

## Conditional Content Speech and Psychical Aspects of Depicting the Reality

Altayeva A.K.

Doi:10.5901/mjss.2014.v5n20p2698

### Abstract

Goals of the research is to specify activity, possibility of using and application in linguistic system of sentences formed with the help of the given linguistic mean, by means of special conditional mood suffix examination. For achieving the given goals the following task have been presented to us: Substantiating continuity of language and thought by means of correlation of grammatical and logic-universal categories. Grammatical correlation and logic categories brings to language and thought intercommunication. Applied variants connected with limitation (restriction) of human thoughts, are the motivation display, which connected to functional and pragmatic nature of language norm.

**Keywords:** dialectical logic, thought forms, norm, variant.

### 1. Introduction

This article deals with the interaction between language and the way of thinking in the conditional mood statements. In order to clarify the meaning of this type of sentences widely, from the application point of view, the language facts of replacing the forms of conditional mood are to be analyzed.

### 2. Materials & Methods

For concretization of sentence system synchronous-comparative method and modes, and also methods of analysis and complete, modeling, synonymous transformations have been applied.

### 3. Discussion

Goals of the research is to specify activity, possibility of using and application in linguistic system of sentences formed with the help of the given linguistic mean, by means of special conditional mood suffix examination. For achieving the given goals the following task have been presented to us: Substantiating continuity of language and thought by means of correlation of grammatical and logic-universal categories. The reason of realization of transmission conditional sentence in linguistic sphere from potential functions to resultive functions are situational category.

Language and thinking are in the dialectical unity (are inseparable from the dialectical point of view) and influence each other in some extent. However, each of these phenomena is independent. That's why a statement of their unity may lead to the equality of language and thinking, i.e., grammar and logic. The logical trend appeared in linguistics thanks to the idea of unlimited influence of thinking on education and language progress. When it is said about close connection and interrelation of language and thinking, they mean intercommunication and interrelation between linguistic and logical phenomena, especially between a word and phenomenon, a sentence and a judgment. In most cases, thinking and language connection is considered on the base of a word and notion, connection, judgment and a sentence. A well-known Kazakh linguistics representative K.Akhanov pointed out the following indications and structural peculiarities of judgment and sentence: "In arguments with regard to an object or its meaning, which is considered in the form of thinking some thing is approved or rejected. In this connection, on the one hand approving and rejecting is considered to be as one of the specific indications of an argument. On the other hand, an argument may be in the form of true or untrue judgment. They are indications that are referred to the content of argument" [1,216].

On of the judgment and sentence indications is predicativeness and serving as the predicate. V.Z.Panfilov shows their difference as following: "The ability to differentiate the notion of predicativeness and serving as the predicate is of great importance. Predicativeness defines attitude of the sentence to the truthfulness. Predicativeness isn't a feature of one member of the sentence, it is a feature of the whole sentence"[4,169].

According to some linguists and logic scientists, language isn't limited only by indicating ideas, it is able to express feelings and emotions. Nevertheless, but these psychical processes need the presence of thinking and notion.

Logical structure of thinking is considered in the dialectical logic. The main thinking forms—*notion, judgment, conclusion* are the images of phenomena and connections in the world of objects. Structural form of thinking, like its content, finds its place in language. Man gets to know surroundings through thinking, not by means of language. Language is a material manifestation of cognition through thinking. Word-building is also connected with thinking and it is dependent on thinking process.

One of the peculiarities of abstract thinking is its close connection with language. In his article "Categories of ideas and categories of language" a French structuralist E. Benveniste points out that thinking operations are abstract ones or always are expressed through language, being dependent on both categories.

The content is seen (through language) in certain boundaries. And non-materialized idea is incomprehensible, and remains in the former state, we can not take it as its "content". Language form isn't only the form of bringing ideas, but is also a form of explanation and realization of ideas. The main forms of abstract thinking are: *notion, judgment and conclusion*.

First of all, an ardent desire for cognition of surrounding, motions and actions of various phenomena appear in man. As a result of cognition, different notions will be formed in consciousness. Various notions in language in the process of sounding are based on the certain meanings and forms of soundings. Transition of logical categories into language ones are described in the work of B. Sagyndykuly as following: "Notion, having been formed in the consciousness, will be clear for all the people speaking the same language only after it has taken its sound form. This phenomenon is called the transition of logical category into sound category. Thus, an object logical notion will become a base of lexical meaning. An objective logical notion, existing with language, according to linguistics demand, is replaced by the term "nominative" meaning. Speaking about lexical meaning of a word, we mean its basic, non-derivative meaning. From this point of view, each word expresses certain denomination of objects, phenomena, possibilities, actions, definitions, processes and etc. In the process of a word's lexical meaning progress, its lexical grammatical and linguistic meanings will be advanced as well. Linguistic meanings are the elements of meaning, having been formed on the base of language system" [6, 11]

Determining of a word's nature, choosing of connection between an object and notion, notion and denomination, is based on motivation. Notion is formed through certain indications of objects and the name will appear, and the main condition of nominative denomination formation in language is preserving the main indications of an object and phenomenon in the inner construction of the denomination. Denomination (word) is formed with the help of that nominative indication which is the main one in cognition. That is why the main signs of language are called nominative indications.

The founder of sound theory in linguistics V. Gumboldt states, that language is image, symbol and a word is a symbol of certain notion. The main function of language begins with designation of objects and phenomena surrounding us with the help of the word. A word must be in bilateral unity of a sound and notion. Outward form of a word can't characterize the feature of an object completely. That's why reason, a basic and motive are the main indications for determining the name of an object.

Motivation demands determining of an attitude between a sound form of a word and its meaning. According to V. Gumboldt, the connection between sounding and meaning is so insignificant that it's impossible to explain it, it may be only prognosticated.

Geneva school representatives consider any denomination (name) as a sign and in the course of determining of an attitude between signs and designated objects, they say about the necessity of determining a motive in the search of the word's inner meaning.

In his work. "Historical word-building (semantical aspect)" A. B. Salkynbay emphasized that motive is a characteristic feature of all the words in every layer of language. The author is giving a notice of the influence of linguistic and extra linguistic factors on motivation [7, 96].

Motivation is a bilateral phenomenon, it is in connection both with outer structure of a word and an inner sound form. Motivatedness of a word takes a peculiar role in the course of utterance. Compatibility and valency of words are connected with motivatedness, i.e. the inner form of the word. Motivatedness of the word – is a result of the complicated thinking, it envisages also psychical aspects in depicting the truth by means of language.

Valency is divided into semantical and syntactical ones. The meaning of a word is revealed only in the process of considering it together with morphological composition, syntactical model, semantical position. Valency is closely connected with clarification of compatibility and non-compatibility meaning of the word.

Syntagma - is a special type of communication that is formed on the base of joining linguistic units in a speech, a text and their consecutive disposition. N. Z. Kotelova calls ability of words to combinedness as: "System of syntagmatic possibilities of a word" [2, 15]. If one considers syntagma as a logical axis, then semantic compatibility and syntactical

compatibility of word-combination components form a full - fledged combination of words only when they keep logical consistency. Consequently, while forming a combination of words which is a higher linguistic unit than a word, it is grouped in the logical axis, in any case, both from qualitative and quantitative point of view. Then compatibility of form and content will appear. Ability of combining valency properties are closely connected with determining a word-combination system. And further, under the syntactical relationship of words, word-combinations and sentences forming functions are pointed out. Syntactical meaning is formed by means of combinations where linguistic signs are transformed from simple into complex.

Words in the sentence is to make a bilateral relationship. This relationship must be carried out both from grammatical and semantical point of view. Having been united by grammatical categories, words are combined in the certain grammatical form and there should be a semantic relationship between united words. More exact valency properties of the verb in the language is explained by M.Orazov like this: "The verbs function as predicates in the sentence, and are of great importance in making up a sentence. It groups the words around, being in connection with them"[3,200].

And the problem of syntactical valency is rather different in comparison with semantical one. As a matter of fact, a word's compatibility is dependent on semantics. It can't be denied. Even in this case, we should remember that syntactic lawfulness is mentioned first in the syntactical valency. Consequently, grammar forms take particular place in the syntactical valency. To express valuable opinion about form, first of all, it is necessary to elucidate its inner content and meaning, then to study form and meaning as a whole. It's worth to remind A.B.Salkynbai's idea about properties of morpheme: "Grammatical morphemes differ from a word. They don't have complete grammar meaning. Meaning of a morpheme are usually clarified in the combination of it with a word. Taken separately a form doesn't possess its own meaning " [8, 14]

An inner form has a concept in the inner structure, and it forms motivation process. B.Kasym's view point on this problem sounds like the following: "Inner construction is a total combination of display which shows the unified systematization of the language phenomenon(combining, derivative words) and passes the idea.

Semantic structure is a sign showing a distinctive peculiarity of language. Inner structure is an original image, there is a base of notion in it. Inner structure directs idea and makes it possible the main meaning to make further progress. There is an origin of notion in the inner structure of denomination. Inner semantic structure of a word will form a motivation process" [5, 28]

Consequently, valency can be realized only when there is a syntactical connection which is to influence to make syntactical structure between words. Predicative structure is one of the main one among the syntactic structures. Valency signification of words taken into consideration in the predicative structure which functions as the predicate. In linguistics the given verb valency is connected with the name of L.Tenyer. Words supplementing verb valency are called actants. In the traditional syntax the object and the subject correspond to actants. And circonstants, corresponding to adverbial modifiers, are not of importance in making up valency, i.e. their omitting doesn't change the meaning of the sentence.. The main units of the syntactical structures are used as separate two units: syntactical elements and syntaxsemas. They can enter into syntactical relation independently.

Syntaxsemas consist of the same two or more syntactical elements, the first of which may be the subordinate and the last - the main one. In this case, we may make a conclusion, if to take into consideration that a sentence is based on the predicative structure then syntaxsemas in the form of elements function as the predicate.

In spite of the fact, that the subject of the research work is connected with the conditional mood statements and in order to clarify the meaning of this type of sentences widely, from the application point of view, we are to analyze the language facts replacing the forms of conditional mood. After that the main predicate is replaced and modified as a syntactical valency, i.e. as compatibility of a word. For example:

- Ағайын - туған деп қайтесің, бұларға алаңдап. Ол сен алыста жүргенде -бұлардың бауырлары езіліп, емексіп тұратыны, ал ертең осылардың ортасына келші... (С.Мұратбеков)
- You say – relatives- and you are worrying about them.

When you are a long way off- you are in their minds, they will feel anxiety, and only *come and see* them tomorrow... If to make some changes, the last version of the sentence would be like this:

1. Ол сен алыста жүргенде -бұлардың бауырлары езіліп, емексіп тұратыны, ал ертең осылардың ортасына *келдің бар ғой*, қадырың қашар еді... When you are a long way off - you are in their minds, they will feel anxiety, and just *try to find yourself* at their, places, and you will have no respect
2. Ол сен алыста жүргенде -бұлардың бауырлары езіліп, емексіп тұратыны, ал ертең осылардың ортасына *келдің бе*, қадырың қашады. When you are a long way off , they will feel anxiety, and *being* among them, you will have no respect.

The given changes develop the main meaning of the sentence. The motive of the widening of the syntagmatic sentence sphere is that the aim is to transfer the expressive and emotional colour of the word келші used in the predicative function.

Еш комиссияның да, юридің де бағасы маған енді керек емес! Қадіржан қадірлеп, бағалады болды! (Ш.Құмарова). I don't need the points of any commission and any jury. *Kadirzhan appreciated and that's enough (that's all)! He appreciated-that's enough!*-from these words one feels the complete obedience of the companion to Kadirzhan's opinion, and he has authority with him.

1. *Қадіржан қадірлеп, бағалады ма - болды! But Kadirzhan appreciated- that's enough (the companion wants to convince the listener)*
2. *Қадіржан қадірлеп, бағалады екен болды! It turned out that Kadirzhan appreciated- that's enough( the companion's decision)*

So, from the above mentioned analysis we found out the following:

The sentences that are formed with the help of the conditional mood, can't always be in the conditional mood. There are many versions in the language for changing it. But the meaning is the same: the conditional meaning.

In the course of changing the above mentioned sentences, the predicate, having the conditional meaning, underwent such kind of changes *келші - келдің бар ғой - келдің бе - come and see- try to find yourself – being; бағалады- болды- бағалады ма- болды- бағалады екен-болды appreciated- appreciated- that enough- but appreciated- that's enough- it turned out he appreciated- that's enough!*

We see that there are no appropriate suffixes of the conditional mood in the original sentences from the work of art. On the one hand, motivatedness can be explained by the dialogue nature of the speech, on the other hand the special expressive words used by the companion, because motivatedness of a word is a result of a complicated thinking, in the course of representing the truth through language psychological aspects are also taken into consideration. Consequently, the motivated character is performed at the beginning of the speech, and then a language motive- valency of words are realized. The speech is motivated from the subject's cognition point of view. That's why word meaning motivatedness takes the leading place in speech. Motivation is a bilateral phenomenon, it is connected both with inner structure of the content and sound form. Motivatedness in the sentence is realized in this way, application is dependent on motivation. The analyzed sentences are the result of them all.

So, we made sure that there a peculiar motive which is connected with the lawfulness of valency that is characteristic of speech in structuring a sentence. If motivatedness is realized in notion, and notion is developed into statement, then statement will appear through a sentence. If a word is a material form of notion, a sentence is a material form of opinion. This leads to intercommunication of languages and thinking.

#### 4. Acknowledgements

I would like to express my gratitude to my scientific adviser Doctor of philological sciences, professor R.S. Amirov for suggesting an idea of this article.

#### References

- Akhanov K. "Bases of grammar theory" A.: "Sanat", 1996 p. 240  
Kotelova N.Z. "Word meaning and its combinability" Leningrad, 1975  
Orazov M. "Kazakh language semantics" A.: "Пауан", 1995 p.205  
Panfilov V.Z. "Language and thinking relation" M.: "Наука", 1971.  
Qasym B. "Theoretical basis of object's difficult denominations" Doctor of Philology dissertation(author's abstract) A.:2004 p.50  
Sagyndykuly B. "Etymological bases of the Kazakh language vocabulary development" A.: 1994 p.168  
Salkynbay A.B. "Historical word- building (semantical aspect)" Doctor of Philology dissertation. A.:1999  
Salkynbay A.B. "Meaning and function of-y formed motion names in the modern Kazakh language Candidate of Philology dissertation" A.:1991