




The implicitness of some verb structures in the Tatar language

Farida Bisyanovna Sitdikova ^{a 1} , Sakhibullina Kadriya Azatovna ^b ,

Landish Nurgayanovna Yuzmukhametova ^c 

^{a, b, c} Kazan Federal University, Kazan, Russian Federation

APA Citation:

Sitdikova, F. B., Azatovna, S. K., & Yuzmukhametova, L. N. (2022). The implicitness of some verb structures in the Tatar language. *Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies*, 18(Special Issue 1), 90-99.

Submission Date: 11/08/2021

Acceptance Date: 20/10/2021

Abstract

The article is a continuation of a series of works dealing with implicitness and considers some implicit verb structures in the Tatar language. While the Passive Voice is common for most languages, the Causative Voice and Reciprocal Voice can be often met in Türkic languages, being very productive in producing implicit structures. We study implicitness on the material of the Tatar language and conclude that these three grammar voices contain regular implicit meanings. We also draw parallels with English and other languages, for example, the article reviews some similar structures in English which also contain implicit components, namely, the verb construction “to have (get) something done” and the “medium case”. We conclude that the implicitness of the subject of action in these sentences contributes to the actualization of the action and its characteristics. We also conclude that the implicitness of the subject in sentences with these three grammar voices makes utterances more economical and expressive, removing the components which are insignificant for the communication act.

Keywords: implicitness; passive voice; causative voice; reciprocal voice; medium voice

1. Introduction

As far as the communicative approach has become the leading one in the consideration of linguistic phenomena, studying implicit structures in a language becomes especially relevant. The problem of implicitness and implicit information in natural languages has been studied in linguistics for about a hundred years but still, there are linguistic phenomena to be studied.

According to A.P. Starkova's definition, “implicitness is a way of language to convey hidden, tacit information, implicitly expressed in verbal forms” (Starkova, 1982).

1.1. Literature review

Implicitness is one of the most important properties of natural languages, which allows expressing various phenomena and concepts not directly, but indirectly, indirectly. “The division of linguistic meanings into hidden (implicit, implicit) and explicit (explicit) is caused primarily by the desire to

¹ Corresponding author.

E-mail address: farida7777@yandex.ru

emphasize the existence of the possibility of expressing meanings of various degrees of explication." (Babenko, 2006).

On this occasion, E.I. Shendels comments: "The peculiarity of linguistic communication and the verbalization of human thinking lies in the fact that not all the content of thought finds its expression in specific linguistic elements, and along with explicit methods of expression, there is a deep, linguistic, area of implicit transmission of information" (Shendels, 1977).

K.A. Dolinin understands implicitness as "the content that is not directly embodied in the usual lexical and grammatical meanings of the linguistic units that make up the utterance, but is extracted or can be extracted from the latter when it is perceived" (Dolinin, 1983).

According to the theory of relevance of Sperber and Wilson, the unexpressed but implied meaning of the statement (implicit meaning) is created when the linguistic units of the statement interact with the components of the background knowledge. The utterance containing implicit meaning can be treated as a speech stimulus that attracts knowledge from the background knowledge to form the meaning (Sperber, Wilson, 1986). Background knowledge is a fairly broad concept that includes verbal and non-verbal context, as well as knowledge of the conditions and situations in which something is happening.

Researchers studying the phenomenon of implicitness agree that in all languages there are two types of implicitness – in language and speech. In language, implicitness manifests itself as implicit meanings of linguistic units. The speech (or contextual) implicitness is manifested as the meanings of language units that can be understood with the support of a pragmatic context and background knowledge. The first type of implicitness, according to A.V. Bondarko (Bondarko, 2006) can be called **system-linguistic**, when the hidden meaning of linguistic units can be deduced out of context, and the second type as **speech** (or **contextual**) implicitness, based on the contextual meanings of linguistic units.

The objective of our article is to study some of the regular verb structures of the Tatar language with implicit meaning. In some cases, when it was possible, analogies with English are drawn.

1.2. Research questions

The objective of our article is to study some of the regular verb structures of the Tatar language with implicit meaning. In some cases, when it was possible, analogies with English are drawn.

2. Method

As the theoretical basis of the article, we have used the works of D. Sperber and D. Wilson (1986), N.A. Baskakov (1952, 1969), V.N. Khangildin (1959), M.Z. Zakiev (1992), A.V. Bondarko (2006), E.I. Shendels (1977), K.A. Dolinin (1983), A.P. Starkova (1982), V.N. Komissarov (2002), Galieva A.M. and Zamaletdinov R.R. (2015), M.E. Dubrovina (2015) and others.

2.1. Instrument(s)

In accordance with the objectives of the study, our work also used descriptive, analytical and comparative methods, as well as methods of linguo-cognitive, semantic and textual analysis.

2.2. Data collection and Data analysis

To illustrate certain linguistic phenomena, we have used language examples from Tatar fiction books and textbooks on the Tatar language (the English translation is given in brackets). We looked

for the sentences with Passive, Causative and Reciprocal Voices containing implicit meanings. The criteria for choosing particular sentences was the presence of some verbally unexpressed meanings.

3. Results

In this section, we consider some regular verb structures with implicit meanings, namely: sentences with Passive Voice, Causative Voice and Collaborative Voice (the last two voices are characteristic for Turkic languages). The semantic analyses show that such sentences often contain implicit meanings.

According to the Grammar of the Russian language, "The Voice is a lexical-grammatical or classification category of the verb, expressing the attitude of the action to the subject in a certain system of oppositions" (Grammatika sovremennogo russkogo literaturnogo yazyka, 1970).

A well-known Türkologist N.K. Dmitriev considered that the grammar voice is a verb category that establishes the relationship between the subject and the object of the action (Dmitriev, 1948).

However, in Turkology there are different points of view regarding the nature of the category of grammar voice. Some scholars interpret the voice as lexeme category, others as lexical and grammatical one.

N.A. Baskakov classifies the category of voice to the sphere of lexeme formation, since "the meanings of the voice are contained in the very stem of the verb before the transformation it into one or another functional form (Baskakov, 1969, p.61). N.A. Baskakov mentions that Türkic voices characterize action not only by characterization of the subject and object to action, but they should be considered from the point of view of the relationship of the **action** itself to the subject and object.

N.K. Dmitriev also classifies the Turkic voices to the field of lexeme formation: "As a result of word formation verbs from verbs, categories of voice arise" (Dmitriev, 1948, p.113).

Z.I. Salyakhova interprets the voice as a formative category, i.e. as one of the varieties of inflectional categories, since "collateral affixes do not give words a new lexical meaning, but only express the specific meaning of collateral categories" (Salyakhova, 2010).

V.G. Guzev claims that when some voice is formed, the derivative lexical meaning remains identical to the original, without any signs of word formation. So, he supposes that the category of a voice is inflectional, not lexeme formational (Guzev, 1986).

There are also different opinions about the meaning of the voice category. Some researchers suppose that it is the relation 1) of the subject and object to the action, 2) the relation of action to the subject and object, 3) not only the relation of subject and object to action, but also the relation of action to the subject and object (Prosto i legko o tatarskom yazyke).

Thus, we can consider the voice as a grammar category that is a means of transferring relations between the action, the subject and the action.

3.1. Passive Voice

The Passive Voice (*töshem yunaleshe*) is a syntactic construction when the object of the action becomes a grammatical subject of the sentence. The passive verb is usually formed using the affixes -yl / -el / -l or -yn / -en / -n. In this case, the 'doer' of the action is often not indicated, for example: *Yort berniche yel tezelya.* (*The house has been under construction for several years*) (Zakiev, 1992).

We believe that sentences of this kind in the Passive Voice are characterized by **implicitness** due to the fact that the information about the performer of the action is omitted on a regular basis.

In some cases, the logical subject (or ‘the doer’) is expressed explicitly: *Hat eshcheler tarafinnan yazuldy.* (The letter was written by **workers**) (Tugan tel, 1997). However, in comparison with explicit forms, sentences with an implicitly expressed subject sound more natural when the action subject is not clear: *Uzen ozhmahka kertkenner, tik sul ayagi ohmahinning tishinda kalgan.* (He **was let** to Paradise, but his left leg remained outside.) (Tugan tel mezeklere, 1975). They are also more numerous than sentences with explicitly expressed ‘doer’.

It should be noted that in the Tatar language, intransitive verbs can also form Passive Voice, for example: *Ozak yerelgen.* (It took a long time to walk) (Hangildin, 1959). In this way, Passive Voice is different from Passive Voice in Russian and English where only transitive verbs are used in Passive Voice. We suppose that this form of the Passive Voice is used to actualize action itself and the characteristic of the action.

Describing the peculiarities of the Passive Voice forms of intransitive verbs, a prominent Tatar linguist V. Khangildin wrote: "Intransitive Tatar verbs in the Passive Voice do not relate to a specific subject in the sentence ... they are limited in meaning and hint at some unknown subject... as a rule, do not have signs of gender and number" (Hangildin, 1959).

We agree with the researchers who state that sometimes the function of the Passive Voice is to bring the object into prominence instead of the subject (Zakiev, 1992). The Passive Voice can be used in various styles of speech in order to transfer the logical emphasis from the subject to the object or the action itself, for example: *Alarni monda taxi belen kiterdelar.* (They **were brought here by taxi**) (Tugan tel, 1997). The logical subject of the action is not known, so the logical emphasis falls on the action itself or the means of transportation.

Also, the Passive Voice can be used when it is not known who has acted. In the following sentence, we can see the actualization of the action time: *Bu yort 18-nche gasyrda tezelgen.* (The house was **built in the 18th century**) (Ana tele, 2011).

Another example: *By jyr shul hetle matur bashkarylğan.* (The song was performed **so beautifully**) (Tugan tel, 1997). Here the character of the action comes to the fore.

Some researchers of implicitness are studying cases where the Passive Voice and the implicit expression of the subject are deliberately used to create a certain impact on the reader. For instance, R. Fowler concludes that the use of Passive Voice can correlate with relationships of subordination, superiority, etc. While the position of superiority corresponds to the agent of action, the position of a subordinate can be expressed by the Passive voice (Fowler, 1991, p.98).

So we can conclude that the implicit expression of the subject in sentences with passive verbs contributes to emphasizing the action itself. Such sentences often give the time of action and its other characteristics. Sometimes Passive Voice can be also used deliberately in the text to create a certain impact on the reader.

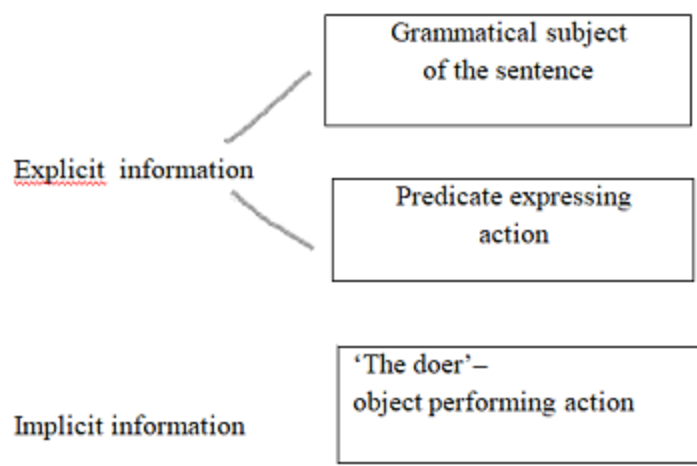


Figure 1. The main components of the Passive Voice construction

3.2. Causative Voice

This voice of verbs is characteristic of the Türkic languages, expressing the idea of forcing or asking one person to another to perform some action. When translating into other languages, the verbs such as "force", "make somebody do something", "ask", "let" are often used. In the Tatar language, it is formed using the following affixes: *-tyr / -ter, -dyr / -der, -kar / -kär, -gar / -gär, -gyz / -gez, -yr / -er*. Here is an example when the ‘doer’ is expressed explicitly: *Gali Validan yort saldyrdy* (Ibrahimov, 1975, 139). The translation: *Gali asked (or made) Vali to build a house*. It should be noted that quite often there are examples when only the subject is clearly expressed, and the real ‘doer’ of the action is expressed implicitly. We can say: *Gali yort saldyrdy*, and it sounds quite natural. The statement means that *Gali has had his house built*, and it is not that that important who has done it. Sometimes the missing meaning can be restored from the context, and sometimes not. In our opinion, this type of sentence contains contextual implicit meanings. The information about a person who performed the action is missing.

Interestingly, the English language has a similar verb construction *to have (get) something done*. Both in English and Tatar, it is clear that the actions are performed not by the subject themselves, but by some unnamed person who is not mentioned: *I have had my hair cut* – compare with the Tatar *Min chach kisterdem* (meaning: *Someone cut my hair*). In this case, the person who performed the action is of no importance and most often remains unnamed.

In Turkic linguistics, there are different positions regarding the actual meaning of the Causative Voice. The fact is that, in general, when analyzing certain grammatical forms of the Turkic languages, the researchers of Turkic studies often relied on the interpretations of similar forms of European languages. But these languages lack the morphological form of the voice in question, the similar semantics can be expressed lexically or by some verb structures (see the previous paragraph). The traditional view is that “voice is a verb category that establishes the relationship between **the subject** and **the object** of the action”, but some researchers have a different point of view.

For example, M.E. Dubrovina who is studying Causative Voice on the material of ancient Türkic runic documents claims that the category of voice in Türkic languages (at least in the language of ancient Türkic runic documents) convey connections that arise exclusively between **the action** and its **grammatical subject** (Dubrovina, 2015). She also rejects the traditional view that the subject of the action in these sentences is the ‘doer’ of the action. In her opinion, the subject of the action is the person who has initiated the action. She considers the Turkish utterance: *Sen bana bu kitabı okuttun*.

Then she claims it is a mistake to believe that the one, who performs the actual action ‘read’, is the subject of the action expressed by the compulsory voice. In her opinion, the subject of the action *okut-* of this sentence is *sen*, and not the actual ‘doer’ of the action. M.E. Dubrovina confirms it by the fact that in most of the citations taken from the Türkic runic documents, there is no word expressing the specified person, i.e. the ‘doer’ of the action.

So, in sentences with the Causative Voice in Tatar we can have an implicit logical ‘doer’, which in most cases cannot be reconstructed. We suppose that the action ‘doer’ is made implicit to actualize the action itself and the initiator of the action.

3.3. Reciprocal Voice

A mutually joint voice exists in all Turkic languages to indicate that a certain action is performed by two or more people jointly, together with each other or at the same time.

For example, the meaning of the sentence *Anasy da, kyzy da ubyushteler.* (*Mother and daughter kissed*). Can be considered the expression of *Anasy kizyn upte, kyzy anasyn upte.* (*Mother kissed her daughter, daughter kissed her mother*) (Language heroes library. Tatar language). Actually, this voice helps to express the long idea (with two subjects and two simultaneous actions) in a short and economical way.

The verb in this voice is formed by attaching the affix *-ysh / -esh / -sh*, for example: *Alar achilanusha.* (*They are arguing with each other*) (Ana tele, 2011).

Among the meanings of the Reciprocal Voice, a special place in the Türkic languages is occupied by the meaning of assistive participation in action.

There can be two cases: 1) when the person with whom the action is performed is specified, for example: *Mene ul yal belmichə nachalnik malayena dacha salishty.* *Here he, without having any rest, helped to build a country house for the son of the boss* (Gyjmatdinova, 2002, p.262).

2) When the person who is helped is not named, for example: *Ul bakchada gilek giesha* (Gyjmatdinova, 2002, p.311). *She is helping (someone who is not known) to pick berries in the garden.* In the second example, we can see that the second person who is being helped remained “behind the scene”, which is expressed implicitly.

We have found a similar example in the article by A.M. Galieva and Zamaletdinov R.R. (2015). The authors also pay attention to the fact that some subjects of the action are expressed implicitly: *Min anyng pychrangan kiemnaren yuishtym.* = *I helped (whom?) wash his dirty clothes.* The highlighted verb expresses the assistive meaning, (helping somebody), while the person who was helped remains “behind the scene”.

We conclude that Reciprocal Voice is a verb structure with implicit components that is used to express ideas briefly, also contributing to the actualization of the action named in the sentence.

4. Discussion

We suppose that each language brings originality to the ways of manifestation of implicitness in language and speech. For example, while the Passive Voice is found in almost all languages, the Causative and Reciprocal voices are characteristic of the Turkic languages.

Speaking about the Causative voice in the Turkic languages, one cannot ignore the article by M.E. Dubrovina (Dubrovina, 2015), in which she examines the Causative voice on the material of ancient Türkic runic documents, proving that this voice is very productive in the Türkic languages. She proposes to consider the meaning of the Causative voice in the Turkic languages from a slightly

different perspective than it was until now. She believes that the Causative voice indicates such a connection between the action maker and the subject, in which the subject is understood as the initiator of the action in question. Thus, although the action is not performed by "the hands of the subject", their leading role remains unchanged. M.E. Dubrovina also points out that in most of the statements taken from runic documents, there is often no word expressing the action maker.

In other words, it confirms our idea that there are regular implicit meanings in the sentences with a Causative voice.

It is interesting to note that some linguistic phenomena are difficult to classify to any Voice. English language researchers are writing about the "Medium Voice", which they believe is an implicit category in English. Formally, there is no such voice in English grammar, but in practice, such a voice exists, although it covers a relatively small number of verbs. The subject of discussion is such constructions as "The door opened" as opposed to the constructions "He opened the door" (Active Voice) and "The door was opened by him" (Passive Voice) (Vikulova, 2008).

In particular, such researchers as E.M. Gordon and I.P. Krylova note that constructions like "The door opened" formally look like Active Voice, but express a passive meaning (Gordon E.M., Krylova, 1971). E.A. Vikulova considers the Medium Voice as an implicit category of modern English, which does not have its own morphological pattern, but can be determined by semantic and syntactic features (Vikulova, 2008).

The prominent specialist in translation study V.N. Komissarov wrote that translation from one language into another reveals linguistic phenomena that can be hidden in one language, but manifested in another (Komissarov, 2002, p.81). If we translate this construction "The door opened" into Tatar, then we can clearly see the suffix of the Passive Voice (underlined by us): *Ishek achyldy*, that is, in the Turkic languages such a sentence has the meaning of passive. We consider English sentences like "The door opened" implicitly containing the subject of the action and are semantically similar to the Passive Voice.

We share the opinion of researchers that such an important ontological characteristic of language as implicitness requires closer attention from researchers since there are many debatable questions of a methodological and terminological nature that require a rational solution.

5. Conclusions

Summarizing the results of our research and the results of our previous works, we can see that implicitness is the inherent property of all natural languages. It can be found at all levels of the language system and allows to express a lot of different meanings with the limited means of the language.

Understanding the implicit meaning of utterances is based on the ability of communicants to interpret the content of the statement and compare it with background knowledge, situation and context.

Based on the results of our research we can make the following conclusions:

1. At present in the Tatar literary language there is a tendency towards the active use of implicit constructions. Most likely, this is due to the influence of the spoken language on the standards of the literary language. It makes our speech more expressive and economical.

2. In our opinion, the three grammar voices of the Tatar language (Passive, Causative, Reciprocal) are characterized by implicit meanings, namely, by the fact that the logical subject of the action is often not verbally expressed in them.

3. The subject of the action is viewed in a different way by the researchers. Some linguists mean by the subject ‘the doer’ of the action, but others (Dubrovina, 2015) mean the subject of the sentence.

4. The Passive Voice is used to actualize the action and its characteristics, while the ‘doer’ of the action often missing, i.e. expressed implicitly. Sometimes the subject can be determined from the surrounding context or background knowledge, for example, from the sentence: *Nikah ukylidi (Nikah [i.e. religious wedding ceremony] was completed)* everybody who knows Tatar traditions can understand that the *nikah* was read by the *mullah*. Most of the time the subject cannot be restored, or it can be understood approximately.

5. Sentences with verbs in Causative Voice often contain an implicit object that in most cases cannot be restored. Researchers pay attention to the fact that this voice in Türkic languages is more productive than the Passive Voice. Old Türkic runic documents confirm that the lack of expression of the “doer” in this voice is regular and typical for the Türkic languages.

6. A construction similar to the in Causative Voice can be found in the English language. This is the verb structure *to have something done*, which also emphasizes that the named actions are carried out not by the subject of the sentence, but by some unnamed subject. In other words, the “doer” is expressed implicitly. So we can see that different languages have different means to actualize the action and its characteristics.

7. The Reciprocal Voice also serves to actualize the action, often without naming the person with whom the joint action is performed.

8. The implicitness of the subject in sentences with these three grammar voices make utterances more economical and expressive, removing the components which are insignificant for the communication act and contributing to the actualization of the verb expressing the action.

Acknowledgements

This paper has been supported by the Kazan Federal University Strategic Academic Leadership Program.

References

- Ana tele. (2011). Retrieved from: <http://anatele.ef.com/partner/anat/default.aspx>.
- Babenko, L. G. (2006). General methods and mechanisms for identifying implicit content in language and speech//Semantic-discursive studies of language: Explicit / implicit expression of meanings. Kaliningrad; Svetlogorsk. P. 8.
- Baskakov, N. A. (1952). *The Karakalpak language. Vol.2. Phonetics and morphology. Part 1. Parts or speech and word formation*. Moscow: Academy of Sciences Publishing house.
- Baskakov, N. A. (1969). *Introduction to the study of Turkic languages*. Moscow: ‘Vysshaya Shkola’ Publishing house.
- Beshirov, G. (1995). *Funny stories in the native language (Tugan tel mezeklere)*. Kazan: Tatarstan publishing house.
- Bondarko, A. V. (2006). Explicitness/implicitness in the general system of categorization semantics. In *Semantic and discursive study of language: explicitness/implicitness of expression meanings: materials of Intern. scientific. Conf.–Kaliningrad* (pp. 22-33).
- Dmitriev N. K. (1948). *The Grammar of Bashkir language. Moscow: Leningrad, 276*.

- Dolinin, K. A. (1983). Implicit content of the statement. In *the journal "Linguistic Issues"* (No. 6, pp. 37 - 47). Moscow.
- Dubrovina, M. E. (2015). *To the meaning of a compulsory voice in the Turkic languages*. Retrieved from <https://izron.ru/articles/perspektivy-razvitiya-sovremennykh-gumanitarnykh-nauk-sbornik-nauchnykh-trudov-po-itogam-mezhdunarod/seksiya-25-yazyki-narodov-zarubezhnykh-stran-evropy-azii-afriki-aborigenov-ameriki-i-avstralii-s-uk/k-znacheniyu-ponuditelnogo-zaloga-v-tyurkskikh-yazykakh>.
- D'urina Yu. M. *The category of grammatical voice in modern Turkish*. Retrieved from: <https://dspace.spbu.ru/bitstream/11701/4305/1/VKR.pdf>.
- Fowler, R. (1991). *Language in the News Discourse and Ideology in the Press*. Routledge.
- Galieva, A. M., & Zamaletdinov, R. R. (2015). Methods of expressing multisubjectiveness in the Tatar language: grammatical and semantic aspects. *Philology and Culture*, 3(41), 32-38. Retrieved from: <https://www.academia.edu/16085151>.
- Gordon, E. M., & Krilova, I. P. (1971). *Tense and Voice in Modern English*. Izd-vo Mezhdunarodnye otnosheniia.
- Guzev, V. G. (1986). The meanings of Passive and Collateral Voices. Composition of the collateral category. (On the material of the old Turkish language). *The "Soviet Turkology" journal*. 4, 11.
- Gyjmatdinova, N. (2002). *It's difficult for both of us...: Short stories*. Kazan: «Idel-Press» Publishing House. (In Tatar language).
- Hangildin, V. N. (1959). *The Tatar language Grammar (Morphology and Syntax)*. Kazan: The Tatarstan Publishing House.
- Ibrahimov, G. (1975). *Deep roots: Literary works in 8 volumes*. 8 tomda. Kazan: The Tatarstan Publishing House.
- Komissarov, V. N. (2002). *Modern translation studies: textbook*. M.: ETS.
- Salyakhova, Z. I. (2010). From the history of collateral category in Turkology. *"Vestnik Bashirskogo universiteta" journal*, 3(I), 976-980. Retrieved from: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/iz-istorii-razrabotki-kategorii-zaloga-v-tyurkologii>.
- Shendel's, E. I. (1977). *Implicitness in Grammar*. In: Collection of scientific papers of the Moscow State Pedagogical Institute named after M. Torez. 112, 45-48.
- Shiraliev, M. Sh., & Sevortyan, E. V. (Eds.). (1971). *The Grammar of Azerbaijan language: (Phonetics, morphology and syntax)*. Baku: ELM.
- Shvedova, N. Yu. (Ed.) (1970). *The Grammar of the modern Russian literary language*. Moscow: "Nauka" Publishing House.
- Sperber, D., & Wilson, D. (1986). *Meaning and Interpretation*. Oxford.
- Starkova, A. P. (1982). Implicitness and the ways of its manifestation in a literary text. – In the book.: Issues of the stylistics of the Roman languages. In: *Collection of scientific papers of the Moscow State Pedagogical Institute named after M. Torez*. 194, 98-105.
- Tugan tel. (1997). (Native language). Retrieved from: <https://tugan-tel.com/8.html>.
- Reciprocal Voice. Retrieved from: <https://xn----ntbbedaael5ct1hh8c.xn--p1ai/ru/knigi/nauchnaya-literatura/slovoizmenitelnye-kategorii-imeni-i-glagola-v-kumykskom-yazyke?gesek=38>.

Vikulova, E. A. (2008). *The medium voice as an implicit grammatical category of the modern English language*. Retrieved from: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/sredniy-zalog-kak-implitsitnaya-grammaticheskaya-kategoriya-sovremennogo-angliyskogo-yazyka>

Zakiev, M. Z. (1992). *The Tatar Grammar: In 3 volumes. Vol. 3. Syntax*. Kazan: The Tatarstan Publishing House.

AUTHOR BIODATA

Farida Bizyanovna Sitdikova, is an Associate Professor in the Department of Foreign Languages at Kazan Federal University, Institute of International Relations. Has a degree in Applied Maths (1981) and Foreign Languages (1984). PhD in Linguistics (2007). The ways of transferring implicit information in the Tatar literary language. A member of the Tatarstan Republic Union of Writers since 2004.

Sakhibullina Kadriya Azatovna, is a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Foreign Languages at Kazan Federal University Institute of International Relations. Has Education: University degree (Kazan Federal university, 2013) MA (Kazan Federal university, 2015) PhD in Linguistics. Lexical-semantic group "Ornithonyms" in the English and Tatar languages (2019).

Landish Nurgayanovna Yuzmukhametova, is an Associate Professor in the Department of Foreign Languages at Kazan Federal University, Institute of International Relations. Has Degree in Philology (2011) PhD in Philology (2014).