūzen de toshermi, ichmasam! Shulaj da akhyr chikte gene mina ber kūz tashlap aldy shikelle, lekin min anny karashyn totarga da, anlashyrga da olgermedem, bilgele. Apay minem os-bashymny kūzden ber kicherep chykyt.*

Phraseological units ***kūz toshū, kūz salu*** are of secondary importance, they belong to the group of the state verbs: ***kūz toshū, kūz salu*** – ‘to fall in love’. For example: *Stakanny nichek kulga aluymny irenn rem nichek kiter emne belmim barysy da jokydagy kebek eshl-nde shikelle tik ber nersene boten tirem belen sizep toram – kunaklarnyn kūze minde gene.*

The above verbs and phraseological units denote visual perception associated with the normal psychological state of the subject. However, there are verbs that indicate visual perception with a negative psychological state of the subject (YERBULATOVA *et al.*, 2017. 125; ZAMALETDINOV; FAIZULLINA; FATTAKOVA, 2018, p. 276). These include derivative verbs such as *chekereyu, akayu* – ‘to stare’. In the given examples, the verbs of visual perception, expressing a visual sensation, create a certain idea of the state of the subject.

Some verbs of visual perception act as modifying verbs. These include verbs *karau, bagu* (dial.): *Shigyr yazyp karau.* ‘To try and write a poem.’ *Sin eshleп bak.* ‘You try to work’ (IZBASAROV; ISLAMOVA; BOLGAROVA, 2017, p. 512).

Thus, the verbs described above make up two opposite groups:

1. The verb *күрү* which expresses a general concept of the visual perception;
2. The verbs, which express a particular visual sensation: *карау, багу, күзәтү, текәлү.*

The word-building capabilities of these verbs shall be noted. In the case of suffix formation, the verbs of visual perception serve as word-formation bases for such parts of speech as nouns, adjectives and verbs. Let's examine some of them.

With the help of morphological word formation from the verbs of visual perception *kara, kyr* a number of derivative words are formed, for example:

- the nouns: *karash* 'glance', *karar* 'decision', *kürenesh* 'phenomenon', *kürçetkech* 'index', *kürsetmelelek* 'visibility', *kürgezme* 'exhibition', *kürezelek* 'prediction', *kürezeche* 'predictor', *küreçek* 'fate' and others.

- the adjectives: *kürenekle* 'visible', 'outstanding', *küreneksez* 'unknown', *kürkem* 'beautiful', *kürekle* (dial.) 'beautiful', 'delicate'.

In the Tatar language, the verbs themselves are not formed via conversion, but very often, they are transformed into other parts of speech. The research materials showed that with the transition of verb forms to postpositions, most of them are verbs of visual perception. Thus, for example, the verbs *karau*, *kürü* can be transformed into postpositions. In this case, they completely lose verbal features, they cease to express lexical meaning and begin to indicate the grammatical relation between the words: *kürü* 'for reason', *karap* 'for reason', 'deserved', *karaganda* 'comparatively', *karamastan* 'despite', *karamagynda* 'at disposal', *karat* 'in relation'.

As the examples show, various forms of the verb can be traced in the composition of the deverbal postpositions: the participle, the adverbial participle etc.

Using the method of stem composition, a group of analytical verbs is formed. The verbs of visual perception under examination perform a word-forming function in the examples below. Thus, for example, the verb *karau* (*bagu*) is involved in the formation of compound words. The word-forming type 'adverbial participle + modifying verb *karau*' expresses a trying of action or an attempt to perform actions: *jazyyp karau* 'to try to write', *eshlep karau* 'to try to work', *yasap karau* 'to try to do'. As the examples show, the verb *karau* is examined here as a desemantized verb that has lost its lexical meaning. In Turkology, it is generally accepted that the central meaning of a compound verb is expressed by the first component (adverbial participle), and the modifying verb introduces an additional lexical connotation, clarifying and specifying the meaning of the first verb (KHASANZYANOVA; ISLAMOVA; BOLGAROVA, 2018, p. 191; GALIMOVA; YUSUPOVA; NABIULLINA, 2018, p. 19). However, they do not always act as modifying verbs. In the Tatar language there are more than four dozen compound verbs, where the verbs of visual perception *kara*, *kür* are represented by the first component. Here are some of them: *karap tor*, *karap al*, *karap kuj*, *karap kal*, *karap kil*, *karap tor karap chyk*, *kürepe al*, *kürepe kil*, *kürepe tor*, *kürenep kit* and others.

Interestingly, these verbs in the form of the imperative mood build up a wide range of fixed constructions, phrases, static combinations with pronouns and particles, phraseological units. In speech, they function as interjections of address, interjections which express, depending on the intonation and context, various shades of surprise, admiration, perplexity,

discontent. For example: *Kara! Kara-kara! Kara sin any! Karasana! Karasana kara inde! Kara, kara monysyna tikle karysha! / Look, look, even this one resists.*

The verb **кўр** also forms fixed combinations of the type *Sin kūr de min kūr! Kūr de tor! 'any minute now'. Kūr de tor, sudan kory chygar ochen ul minem oske chūp oya bashlar ele. 'To get dry out of the water, he will surely start to throw dirt on me '.*

It's commonly known that in the Tatar language there is also a semantic word formation of verbs. In this case, expanding the meaning of the verb loses its lexical and semantic connection with the meaning of the original verb, and, thus, a new material unit arises - the homonym of the previous verb. Thus, for example, the verb of visual perception *karau* 'to look', by the similarity of actions and processes, forms the verb *karau* 'to care for'.

Summary

Thus, in the terms of perception of the surrounding reality, essential role is played by visual perception. In the framework of the Tatar language, the concept of '*karau / kūrū*' 'see / look' is widely expressed, including through the verbal vocabulary, which covers more than 130 verbs. A study of the semantics of the Tatar verbs of visual perception revealed the structural-semantic and functional specificity of this verbal vocabulary. Their word-forming potential has been also brought to light.

In the course of the analysis, it has been established that the verbs of visual perception under examination also function as part of phraseological units; some fixed combinations with the component of the verbs of vision can be transformed into interjections. The structure of verbs of perception is also versatile. As it turned out, many of them are involved in the formation of analytical verbs.

Thus, the semantics of the verbs has been studied using the component analysis involving both paradigmatic and syntagmatic analysis, by highlighting various semes. In addition to the seme composition of meanings, additional markers have been identified, such, for example, as the stylistic and regional components in the use of verbs.

Conclusions

The results of this study can be used in the further development of the valency grammar; in particular, they will clarify understanding of the interrelation between semantic and syntactic

valencies. The research materials allow us to specify the linguistic understanding of perception in terms of the conceptualization of the Tatar language picture of the world.

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