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## Verbs of emotional state in English and Kyrgyz

### ГЛАГОЛЫ ЭМОЦИОНАЛЬНОГО СОСТОЯНИЯ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И КЫРГЫЗСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

#### Англис жана кыргыз тилдериндеги эмоциялык абал этиштери

**Abstract:** *the author proceeds from the fact that the verbs of the emotional state can be defined as lexical means for expressing experience acquired under certain events, situations, actions, and also as a result of influencing the emotional state of an individual when interacting with other people. In this article, specific verbal groups are described using the methodology of cognitive grammar. Thus, it is shown that the complementary case is highly motivated by extra-linguistic categorization of emotions, which are largely based on spatial representations.*

**Аннотация:** автор исходит из того, что глаголы эмоционального состояния могут быть определены как лексические средства для выражения опыта, приобретенного при определенных событиях, ситуациях, действиях, а также в результате влияния на эмоциональное состояние индивида при взаимодействии с другими людьми. В этой статье конкретные глагольные группы описаны с использованием методологии когнитивной грамматики. Таким образом, показано, что дополняющий падеж высоко мотивирован экстралингвистической категоризацией эмоций, которые в значительной степени основываются на пространственных представлениях.

**Аннотация:** автор эмоцияны билдирген абал этиштери бир кандайдыр бир окуя, кырдаал, иш-аракеттер, ошондой эле башка адамдар менен карым катнашта пайда болгон мене тажрыйба катары аныкталышы мүмкүндүгүнө таянат. Бул макалада, белгилүү бир этиш топтору когнитивдик грамматиканын методикасын колдонуу менен берилет. Ошентип, толуктоочу сөз сезим экстра лингвистикалык категоризациялоосу аркылуу көрсөтүлөт. Ал көбүнчө мейкиндикти билдирген түшүнүктөрүнүн негизинде колдонулат.

**Keywords:** *verbs of state; emotion; cognitive grammar; comparative lexicology; national peculiarity of verb groups.*

**Ключевые слова:** *глаголы состояния; эмоция; когнитивная грамматика; сопоставительная лексикология; национально-специфическое своеобразие глагольных групп.*

**Негизги создор:** *абал этиштери; эмоция; когнитивдик грамматикасы; салыштырма лексикология; этиш топтордун улуттук өзгөчөлүгү.*

Theory which is today known as Cognitive Grammar first appeared on the world linguistic scene under the name space Grammar [1]. Thus, it could be assumed that from its very inception Cognitive Grammar emphasized spatial foundation of human conceptualization and, as a result, largely of the grammar itself. According to R. Langacker grammar is a structured inventory of conventional linguistic units. Grammar consists of those aspects of cognitive organization on which the speaker's knowledge of linguistic conventions rests.

Comrie gives genitive complements, either without prepositions or in a prepositional phrase of genitive, with verbs such as

- *Коркуу*- *korkuu*

*to be afraid of / to be scared of / to fear*

- *Жек көрүү*- *zheck koru*

*to hate / loathe*

- *Уят болуу* - *uyat boluu*

*to be ashamed of*

(*Корккондон*) *калтырап титирөө* - (*korkkondon*) *kaltyrap-titiroo*

*to shudder*

- *Тартынуу* - *tartynuu*

*To hesitate*

- *Жийиркенуу* - *jirkenuu* (*konul kaluu*)

*to have an aversion to* [translated by Salmorbekova A.K.]

and so on are primarily motivated by the nature of emotion they express i.e. emotion that is characteristic of the subject. Since these are, almost without exception, extremely negatively marked emotions, most often different types of fear with smaller or larger activation potential, the motivation for the genitive coding of their complements is completely clear and logical if we have in mind the concept of ablatives [2].

Dative complements, just like genitive complements, are also determined by the nature of emotion as the primary criterion of case marking. But, on the contrary the genitive complements, which are the result of negative emotions, expressed by verbs and are therefore compatible with ablative meaning, dative complements fit the schematic meaning of the dative. The reason is that verbs with dative complements in most cases express positive emotions, which result in the subject's wish to get closer to the referent of the dative complement [3]. These verbs are: - *Чыдамсыздык менен кутуу*- *chydamsyzdyk menen kutuu* *to look forward to*

- *бактылуу сезуу* - *baktyluu sezuu*

*to be happy about*

*-Коз артуу- koz artuu*

*То энүү*

*-Ыраазы болуу- ыраазы болуу*

*to be thankful*

*-Сыймыктануу - syimuktanuu*

*to be proud of (admire) [4].*

According to Zeno Vendler, scenarios with dative complements with given verb types are semantically genitive complements because the dative complement functions both as the effector and the target person: - *Мен анын келишин чыдамсыздык менен кутуп жатам. Men anyn kelishin chydamsyzdyk menen kutup zhatam. I'm looking forward to his arrival. -Алар келгенде мен аябай кубандым. Alar kelgende men ayabai kubandym. I was happy to see them arriving [translated by Salmorbekova A.K.].*

As genitive complements, dative landmarks are some kind of effectors of ablative-causal nature, which trigger off some kind of psychological experience in the subject and initiate its action [5].

This ablative chain of causes and consequences is even more obvious if we look at the following examples given by Zeno Vendler expressing explicit causality:

*-Мен анын келишин чыдамсыздык менен кутуп жатам, анткени анын чечими коп нерселерди өзгөртүшү мүмкүн.*

*Men anyn kelishin chydamsyzdyk menen kutup zhatam, antkeni anyn chechimi kop nerselerdi ozgortushu mumkun.*

*I look forward to his arrival because his decision could change a lot of things [translated by Salmorbekova A.K.].*

One of the rare verbs which govern dative complements, and which do not express positive emotions is the verb *коз артуу-koz artuu* - *to envy* [translated by Salmorbekova A.K.].

As opposed to emotion verbs with dative complements, all verbs with accusative complements refer to extremely strong positive and negative emotions such as *Жек көрүү- zheck koru* *to hate*

*Суууу- suuuu* *to love*

*Аздектөө- azdeктоо*

*to adore*

*-Ачуулануу- achuulanuu*

*to be angry*

*-Жинди болуу- zhindi boluu*

*to be mad [6].*

Instrumental complements, either without prepositions with emotion verbs such as

*-Сыймыктануу- syimuktanuu to be proud of -*

*Толкундануу- tolkundaniuu To be thrilled or in*

*prepositional phrases such as -Боор ооруу- boor*

*ooruu to sympathize with -Аза тартуу- aza*

*tartuu to mourn -Окунуу- okunuu to regret*

*-Бир нерсени абдан каалоо- bir nerseni abdan kaaloo to long*

*-Куса болуу- kusa boluu to*

*miss greatly (yearn) -Жана*

*чегуу- zhapa cheguu to suffer*

*-Акылдан адашуу- akылдан adashuu go*

*crazy about [7]*

are motivated by the schematic concept of parallelism. With these verbs, the concept of parallelism is realized in its more abstract i.e. non-spatial sense, in relation to the nature of the emotions expressed by these verbs or the activation potential inherent in these emotions. The prototype concept of spatial parallelism so obvious in the instrumental sociative and instrument meanings:

*-Иван досу менен сейилдеп жүрөт. -*

*Ivan dosu menen seyildep zhurot. -Ivan*

*is taking a walk with a friend.*

*-Анна авто унаа менен саякаттайт.*

*-Anna auto unaa menen sayakattait.*

*-Anna travels by a car [translated by Salmorbekova A.K.]*

is also discernible in the scenario coded by the verb *жактыруу-zhaktyruu-* to sympathize with. The emotion which is marked by the verb includes affective identification of the experiencer with the effector.

*Мен уй булввсун жоготкон досума боорум ооруйт.*

*Men ui buloosun zhogotkon dosuma boorum ooruit.*

*I sympathize with my friend who has lost his family [translated by Salmorbekova A.K.].*

This metaphoric equidistance provides the conceptual-semantic motivation for the instrumental coding of the indicator. In the case of instrumentals without a preposition, in combination with verbs *сыймыктануу-suymyktanuu* to be proud of [translated by Salmorbekova A.K.],

we are dealing with extremely positive emotions. But, unlike verbs with dative complements, which also express positive affective states, in this case landmarks coded by the instrumental are part of the subjects themselves. To put it simply, the feeling of pride can occur only in relation to some entity which represents part of us.

Here, it is very interesting to analyse the relationship between these verbs and their antonyms *уят болуу- uyat boluu* to be ashamed of which require genitive complements: *Ал взунун баласы учун уят болду. Al ozumun balasy uchun uyat boldu. He was ashamed because of his child [translated by Salmorbekova A.K.].*

This contrast certainly has to do with the negative nature of the emotions expressed by these verbs and with the human instinct to establish ever greater distance from the entities which cause shame [8].

The concept of spatial parallelism is also very close to the scenarios marked by the verbs *Каналануу- kapalanuu* to feel sad about *Аза тартуу- aza kutuu* to mourn

*Куса болуу- kusa boluu*

*to yearn for*

*Жана чегуу- zhapa cheguu*

*To suffer [9]*

which appear in combination with prepositional instrumental expressions of the type-*за, -на* or “*uchun*” + instrumental

*Алар жакшы турмуш суруу учун / сурууга аракеттенишүүдө. Alar zhakshy turmush suruu uchun / suruugo arakettenishuudo. They yearn for a better life.*

*- Менин досум кепке чейин ал кыз учун акылынан адашып жүрдү Menin dosum kopko cheyin al kyz uchun akylunan adashyp zhurdu.*

*My friend was crazy about her for a long time [translated by Salmorbekova A.K.].*

In these examples, the emotional relationship of the rout and the indicator is metaphorically conceptualized as a constant attempt to follow and eventually reach the desired, but inaccessible entity. The indicators, who are the objects of unfulfilled desire, constantly “evade” the rout. The subject is nevertheless, intent on reaching the entity, and so metaphorically follows it for some time. In this metaphorical pursuit of a desired entity, which, for some reason, is bound to fail, the distance between the subject and the indicator remains the same during the entire process.

To sum up, the verbs of emotional state are the results of different kinds of emotional experiences shown through events, situation, action, other people, our thoughts, expectations and plans. In this article, Cognitive Grammar is considered to be the means of differentiating the verbs of emotional state, to state which the given examples are used.

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