

# Interrelation of tense and condition in the taxis field

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## Abstract

The purpose of this article is to consider the functional aspect of taxis in Kazakh language, which is included in the Turkic language group. To achieve this goal we have used linguistic analysis and generalized experience on this issue. As a result, functional grammar is investigated from various angles of interchange with the environment: with its function in language, functional activity laws. In conclusion, taxis is a semantic position of language units (phonemes, morphemes, words, phrases) in a linear sequence that their position depends on semantic, emotional and grammatical characteristics of the sentence.

**Keywords:** Conditional Mood, Semantic, Independent Taxis.

## *Interrelación de tiempo y condición en el campo de taxis*

## Resumen

El propósito de este artículo es considerar el aspecto funcional de los taxis en idioma kazajo, que se incluye en el grupo de idioma turco. Para lograr este objetivo, hemos utilizado el análisis lingüístico y la experiencia generalizada sobre este tema. Como resultado, la gramática funcional se investiga desde varios ángulos de intercambio con el entorno: con su función en el lenguaje, leyes de actividad funcional. En conclusión, los taxis son una posición semántica de unidades de lenguaje (fonemas,

morfemas, palabras, frases) en una secuencia lineal que depende de las características semánticas, emocionales y gramaticales de la oración.

**Palabras clave:** Estado de ánimo condicional, semántico, taxis independientes.

## 1. Introduction

Comprehensive and integrating approach is a feature of functional grammar, as it is based on semantic categories of grammar and semantic functions combining different language means (Thompson, 2013; Halliday et al., 2014; Makshantseva and Bankova, 2016). In this case, linguistic analysis is focused on studying elements of different levels in their interaction on a functional basis. Analyzed unities integrate elements of different levels (within the framework of morphology, syntax and speech-making units) (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2013). The study includes an object analysis within different system networks – polysystemic analysis. Therefore, functional grammar is multilevel, designed for word integrating. Function of language units on the various languages levels is characterized as a functional and semantic field. Salqynbai defines the functional and semantic field as the following system of means in interrelation on the various language levels on the base of one known category (Salqynbay, 2013).

«Taxis» is a language functional and semantic field that verifies actions proceeding character at a certain period of time. Taxis makes duration of action, delay of action, interruption of action, participation of main, subsidiary actions, taking place at the same or different time more precise (Abdurakhmanov, 1960). If one says that simultaneous or different time meaning construct semantic substance of taxis field, in his turn, R.O. Jakobson differentiates aspects of dependent and independent taxis. Dependent taxis reveals precisely the character of our target. Dependent taxis expresses various relations to the independent verb (simultaneity, adversative relation and others). Together with the main fact the dependent taxis also describes the stated fact. Time relations at the certain time take place in the course of performing several actions and in the composite character several actions at the certain time. In taxis there is a notion as poly predicative complex. One of its form is found in the complex sentence. To our mind, time meaning complex sentences and condition meaning complex sentences in the taxis field are connected with each other. Variety of conditional mood semantic aspects are the result of grammar abstraction which, to a considerable extent, is characteristic of conditional mood. In considering «Taxis» in the Kazakh language, we will better understand not only its structure, but also the rest grammar of Turkic languages, which total number of speakers is more than 167 million people.

## 2. Views on Linguistic Functions of Taxis

Abdurakhmanov said: “In the course of historical development Subjunctive Mood verb is gradually losing its independence, acquiring more dependent meaning, it is leading to forming the certain aspects of subordinate clauses” (Abdurakhmanov, 1960: 28). The above mentioned notion was formulated by scholar Demesinova like the following: “That is why in sentences where the conditional mood verb

functions as a predicate, it is not always right to ascertain some meaning of condition” (Demesinova, 1974: 23). Thus, viewpoint that the only meaning of condition is characteristic to the sentences with conditional mood form is not right, it is one-sided viewpoint for science. From dialectical category point of view, it is known, the condition category and cause category are in close unity permanent connection. There are time distinctions among these components as well. Meaning of taxis expresses time interrelations among performed actions in the integrated time circle. One time/different time interrelations (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2013; Thompson, 2013; Halliday et al., 2014); In case, when differences between different time and one time connections are not urgent, the action is related to the one tense of the verb (Halliday et al., 2014; Hamilton, 2015; Berry, 2016); Interrelation of functions in the time circle is realized according to the meaning (Foley, 2014; Martin, 2014; Davidse, 2017).

Time interrelations among actions form functional and semantically field. Subordinated taxis are temporary interrelations among functions. Here the first function is the main one and the second is the additional one. According to Demesinova and Salqynbay:

Language unit’s function that creates the field to express the speaker’s idea, concerning the essence of meaning that denotes, is defined the main and related to it supplementary means. There are such types of functional and semantically field in the Kazakh language (1974: 22; 2003: 12).

Fields with action (predicative) substance;

Functional and semantic field of aspectual and temporal interrelation: aspectual, temporal, taxis (appearance of an aspect, arising in interrelation with Future Tense);

Modal and common interrelation of functional and semantic field;

Action and subject, action and object interrelation of functional and semantic field;

Fields with subject – object substance;

Fields with qualitative and quantitative substance;

Fields with adverbial substance.

### **3. Representation of Taxis Use in Grammar**

To our mind, the central component in the form of conditional mood is -subordinated taxis. The meaning of the statement, in this case, is conveyed as the main row of actions and additional row of actions. For example: Жасболат бұрын бірдемеге күле қалса, баладай мээ болып, сықылықтап, жер теуіп күлетін-ді. If Zhasbolat had laughed at something before, rejoicing at something, laughing gaily, then he laughed trampling the ground under his feet. In this example the first function is given in the conditional mood, so this function becomes subordinate and the function, conveyed with the help of the verb in the form of predicative – the main one. If in the subordinate clause the analytical form, meaning condition of action (-е қалса) if had – forms the base of the component field, the combination of words – бұрын көре қалса, had laughed before, бірдемеге күле қалса» laughed at something, are considered to be the additional action to this meaning.

If to consider this sentence against the background of the integrated complex sentence, the meaning of the condition that expresses the form of the conditional mood, will be considered the main one and also

has the additional meaning for performing the action (object and adverbial). Though the central component is given in the form of conditional mood the meaning of the subordinate taxis defines the time connection of the action. The idea arises that this sentence connected only with the performing the structural function in the structural system, is related to the conditional meaning of a complex sentence. Nevertheless, this is a complex meaning sentence of time. The grounds sound as the following: If to change the sentence from time meaning to condition meaning, the sentence would look like as the following: Жасболат бірдемеге күле қалса, баладай мәз болып, сықылықтап, жер теуіп күледі. If Zhasbolat laughs at something rejoicing at something, laughing gaily, then he will laugh trampling the ground under his feet. The second component is given in the form of the future tense. At the initial (first) sentence the second component is in the past tense. The participle form (-етін – had laughed) according to terminology of scholar A. Iskakov is used in the obvious, evident past tense.

If to use the second component in the example in the form of the past tense, the second sentence will be constructed as the following: Жасболат бірдемеге күле қалса, баладай мәз болып, сықылықтап, жер теуіп күлетін-ді. If Zhasbolat had laughed at something, rejoicing at something, laughing gaily, then he laughed trampling the ground under his feet. Though the meaning of this sentence is rather close to the initial (original) sentence, it is hardly possible to prove, that the statement is in the past tense, as there is no adverb of time in it. The question arises: when, to tell the truth, did Zhasbolat laugh like this? If we add the adverb of time (бұрын- before), the statement will be comprehended properly by the listener. In case to change the meaning of time in the following form, it is meaning of time will be preserved: Жасболат бұрын бірдемеге күле қалғанда, баладай мәз болып, сықылықтап, жер теуіп күлетін-ді. When Zhasbolat had laughed at something before, rejoicing at something, laughing gaily, then he laughed trampling the ground under his feet. The Participle form in the first component (had laughed) in the locative case expresses the meaning of time.

If to rely on the philosophy of grammar, taking Latin grammar as a base, time should be considered in the form of a universal system. Time of action starts from the certain moment. Danish scholar Esperson in his Grammar philosophies describes it as the following: The next system is found in Latin grammar by Madvig. What is stated, may be correlated either to one of the main tense –present, past or future, or considered in accordance to some certain moment as present, past or future, from the given moment view point (Esperson, 1958) . If to consider it logically in the aspect of grammar category of time and condition temporal and condition, then their integrity in our opinion, can be characterized with the help of notion moment, as in logical science. This notion is explained by Kharin as having taken from time aspects. Tseretely and Mankovsky demonstrate that the notion moment is of content character that has three main signs in the dialectical logics.

Necessity in integrity;

Opposite sides being characteristic to moment;

Existing of integrity sing characteristic to moment.

Esperson's explanation of the notion moment: Moment is a philosophical notion denoting one of the category's sides and namely that side which discarded and included its opposite in itself. For instance, categories quality and quantity are the moments of the category measure and the categories leap and gradually are the moments of the category changes. Moment is a notion, subordinated to category (Esperson, 1958). Sitkovsky proposed the term subcategory for a moment (Sitkovskiy, 1975). Supporting this base, we suppose, that moment and condition – are the opposite sides of temporality category. Any

scientific notion, every dialectical category has got one of the moments. Moment is a notion characterizing the integrity of two categories and the opposite side of the known category. All it originates from cognition.

In cognition category and moment change constantly: moment – category, and category may become moment. In the real being various (opposite) sides of the process, influencing each other attain various meanings: the subordinated side develops into the main side and vice versa. This objective situation displays itself in thought as the interrelations of categories. Consequently, moment is a dialectical logistic notion which is necessary to signify structural elements of categories. Reciprocal change and influence characterize the content of the categories. In order to understand the content of categories, it is necessary to study its interrelation with other categories, define integrity and system of various moments.

#### **4. Conclusion**

Thus, taxis is a semantic position of language units (phonemes, morphemes, words, phrases) in a linear sequence that their position depends on semantic, emotional and grammatical characteristics of the sentence. In the sentences with the condition, meaning the second component expresses the realization of action after the first component, that is, it is always in the future tense form. And in the initial (original) sentence the second component is in the past tense. If the two components are in the different tenses form, there is a central word in these components. This central word «бұрын-before» expresses the action of time in the past tense. If using the word «бұрын-before» instead of the adverb «қазір - now» «ендігәрі-next time», then the second component is used in the future tense, not in the past tense: Жасболат қазір (ендігәрі) бірдемеге күле қалса, баладай мәз болып, сықылықтап, жер теуіп күлері еді (күлген болар еді). If Zhasbolat laughed at something now (in the future) rejoicing at something, laughing gaily, he would laugh trampling the ground under his feet.

If substituting the form of the conditional form (күле қалса - if laughed) for the participle form in the locative case (күле қалғанда - laughing) then the semantic meaning of the sentence is still used in the meaning of time. Thus, the above mentioned sentence is the complex sentence with time meaning. Interrelation of condition and time is realized through taxis semantic. To be more concrete, it expresses different periods / and the one period differences, if even they are not vital, actions are related to the one time. This article may be used as a theoretical source in higher education institutions for teaching Kazakh language, as well as for further study and development of Turkic linguistics.

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