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**FEATURES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE IMPERATIVE SENTENCES IN KAZAKH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.**

**My subject matter is**: the content of the order in Kazakh and English, the meaningful and pragmatic nature of the modality.

**The relevance of the research:** Imperative sentences are compined in Kazakh and English languages.

**The purpose of the research project** is to show the content of the pragmatic nature of the order in linguistic material (in two languages), to compare them with one another.

**The following tasks will be addressed**:

- The peculiarities of the orders of the linguist - acquaintance with works of sciences;

- In order to define quantitative and qualitative composition of the order of modularity (start), a special group of perforatory verbs were performed, making a list of meanings indicating the command order based on dictionary definitions of perforatory verbs;

- Separation of two different instruments in speech expression;

- Definition of seven structural variants;

- The choice of the order of modulation is defined by the following extalinguistic factors: role relations of communicants, their socio-psychological relation, socio-economic relationships in the society, necessity / ability to act, etc.

The following methods are used to achieve this goal: analysis, full semantic analysis method, semacio-logical method, investigation of the structure of orders. Therefore, research will be used as a comparative approach.

**Theoretical value of the research project**- the textbooks in the Kazakh language textbooks for secondary and higher educational establishments, using the latest achievements in linguistics, due to the lack of scientific knowledge of the theory of functional, semantic and speech actors, providing the necessary theoretical knowledge on the basis of the received linguistic material

     One of the first to present a dissertation on the theme of the current sentence in the Kazakh language, which was later published by the monograph.   The adjective command is related to the communicative purpose of the sentence in three pragmatic terms:

 - Ratio of the speaker and the addressee;

 - Attitude of the speaker to action;

 - The recipient's attitude towards the action taken by the listener;

      **1.1 The general description of the semantic and tipological expressions of the obligation in Kazakh and English languages.**

 The imperative modality, which conveys utilization and the obligation to the actions, is not regaided as a monotonous objective.In each imperative obligation/ suggest, pray, to counsel and means others types.In Kazakh and English gramatic and special different works which mean imperative modality we have many words that mean it.In English and Kazakh linguistic of imperative modality.However,in this list all of this is subjective.Because,in this list includes such verbs that can’t use in action. But in Zhumagulova dissertation she use linguistics metods that based on the dictionary definitions of perforatory verbs, the list has the meaning of the order representing modality. For do this in English and Kazakh languages she find in explanatory and synonym dictionary performative verbs and put in the first indicative. As a result, when speaker tells to interlocutor in imperative, he summouns in immediately action.  Consequently, performative verbs which we find in the dictionary (40 in Kazakh, and 50 in English) language that can include utilization and the obligation of the actions. If we will divide in two groups by value, in Kazakh will be 14 groups, in English 10 groups. This groups consists by value. Топтамаларды келтіретік қазақ тілінде:

1) топтама: әмір ету, бұйрық беру, жарлық қылу, үкім айту;2) топтама: талап ету;3) топтама: тыю, тыйым салу, қойдыру;4) топтама: рұқсат беру, келісім беру;5) топтама: мақұлдау, құптау, қоштасу;6) топтама: тапсыру, міндеттеу, жүктеу;7) топтама: ұсыну, ұсыныс жасау;

8) топтама: кеңес беру, ақыл айту;9) топтама: сақтандыру, ескерту;10) топтама: абайлау, сақтану, байқау; 11) топтама: шақыру, үндеу;

12) топтама: өтіну, сұрау, жалыну, жалбарыну, қолқалау, қалау, тілеу;13) топтама: үгіттеу, уағыздау, насихаттау;14 топтама: азғыру, айныту, арандату;

 Group of verbs in English:

1) Group: order, command, direct, instruct, charge, mandate;2) Group: demand, petition, require, summon;3) Group: prohibit, interdict, forbid;4) Group: allow, permit, assent, let;5) Group: advise, recommend;6) Group: warn;7) Group: offer, suggest, propose;8) Group: instigate, incite, goad on;9) Group: urge, persuade, lead, bid, include, insist, impel;10) Group: ask, request, call, pray, invoke, appeal, entreat, supplicate, beg, exhort, sue, solicit, implore, plead, beseech, invite, crave.

These groups in Kazakh consist with some synonym verbs, which means imperative modality.

Thus, functional-maintenance by the content sight imperative modality which means only performative verbs (40 in Kazakh,50 verbs in English)

**2.1. The means of expression the imperative modality**

 There are several types of the speech act, namely those, which can perform communicative aim. To gain a profitable relation, to exemplify, to receive an illocutionary to the listener, the speaker is able to achieve it.

 In order to determine the level of the illocutionary, there occur two types of its expression ways: conventional and unconventional. The conventional sort is subordinated in two kinds: language conventions and speech conventions.

 The language conventions are regarded as the semantic within the illocutionary. For instance, the imperative modality persists instigating to the activity in the language system. Subsequently, the speech conventions depend on the utilisation convention, where these means can be the speech act of the standard types.

 Thus, the instigating expressions of the speech conventions include the modal verbs can/ could, will/ would questionable expressions. And the unconventional ones determine with communicative cases. In Kazakh more that 30, in English more that 40 use in request lexical- syntactical.

As we can see from our language material, we have seven variant of request:1) imperative message; 2) imperative mood; 3) imperative question; 4) ask-permission; 5) message-necessity; 6) ask-intention; 7) message- intention; In Kazakh request form-imeretive mood; in English-ask-intention; The main lexical form in Kazakh-“X істеші”. In English-“Could you do X(please)? ’’

 To counsel 9 variant:1) explicit form; 2) imperative mood; 3) message-lead-in;4) question-offer; 5) question- wonder; 6) operative sentences; 7) question-appreciate;8) question- intention;9) message- intention;

 All variant that means counsel is morphological and sintacsis Неге Х істемекке? Why don’t you do X?

 All of this information about counsel has 30 forms. In commutity contect ‘‘Х істеген дұрыс’’ ‘‘You should do X’’

 To sum up, suggestive divide in two groups: initative and reactive. Reactive like respect an order.