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THE INTERACTION OF THE CATEGORIES OF EVIDENTIALITY AND QUANTIFICATION AS AN OBJECT OF COMPARATIVE STUDY
(based on English and Tatar languages)

Speciality 10.02.20 - Comparative-historical, Typological
and Contrastive Linguistics

ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS
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GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF WORK

Refereed thesis refers to the works in the field of functional grammar and devoted to the comparative study of the interaction of categories of evidentiality and quantification in English and Tatar languages.

Current research in the field of evidentiality aim as the identification of the range of evidential value and the creation of a typology of languages based on the presence of evidential systems or strategies. If the system involves grammaticalisation of evidential values, the question of existence of language evidential strategy decided by analyzing the structural and typological features of the language, which is aimed at identifying the predisposition to express the corresponding meanings in certain contextual conditions. In some languages there are grammatical expression of the value of indirect evidentiality and reportative, others fix the immediate perception of the situation - direct evidentiality and perception.

Numerous works of domestic and foreign linguists devoted to the study of quantification, which can be attributed to three areas: universal category of quantity, the problem of nominal plurality, multiplicity of verbal category. The study of indirect evidentiality and reportative are often associated with the identification of the means of expression, perceptual category is considered in conjunction with the concept of space-temporal deixis. Quantification is not only a means of quantitative specification, and evidentiality is a way of speech localization, they are involved in the representation status of referential statements. Connection with the reference of these categories logically involves their interaction. The level of research of quantification and evidentiality allows to turn to an analysis of their joint operation, reveal features of quantification of evidential situations, consider their specifics in the individual languages.

The issue of intralanguage interaction of grammatical meanings, the coexistence of universal grammatical categories in a particular language system become important at the present stage. The **relevance** of this work is determined by the necessity to study the interaction of the categories of evidentiality and quantification in the structural, functional and pragmatic, mental-logical aspects in English and Tatar languages separately and in comparative terms. Particular features of functioning of quantitative indicators in the statements of evidential semantics have not been studied.

As the **object** of research study act the ways of interaction of the categories of quantification and evidentiality with inherent means of expression and realization features in English and Tatar languages.

The **subject** is subject-predicate-object situations of evidential semantics, including elements of quantification.

Theoretical and methodological basis of the research are fundamental assumptions of modern linguistic knowledge in the field of: 1) the theory of evidentiality [A. Aikhenvald, N.V. Vlodavskaya, S. Delansey, L.A. Ilina, A.D. Kaksin, N.A. Kobrina, N.A. Kozintseva, E.E. Kordi, Zh. Lazar, Dzh. Nikols, R. Osval't, B.Ya. Ostrovskiy, V.A. Plungyan, M.K. Sabaneeva, E.K. Skribnik, D. Slobin, T. Uillett, F. De

Khaan, M. Khardman, U. Cheyf, R.D. Shakirova, A. Shlitcher, B. Eyyup, R. Yakobson]; 2) the theory of quantification [A. Vezhbitska, V.V. Akulenko, M. Anes, L.A. Biryulin, A.V. Bondarko, D. Gil, O.K. Grekova, E.L. Grigor'yan, S.G. Tatevosov, I.B. Dolinina, V. Dressler, S.A. Krylov, N.B. Lebedeva, G.F. Lutfullina, E.V. Paducheva, S.G. Tatevosov, M. Khaspel'mat, V.S. Khrakovskiy, A.A. Kholodovich, S.A. Shvachko]; 3) logical analysis and semantic syntax [A.V. Bondarko, R.M. Gaysina, M.N. Zakamulina, S.O. Kartsevskiy, Yu.A. Levitskiy, A. Mustayoki, D.S. Tikeev, N.N. Fattakhova].

The **aim** of the thesis is to identify isomorphic and allomorphic features of interaction of the categories of evidentiality and quantification in English and Tatar languages.

To achieve this aim the author has put and solved the following **research questions**:

1. to analyze the theoretical aspects of the evidentiality category and identify distinctive features of perception and reportative categories as components of a functional-semantic field of evidentiality;

2. to examine the current trends in the study of quantification category and the category of number as morphological means of its representation in works of foreign and domestic researchers;

3. to disclose the content of the concept of perceptual space, determine its deictic characteristics;

4. to consider lexical and morphological means of expression of the categories of perception and reportative, reveal isomorphic and allomorphic characteristics of the two languages in their terms;

5. to identify common and distinctive features in the functioning of the quantification of statements expressing the situation of perception and informing in English and Tatar languages.

Hypothesis of the study:

1. Evidentiality and quantification as categories which are involved in creating a space-temporal referential status of statements interact with each other.

2. Isomorphism and allomorphism of English and Tatar languages are associated with the functioning of the quantification in the statements of evidential semantics.

3. Implementation of the category of perception eliminates the necessity for coordination among the predicate with the subject in the Tatar language.

4. The English language is characterized by evidential strategy.

The methodology of the study. This work involves the study of the means of expression of the category of evidentiality in bilingual semasiological plan, as well as semasiological analysis of the functioning means of quantification as part of statements of evidential semantics. The paper applied the methods of distribution, component, mental-logical analysis and descriptive method, presupposing compilation and classification of the analyzed material; continuous sampling method for the collection of empirical data; a statistical method to provide quantitative data. The basic methodology of comparative analysis of the two languages is the basis of a comparative approach.

The material of the study is based on examples of works of art, popular science and educational publications, the publications in the mass media, as well as material of informational websites in the Tatar language, corpus of English language. Total corpus of analyzed examples is 4500.

The **original contribution** of the topic lies in the fact that isomorphic and allomorphic features of functioning of quantification means in the composition of statements of evidential semantics of English and Tatar languages are discovered for the first time; a new definition of perceptual space as deictic education is presented; the differential analysis of the categories of perception and reportative as the nuclear components of the field of evidentiality; developed a semantic structure of sentences of evidentiality semantics; identified isomorphic and allomorphic particular means of expression of evidentiality category at the lexical, morphological and syntactic levels in two languages.

The **theoretical significance** of the thesis lies in the fact that it fills a gap in the study of the realization of quantification as a part of the utterances of various semantics, particular in evidential semantics and allows to deepen the knowledge of the means of expression of the categories of perception and reportative in English and Tatar languages. The scientific results and theoretical positions obtained in the course of work can be used in further studies of the interaction of the categories, in the development of concepts of evidential systems and strategies of languages, in the preparation of language typology.

The **practical significance** of the thesis is determined by the fact that its conclusions and generalizations can be used in the teaching of new sections of practical and theoretical grammar of these languages, dedicated to the categories of perception, reportative, evidentiality, quantification; in writing term papers and final qualifying works and in the course of practical training for the development of the necessary skills in the study of English and Tatar languages. The results can be used in lectures for general and comparative linguistics, stylistics, lexicology, translation practice.

Signs of compliance of the work to the passport of the specialty 10.02.20: 1) a comparative study of the means of expression of evidential category with interpretational and quantitative methods is conducted; 2) a semantic structure of the statements of evidential semantics as a basis of comparison is developed; 3) a systematic approach to the comparative analysis of ways to interact the categories of evidentiality and quantification in different languages - English and Tatar is carried out.

The results allow to carry out in defense the **following statements**:

1. **Evidential strategy** of English language is realized by a complex addition, in which sensory verbs: 1) form the majority; 2) differ by total grammaticalization - no particle *to*; 3) used in direct meaning in most cases; 4) combined with the infinitive Indefinite and participle I which express the degree of coverage of the observed situation. The data structure can be regarded as special means of representation of the category of perception.

2. In English and Tatar languages **quantification of pronouns** prevails over the quantification of nouns in the representation of perceptors, indicating that personal

characterization is an indicator of the deictic situation of perception. The peculiarity of the process of perception causes the preference for a single representation of perceptor that justified individual process of perception.

3. In both languages **quantitatives** as a means of non-specific quantification adding the meanings of greater, smaller or selective enrollment of uncertainty components interact with the perceptual space implied by situation of perception, as a result the specification of their meanings occurs - secondary limiting of indefinite plurality. The meaning of singularity of the numeral *one / бер* in the representation of the observed object dominates because of the neutralization of the meaning of uncertainty.

4. In English, there is a high frequency of functioning of **quantitatives** under the category of perception representation and representation of low frequency under the reportative. Quantitatives in statements of evidential semantics are much rarer in Tatar language. Allomorphism is that English tends to focus on the scale of evidential situations. The representation of the process of perception differs by totality of coverage (by indicating each perceptor), selectivity, focus on one aspect of perception, a typical single perceptor. Isomorphism is that selectivity is not peculiar to the process of informing, the scale is it's positive characteristics. Highlighting each participant of evidential situations as an indicator of total coverage is often contrary to the meaning of synchronicity.

5. The functioning of **numerals** in both languages as a means of specific quantification correlates with semantics of evidentiality. Numerals with small rate is a characteristic of the category of perception, with a greater rate - for the category of reportative. The growth of numerals rate ontologically grounded by transition from the level of personal perception to the reproduction of received information.

6. In both languages the numerals are able to imply the presence of evidential semantics. Numerals with small rate at the appropriate contextual support imply the existence of a situation of perception. Numerals with a greater rate in the context of statistics imply the presence of a source of information.

7. The absence of coordination between predicates and subjects is determined by the category of perception, estimating the meaning of nonkal or tonkal simultaneity or temporal reference whereby realized a spatial referent / certain substances involved in the situation of perception.

Approbation of the main statements and conclusions of the work took place at the I International scientific-practical conference "Modern trends in linguistics: tradition and innovation" (Kazan, 2012); IV International correspondence scientific-practical conference "Actual problems of education in higher education" (Tula, 2013); International Seminar "Innovation in English Language Teaching: methods, language assessment theory" (Kazan, 2013); IV International scientific-practical conference "Modern trends in linguistics: tradition and innovation" (Kazan, 2015); VIII International Scientific and Practical Conference "Foreign languages in the world today: the state and tendencies of development of the system of evaluation in education" (Kazan, 2015); International scientific-practical conference "Baudouin de Courtenay

and world linguistics" (Kazan, 2015); Interregional scientific and practical conference "Preservation and development of the languages and cultures of indigenous peoples of Siberia" (Abakan, 2015); V All-Russian scientific-practical conference "Development of the humanitarian environment in a technical college" (Almetyevsk, 2013); All-Russian scientific-practical conference "Comparative Philology and multilingualism" (Kazan, 2014); the contest of research works of students, graduate students, young scientists dedicated to the traditions and contemporary language culture of RT "Traditions and the current state of the Russian language in the Republic of Tatarstan" (Kazan, 2014).

Thesis was discussed at the Department of Foreign Languages of Kazan State Power Engineering University, at the department of linguistics and contrastive linguistics department of Russian philology and foreign philology by L.N. Tolstoy Institute of Philology and Intercultural Communication of Kazan (Volga Region) Federal University.

On the topic of the investigation fifteen works were published, including five of them in the leading Russian journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation.

The structure of the work. The thesis consists of an introduction, three chapters, conclusions and bibliography.

MAIN CONTENT

In the introduction there are the justification of the relevance of the topic, the basic scientific trends in the research of the categories of evidentiality and quantification are considered, aim and research questions are stated, the main points to be defended, original contribution and theoretical and practical value of the work are noted, the subject and the object, main methods of processing the material are determined, the sources are indicated, testing of the work is given.

In the first chapter, "The linguistic understanding of the categories of the evidentiality and quantification" evidentiality is regarded as a pragmatically inherent semantic component of statements, the distinctive features of perception and reportative are examined as components of the field of evidentiality.

Table № 1 Differential signs

perception	reportative
Narrator and perceptor often coincide	Narrator means or informs about the presence of another perceptor / narrator
The moment of perception often corresponds to the speech moment, the primary temporal deixis	The reported situation does not correspond to the speech moment, it corresponds to the temporary secondary deixis
Synchrony suggests the coincidence of intervals of observed situation and the situation of perception, the unity of perceptual space is meant	Diachrony excludes the coincidence of intervals of the reported situation and the situation of information, i.e., two spatially-temporal areas are present
Hidden appears in almost all statements	Optional category, it characterizes a specific type of statements

Evidentiality linked to the pragmatic aspect of statements - empathy or point of view. In a broad sense the category of evidentiality is a means of speech locating through the source of information or through the observer of situation. In a narrow sense the category of evidentiality is a way of information processing in the text. The category of perception as a nuclear component of the field of direct evidentiality involves explicitly or implicitly expression of the situation of perception in the semantics of statement. The category of reportative as a nuclear component of the field of indirect evidentiality is a method of information processing where it is introduced explicitly or implicitly pointing the source.

The category of quantification is analyzed as a means of spatial updating a statement. The situation as a segment of extra linguistic reality presupposes the existence of three segments: temporal, spatial and quantitative. Quantification of time intervals and a large segment of the discrete nouns are considered in statements of evidential semantics.

Primary quantitative is implemented by the category of the noun as a morphological means and is based on formal opposition of plurality and singularity. Secondary quantitative actualization requires the involvement of lexical means. In both languages the category of number is a binary and objective category. In English, the mandatory expression of the category of number reflects the way of conceptualizing reality. Quantitative actualization of nouns is substantive and formal. The absence of syntactic function eliminates the coordination among the predicate with the subject. In Tatar language the category of number is characterized by substantive, formal and syntactic functions, the latter involves coordination in number between the main parts of the sentence. Irregularity determines the technique of expression of the category of predicate number, i.e. *Бала / балалар мәктәпкә китте / киттеләр* (plural ending – *лар / –ләр* predicate has optional).

The second chapter, "Comparative analysis of implementation tools of the category of evidentiality" begins with an analysis of the semantic structure of sentences of evidentiality semantics, which presupposes the existence of situation of perception / awareness, represented by: **1)** a predicate; **2)** actant the type of subject preceptor or informant. For the situation of informing informed actants are possible. The object of perception / communication is verbal expressed situation which is presented by: **3)** predicate; **4)** subject of perceived or reported situation commits an act.

In the third chapter, "Comparative analysis of features of realization of the quantification category as part of statements of evidential semantics" explores means of non-specific and specific quantification. The quantification of perceptors and observed objects are considered for the category of perception, the reportative category - quantification of informants, informed, message objects. Quantification of perceived / reported situation is realized by the general rules.

Quantification of spatial localizer is critical to the representation of evidential situations. In both languages individualization of action of perception of the perceived object and informed is impossible *He saw three girls / Ул өч кызны күрде; He announced to one / three girls/ Ул өч кызга / бер кызга хәбәр итте,* and

individualized interpretation of perceptors and informants: *They see the children to play in the garden / Алар балаларның бакчада уйнаганын күрә; They informed the children that their teacher was ill / Алар балаларга укытучыларынын чирләүен хәбәр иттеләр.*

In conclusion we would like to note that the interaction of these categories is very difficult analysis, since it is necessary to take into account the interaction of funds operation and, as a consequence, semantic changes. Category of evidentiality was considered in two nuclear aspects - perceptual and reportative. Category of quantification was investigated in two forms - specific and non-specific. Cross-correlation of the categories is the following: the situation of perception as a result of personal observation by perceptor often coincides with the narrator, involves a small amount of quantitative specificity; situation of informing as an opportunity to witness the events of the informant does not match the narrator implies more quantitative volume. Select multiple vectors of interaction:

1. For the category of perception dominance of individuality is due to the individuality of perception, preference for quantification of pronouns is due to subjectivity. The reference to informants explains the dominance of quantification of nouns.

2. The meaning of absoluteness of plurality expressed by quantitatives is neutralized influenced by the limited perceptual space.

3. An important conclusion of the work is the identifying of the implications of the category of evidentiality by entering quantificational indexes in the content of the statements. Small concrete quantification implies a limited availability of observable space. The large-scale concrete quantification implies an informant, which is quantitative data.

4. In Tatar language the realization of the perception category leads to a lack of coordination among the predicate and subject, the combination of which is the perceived situation.

Interaction of the categories reflects the actual functioning of language, it reveals the laws of his existence.