

## The Comparative Analysis of the Nominative Case in German Language with the Ataw (Nominative) Case in Karakalpak Language

ABISHOVA GULKHAN MATJANOVNA  
*Karakalpak State University, Uzbekistan*

### ABSTRACT

*The issue of the comparative typology was specially learned in the world languages. But the comparative study of the relative and non-relative languages is now developing. In this regard, the comparative study of the German and Karakalpak languages is considered as one of the important issues. In this article the (nominative and ataw) cases were comparatively studied and their similarities and differences were defined, as they have not yet been studied in comparative typology. The results of comparative typological research are the basis for the development of advanced methodological ideas in teaching. It ensures the acquisition of the language materials required for the comparative study of languages.*

**Keywords:** Germanic languages (German language), Turkic languages (Karakalpak language), the comparative typology, nominative and ataw cases.

### INTRODUCTION

The language is the valuable treasure of each nation. Studying the course of its development, similarities and differences of languages in a comparative typological way helps us to determine many things. A number of works on the issue of comparative language learning in foreign and Turkic languages have been developed. The linguistic phenomena characteristic of language is revealed in them. But the similar and different sides

of the cases in the German and Karakalpak languages are considered one of the issues that have not yet been studied in the comparative typology.

In both of the languages under comparison, the cases that are spoken about are considered the nominative case, and the rest of the cases are formed from these cases. They are defined as a form with a zero indicator, contrary to other cases. In Turkic languages, this form is represented by the symbol 0 in the analysis [2: 19].

The nominative is distinguished from the other three cases in German by the following characteristics:

1. Outside of the sentence, it can be the terms of objects, also the events: *der Mensch, das Haus, das Vieh, die Liebe, der Stak, die Tür, das Buch, die Kuh*, etc.

The linguists explain the appearance of nominative case in such a function as *Benennungsnominativ*, that is, a nominative that calls (things-subjects) [3: 67].

We are not far from the opinion that if we apply this opinion of the linguist to the Turkic languages, to be more precise, to the Karakalpak language, we will not make a mistake. Because the German nominative performs the same function as the Karakalpak language *ataw* can perform, that is, it also has the feature of naming objects and various events. Its naming feature is its singular appearance in the sentence, as well as outside the sentence: *úy, baqsha, bolıs, arba, sıyır, jańalıq, qarız, sawda, barshılıq, gazeta, qa□az, kóshe, bólme, awıl, qala, muxabbat* [2:9].

2. Another feature of the nominative is that it is syntactically independent as a subject case, unlike other cases that are governed by verbs, nouns, adjectives or prepositions. The main function of the nominative is to become subject in the sentence, because none of the cases can fulfill this task. The nominative is not governed by other words: *Die Frau hatte das alles in ihrer Wirtschaft gelernt. (A.Seghers. Die Toten bleiben jung)*.

This feature of the nominative is partially close to the *ataw* case in the Karakalpak language. Because it is an

independent word in the Karakalpak language, it is not subordinate to any word, and its main function is to fulfill the function of subject in the sentence.

Dáslepki konsert usılayınsha jurttı tań qaldırıp,ırza etti. (Ó.Ayjanov «Aral qushaında»). (The first concert was amazing, the people enjoyed.)

3. One of the features of the nominative is that it can be used alone as a separate sentence: Ein schwerer Schritt. (B. Uhse. Die Patrioten). Stille.Winter des 1945. Jahres. Dunkelheit.

This feature of the nominative in German is characteristic of Karakalpak, as well as ataw (nominative) case in all Turkic languages. 2) A nominative sentence is also expressed by a compound in the form of ataw, sometimes by a single word. This type of sentences is called ataw gap (simple sentence) in the Karakalpak language [4: 47]:

Qanlı maydan. Qáhárli qıs. Qalıń qar. (J.Aymurzaev). Tún. 1945-jıldıń yanvar ayı. Appaq tún.(A bloody field. Cold winter. Thick snow. (J. Aymurzaev). Night. January 1945. White night.)

The second and third characteristics of the nominative appear on the basis of its first.

Benennungsnominativ- The difference of the indicative nominative from the words in other cases is that it is given in bilingual or trilingual dictionaries.

In all dictionaries, no matter what language they are in, nouns are given in the ataw case and in the singular. This feature of the German nominative is also typical of the ataw in Karakalpak language. If we look at the Karakalpak-Russian, Karakalpak-English dictionaries, we will be sure of the correctness of this opinion:

Anfang m, Anfänger m, Anflug m, Aussprache f, Disziplin, Eintrag m, Faß n, Haus n, Herausstellung, Klasse f, etc.

Buwin, qara, qorǵanıw, sandıq, sarqum, tuyǵı, tuqım, úmit, úlgi, úndew, chay, sherim, sherik, shıǵın, shımıldıq, shınıǵıw, etc. (Syllable, look, security, chest, cup, feeling, seed, hope,

example, exclamation, tea, quarter, companion, outcome, chimildik, exercise and etc).

Even in some dictionaries, as well as in encyclopedias, the nominative is used as the basis, the beginning of the text that follows it. This idea is not only specific to the nominative in the German language, but also applies to the dictionaries of all languages and the words related to the noun group used in them. In some dictionaries, mainly for the next text related to one language, the noun is expressed not only in the nominative -ataw case, but also by using its capital letter.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The function of the nominative is so wide and diverse that even in some published works on grammar, they have not been fully expressed. The Germanist scholars such as H. Paul, O. Behadel, V. Wilms, and L. Zotterli also avoided this topic in their works. The main functions of the nominative have been fully covered by Erdman-Mensing, although they have not been clearly systematized. He appreciated its role in Emotional Speech very highly. Also, the well-known linguist F. Blast in his two-volume work "Neuhochdeutsche Grammatik" analyzed the nominative and its main functions in an overview-summarized form. The Russian scientists have given special attention to the functions of the nominative in their scientific works. In this regard, it is appropriate to show A.M. Peshkovsky's work entitled "Russian syntax in scientific knowledge". The concept of a linguist scientist is also reflected in the German language grammar books written by Russian scientists. The functions of the nominative have been resolved in detail in several Indo-European languages.

The main peculiarity of the nominative is that it is considered independent from the point of view of the syntax, but other cases are subordinated by the syntax. Nominative ataw is the main (direct) case and stands in opposition to other cases. In his work, V. Admoni writes about nominative's use in expressing the feelings of emotional-talking, calls it "emotional nominative" and

emphasizes that it is close to exclamations: [1: 64] Donnerwetter! Teufel! Zum Teufel mit der Padischahwürde! (K.R.Alp)

In the Karakalpak language, as well as in the related Turkic languages, there is no information about the use of the ataw case in such a function. But such examples can be found in literary works and folklore sources. Oy, músápir-ay! (K. Sultanov). Oy, masqarashılıq-ay!

(Á. Tájimuratov). Ladanlıq, ladanlıq! (A. Bekimbetov). (Oow, poor! (K. Sultanov). Oh, mockery! (A. Tazhimuratov). Frankincense, frankincense! (A. Bekimbetov))

Both of the following functions of the nominative are very common types, and they appeared as a result of the influence of its main function. First of all, here we are talking about its function as a subject, because even though it is not the inflective part of the verb in the context as its main function, and it does not show subordination to any other word, it appears as a potential subject, if we look from the lexical point of view, its predicative function is very important, the predicative function is one of the main functions of the nominative, (Sie ist dem Nominativ in Fleisch und Blut übergegangen), even though it doesn't serve other function in the sentence, it activates the potential of coming as its predicative and moves towards the subject-subject. It is defined only in the context or situation without being expressed by the lexicon. It should be said that here, from the linguistic point of view, an imaginary (hypothetical) subject is formed, which is grammatically formed from the nominative, and is known from the context or situation. In this case, it is difficult to distinguish the absolute predicative use of the nominative from the use of its absolute subject.

Scholars consider two different functions of the nominative.

1. Existential sentences are mainly formed from a noun in the nominative case or from attributive words and a nominative. Its desire for a predicative ensures that the predicative is not expressed by the lexicon, because here the content of the predicative is manifested in its presence in the general existence of the subject. For the structure of a complete sentence, it is sufficient that the nominative form is related to

the tone of the sentence. Sauna, Wärme, tiefschwarze Nacht und helles Licht, stimmen vorbei Sesalten (Slaf). Number 27a war das dritte Haus von der Ecke: fünf Fenster Front, drei Stock und eine kleine Monsarde die Türstin, und der Himmel erbarmte sich hier. Ein heftiger Krach, in prasselndes Knallen, und der Wagen senkte sich (Alexis).

2. The simple sentences, like the above sentences, are formed only from the nominative itself or from attributive combinations, but its difference from the above sentence depends on the context or situation. Its syntactic meaning, derived from the nominative, is aimed at specifying and identifying something recorded in a context or situation. Accordingly, such sentences are divided into two types.
  - a. The situational simple sentences directly indicate something given in the process, and the indication is carried out with a gesture. Usually they are words that are spoken with a feeling of excitement, they have an emotional character and the appropriate tone is also expressed with an attributive. *Welch ein Bild! Welch ein schöne Wetter! Was für ein schöne Mädchen! Welch eine schöne Frau!*

According to the linguist V. Admoni, it is very difficult to say that these sentences correspond to the subject or predicative of two-part sentences. (*Dieses Bild ist ein schönes Bild*) type because it depends on the situation [1: 79].

There are nominative clauses in the Karakalpak language, as well as in related languages, and they are expressed by a compound in the form of nominative case, and sometimes by a single word. That sentence in Turkic languages with *ataw* case is very similar to the above-mentioned existential sentences in German.

*Polsız, qarańǵı, sipse menen aqlanǵan (háklingen) izedyń iysi múnkip turǵan bir ójire. Onıń pútin úskenesi.* (A room without a floor, dark, whitewashed with a broom, smelling of damp. All its equipment.)

Taza, jaňagana asfaltlangan tar kóshe. Onıń eki boyına sup-sulıw terekler egilgen. (Clean, freshly paved narrow street. The beautiful trees are planted on both sides of it.)

- b. Context - ataw (nominative) sentences appear grammatically separately in the speech flow, but based on their ability to enter into a syntactic relationship and the influence of the context, the predicative relationship is directed to some word of the context.

Wärten zu gleicher Zeit dort hinten im Portale etwas Hellrotes aufblitzt. Die roten Röcke der beiden Ratsdiener, Kaspersen und Ubleldt, welche in Gala erscheinen. (Th. Mann). Freilich, ich müß es sagen, es wird nichts mit ihm. Aber ein guter Junge, der mir alles zuliebe tut (Fontane)

In the first example, the nominative comes as a sentence: Die roten Röcke der beiden Ratsdiener, etc. it is like an existential sentence. However, it is clear that the thing named by it is not related to the subject, but to the word etwas Hellrotes in the preceding sentence. Here, the predicativity is expressed as a type of relationship, the same relationship we can see in the sentence of the second example, the nominative combination ein guter Junge is related to the pronoun ihm in the previous sentence.

It is possible to determine the feature of the nominative as a sentence from the punctuation marks. A nominative sentence-context refers to a nominative sentence, and a dot is placed between the words it is related to. If in some cases there is a comma, not a dot, between the compounds similar to the nominative sentence and the preceding sentence, then the context cannot be a nominative sentence. They can only be distinguished from this point of view. Professor V. Admoni showed that the context of the combination *übelberchtiger Wald* in the sentence "Auberdem gab es ehemals eine Britner Heide, ein *übelberchtiger Wald*" is not a nominative sentence, but an attributive [1: 83].

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The absolute nominative consisting of two or even one-part constructions that join and approach a sentence: *Der ist der alte Müller bekannt, heiter und lebendig. Die Waldtrau wollte Heribald das Golok verscheiden, der höchste Schimpt eines Geistlichen.*

Also, in German, the nominative is used as a subordinate in several functions from the syntactical point of view. This dependence consists in the fact that in the nominative sentence, it appears in accordance with the requirements of the some other ataw case which it belongs, and if the meaning and form of the noun requires it, it agrees with it in number and gender. This idea implies its following functions.

The predicative function. If in the sentence both ataws are personal nouns or pronouns, they are compatible with each other. One of them is always subject, and the second comes in predicative function. The ataw case which comes in the following function agrees with the previous ataw case in number and gender, as mentioned above.

*Ich bin Student - Wir sind Studenten. Er ist Student – Sie sind Studenten – Sie ist Studentin. You are a student. Ihr seid Studenten.*

The predicative function of the Ataw case is one of the main functions, and this feature is not only compatible with the German language, but also in other languages, as well as in the Karakalpak language, which is being studied comparatively, and is referred to as the *bayanlawış* (predicative). *Men studentpen, sen studentseń, ol student. Bizler studentlermiz, bizler studentpiz, sizler studentsiz(ler).* (I'm a student, you're a student, you're a student. We are students, we are students, you are students.)

Some sources published on the Karakalpak language in the last century and even after that, talk about a special grammatical category in the Karakalpak language called the category of predicativity in nouns and show that it is one of the unique features of the Karakalpak language. The main essence of the category of predicativity is that nouns are changed like verbs and accept personal suffixes.

Al, ayta ber. Óz adamıńnan, jasırma. – dedi, Bazar (J. Aymurzaev). (Now, tell me. Don't hide from your person. - said Bazar).

Mende qaraqalpaqpan. Túrdigúl apańman. Sen studentseń, óziń bileseń ne kerekligin. (I'm also Karakalpak. I'm Turdigul aunty. You are a student, you know what you need.)

Ol student. Olar oqıwshı. Sol ǵarrı qızdıń ákesi. Ol inim. Ómir aǵar dárya. Ol házir kolxozda baslıq. (He's a student. They're pupils. That old man is girl's father. He's my brother. Life is a flowing river. Now he's the head of a collective farm.)

As can be seen from the examples, if the subject of the sentence is expressed by a third-person singular pronoun or a noun, the noun in the predicative function does not take a suffix.

The above-mentioned idea, that is, about the existence of the predicative category in nouns, was not mentioned in the works published in the recent years. In them, it's only said that the noun in the ataw case comes in the predicative function, and in our opinion, the latter opinion is also appropriate.

One of the features common to both of the languages under comparison is that the ataw case and the nouns in the ataw case are attributive.

In German, as well as in Karakalpak, an attributive can be used both before and after an attribute.

Der Lehrer Karl ist noch nicht gekommen  
 Mug'allim Karl ele kelmedi. (My teacher Karl did not come.)  
 Karl, der Lehrer der 8. Klasse, ist noch nicht gekommen  
 Karl, 8 klasstıń muǵallimi, ele kelmegen.  
 (Karl, the 8th grade teacher, hasn't come yet.)

As can be seen from the examples, when the construction of attributive and attribute is formed in the form of attributive + attribute, the mutual syntactic connection is strong and there is no punctuation or pause between them.

If the construction is made in the opposite way, i.e. in the form of attribute + attributive, a comma is placed between them and it is said through a pause. This is a grammatical situation that applies to both languages.

The noun in German nominative case, as well as in the Karakalpak ataw case, is used as address:

"Offiziere und Soldaten der Sturmdivision!"

"Ich bin Ihnen so dankbar, Herr Doktor" sagte sie (B. Upse. Die Patrioten)

- Joldaslar! Kóshiriw ánsat ta emes, qıyın da emes.

- Qoyslı qurdaslar! – dedi Jámiyla qarsılıq etip sóylep. (J. Aymurzaev «Qızketken»). (Comrades! Moving is neither easy, nor difficult.

- Good fellows! - said Jamila, speaking in opposition.)

In addition to the above, both languages have the following forms of the attributive-attribute relation.

- a. In the form of Herr or Frau in German, and Joldas surname in the Karakalpak language: Herr Reichl, Frau Hardekopf, Fräulein Wagner. Joddas Ataniyazov, Joldas Baybosınov;
- b. In the form of first name+surname: Karl Reichl, Wolter Jung, Walter Sauer, Nabina Sauer, Anna Seghers, Erwin Strittmatter; Aytbay Bekimbetov, Tóresh Allaniyazov, Turdımurat Bekimbetov, Aysha Ametova, Gúlnaz Kaypova and others.
- c. In the form of title of position, degree + name + surname. Lehrer Kern, Professor Carl Reichl, Mólkerin Rabina, Tischler Karin, Fahrer Muhammed, Dr. Gregor Moger; professor Axmedov, brigadir Tlewбай, sawınshı Gúlayım, rektor Quwanıshbay Óteniyazov and others.

In some cases, this construction can be expanded. This feature is also found in two languages. Rechtsanwalt Dr. Gregor Mager, der Direktor des Instituts Professor Karl Reichl. Joqarı keńes deputatı, universitet rektorı, professor Óteniyazov, qala hákimi Nisanbaev, (supreme council deputy, university rector, professor Óteniyazov, city governor Nisanbaev) and others.

The term of relativity +name used in the direct sense. In the Karakalpak language, the attributive possessive affix is used. It is also expressed in German like this: Seine Frau Debore, meine

Tante Trixi, sein Onkel, Walder Micki Mager, Schwägerin Barchin (K. Reichl "Alpomisch")

Qarasa balası Kewlimjay kiyatır eken. Keyingi qızı Aysánem de sol mektepte nemis tilinen sabaq beredi. Azangı saat segizlerde dayısı Álibek qonıraw etti. Berdaq shayırdın ákesi Ğargabay álleqaydan asıgıp úyine kele sala hayalına «qáne, bol, Berdaqtı tez-tez juwındır, kiyindir!» Xiywağa áketemen, bizge baxıt qarayjaq – depti (T. Qayıpbergenov «Qaraqalpaqnama»). (When he saw, his son Kewlimjay was coming. Her next daughter, Aysanem also, teaches German at the school. Uncle Álibek phoned at eight o'clock in the morning. The father of the poet Berdak, Gargabay, came to home in a hurry, and said to his wife "come on, wash and dress Berdak quickly!" I will take him to Khiva, happiness will come to us.

There are also the following types of attributive-attribute relation:

- a. name + position, title, etc  
 Der Padischah von Bozsinhieß Yusuf-chan  
 Tockabirishtrugihn auf ihremRückenKultoy Kul  
 (K. Raichl "Alpomysch")  
 Hákimbekpalwanbúginqoylardıbağıpketti.  
 Heshkimkórmegenaydarhanısızgánday,  
 ózinińbilmeyturğanwaqıyanıbórttiripaytıwańsat, - dedi.  
 Sadıqshayır  
 (T. Qayıpbergenov «Qaraqalpaqnama»). (Hákimbek the wrestler looked after the sheep today. It's easy to exaggerate the event that you don't know about, as if you draw a dragon that no one saw, -said the poet Sadik.)
- b. Name + term of kinship used in a literal or figurative sense:  
 QultoyBobo, du läßt uns zurück Gulshin Opa (K. Raichl «Alpomysch») Muhammed Aga war mit allen einverstanden.

#### CONCLUSION

Gúlayımapa, Qumríkiske, Sherimbetjezde and others.

In both of the above constructions, the case of the first component in the Karakalpak language is clear, that is, it is always used in the ataw case. The second component, as well as the compound itself, is in the case of the base, and the case can come in a syntactic function connected with another base, therefore, they can be in different cases:

Yuldashaganıńqasındaıskusstvo, ilim,  
awılxojalıqızmetkerlerinińwákilleri de bar, olar da  
delegaciyaagzaları. (Ó. Ayjanov «Aral qushagında»). (Mr.  
Yuldash is accompanied by representatives of art, science, and  
agriculture, they are also members of the delegation.)

-Qızım, mına Ivan balamnansora, –  
depErnazarAysánemgeqaradı. (Ó. Ayjanov «Aral qushagında»).  
"My daughter, ask my son Ivan," Ernazar looked at Aysanem.)

Xalıqnazarbrigadirdijoldaushıratıq. Mına  
gilttiSársenbayagranomgaberipjiber, – dediol. (Wemetthe  
Brigadier Khaliqnazar on the way. "Give this key to  
agronomistSarsenbay," he said.)

It should be noted that the above-mentioned opinion is unique to only one of the languages being compared, to the Karakalpak language. In German it is different. If the construction comes in a different case, both of its components are in the required case, that is, they come in the same case:

- Siene Rippen Krümmten sich, seine Knöchel bogen sich durch, so brachte er ihn ächzend zu. "Qultoy Boba".
- BeiToychichanlebteeinaltesMütterchen. (K. Reichl «Alpomish»). Ichhabe Karl, unserenGruppenältesten auf demWegegetroffen.

In conclusion, the results of comparative typological research are the basis for the development of advanced methodological ideas in teaching. It ensures the acquisition of the language materials required for the comparative study of languages. The process of learning a language starts with the mother tongue. The student mentally connects the concepts formed in his native language with the words of the foreign language he is learning. Therefore, it is necessary to actively acquire both languages.

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**ABISHOVA GULKHAN MATJANOVNA**  
THE INTERN TEACHER,  
DEPARTMENT OF THE GERMAN  
LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE,  
KARAKALPAK STATE UNIVERSITY,  
UZBEKISTAN.  
E-MAIL: <GULKHAN.ABISHOVA@MAIL.RU>