

Semantics and pragmatics of demonstrative pronouns in Russian and Turkic languages

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Abstract

The article discusses the semantics and pragmatics of demonstrative pronouns in Russian and Turkish (in particular Tatar) languages, taking into account the fact that the Russian language is referred to inflectional and Tatar to agglutinative kinds. Theoretical prerequisites for this work are the main points of modern linguistics, functional grammar, comparative typology, psycholinguistics, linguistics. During this research we used such techniques as comparison, analysis, synthesis, classification, translation. Authors analyzed the semantic and functional features of demonstrative pronouns on the material examples of the works of M.Y. Lermontov, M.A. Sholokhov, K.G. Paustovsky, G. Apsalyamov and others. According to the authors, the demonstrative pronouns of compared languages constitute the core of the semantic class of pronominal words and serve to highlight among others of a particular object, attribute, quantity. Used without nouns pronouns (this) and mom (that) become substantivised. Generalization, relativity and demonstrativeness of the pronouns are closely linked to situational specific because their value is determined only by context. The comparative analysis of the factual material allowed to identify a variety of ways to express demonstrative pronouns: In our view such a variety of Tatar language forms equivalents to Russian pronouns provokes the appearance of an incorrect use of pronouns in coherent speech of students.

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Keywords

Comparative typology, Demonstrative pronouns, Linguodidactics, Pragmatics, Russian, Semantics, Tatar language, Turkic languages