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Structural-Semantic Features of Locative Case Forms in the Karakalpak Language and Their Equivalents in the English Language

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Abstract: The study looks at the structural-semantic characteristics of locative case forms in both Karakalpak and English. There is a substantial knowledge vacuum in examining the ancillary meanings of these locative indicators, even though Karakalpak case ends and English prepositions (such as at, in, and on) have fundamental similarities. This study finds patterns of locative affixation in Karakalpak and compares them with English prepositions using comparative structural and semantic analysis. The results show that whereas both languages convey peripheral meanings like tools, mental states, and part-whole relationships differently, they share spatial-temporal functions. This study advances our knowledge of cross-linguistic case expressions, which has ramifications for translation studies and Turkic language instruction.

1. Introduction

In modern Karakalpak, the locations of objects or actions are expressed by special locative case endings *–da/de,* and *–ta/te*. The nouns in these forms indicate the objects are either in a static condition or doing some activity in the place. In English, the location of objects or actions is primarily conveyed by the prepositions "at", "in" and "on" which are considered as prototypical prepositions for the locative case endings of Karakalpak nouns, for example: *mektep**te** –at school, diywal**da**-on the wall, bólme**de**-in the room.* However, it is not the only meaning of the locative case suffixes as there are peripherial meanings of language units besides prototypical one in every language of the world. The aim of this research paper is to identify all the meanings of the locative case in Karakalpak and their English equivalents.

2. Materials and Methods

The structural analysis of words and word combinations plays a crucial role to make a sound judgement in terms of both form and meaning of the Karakalpak locative case and English prepositions. The Karakalpak case suffixes strictly comply with the general Turkic languages sound harmony rules. According to this law, both the type of syllables and

sounds play a part in adding case markers to nouns. In the case of locative case, the –ta/te is added to voiceless consonants, as well as to words borrowed from the Russian language, ending in sounds b, v, g, d [6, 139]. In all other cases, the suffix –da/de is added. As a source for this investigation we used the prose texts of the prominent writers in modern English and Karakalpak literature. Comparative, structural-semantic and descriptive methods are used to analyze the forms and meanings of the locative case in Karakalpak and their equivalents in English.

3. Results and Discussion

The structural features of the locative case markers –da/de can be analysed as follows. All the vowels, voiced consonants and sonorous sounds take the affix –da/de.

1) vowels: *a, ı, o, u, á, e, i, ó, ú*

2) voiced consonants: *ǵ, j, z*   } + da/de

3) sonorous consonants: *l, m, n, ń, r, w, y*

It should be noted that the syllables in Karakalpak can be broad and narrowed. Broad syllables contain back vowels (a, ı, o, u), whereas narrowed syllables consist of front vowels (á, e, i, ó, ú) [8, 41]. Consequently, the affix –da is added to broad syllables, whereas narrowed syllables take the affix –de.

I. The suffixation rule for –da/de

1) vowels: *a, ı, o, u, á, e, i, ó, ú   + da//de*

a) broad syllable: *a, ı, o, u + da*:   qal**a**da, qońs**ı**da, kin**o**da, kengur**u**da

b) narrowed syllable: *á, e, i, ó, ú + de*: kem**e**de, bólm**e**de, dár**i**de, kel**i**de

Note: Nouns ending in vowels á, ó, ú are practically not found in modern Karakalpak.

2) voiced consonant: *ǵ, j, z + da/de*

a) broad syllable: *ǵ, j, z + da*: b**aǵ**<u>da</u>, bag**aj**<u>da</u>, j**az**<u>da</u>, at**ız**<u>da</u>, d**uz**<u>da</u>, b**oz**<u>da</u>.

b) narrowed syllable: *j, z + de*: w**áj**<u>de</u>, Voron**ej**<u>de</u>, háw**ij**<u>de</u>, g**ez**<u>de</u>, dál**iz**<u>de</u>, s**óz**<u>de</u>

3) sonorous consonants: *l, m, n, ń, r, w, y + da/de*

a) broad syllable: *l, m, n, ń, r, w, y + da*: kámbaǵ**al**da, bayr**am**da, wat**an**da, t**ań**da, balal**ar**da, Bozat**aw**da, Qıt**ay**da, aw**ıl**da, qol**ım**da, mur**ın**da, qay**ıń**da, q**ır**da, qıl**ıw**da, q**ıy**da, st**ol**da, alb**om**da, ray**on**da **oń**da, televiz**or**da, t**oy**da, **ul**da, q**um**da, mazm**un**da, m**uń**da, garnit**ur**da, s**uw**da.

Note: The last vowels which make syllables broad and narrow and the last consonants are written in bold.

The borrowed words such as *parol, rol, rul, spektakl, korabl, ansambl, rubl, patrul, binokl, sentyabr, oktyabr, noyabr, dekabr* take the suffix –de, although their last syllable is broad: parolde, rolde, rulde, spektaklde, Geraklde, rublde, ansamblde, sentyabrde.

b) narrowed syllable: *l, m, n, ń, r, w, y + de*: biymáh**ál**de, námáhr**ám**de, jáh**án**de, báh**ár**de, d**áw**de, b**el**de, gil**em**de, ed**en**de, ter**eń**de, xızmetk**er**de, belb**ew**de, dúbel**ey**de, t**il**de kiy**im**de, er**in**de, gúrr**iń**de, dúńg**ir**de, kir**iw**de, b**iy**de, k**ól**de, d**óń**de, t**ór**de, tamashag**óy**de g**úl**de, t**ún**de, dást**úr**de, **úy**de.

Now let's turn to suffixation rules of –ta/te.

II. The suffixation features of –ta/te:

1) voiceless consonants: p, f, k, q, t, sh, s, x, h

                                                        } + –ta/te

2) voiced consonants: b, v, g, d

3) voiceless consonants: *p, f, k, q, t, sh, s, x, h + ta//te*

a) broad syllable + *ta*: kit**ap**ta, shk**af**ta, Ira**k**ta, sab**aq**ta, sa**at**ta, saw**ash**ta, abz**ac**ta, t**as**ta, mon**ax**ta, árw**ah**ta, Qay**ıp**ta, qos**ıq**ta, bax**ıt**ta, basq**ısh**ta, jar**ıs**ta, t**op**ta, filos**of**ta, potol**ok**ta, sh**oq**ta, **ot**ta, y**osh**ta, q**os**ta, j**up**ta, maql**uq**ta, instit**ut**ta, d**ush**ta

b) narrowed syllable + *te*: g**áp**te, h**ák**te, ráh**át**te, m**ásh**te, p**ás**te, mekt**ep**te, sh**ef**te, ter**ek**te, maqs**et**te, k**esh**te, qáp**es**te, tárt**ip**te, tar**if**te, et**ik**te, mesh**it**te, ókin**ish**te, Nók**is**te, sh**óp**te, átsh**ók**te, **ót**te, k**ósh**te, t**ós**te, t**úp**te, j**úk**te, s**út**te, k**úsh**te t**ús**te.

The words borrowed from foreign languages ending in –*rk, –nk, –nkt, –kt, –ks, –lt* take the suffix -*te*: parkte, bankte, punkte, faktte, fakste, pultte.

2) voiced consonants: *b, v, g, d + ta/te*

a) broad syllable: *b, v, g, d + ta*: ar**ab**ta, garder**ob**ta, kl**ub**ta, avtokl**av**ta, Aman**ov**ta, ahshl**ag**ta, pedag**og**ta, pl**ug**ta, Orenb**urg**ta, par**ad**ta, zav**od**ta, s**ud**ta, et**yud**te

b) narrowed syllable: *b, v, g, d + te*: g**erb**te, n**erv**te, Ki**ev**te, kollekt**ivt**e, brif**ing**te, velosip**ed**te, **gid**te.

III. The locative case declension of possessive nouns

As well as simple declension which we have just analysed, there is also possessive declension system of nouns in the Karakalpak language. In this case, the nouns carry out two operations. First, base forms take special possessive affixes. These affixes indicate the owner of the thing and therefore there are different types of affixes for each person and for both singular and plural number.

Table 1. The paradigm of possessive affixes

Possessive suffixes	
Person (Singular)	**Person (Plural)**
First person	**First person**
- m / ım / im	*- mız/miz/ımız/imiz*
Second person	**Second person**
- ń / ıń / iń	*-ńız / ńiz / ıńız / ińiz*
Third person	**Third person**
- ı / i / sı / si	*- ı / i / sı / si*

Only the affix –*da*/–*de* is added to possessive nouns. The affix –*ta*/–*te* is never used. Because possessive suffixes end in only voiced and sonorous consonants (–m –ń –ı, –sı, –mız, –ńız) as is seen in the table above. But in the third-person, an additional element –*n* is added before the suffixes –*da*/–*de* and they become –*nda*/–*nde*. This element is called an infix and functions as connecting the last sounds -*ı, -i* in the third-person possessive affixes to the locative case endings -*da*/*de* [14, 26]. The possessive endings give the meaning of possessive pronouns in English: **my** (- *m / ım / im*), **your** (- *ń / ıń / iń*), **his/her** (- *ı / i / sı / si*), **our** (- *mız/miz/ımız/imiz*), **your** (- *ńız / ńiz / ıńız / ińiz*), **their** (- *ı / i / sı / si*). E.g.: qálem**im** - **my** pencil, qálem**iń** –**your** pencil, qálem**i** -**his/her** pencil.

1) The addition of locative case endings to the first-person possessive affixes

First-person: –*m/ım/im (Sg); –mız/miz/ımız/imiz (Pl) + da/de*

Singular

a) broad syllable: –*m/ım + da*: bal**am**da, qońs**ım**da, palt**om**da, kitab**ım**da, qosıǵ**ım**da, tob**ım**da, institut**ım**da

b) narrowed syllable: –*m/im + de*: kósh**em**de, in**im**de, gáp**im**de, mekteb**im**de, kelin**im**de, kóz**im**de, júz**im**de.

Plural

a) broad syllable: *–mız/ımız + da*: qal**a**mızda, day**ı**mızda, vide**o**mızda, sab**aǵ**ımızda, basl**ıǵ**ımızda, ray**on**ımızda, kl**ub**ımızda.

b) narrowed syllable: *–miz/imiz + de*: áj**e**mizde, ter**i**mizde, m**ápi**ńizde, bil**eg**imizde, birl**ig**imizde, s**óz**imizde, **gúl**imizde.

Note: As a rule, the possessive suffixes *–m/mız/mız* are added to nouns ending in vowels, whereas the affixes *–ım/im/ımız/ımız* to nouns ending in consonants.

2) The addition of locative case forms to the second-person possessive affixes

Singular: *–ń/ıń/iń + da//de*

a) broad syllable: *–ń/ıń + da*: aǵ**a**ńda, oqıwsh**ı**ńda, kresl**o**ńda, dúk**an**ıńda, bald**ız**ıńda, televiz**or**ıńda, j**urt**ıńda

b) narrowed syllable: *–ń/iń + de*: bólm**e**ńde, dár**i**ńde, l**áb**ińde, kúy**ew**ińde, kiy**im**ińde, k**óz**ińde, t**úr**ińde

Plural: *–ńız/ńiz/ıńız/ińiz + da//de*

a) broad syllable: *–ńız/ıńız + da*: an**a**ńızda, oqıwsh**ı**ńızda, dep**o**ńızda, jum**ıs**ıńızda, aym**aǵ**ıńızda, ayl**ıǵ**ıńızda, balk**on**ıńızda, plen**um**ıńızda

b) narrowed syllable: *–ńiz/ińiz + de*: kem**e**ńizde, kel**i**ńizde, k**át**ińizde, j**er**ińizde, ból**im**ińizde, s**óz**ińizde, dást**úr**ińizde

Note. The *-ń/ńız/ńiz* are joined to nouns ending in vowels, and the *–ıń/iń/ıńız/ńiz* to nouns ending in consonants.

3) The addition rule of locative case endings to the third-person possessive affixes

As mentioned above, the locative case of possessive nouns in the third-person is formed with the combination of affixes *–n* and *–da/–de*.

Noun + poss. suffix + infix + loc. case affix

bala + sı + n + da = balasında

son + his + - + in = in his son

The third-person possessive affixes are the same for both singular and plural.

Singular/plural: *–ı/i/sı/si + nda/nde*

a) broad syllable: *–sı/ı + nda*: bal**a**sında, day**ı**sında, palt**o**sında, japır**aǵ**ında, qos**ıǵ**ında, zav**od**ında, garnit**ur**ında

b) narrowed syllable: *–si/–i + nde*: kósh**e**sinde, in**i**sinde, h**ág**inde, shel**eg**inde, muǵall**im**inde, sh**ób**inde, dást**úr**inde.

Note: The *–ı/i* forms are added to nouns ending in vowels, while *–sı/si* to nouns ending in consonants.

The semantic features of the locative case

In Karakalpak, the locative case means both place and time. Therefore, in some Turkic languages, the locative case is called as spatial-temporal case: urın-vakıt kileshi (tatar) [4, 121], o'rin-payt kelishigi (uzbek) [5, 93]. In English, prepositions *at, in, on, by* are also the main prepositions used to express both time and place, for example: *Oktyabrde -in October, saat úshte - at 3 o'clock, Nókiste - in Nukus.*

So, in Karakalpak, the nouns in locative case forms have the following meanings:

1. They indicate the location of objects [10, 106]. If the noun answers the question *kimde? nede?* (in/on whom?, in/on/at what?), it acts as an indirect object. For example:

Mına Sergeyde pul kóp (M. Nızanov). Sergei has a lot of money. (Lit. There is a lot of money on Sergey)

Kitaplarda bári jasılǵan (K. Raxmanov). Everyting is written in books.

If the noun answers the question *qayaqta? qaerde? qay jerde? qayda*? it functions as a locative adverbial. For example:

*Bizler Qońırat**ta** bes jıl turdıq, – dedi Rafael (M. Nızanov).*

*We lived **in** Kungrad for five years, - said Rafael.*

In English, prepositions particularly accompany with verbs of stative meaning such as *be, stand, live, belong, hang, remain, sit, be situated, stay*, etc [15, 675; 9, 778] and answers the question *where?* E.g.: Ann was at Oxford. Ann was sitting on the grass. Ann lives in Oxford Street.

The preposition *at* indicates locations as a single point or treats a place as a dimensionless location. It does not give any information about inside or outside of the place. For instance, when somebody says *'He is at the bus-stop/at the station/at the end of the road'*, we view the place as a mere point. The preposition *at* is also applied to buildings of an institutional-functional character [15, 676]. He is at school. Ann works at a publishing house.

Through the preposition *in* is understood mainly the inner side of the place, so it is used for places with three dimensions [12, 291]: *in a box, in a room. In* is also used for two-dimensional (open area) spaces. Such places include large areas, geographical territories: *in the world, in a/the village, in a/the park, in Asia, in London*, etc.

On applies to one and two dimensional spaces. For example, *a table, ceiling, wall, window, door* and other objects are objects with an upper, lower and two sides, which are considered objects of two side. In this case, the objects touching the upper, lower and side surfaces are described with the preposition *on*: *on the table, on the wall, on the ceiling, on my back, on the door, on the window, etc*.

2. Nouns with the meaning of time is used in the locative case and indicate that the action is performed at a specific time, and answers the questions when?, at what time? and functions as an adverbial modifier of time [10, 106]. For example:

*Báhár**de** barlıq aǵash japıraq jayadı (Ó. Ayjanov).*

***In** spring all trees put out leaves.*

If the words *kúnlik, háptelik, aylıq*, and *jıllıq* are used in the past tense in the locative form, they mean *before*. But these words must be used with numerals in order to express this meaning. The English equivalent is the word *ago*.

*Úsh kúnlik**te** balıqshılar ushın tutınıw zatları keldi (Ó. Ayjanov).*

*Three days **ago** some household goods arrived for fishermen.*

Some abstract nouns and adjectives mean time when they are in locative case form, and answers the question when?: *túsimde, ońımda, tınıshlıqta, paraxatshılıqta, ómirimde, balalıqta, jaslıqta, urısta, dawda, jawda, ıssıda, suwıqta*. In English, such abstract nouns are expressed in the sense of time by the prepositions *at, in* [11, 167; 11, 210]: *at/in peace – tınıshlıqta, at war – urısta, in childhood – balalıqta, in my youth – jaslıǵımda*.

*Usı ıssı**da** qayaqqa barasız? – dedi Páriyda tańlanıp (T. Qayıpbergenov). Where are you going **in** this heat? – said Parida in surprise.*

When the words *gez, waqıt, dáwir, zaman, shaq, kún, jıl* (time, period, moment, day, year) are used in plural in locative forms, they express time periods. They are synonimous to the third person possessive forms without locative case affixes. And these forms normally accompany with the demonstrative pronouns in the singular *ol/ sol/ usı*. In English, the plural form of the demonstrative pronouns (those) is applied:

*sol zamanlar**ı** = sol zamanlar**da** –* in those years/ times

*ol waqıtlar**ı** = ol waqıtlar**da** –* in those times

*usı kúnler**i** = usı kúnler**de** –* these days.

3. The locative case forms indicates the repetition of an action when they are added to the nouns denoting time *kún, hápte, jıl* (day, week, year) [7, 58]. The word *every* is used for repeated actions in English.

Kúnde *azanda shınıǵıw islep, bir ay ishinde burınǵıday júretuǵın boldım*

(Á Atajanov).

Every day *in the morning I did exercise and in a month I was able to walk again.*

The prepositions at, in, on, by in the English language are also used to express temporal meanings and they differ from each other with respect to nouns they can combine. The preposition "at" indicates the exact time, and are used before the word clock, holiday names and with the word "time": *at ten oclock, at 6.30 p.m, at noon, at night, at Christmas, at Easter, at breakfast time, at the/this time.*

The preposition *on* is used before the names of days, dates and with the word *day*: *on Monday, on the following day, on May (the) first, on Christmas Day.*

The presposition *in* is used before the names of months, years, seasons and time periods as in: *in the evening, in August, in 1979, in summer, in the eighteenth century.*

4. When the words denoting time (*jil, ay, hápte, kún, saat, minut*) are used in the locative case forms preceded by numerals, they indicate the finishing time period of an action. In English, the preposition *in* is used to express longer periods [9, 40; 13, 299]. For example:

Reje boyınsha kúnine 25 verst jol júrip, Xiywaǵa ***70 kúnde*** *jetip barıwımız kerek edi (M. Nızanov).*

According to the plan, we were supposed to cover 25 miles a day and reach Khiva ***in 70 days****.*

5. It indicates the tools and methods of an action and answers the questions *ne menen? qalay?* (*how?)* [6, 135; 2, 44]. E.g.:

Biz Moskvaǵa ***poezdda*** *bardıq, qaytarsın* ***samolyotta*** *keldik.*

We went to Moscow ***by bus****, and returned* ***by plane****.*

Motociklde *kelgen qáne? (A. Aqnazarov).*

Where is the one that came ***on a motorbike****?*

In English, the prepositions *by, with, in* and *on* can give the idea of *'by means of'*: by bus/train/car/boat [11, 145-335]. E.g.:

They set up a business ***with the help of*** *a bank loan.*

The preposition *by* can be exchanged with the prepositions *in,* or *on*. In that case, the prepositions are usually followed by articles. *On* is used for big transport, while *in* is used for smaller transport: in a car/taxi, on the bus.

Languages and types of writing are also used to express means or tools. *E.g.:*

Bul mektepte barlıq sabaqlar ***inglis tilinde*** *ótiledi.*

At this school, all the lessons are conducted ***in English****.*

6. The locative case is used to show the mental state of a person and answers the questions *qalay? qáytip? (how?)*. They function in a sentence as an adverbial modifier: *azapta qalıw, ráhátte jasaw, qıyınshılıqta jasaw, ómiri qorlıqta ótiw.*

In English, the expressions that indicate people's mental states apply the preposition *in* [11, 211]: *live in agony, in poverty, in trouble, in friendship, in happiness, in joy, in sorrow, be in love, be in a hurry, be in danger, live in luxury.*

Birinshi kúnniń aqshamı ***azapta attı*** *(Á. Atajanov).*

The evening of the first day was spent ***in agony****.*

7. The part-whole relations are expressed in locative forms in Karakalpak. Normally, the words denoting the whole take the endings and the word *bar* (there is/are or have) is

used as predicate. To explain this meaning in English, the word *consist of* and other expressions can be used. E.g.:

*Bir **háptede** jeti kún **bar**. A **week consists of** seven days.*

8. The locative case conveys the meaning of the expression "on the subject of". In this case, normally the word **"temada"** *(on the topic)* is used. In English "subject matter" is expressed by the prepositions 'about, on' [1, 152]. E.g.:

*Keshe ǵana «Qıs» degen **temada** sabaq óttik (T. Qayıpbergenov).*

*Just yesterday we had a lesson **on the topic** «Winter».*

9. The locative case forms indicate what kind of clothes a person is wearing. In English, this meaning is expressed by the preposition *in* [9, 39]. E.g.:

*Jigitler úshew eken. Birewi **formada**, leytenant. Qalǵan ekewi **ápiwayı kiyimde** edi. (A. Aqnazarov).*

*They were three guys. One was **in uniform**, Lieutenant. The other two were **in ordinary clothes**.*

10. The shape, appearance and colour of an object is used in locative case. In English, it corresponds to the preposition *in*. E.g.:

*Dáryanıń suwı **kók reńde**, tınıq suwdaǵı júzip júrgen balıqlar altınday jarqırap anıq kórinip turadı (J. Ábdireymov).*

*The water of the river **is blue** (in blue colour), and the fish swimming in the still water are clearly visible as they are shining like gold.*

11. The locative case affix is added to the participles *-ǵan//-gen* and to the words in infinitive forms to express time [3, 43]. It is similar to conjunctions *when, while* in English. E.g.:

*Xojelige **kelgende** qız apasınıń úyi bar ekenligin ayttı hám mirát etti (G. Esemuratova).*

***When we arrived** in Khojeli, she said there was her sister's house and invited me there.*

4. Conclusion

So the exact equivalents of the locative case suffix *-da* are the prepositions *at, in, on* in the English language. Because these prepositions can express the meanings of the suffix *-da* without any grammatical means. In addition, both the affix *–da* and the prepositions a*t, in, on* can also express time along with location. Therefore, spatial-temporal meanings are prototypical meanings of *-da* and prepositions *at/ in/ on*. As well as denoting time and location they may also give different peripherial meanings associated with instruments of an action, possessions, part-whole relations, colours, clothes, people's mental states, experiences, and many other relations.

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