



Comparing the Way of Expressing Spatial Relationships in Russian and Dari Languages

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Abstract

In language, there are various concepts that express the content of that language. It is necessary to relate the place to the important concepts. The place is the phenomenon of language in which the events of the real environment, the perception of the nature of the subject by man, various forms of the parametric nature of objects (concepts) are reflected in their own variable form. The spatial parameter of existence constitutes one of the important fields of the global linguistic picture. Spatial relations such as specific usage (including the semantic structure of sentence types) are also noteworthy in view of the role of the concept (encompassing all real fields of existence).

Keywords: *Spatial Relations; Grammatical Situations; Structure; Prepositions; Conjunctions; Role; For Foreign Students; Concepts*

Introduction

Research Objective

Spatial relations are expressed by various means in different languages, therefore the aim of the current scientific research work is to show the means by which different spatial relations are expressed in Russian and Dari.

Research Method

Depending on the content of the scientific research, different methods are used. As the aim of the present scientific research is to show the means of spatial expression in both languages, comparative and library methods have been used in the research.

Research Topic

Spatial relations in general form are the position of which object, action (event, sign) in space and in some ways is locum. A locum is a place or object by which the position of the object (action, sign) and

the characteristics of the common action (static and dynamic) are determined. The locum can be determined not only qualitatively but also quantitatively (9).

The construction site stretches for many kilometers in the tundra.

Cucumbers will be grown under film on 990 hectares.

Spatial relations in Russian are expressed not only by noun forms but also by

Verbal elements such as adverbs, adjectives, and prepositions along with grammatical cases. In Dari, spatial relations are expressed by conjunctions (to, in, near, near, in front), grammatical structures that combine prepositions with noun forms in grammatical cases such as: (2).

Across + instrumental case\ across the river

In + prepositional case\ in the room-,

Through + accusative case"/ through the forest

As there are no grammatical cases in Dari, prepositions are used in the current discussion. In contemporary Russian, there are more than 80 prepositions that indicate prepositions in place. Pay special attention to the explanation of meaning in order to distinguish (9).

A- Multiple meanings and the conditions in which the action takes place.

B- Semantic relationships between letters.

C- The contrast or closeness of the meaning is given.

Semantic and syntactic independence is specific to situations in a sentence where this structure can identify another word.

It is related based on the sentence structure as a whole. In the city means living in the city.

As an expander of word composition components, it can be used with various word components.

Verbs – I'm going to Kabul.

Nouns –:- trip to Moscow.

Adjectives: – a famous writer in the country -

Adverbs –: high in the sky.

Regarding the meaning of grammatical cases, spatial relations are expressed in two planes. First, the position of one object relative to another:

In the table,

On the table,

Under the table.

In Russian, prepositions play an important role. For example, the preposition (near/near –) expresses spatial relations of proximity to inanimate objects or coming to someone's workplace, home, etc. with animate nouns, such as:

I live with my brother,

I stand at the board, at the window,

I was at the dean's.

When using spatial relations in Russian, the categories of static and dynamic are important. Static refers to the end point of movement or the direction of movement, the position of objects in the room.

In Dari, this type of category does not exist, but for the position at the place of the preposition /in the Kabul, and for the end point of movement, the preposition / go to Moscow is used (1).

In the Russian language, for the detailed use of spatial relations, it is necessary to pay attention to the following semantic groups:

Be in the city,

Go to the city,

Sit in the room.

Action within a place and on the surface of an object

Location

Performance of action,

Direction of movement,

Point or start of movement.

As it is known, there are no grammatical cases in Dari, words indicating the position of the action and the final point have a form that is indicated in Russian by a suffix. For example: In Herat, go to Herat. (4)

Among the semantic category of spatial relations, the use of prepositions (in, on) is especially puzzling for foreign students. Thus, the most important reflection of the position within the volume is the structure "on prepositional case" and "in prepositional case", that is, the sixth grammatical case. The choice of prepositions is expressed by the characteristics of the case, (inside the place (in) above the level (on). In the box, on the box, in the table, on the table.

The use of the aforementioned prepositions in this case does not pose any particular problem, as it is subject to semantic rules, but the problem arises for Russian language learners when the prepositions lose their contrasting semantic properties and become closer in meaning, such as: In Belarus - in Ukraine, in a store - at the post office (6). Therefore, the following nouns belong to the first type:

Here, prepositions are not determined by the characteristics of the relations expressed in semantic rules, but are committed to memory with which noun they are used. In the case of closeness of the preposition (in, on) in concepts, they can be divided into groups in terms of meaning:

Nouns that express part of the volume of a building are preceded by the prepositions in (in the room, in the conference hall), and the exception is a not very large group of nouns with which (on) is used: on the balcony, on the attic, on the highway, There is no difference in this case in contemporary Russian. Here it can only be explained with the help of specific analysis.

- The preposition (in) is used with nouns denoting buildings (at home, in the palace)
- With the names of educational institutions and teaching units (in the school, in class)
- With nouns denoting closed means of movement (on a plane, on an autobus), with the exception of some words and verbs of movement (on a faculty, to go on a bus, to fly on a plane, on a faculty.)

In the second type of structure, the semantic proximity of the following noun groups is shown:

- Parts of populated areas (in the center, in the park, on the street, at the stadium)
- Open and closed places (in the forest, in the grove, in the taiga)
- Types of administrative units (in the republic, in the state)

With the verb to sit (sit) both letters (in'on) are used.

To sit on the tram (sit in train – on train)

To sit on a plane (сесть в самолёт – на самолёт)

But with ship names the preposition (on) is used.

To sit, enter a ship (сесть, войти на паравод)

In Dari, the prepositions (in and on) have a meaning (дав) which refers to the surface of an object and the interior of a place. (3)

In addition to the prepositions (in and on), it is necessary to write about other grammatical cases that express spatial relations within the location of an object, above an object, within the level of the location and the starting point of movement, which in Russian do not cause any particular problems for learners, such as: The distance that separates things \between + accusative case\ between the university and the school – между университетом и школой.

Far from the object \в + творительный падеж\ Far from home – вдали от дома'

Under the surface \под + творительный падеж\ under the new house'

In the opposite of an object\protiv + genitive case\ against the university – против университета'

Around an object \вокруг + genitive case \ around the city- вокруг города'

Above an object\над + творительный падеж\ above the roof – над крышей'

Inside the volumetric location of an object\по + dative case\ around the city – по городу'

It is necessary to remember that there are letters that are prefixes in Dari, like in Russian, that indicate spatial relationships with respect to an object, such as: around, above, between, etc.

In all languages, especially Russian and Dari, independent words called prepositions (not a letter, but a word) always come before independent words or phrases related to them (nouns and pronouns alone or together with dependents) (of course, in ancient literature, two augmentative words came before and after the word: (to the house and in the house) they are called (prepositions). It is said that (which means (preceded) or (preceded) is also called. These words in the English language are nouns and pronouns, and even if they are one word and without a dependent (belonging), they form a phrase at the same time as one of the prepositions. The verb complement can be the same as both a transitive verb and an imperative verb. For example:

I don't know why all this laughter from my friends doesn't affect me.

At its foot, the raging sea drunkenly rubs its rusty waters against the chests of the blue-colored rocks.

There are also complements that are used in interrogative sentences and are answered by complements in declarative sentences: For example:

From where? - From Herat,

To where? - To Kabul,

To where? - To the city

Where? - In Moscow

It is worth noting that some experts, inexperienced writers, do not understand where to use prepositions, especially (from, to, in); or they use them in the wrong place or one instead of another; for example, their complaints were heeded.

Some of its parts will be published in the magazine. It would be better to write in the magazine instead of (in the magazine).

The correct usage of antecedents and verbs with an independent word can be understood by careful and attentive study. In translation, it should be understood that for the augmentative words (antecedent and suffix) of one language, the exact equivalent in another language cannot be used. Depending on the way words are combined and the structural characteristics of phrases and sentences (which each language has its own method and order in this regard), certain augmentatives (in) and (to) can be used in Dari. For example, where (at) is used in English, for example, he teaches at the university or he reached home.

The complement or antecedent case is a case in which a noun is associated with one of the antecedents of the sentence, which are the syntactic signs of the complement of the noun. In this case, the noun sometimes comes by deleting some antecedents, especially (to, in); for example: The student came to the house (to the house), Farid is at the house (in the house).

Conclusion

1. The spatial relations concept is characteristic of the Russian language and does not exist in the language as an independent grammatical concept.
2. Spatial relations in both languages are expressed by prepositions.

3. As there are no grammatical cases in Dari, spatial relations in Russian are expressed by grammatical cases.
4. In Dari, the Russian prepositions (в, on) have different semantic meanings. While in Dari, they are expressed by the preposition and are used both for inside a place and on the surface.
5. Due to the structure of the language, prepositions in Dari are placed before nouns in a blank space, whereas in Russian, depending on the parts of the sentence, they can come before nouns or adjectives.

Suggestions

1. The concept of place relations is specific to the Russian language and such a concept does not exist in the Dari language. This point should be taken into account by students while developing this part of the grammar.
2. Students, researchers, and those involved in teaching the Russian language should consider the difference in the meaning of prepositions and pay attention to them while teaching and translating.
3. It is recommended to those involved in the Dari language and literature department to include the spatial relations section in the Dari grammar, as is the case with the Russian language, in order to enrich the grammar of the Dari language.

Resources

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