

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**PRAGMATIC-COGNITIVE PECULIARITIES
OF CAUSATIVE VERBS IN ENGLISH AND AZERBAIJANI**

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION

The topicality of the subject and the extent of the investigation. As philosophical-linguistic category causation plays an important role in changing nature and society. As a result of causation some lifeless things have disappeared or they have changed their forms, space, position, at the same time new living beings and lifeless things have appeared. Changes taking place in nature finds their expression in the grammatical structure of the given language. As language reflects the objective reality its main function is to determine on what objective laws changes in nature and society take place. Language is a cognitive process which realizes communicative activities. It must be mentioned that changes taking place around us find their expression in certain grammatical categories.

Comparative-typological investigation of causativity is of particular importance from theoretical and practical points of view. Investigating of lexico-semantic peculiarities of certain causative verbs which cause definite changes assume importance. First of all, it must be noted that in Azerbaijani linguistics causativity has not been a special object of investigation. This problem is generally looked through in connection with the causative voice. We consider that comparative investigation of causativity in languages belonging to different grammatical structure and language families will give great possibility in order to determine the main essence of causativity, in general. In our investigation as far as possible we will try to proceed from pragmatic and cognitive approaches.

The expression of causativity in Modern English doesn't take place systematically. For this purpose at least six auxiliary causative verbs are used. Generally, causativity in English is introduced by trinominal word combinations. But in Azerbaijani causativity is expressed morphologically. The lack of morphological means is a reason for comparing causativity in English and in Azerbaijani.

Speaking about causal relationship Ch.Bally states that the formation of such relations are directly connected with transitive verbs. Under the influence of causativity the changing of one form into another takes place. The same change finds its expression in language

with different means. U.L.Chafe also states that any changing in nature takes place under the influence of a certain action. L.Tesniere connects the causativity of the verb directly with its valency. The investigations carried out by Russian scholars give possibilities in order to penetrate deeply the essence of causativity. From this point of view the opinions of S.D.Katsnelson, G.A.Zolotova are of great importance for the following investigators.

In the middle of the 20th century grammarians started to try to widen investigations on causativity. The monograph “Типология каузативных конструкций. Морфологический каузатив” (Typology of causative constructions. Morphological causative)” must be especially mentioned. G.G.Silnitsky’s thesis for a Doctor’s degree on causativity is of great importance for general linguistics. On different fields of causativity on the materials of English certain thesis have been written by different linguists: A.I.Reydel, G.L.Kovalskaya, S.I.Nazarov, V.F.Velivchenko, S.K.Voronova, G.A.Sharifova.

In Azerbaijani linguistics, including turkology the number of investigations on causativity is not plenty. At the same time we would like to mention that the basic ideas on causativity given by N.K.Dmitriyev and A.N.Kononov are of great importance. Under the influence of their investigations linguists were interested in causativity. L.B.Yusifova in her investigation “The expression of the concept of compulsion in language” treats causativity as a part of compulsion. But we consider that causativity is a verbal category introduced by the subject-object relationship. Entirely, our investigation differs from L.B.Yusifova’s principally, both according to its content and structure.

The object and the subject of the investigation. The object of the investigation is trinominal word combinations introduced by the subject-object relationship which expresses causativity. But the subject of the investigation is the causative verbs which play an important role in the formation of subject-object relationship and have specific features.

The aim and the task of the investigation. The main goal of the investigation is to compare means of expressing causativity in English and in Azerbaijani in order to distinguish similarities and

differences existing between two languages. In order to achieve our aim we must touch upon the following problems:

- to determine the place of causativity in the system of language;
- to indicate the main peculiarities of causative verbs;
- to determine the means of expression of causativity in Modern English;
- to determine the means of expression of causativity in Modern English;
- the expression of causativity lexically;
- the expression of causativity morphologically;
- the expression of causativity syntactically.

Methods of investigation. Comparing the means of expressing causativity in English and Azerbaijani the following methods have been used: a) comparative syntactic-semantic analysis; b) comparative-contrastive; c) functional-semantic and transformational methods; d) substitution method.

Main theses submitting to difference of the dissertation.

1. Causality and causativity are quite different categories. Special attention is paid to causativity and its expression.

2. Causativity is introduced by the subject-object relationship. This relationship is realized by certain causative verbs which plays an important role in the formation of causative constructions.

3. Trinominal word combinations are widely used in causative constructions.

4. Depending on the grammatical structure causativity may be expressed in different levels of language: a) the expression of causativity lexically; b) the expression of causativity morphologically; c) the expression of causativity syntactically.

5. Onomasiological and semasiological typology gives great possibilities in order to distinguish similarities and differences.

Scientific novelty of the investigation. For the first time pragmatic-cognitive aspect of causativity on the materials of English and Azerbaijani has been the object of the investigation. At the same time we approach to the prephrastic causative construction from another point of view. Generally, in the combinations like

“Somebody makes Tom do”, *“Tom do”* is treated as a complex object. But we think if we take *“Tom do”* as an inseparable unit, then the realization of causativity is not supposed. So, causativity in Modern English is expressed by trinominal word combination: auxiliary causative verb (transitive causative verb) + noun in the common case or a personal pronoun in the objective case + infinitive (participle, name).

Theoretical and practical significance of the investigation.

Causativity finds its realization in the subject object relationship which is considered to be one of the universal categories. As is known subject-object relationship plays an important role in the formation of sentences from semantics and structure points of view. Causativity reflects relations existing between language and thought. Changes taking place around find their expression in language by means of causative verbs. The results about causative verbs gives great possibilities to understand deeply the semantics of verbs, causative and non-causative verbs, as well as transitive and intransitive verbs. As languages belong to different grammatical structure and language families, typological results are of great importance for general linguistics. In any case, pragmatic-cognitive approach privileges.

The materials of the investigation can be applied in the courses of comparative grammar, comparative typology, at the same time in practical lessons and in the process of translation.

Approbation and application. Main theses of the dissertation have been published in scientific journals of different universities of our Republic. At the same time the article and theses have been published in collections in a foreign country.

The materials of the investigation can be used in writing graduation work (buraxılış işi) and the dissertation of a master (magistrlik dissertasiyası). At the same time the results may be useful for compiling text books and manuals, especially, about syntactic semantics and typology of simple sentence.

The name of the organization where the dissertation has been carried out. The dissertation has been carried out in the department of English grammar of Azerbaijan University of Languages.

The structure of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of introduction, 3 chapters, conclusion and a list of used literature. The introduction of the dissertation 5 pages (9 574 symbol), I chapter 36 pages (67 334 symbol), II chapter 59 pages (107 001 symbol), III chapter 38 pages (66 054 symbol), conclusion 5 pages (8 696 symbol) total volume with signs 258 659 symbols.

THE MAIN CONTENTS OF THE DISSERTATION

The **first chapter** titled “**The place of causativity in the system of language**” consists of two parts. The *first part* of the chapter is called “*General view to the investigation of causativity: pragmatic-cognitive approach*”. The notions of causality and causativity are treated as different logical categories. In our investigation we proceed from Y.V.Baklagova’s view point according to which causality and causativity denote quite different meanings. He shows that causality combines wider meanings, such as: initial condition, the fixing of something beforehand, result, stimulus, aim. Causality expresses causal independence which is explained by the syntactic units. The expression of causality is directly connected with the use of different subordinate clauses. Unlike causality causativity finds its realization in the subject-object combination which indicates causal relations. Such combinations are treated as lexico-grammatical categories.¹ We may come to such a conclusion that the main essence of causativity is a verb, but the main essence of causality is a complex sentence.

Both causality and causativity play an important role in the expression of objective reality. The choice of the use of them depends on the speaker and listener who are the main persons having knowledge about objective reality. It is not accidental that in the middle of the 20th century functional approach to the study of language gave birth to the new trends in linguistics-cognitive

¹ Баклагова, У.В. К вопросу о каузальности и каузативности в системе языка / <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/k-voprosu-o-kauzalnosti-i-kauzativnosti-v-sisteme-yazyka>, с.3.

linguistics and pragmatic linguistics where the shared knowledge of the speakers should be taken into consideration.

Pragmatics is the study of the relationships between linguistic forms and the users (speaker and listener) of those forms.² At present one of the topical fields in linguistics is cognitive linguistics. According to F.Y.Veysally, cognition units the following processes: the receiving and keeping of the information in the human mind, the use of the information again, and to inform somebody about something. These processes directly take place on the background of consciousness.³ The smallest unit of cognitive structure is a concept. The concept fulfils the functioning of keeping the knowledge about the world surrounding us. According to A.A.Abdullayev, concepts are formed in the process of understanding the reality and reflects the information about the events taking place in the world.⁴

Language plays a main role in the formation of concepts in consciousness. The connection of consciousness with the outer world is also realized by language. Cognitive linguistics as a new branch of linguistics play an important role in defining the connection between consciousness and thought.⁵

Here we are not going to give new information about pragmatic and cognitive linguistics. We consider that the problem which we are investigating is supposed to be one of the universal categories. As a logical-philosophical category causativity itself reflects pragmatic-cognitive peculiarities.

By nature causativity and causality form binary which are in mutual connection with each-other. Each of them has its own purpose. Causality is based on an event, fact, condition. *As it was cold, we returned home.*

But causativity relation is used to show how the state of the object changes. The changing of the object takes place under the

² Əbdülrəhimov, E.H. Linqvistik praqmatika / E.H.Əbdülrəhimov. – Bakı: “Elm və təhsil”, – 2014. – s.19.

³ Veysəlli, F.Y. Koqnitiv dilçilik: əsas anlayışları və perspektivləri / F.Y.Veysəlli. – Bakı: “Mütərcim”, – 2015. – s.21.

⁴ Abdullayev, Ə.Ə. Aktual üzvlənmə, mətn və diskurs / Ə.Ə.Abdullayev. – Bakı: “Zərdabi LTD” MMC, – 2011. – s.191.

⁵ Veysəlli, F.Y. Там же. – с.31-35.

influence of instigation. *He will make somebody send the letter tomorrow.* So, causality shows the action taking place under conditional dependence, but causativity shows the reason taking place under instigation. Generally, nothing can exist without reason, and without reason the existence of something can't be stopped. The existence of something is realized under a certain reason.⁶

Not only philosophers but also linguists are interested in the expression of causal relationship. First of all, it is necessary to touch upon classical scientific works. Sh.Bally noted that under certain reasons the following results come out: a) A changes into B; b) A becomes in B or contrary; c) The wind made the leaves fall; d) The snow makes the mountain white; e) Pavel moves the chair to the table. Sh.Bally comes to such a conclusion that there are a lot of concealed grammatical categories in language. Under the relationship of cause and effect, mutual influence of two objects takes place.⁷

Sensible opinions have been said about causativity and ways of its expressions by well-known linguists: L.Chafe⁸, S.D.Katsnelson⁹, L.Tesniere¹⁰, L.A.Zolotova¹¹, J.Lyons¹².

Depending on the participants of the action two types of causative constructions may be distinguished: a) lexical causative construction; b) periphrastic causative construction. Lexical causative constructions are introduced by a single verb, and it points out a single event. *The boy broke the window.* Periphrastic causative

⁶ Гусейнова, Р.Ф. Роль каузальности в информационной структуре дискурса (на материале современной англоязычной прессы Великобритании и США) / Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук.) / – Баку, 2010. – с.25.

⁷ Балли, Ш. Общая лингвистика и вопросы французского языка / Ш.Балли. – Москва: Изд-во иностранной литературы, – 1955. – с.125.

⁸ Чейф, У.Л. Значение и структура языка. Перевод с английского / У.Л.Чейф. – Москва: “Прогресс”, – 1975. – с.143.

⁹ Кацнельсон, С.Д. Типология языка и речевое мышление / С.Д.Кацнельсон. – Ленинград: Изд-во “Наука” Ленинградское отделение, – 1972. – с.93.

¹⁰ Теньер, Л. Основы структурного синтаксиса. Перевод с французского / Л.Теньер. – Москва: “Прогресс”, – 1988. – с.272.

¹¹ Золотова, Г.А. Очерк функционального синтаксиса русского языка / Г.А.Золотова. – Москва: Изд-во “Наука”, – 1973. – с.278-297.

¹² Лайонз, Дж. Введение в теоретическую лингвистику / Дж.Лайонз. – Москва: “Прогресс”, – 1978. – с.374.

consturctions, which require a two-verb structure, indicate two separate events. *The man forced the boy to follow him.* In lexical causative the causer is the first to act on the causee before it undergoes a change of condition or state. But in periphrastic construction the causee's change of state does not necessarily ensue (nøticə vermək) from the causer's action.

It is natural that causativity takes place at a certain time and space. From this point of view B.Toshovich distinguishes the following types of causativity: a) action causativity; b) displacement causativity; c) the causativity of changing position.¹³

In causative situation two types of space are distinguished: a) the space of subject or the causer; b) the space of object or the causee. The essence of causativity is causative situation. Causer and causee play an important role in realization of causativity. In speech situation the causer instigates the causee to change its form, place or position. Different kinds of nouns may be used as causer and causee: *The child broke the toy. The wolf killed a sheep. The wind destroyed the house. The man cut the grass.*

The causer may be explicit or implicit. *Somebody opened the door.* Here the causer is expressed by an indefinite pronoun. But in the sentence *The door opened* the causer is implicit. We simply may consider that the door was opened by different ways.

In causative constructions causee may be one, two or more than two. Accordingly, B.Toshovich¹⁴ names them monocausee, bicausee and polycausees: *He raised his head. He closed his eyes. They bent their heads.*

As is seen causativity is one of the complicated philosophical-linguistic category. It finds its realization in two ways: a) in lexical causative construction; b) in periphrastic causative construction.

In the *second part of the chapter "The peculiarities of causative verbs"* are touched upon. Causativity is directly connected with the verb. As a part of speech the verb plays an important role in the expression of objective reality and the relations between objects and events. L.Chafe

¹³ Тошович, Б. Глаголы каузации положения в пространстве // В кн.: Логический анализ языка: Языки пространств. – Москва: – 2000. – с.193.

¹⁴ Тошович, Б. Там же. – с.169.

notes that any change connected with the verb influences the semantic structure of the verb. In reality the verb is a sentence.¹⁵ L.Tesniere considers that the verb is the structural-semantic center of the sentence. He compares the verb with atom, which attracts more parts of sentences. The ability of the combinability of the verb is its valency.¹⁶ In order to understand the essence of causativity one must have a deep knowledge about semantic peculiarities of the verb.

Up today there is no unity of opinions in semantic classifications of verbs.¹⁷ There is another division in semantic classification-causative meaning of the verb. Causativity as a semantic category of the verb closely connected with transitivity. According to T.A.Kildibayeva, causativity occupies a special place in the semantic classification of verbs.¹⁸

According to S.S.Sakovets, sentences with causative constructions consist of four components: subject, predicate, object, localization (space).¹⁹ Causativity is formed on the subject+predicate + object relations. It must be mentioned that subject-object combination is considered as a universal category.²⁰

Causative transitive verb connecting the subject with the object determines the subject-object relationship.

Causative verbs have very complicated semantic structure: action sense, position sense, influence force to the object, sense of causation. Depending on the purpose of the speaker the instigated object changes its form or position.

¹⁵ Чейф, У.Л. Значение и структура языка. Перевод с английского / У.Л.Чейф. – Москва: “Прогресс”, – 1975. – с.193.

¹⁶ Теньер, Л. Основы структурного синтаксиса. Перевод с французского / Л.Теньер. – Москва: “Прогресс”, – 1988. – с.250.

¹⁷ Quliyev, H.K. Muxətlifsistemli dillərdə feilin semantik təsnifatı / H.K.Quliyev. – Bakı: “Nurlan”, – 2001.

¹⁸ Килдибекова, Т.А. Глаголы действия в современном русском языке. Опыт функционально-семантического анализа / Т.А.Килдибекова. Из-во Саратовского университета, – 1985. – с.64.

¹⁹ Саковец, С.А. Номинативные свойства стальных и каузативных глаголов немецкого языка / Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук.) / – Саратов, 2003. – с.21.

²⁰ Жирмунский, В.М. О целесообразности применения в языкознании математических методов // – В кн.: Лингвистическая типология и восточные языки. – Москва: Изд-во “Наука”, – 1965. – с.109.

Causative verbs are widely used in the formation of subject-object relation and at the same time in using and forming different voice forms. As a whole, causative verbs differ from other verbs according to the following peculiarities: a) influence sense; b) direction to the object; c) the sense of causation.

*The main provisions and materials of the first chapter are presented in the following publications author.*²¹

The **second chapter** titled “**The ways of expression causativity in English and Azerbaijani**” consists of two chapters. The first part deals with “*The ways of expressing causativity in Modern English*”. One of the authors of classical English Grammar J.C.Nesfield notes that intransitive verbs are sometimes used in a causal sense. The verb in such a case, though intransitive by nature, becomes for the time transitive: *Let the horse walk. – Qoy at gəzsin. Let's walk the horse a little. – Gəlin atı bir az gəzdirək.*²² In Modern English the number of such verbs is more than 70: *to dance – rəqs etmək; to dance a child – uşağı oynatmaq; to stand – dayanmaq; to stand a picture – şəkli yerləşdirmək.*²³

In Modern English two types of causative constructions are distinguished: a) lexical causative construction: *The child broke the toy. – Uşaq oyuncağı sındırdı;* b) a periphrastic causative

²¹ Abdullayeva, Ç.V. Dil sistemində kauzativliyin yeri // “Humanitar və İctimai elmlərin əsasları” mövzusunda I Respublika elmi konfransının materialları, Elmi iş, Beynəlxalq Elmi jurnal, – Bakı: – 2020. – s.24-26.; Müxtəlif sistemli dillərdə kauzativ feillərə xas olan xüsusiyyətlər // – Bakı: AMEA, Filologiya məsələləri jurnalı, – 2019. №9, – s.177-185.; Azərbaycan dilçiliyində kauzativliyin tədqiqinə dair // – Bakı: AMEA, Tədqiqlər, – 2019. №4, – s.87-95.; Müasir İngilis dilində kauzativliyin tədqiqinə dair // – Bakı: BSU, Elmi Əsərlər, Dil və ədəbiyyat seriyası, – 2019. №2, – s.17-25.; *To get* köməkçi kauzativ feil kimi // “Elmlərarası İntegrasiya: linqvodidaktik, linqvokulturoloji və psixolinqvistik aspektlər” Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, – Sumqayıt: – 19 – 20 dekabr, – 2019, – s.21-23.

²² Nesfield, J.C. Outline of English Grammar (revised edition, in five parts) / J.C.Nesfield. – London: Macmillan CO LTD, – New York: St.Martin's Press, – 1955. – p.50-53.

²³ Наумова, А.И. Глаголы с каузативным значением в современном английском языке и исторические предпосылки их образования / Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук.) / – Москва, 1967. – с.3.

construction: *Mother made Tom stay at home. – Ana oğlunu evdə qalmağa məcbur etdi.*

According to T.T.Silnitskiy, verbs used in periphrastic causative constructions are divided into two groups: a) auxiliary causative verbs: *make, have, get, let, keep, set*; b) causative verbs: *force, order, instigate, tell, forbid*. Auxiliary causative verbs have special peculiarities: they have very generalized meanings, the use frequency of them is great, they have faded lexical meanings, they are used in certain constructions. The use frequency of auxiliary causative verbs is in the following way: *let* 39,5%; *make* 34,3%; *get* 10,3%; *have* 9,3%; *keep* 4,2%; *set* 2,4%.²⁴

As is seen from the given facts there is no systemic use of auxiliary causative verbs. The choice of the use of them depends on speech situation: *Somebody made Tom leave the room.*

There is no unity of opinions about the combinations like “*Tom leave*”. At present the majority of scholars call this combination “complex object”. Their theory is based on O.Jespersen’s view point who calls such combinations “nexus object” which essentially means “complex object”.²⁵

But A.I.Smirnitskiy’s view point on this problem is quite different. Giving the sentence *I saw him run* he stresses that in the combination *I saw* there is an independent predicative relation between the components. But the other two parts on the bases of completive relation are used as independent secondary parts of the sentences.²⁶

Dealing with such constructions Y.A.Krutikov comes to such a conclusion that the verb plays an important role in the construction. An action expressed by a verb is not simply directed to the object, at the same time this action by means of the object is used to form new symbol and

²⁴ Сильницкий, Г.Г. Семантические и валентностные классы английских каузативных глаголов / Автореф. дисс. ... доктора. филол. наук.) / – Ленинград, 1974. – с.17.

²⁵ Есперсен, О. Философия грамматики / О.Есперсен. – Москва: Изд-во иностранной литературы, – 1958. – 404 с.

²⁶ Смирницкий, А.И. Синтаксис английского языка. Изд-во литературы на иностранных языках / А.И.Смирницкий. – Москва: – 1957. – с.188.

quality. Verbs having different meanings as one of the important means are used in the formation of trinominal word combinations.²⁷

Following the above given idea L.S.Barkhudarov shows that in such sentences the verb takes two objects (object, qualificative). The expression of a qualificative object is based on the main verb of the combination.²⁸ In the sentences like *She saw him smile* the relations in trinominal word combinations are characterized in the following way: 1) The action and its object – see him; 2) The action and the information given about it – see smile; 3) The object and the information given about it – him smile.²⁹

So, in the sentences *Somebody made Tom leave the room* we proceed from trinominal word combination (made Tom leave, forced Tom to leave). Each component of the combination has its own specific meaning. Under the influence of the relation formed between the causative verb and the object the subject makes (asks, orders, begs) the object to perform the action. In this construction the infinitive from syntactic point is connected with predicate, but from semantic point, it is connected with the object.

As auxiliary-causative verb *make* is widely used in the formation of causative construction. Generally, in linguistics there is such an idea, according to which *make*, *заставить*, *məɟbur etmæk* is used as a universal means of expressing causativity. The semantics of *make* is very complicated. Its instigation meaning has specific features. From this point of view S.Chatti's and M.Okuda's articles especially must be mentioned. Generally, the verb *make* portrays an eclectic use.³⁰

²⁷ Крутиков, Ю.А. Система трехчленных сочетаний типа глагол + существительное (или его эквивалент) + инфинитив, причастие или имя // Романо-германская филология, вып.4. Английский язык. Изд-во АН СССР, – Москва: – 1962. – с.111.

²⁸ Бархударов, Л.С. Структура простого предложения современного английского языка / Л.С.Бархударов. – Москва: “Высшая школа”, – 1966. – с.106.

²⁹ Бархударов, Л.С. Грамматика английского языка / Л.С.Бархударов, Д.А.Штелинг. – Москва: “Высшая школа”, – 1965. – с.379.

³⁰ Chatti, S. Categorization of Causation: Directness or Animacy? // International Journal of Linguistics. – 2012. Vol.4. №3; Okuda, M. The “make” causative in English: It's structure and meaning // English Linguistics, English Linguistic Society of Japan, – 1998. №15, – p.195-218.

The verb *let* as the verb *make* is polysemantic. By means of the verb *let* the speaker gives a chance for the listener to perform the desired or undersired action. Depending on the situation the use of instigation may also take place. It is not accidental that according to statistic calculation the use of *let* as auxiliary causative verb dominates.

An auxiliary causative *get* also plays an important role in the expression of causativity. In this function *get* means *to cause smb/smith to do smth*. The verb *get* was borrowed from Scandinavian in 1200. For a short time the causative function of *get* has developed and become one of the main means of expressing causativity.³¹ *Get* as an auxiliary causative is used in the following sentence patterns: 1) *Pop got me to run away with him (B.Shaw, 309)*. 2) *They are going to try to get my arms working (G.Masterton, 97)*. 3) *Get the letter finished before dinner (B.Shaw, 47)*.

According to the latest investigations *get* has great possibilities in expressing causativity.³²

As an auxiliary causative *have* is used in two cases: a) In passive of experience it is not widely employed in colloquial speech and is found also in the literary language. It represents the subject of the sentence as experiencing something: *The girl had him arrested for slander (A.Maltz, 73)*; b) in passive after causatives. The construction is the same as in the first one, but *have* is here stressed.³³ *I had a new suit made*. In such kind of sentences after the object+PII is used. *Have* may also be used as synonym of the verb *make*: *Would you have me stay there? (B.Shaw, 134)*.

One may consider that *have* and *get* express the same meaning. Though both of them denote causativity but each of them has different shades of meanings. An auxiliary causative *have* has two

³¹ Длугош, А.М. Английский аналитический каузатив со служебным глаголом *get* / Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук.) / – Киев, 1980. – с.6.

³² Терёшина, Ю.В. Типология и межкатегориальные связи английских каузативных “*get*” конструкций // Вестник Удмурдского университета, Филологические науки, – 2007. №5(2), – с.175-186; Gaetannelle, G. Causative ‘*get*’ and ‘*have*’. So close, so different // Journal of English Linguistics, – 2003. Vol.31, №2, – p.125-148.

³³ Iofik, L.L. Readings in the theory of English grammar / L.L.Iofik, A.G.Pospelova. – Leningrad: “Просвещение”, – 1981. – p.82.

meanings – static condition and possessiveness, but an auxiliary causative *get* is used to overcome the difficulty. Sense differences are understood only in wide text levels.³⁴

As an auxiliary causative verb *keep* is used in the following sentences patterns: 1) *Keep the children quiet/happy*. 2) *The cold weather kept us indoors*. 3) *Keep the pot boiling*. 4) *What kept you from joining me?* In most cases *keep* is used as a synonyms of the verb *make*. At the same time *keep* is used in the passive voice with the gerund: *I was kept waiting*.

As an auxiliary causative verb *set* is used in certain combinations: *to set a fire/a match/a light*; *to set a piano*; *to set a knife*; *to set a fine*; *to set one's teeth*. *Set* as a transitive verb takes a direct object. Under the influence of the subject the object changes either its form or position. The combination *to set a knife* means that under the influence of the subject *the knife* becomes sharp. Unlike the above mentioned causative verbs causativity expressed with *set* is realized under the influence of the subject.

We may come to such a conclusion that it is impossible to summarize the use of causative verbs under one principle. That's why it is very difficult to render Azerbaijani causative constructions into English.

The second part of the chapter deals with “*The ways of expressing causativity in Azerbaijani*”. In turkology, including Azerbaijani linguistics, causativity hasn't been the object of a separate investigation, but it has been touched upon on the level of causative voice. N.K.Dmitriyev comparing the means of expressing causative voice with European languages states that in European languages causativity is expressed analytically but in Bashkir and other turkic languages causativity is expressed by a single morpheme.³⁵

³⁴ Tomozawa, H. A semantic analysis of causative and experiential *have* // Hitotsubashi Journal of Arts and Sciences, – 2002. №43, – p.1-9; Баклагова, Ю.В. К вопросу о каузативном значении глагола *have* в английском языке // Филологические науки. Приволжский научный вестник. – 2013. Кубанский государственный университет, №7(23), – с.123-126.

³⁵ Дмитриев, Н.К. Грамматика башкирского языка / Н.К.Дмитриев. – Москва: Изд-во Академии Наук СССР. – 1948. – с.181.

A.N.Kononov's view point on this problem is of great importance. He notes that the causative voice is expressed in two forms: a) the subject of the sentence is directly the doer of the action. In such cases the causative voice is expressed by a derivative verb: *Su qaynadı. O, suyu qaynatdı*; b) the doer of the action is the subject used in the function of the object. It must be stated that in such cases there is no necessity in using the doer of the action. So, causativity in turkic languages is expressed in two forms:³⁶ *Suyu qaynatdım. I boiled the water. Suyu qaynatdırdım. I made somebody boil the water.*

M.Kh.Alimova at a certain degree develops A.N.Kononov's view point. Comparing the following two sentences M.Kh.Alimova comes to a conclusion that in the first sentence the action of the subject is minimal, but the action of the object is maximal. But in the second sentence it is contrary: 1) *Polad qonşusunu pomidor əkməyə məcbur etdi. – Polad made his neighbour plant tomatoes*; 2) *Polad pomidoru bir yerə topladı. – Polad gathered tomatoes.*³⁷

*The main provisions and materials of the second chapter are presented in the following publications author.*³⁸

The third chapter, entitled "Comparative-typological analysis of causation in English and Azerbaijani," consists of

³⁶ Кононов, А.Н. Грамматика современного турецкого литературного языка / А.Н.Кононов. – Москва: Изд-во Академии Наука СССР, – 1956. – с.201.

³⁷ Алимова, М.Х. Классификация каузативных глаголов в узбекском языке // Советская тюркология, – Баку: – 1981. №6, – с.69-70.

³⁸ Abdullayeva, Ç.V. İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərində kauzallıq və kauzativliyin ifadə vasitələri haqqında // “Təbii dilçiliyin müasir problemləri” III Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın tezisləri, – Bakı: – 25 – 26 oktyabr, – 2018, – s.4-5.; Place of Causativity in the Language System of Azerbaijani and English languages // – Canada: Canadian Center of Science and Education “International Journal of English Linguistics”, – 2020, – Vol.10, №3, – p.211-218.; Müasir Azərbaycan dilində kauzativliyin ifadə vasitələri // – Bakı: BDU, “Dil və ədəbiyyat” Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, – 2020. №1(113), – s.40-45.; К вопросу о выражении каузативности в Английском и Азербайджанском языках // Язык. Культура. Коммуникация Материалы XIII Международной научно-практической конференции, – Ульяновск: – 2020. – s.9-16.; The ways of expressing causativity in English and Azerbaijani language system // – Київ: Вчені записки таврійського національного університету імені В.І.Вернадського, Філологія. Журналістика, – 2023. – Том 34 (73) №6, – p.119-124.

three paragraphs. In the end of the 20th century linguists showed interest for comparative analysis of causativity. From this point of view P.Kurbanazarov's and T.Ergashev's dissertations are of great scientific importance.³⁹ Causativity as a separate subject of investigation has been carried out in the Kirghiz language.⁴⁰

In order to get a deep knowledge about causativity we appeal to the materials of languages belonging to different language families.

In turkic languages, including Azerbaijani causative voice is expressed by different morphemes. They have historically developed and changed and now they are used as the allomorphs of one and the same variant.⁴¹

L.B.Yusifova states that causative verbs are formed by adding morphemes *-dır*, *-dir*, *-dur*, *-dür* and *-t* to the transitive verbs.⁴²

Mən məktubu yazdırdım. – I made somebody write the letter. Umelya maşını saxlatdı. – Umelya made somebody stop the car. The morphemes *-dır*⁴ and *-t* at the same time are used to form transitive verbs from the intransitive verbs: 1) *Mən tonqalı söndürdüm. – I put out the fire*; 2) *Mən tonqalı söndürtdüm. – I made somebody put out the fire.*

It must be mentioned that the morpheme *-t* doesn't always express causativity. This takes place when *-t* joins the derivative verbs formed by the morphemes *-ar*, *-ər*, *-ır*, *-ir*, *-ur*, *-ür*: *keçirtmək – take (across)*; *köçürtmək – copy*; *çıxartmaq – pull out*; *qopartmaq – pick*; *ağartmaq – whitewash*. Such verbs are used to form lexical causative constructions. The object under the influence of the subject

³⁹ Курбаназаров, П. Категория каузативности и межуровневые способы ее выражения (на материале английского и каракалпакского языков) / Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук.) / – Ташкент, 1985; Эргашев, Т. Выражение категории каузативности в разносистемных языках (на материале английского, узбекского и других языков) / Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук.). – Ташкент, 1990.

⁴⁰ Абдиев, Т.К. Конструкции с каузативным глаголами в киргизском языке / Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук.) / – Санкт-Петербург, 1996.

⁴¹ Асланов, В.И. О соотношении категории переходности и категории залога при управлении. // Известия АН Азербайджанском ССР. Серия общественных наук, – 1959. №6, – с.73.

⁴² Yusifova, L.B. Dildə məcburiyyət anlayışının ifadəsi / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dissertasiyasının avtoreferatı / – Bakı, 2017. – s.21-22.

changes its form, position or quality: *Rəngsaz köhnə divarı ağartdı.* – *The painter whitewashed the old wall.* As a result the wall changed its colour.

Causativity is also expressed with the intransitive verbs and with the verbs of reciprocal and reflexive voices: *oynatmaq* – to make somebody play; *yeritmək* – to make somebody walk; *hərləndirmək* – to make somebody turn; *hoppandırmaq* – to make somebody jump; *vuruşdurmaq* – to make somebody quarrel; *yarışdırmaq* – to make somebody compete (with); *qaçışdırmaq* – to make somebody run.⁴³ In the sentences where these verbs are used the action is carried out by the object of the sentence: *Məşqçi idmançıları qaçışdırdı.* – *The coach made the sportsmen run.*

The morphemes *-iz, -iz, -uz, -üz* can't express causativity separately. For this purpose the morphemes *-dır*⁴⁴ are added:⁴⁴ *əməzdirmək* – to force to suckle; *yatızdırmaq* – to make somebody go to bed; *çiməzdirmək* – to make somebody bathe; *yedəzdirmək* – to cause somebody to feed: *Ana körpəsini əməzdirdi.* – *Mother caused he child to suckle.* Sometimes causativity is expressed differently in the same meaning: *yatızdırmaq-yatızdırtmaq; çiməzdirmək-çiməzdirtdmək.*

There are cases where the morphemes *-dır*⁴⁵ are simply used to form transitive verbs from intransitive ones. In such cases the action is carried out by the subject of the sentence:⁴⁵ *Anası ad günü olduğu üçün qızını bəzəndirdi.* – *As it was her birthday mother dressed her daughter up.*

As is seen from the above given examples causativity and its expression is connected with the transitive verbs which can be grouped in the following way: 1) auxiliary causative verbs: *məcbur etmək* – to make, *əmr vermək* – to order, *dilə tutmaq* – to persuade, *xahiş etmək* – to ask; 2) transitive verbs are considered to be real causative verbs: *götürmək* – to take, *atmaq* – to throw, *rəngləmək* –

⁴³ Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Morfologiya [2 cild] / – Bakı: “Elm” nəşriyyatı, – 1980. – s.269.

⁴⁴ Мирзалиева, М.М. Категория залога в современном Азербайджанском языке и снежные явления / Автор. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. / – Баку, 1976. – с.28.

⁴⁵ Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Morfologiya [2 cild] / – Bakı: “Elm” nəşriyyatı, – 1980. – s.269.

to paint, *bəzəmək* – to dress up, *etmək* – to do, *təmizləmək* – to clean; 3) derivative verbs are considered to be causative transitive verbs: *yanmaq-yandırmaq* – to burn-to burn, *sınmaq-sındırmaq* – to break-to break, *gəzmək-gəzdirmək* – to walk-to walk, *sönmək-söndürmək* – to go out-to be turned off, *üzmək-üzdürmək* – to swim-to make somebody swim.

The first part of the third chapter deals with “*Ways of expressing lexical causativity in English and Azerbaijani*”. A lexical causative construction is introduced by a single verb, which points out a single event. Lexical causatives depict (*təsvir edir*) a direct causative situation.

Lexical causativity is used in the following cases: 1) the predicate of the sentence is expressed by a transitive causative verb: *affect – təsir etmək*, *throw – tullamaq*, *clean – təmizləmək*, *destroy – dağıtmaq*; 2) the verbs which can be used as transitive and intransitive: *break – sınmaq/sındırmaq*, *stop – dayanmaq/dayandırmaq*, *boil – qaynamaq/qaynatmaq*, *turn – dönmək/döndərmək*; 3) very seldom lexical causativity is expressed by a suppletive verb: *die-kill – ölmək/öldürmək*; *go-take – getmək/aparmaq*; *see-show – görmək/göstərmək*.

The analysis of linguistic materials show that the verbs of the first group are widely used in the expression of lexical causativity. Living beings and lifeless things and their mutual relations are many field and variegated. The relations between the objects form different kinds of cause and effect. These meanings are expressed by different causative verbs. Thus, different lexico-semantic types of causative verbs are formed.

The sense of causation enters the semantic structure of the verb and determines its internal lexical peculiarities. As a whole, the sense of the causation reflects cause and effect relation existing in the objective reality. Causative verbs reflect the results which have been formed under the mutual relations of micro and macro situations.

The sense of causation is the main property which differentiates lexico-grammatical groups of causative verbs. The main sense of causativity is any change of the object which takes place under the influence of the action. Causative verbs occupy a special lexico-

semantic groups in the system of verbs. Each group has certain subgroups. Our investigation is partly based on the materials taken from “The semantic dictionary of English verbs”.

From typological point of view there are differences and similarities between two languages. In both languages causativity is introduced by subject-object relation: *He painted the wall.* – *O, divarı rənglədi.* The main difference is in word order. Word order: a) In English – Subject + Predicate + Object (SPO); b) In Azerbaijani – Subject + Predicate + Object (SOP).

The second part of the third chapter deals with the “*Morphological expression of causativity in English and Azerbaijani*”. The existence of causativity in both languages gives us chance to compare not only separate text units, but also closed grammatical systems existing in both languages.⁴⁶

Depending on the direction two types of typology are distinguished: a) semasiological; b) onomasiological. Semasiological typology studies the compared facts of language from form to meaning, but onomasiological typology studies language facts from meaning to form.⁴⁷ From this point of view O. Jespersen’s opinion is still very topical. He states that in order to form a stable system in language it is necessary to proceed from two-sided approaches: from form to meaning or from meaning to form. They mutually complete each other.⁴⁸ Causativity as a semantic category exists in both language. The main aim is to determine the ways of expressing causativity in the given languages.

As a rule, in Azerbaijani causativity is expressed morphologically, but in English it is expressed by means of trinominal word combination: *Mən qutunu stolun üstündən götürdüm.* – *I made*

⁴⁶ Супрун, А.Е., Захарова О.В. Типологическая сопоставительная грамматика и универсалии // В кн.: Языковые универсалии и лингвистическая типология. – Москва: Изд-во “Наука” Главная редакция восточной литературы, 1969, – с.163.

⁴⁷ Гак, В.Г. Сравнительная типология французского и русского языков / В.Г.Гак. – Ленинград: “Просвещение”, Ленинградское отделение, – 1977. – с.17-18.

⁴⁸ Есперсен, О. Философия грамматики / О.Есперсен. – Москва: Изд-во иностранной литературы, – 1958. – с.39-40.

somebody (him, Tom, them) take the box off the table. The morpheme *-t* is used as the equivalent of trinominal word combination. The other difference is that in Azerbaijani in most cases the doer of the action is not clear. But in English the doer of the action is always clear. At the same time, in Azerbaijani if necessary, the doer of the action is indicated: *Mən məktubu dostuma yazdırdım.* – *I made my friend write the letter.*

One sentence in Azerbaijani has some equivalents in English: *Mən məktubu göndərdim.* – *I made somebody send the letter. I got somebody to send the letter. I had the letter sent. I got the letter sent. I kept him sending the letter.* The choice depends on the speech situation. Each auxiliary causative verb has its own specific feature.

As a result of showing interest for causativity scholars pay attention to morphological causativity. From this point of view A.M.Amatov's article is of certain importance.⁴⁹ He approaches to this problem on the bases of word-building.

-ize: modernize – yeniləşdirmək; -ate: complicate – mürəkkəbləşdirmək; -fy: intensify – gücləndirmək; -en: sharpen – itiləmək; en-: enlarge – böyütmək. It must be mentioned that morphological causativity is not characteristic for English.

The third part of the *chapter* deals with “*Syntactic ways of expressing causativity in English and its equivalent in Azerbaijani*”. As morphological units in English are few most grammatical categories find their realization in the syntactic level. Causativity is one of them. In Modern English periphrastic causativity is introduced by trinominal word combination.

Periphrastic causative construction is formed in two ways: a) by means of auxiliary causative verbs; b) by means of transitive causative verbs having different meanings.

Auxiliary causative verbs play an important role in the formation of periphrastic causative construction.

⁴⁹ Амагов, А.М. Морфологические каузативы в английском языке. <https://vestnik.Yspu.org/releases/novy-e-issledovaniy/19-10>.

1. *He made Tom write the letter.*
2. *He had Tom write the letter.*
3. *He got Tom to write the letter.*
4. *He let Tom write the letter.*
5. *He kept Tom writing the letter.*
6. *He had the letter written.*
7. *He got the letter written.*

O, Tomu məktubu yazmağa məcbur etdi.

O, məktubu yazdırdı.

As is seen in English in the first five sentences the doer of the action is clear. But in Azerbaijani in most cases the doer of the action is not clear: *O, məktubu yazdırdı*. The main difference is in the formation of the causative construction.

Typological similarity is observed in the 6th and 7th sentences. In both sentences the doer of the action is not clear. Simply, the doer of the action may be imagined depending on the text or speech situation.

In both languages we may distinguish chain causative constructions:

I had Tom make Nick send the letter. – Mən məktubu göndərdirdim. Here other causative verbs may also be used: *I told Tom to order Nick to send the letter. – Mən Toma dedim ki, məktubun göndərilməsini Nikə əmr etsin. Mən Toma dedim ki, Nikə əmr etsin ki, məktubu göndərsin.* In Azerbaijani these sentences have different equivalents.

In English periphrastic causative constructions introduced by trinominal word combinations are widely used. According to their lexical meaning causative verbs are divided into different lexico-semantic groups: 1) causative verbs which are used to make somebody do something; 2) causative verbs which are used to induce somebody to do something; 3) causative verbs which are used to request (to forbid, to ask) somebody to do something; 4) causative verbs which are used to make somebody change the situation. According to each group enough causative verbs and sentence patterns have been given.

The equivalent of trinominal word combination in Azerbaijani is mainly the object clause which consists of indefinite personal

sentence, imperative sentence, personal declarative sentence. Only in the following case we may speak of similarity: *He ordered his son to catch the thief.* – *O, oğlundan oğrunu tutmağı əmr etdi.* Here the main difference is in the declension of the infinitive and word order.

*The main provisions and materials of the third chapter are presented in the following publications author.*⁵⁰

Conclusion. By causativity we mean the relations of cause and consequence. The relations of cause and consequence as a philosophical category complete each other. In causative constructions the subject of the sentence functions not as the doer of the intended action, but as its initiator. Thus, as a result of one cause a second cause becomes evident. Causativity is a semantic unit formed on the ground of subject-object relations reflecting the causative sense in itself. Central conceptions in causativity are causative situations.

Both causality and causativity play an important role in the reflecting of reality in the language. Causality expresses dependence of cause by syntactic means. Causality is based on a certain event, fact or condition. But the causative relations express the informations for changing the state of the thing. Thus, causality shows the action which takes place as a conditional dependence; causativity shows the action which takes place as a result of instigation.

Two types of causative constructions are distinguished: a) lexical; b) periphrastic. Lexical causative constructions point out a single event. But in periphrastic causative constructions two separate events take place.

Causative verbs occupy a special place in semantic classification of verbs. Most causative verbs are transitive, but not all transitive verbs can be used as causative verbs. Causative verbs differ from other verbs according to the following peculiarities: a) influence sense; b) direction to the object; c) the sense of causation. In English

⁵⁰ Abdullayeva, Ç.V. Azərbaycan dilçiliyində kauzativliyin tədqiqinə dair // – Bakı: AMEA, Tədqiqlər, – 2019. №4, – s.87-95.; Müasir İngilis dilində kauzativliyin tədqiqinə dair // – Bakı: BSU, Elmi Əsərlər, Dil və ədəbiyyat seriyası, – 2019. №2, – s.17-25.

causativity is expressed by means of trinominal word combinations, but in Azerbaijani – morphologically.

Causativity is supposed to be one of the universal categories. As a logical-philosophical category causativity itself reflects pragmatic-cognitive peculiarities.

The main provisions of the dissertation have been reflected in the following works of the author:

1. İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərində kauzallıq və kauzativliyin ifadə vasitələri haqqında // “Tətbiqi dilçiliyin müasir problemləri” III Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın tezləri, – Bakı: – 25 – 26 oktyabr, – 2018, – s.4-5.
2. To get köməkçi kauzativ feil kimi // “Elmlərarası İntegrasiya: linqvodidaktik, linqvokulitroloji və psixolinqvistik aspektlər” Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, – Sumqayıt: – 19 – 20 dekabr, – 2019, – s.21-23.
3. Müxtəlif sistemli dillərdə kauzativ feillərə xas olan xüsusiyyətlər // – Bakı: AMEA, Filologiya məsələləri jurnalı, – 2019. №9, – s.177-185.
4. Azərbaycan dilçiliyində kauzativliyin tədqiqinə dair // – Bakı: AMEA, Tədqiqlər, – 2019. №4, – s.87-95.
5. Müasir İngilis dilində kauzativliyin tədqiqinə dair // – Bakı: BSU, Elmi Əsərlər, Dil və ədəbiyyat seriyası, – 2019. №2, – s.17-25.
6. Place of Causativity in the Language System of Azerbaijani and English languages // – Canada: Canadian Center of Science and Education “International Journal of English Linguistics”, – 2020, – Vol.10, №3, – p.211-218.
7. Dil sistemində kauzativliyin yeri // “Humanitar və İctimai elmlərin əsasları” mövzusunda I Respublika elmi konfransının materialları, Elmi iş, Beynəlxalq Elmi jurnal, – Bakı: – 2020. – s.24-26.
8. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində kauzativliyin ifadə vasitələri // – Bakı: BDU, “Dil və ədəbiyyat” Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, – 2020. №1(113), – s.40-45.

9. К вопросу о выражении каузативности в Английском и Азербайджанском языках // Язык. Культура. Коммуникация Материалы XIII Международной научно-практической конференции, – Ульяновск: – 2020. – s.9-16.
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