

Comparative study of passive voice and ergative forms of verbs

- On the materials of Japanese and
Azerbaijani languages -

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[Abstract]

If we consider grammar of both the Azerbaijani and Japanese languages we shall definitely see that within the type categories of verbs, the passive voice and ergative type of verbs occupy important places. One of the similar features of sentence structure in both Japanese and Azerbaijani languages is completion of the end of the sentences with verbs. Just as to this features, during the sentence translation the problems created between the types of verbs show clearly show themselves. The sentence which is the Azerbaijani language in the active voice, in the translation the same sentence turns into the passive voice or vice versa, the sentence which is in the passive voice in the Japanese language in the Azerbaijani translation the same sentence may turn into the active voice. But this case is not always observed. At the same time during the translation of sentences the same situation appears, namely, the process of the change of the types of verbs is observed in the sentences of ergative type as well. The main purpose of the comparative study of the passive voice and the ergative type of the verbs on the materials of Azerbaijani and Japanese languages is the investigation of the changing process of the types of verbs created during the translation of sentences from the Japanese language into the Azerbaijani language or vice-versa from the Azerbaijani language into the Japanese language. At the same time by investigating the inner structures of the passive voice and ergative type of verbs of the Japanese language one of our main aims is to introduce this

investigation in comparison with the Azerbaijani passive voice and ergative type of verbs.

Key words: passive voice, direct passive voice, indirect passive voice, indirect ergative type, ergative type, direct ergative type, ergative type of verbs not carrying out the action directly

Introduction

Between the Japanese and Azerbaijani languages, from the view of both sentence structure and Grammatik structure of verbs, similarity exists. This similarity shows itself more clearly in the type category of verbs. In the research work where we are going to carry out comparative study on the materials of the Japanese and Azerbaijani languages, the features of the passive voice and ergative types of verbs occupying the main place in the type category of verbs and changes of verbs types during the translation of the Japanese language into the Azerbaijani one or vice-versa the type changing process is analyzed.

1. Type category of the verb

Type category of verb appears in the attitude between object and subject. The attitude between object and subject is expressed

by certain grammatical forms in the verbs. These grammatical forms create types of meanings. Grammatical forms in the verbs can also be said as grammatical type suffixes of verbs.

The suffixes of grammatical meaning types of verbs are form making suffixes. Thus, type suffixes form verbs with new meanings. They change the grammatical forms (Grammatik subjects) in the verbs. Consequently in the execution of action, state, movement (namely in the verb) different attitude appear.

But in the Japanese language in the execution of work, state, movement appear the attitudes of active voice, passive voice, ergativity, ergative passive and capability.

In the Azerbaijani language appear the attitudes of activeness, passiveness, ergativity, reflexiveness, mutuality of verbs.

In the Japanese and Azerbaijani languages the variety of the meanings types of verbs as to the quantity their being correspondingly 5 or 6) and as to the quality, shows their distinctive features.

The grammatical meaning types of verbs have self-belonging morphological indicators. At the same time each of them has been formulated as independent categories.

The grammatical form of attitude between the subject carrying out the work, state and movement and object is expressed by verbs. By this time, type category appears.

In the execution of work, state and action the participant of the subject may be active or passive. The active or passive participation of the subject, namely, whether the subject influences on the object

or nor, its substitution of the subject and the attitude between the subject and object creates type category.

In the Japanese and Azerbaijani languages besides the active voices of the verbs, the rest of the types of verbs have got self-belonging grammatical forms (morphological indicators). In the modern Japanese language the grammatical types of meaning of verbs are as follows: 1) Active voice; 2) Passive voice; 3) Ergative; 4) Ergative-passive; 5) Capability type.

In the modern Azerbaijani language there 6 grammatical meaning types of verbs: 1) Active voice; 2) Passive voice; 3) Ergative; 4) Ergative-passive; 5) Reflexive type; 6) Commonness mutuality type.

Note: In the modern Azerbaijani linguistics sometimes they mark the voiceless type as a constituent part of the passive voice; also they note mutuality and commonness type as separate types.

2. Passive voice in the Japanese language

The passive voice is also called a type in which the doer of the action is unknown. It is not right to understand that in the passive voice, the doer of the action is absent. But in the execution of a job there is a subject, but this subject shows itself as something unknown and it is impossible to make it known. That's why such type of verb is also called as a passive voice. In the passive voice it is not the verb to be passive, but it is the passive subject. As

the subject is unknown the object plays its role. Namely object substitutes the object.

Now let's see how verbs in the passive voice in the Japanese languages change. The verb *etmæk* "to do" – *suru* (する) in the passive voice *sareru* (される) *edilmæk* "to be done", by the addition of the suffix *rareru* (られる) it is made passive. For e.g.

I *yomimasu* (読みます) – *oxumaq* (to read) – *yomaremasu* – *oxunul(maq)* (to be read)

II *tatemasu* (建てます) – *tikmæk* (to build) – *tateraremasu* – *tikil(mæk)* (to be built)

III *kimasu* (来ます) – *gælmæk* (to come) – *koraremasu* – *gætiril(mæk)* (to be brought)

shimasu (します) – *etmæk* (to do) – *saremasu* – *edil(mæk)* (to be done)

Note: Generally in the Japanese language the verbs are divided into 3 groups and the examples on the verbs turning to passive voice bases upon this division of verbs.

In the Japanese language the passive voice is divided into the direct and indirect passive voices.

2.1. Direct passive voice

The direct passive voice is formed as a result of turning the word which does not accept the suffix "ga" which is an important element during the construction of sentence and which exists in the sentence in the active voice, (namely object) into the word which

accepts the suffix “ga” (subject) but turning the word with the suffix “ga” into the word which does not accept the suffix “ga” (object) namely it is created by changing the places of object and subject. It is necessary to note that in the Japanese language, despite the fact the verb in the active voice has possessed morphological indication, in the sentences of active voice subject is usually accompanied by the word “wa” (は) denoting the common case or by the word “ga” (が) suffix. For e.g.

Kobushi-no youna ookina ishi-ga uchiyoseru nami-ni momarete shishuu gorogoroshite iru nodesu (Natsume Souseki: “Kokoro”) (拳のような大きな石が打ち寄せる波にもまれて、始終ごろごろしているのです(夏目漱石:『こころ』.)(Stones as big as fists being crashed by the approaching waves first or late turn into pieces (Soseki Natsume: “Heart”).

And now let’s as an example change another sentence in the direct passive voice into the active voice.

Uchiyoseru nami-ga kobushi-no youna ookina ishi-wo monde shishuu gorogorosasete iru (打ち寄せる波が拳のような大きな石をもんで、始終ごろごろさせている。) – Yaxınlaşan dalğa yumruq kimi böyük daşı ovarağ əvvəl-axır dənə-dənə elətdirir (The approaching waves stones as big as fists crashing first or last have them turned into pieces).

As it is seen from the example here the word with the suffix “ga” being the subject ishi (石) – daş (stone) in the sentence of active voice, having receives the suffix wo (を). Which is the suffix in the transitive case (təsirlük hal) has turned into the word (object)

which does not accept the suffix “ga”. At the same time the word (object) nami (波) – dalğa (wave) in the sentence of active voice, by receiving the suffix “ga” (が) which is the suffix in the common case, has turned into the word (subject) with the suffix “ga”. Namely while the sentence of direct passive voice type is changed into the sentence in the active voice substitution of places of object with subject has taken place.

2.1.1. “jihatsutekiukemi” including into the composition of the direct passive voice

One of the branches of the passive voice being direct passive voice includes the passive voice also “jihatsutekiukemu” (自発的受け身) namely indicating the passive voice in which as if the passiveness of the action is executed by the subject of the sentence. For e.g.

Sore-va kono yuquni-no yoru-no tsumetasa-wo omovasenaqara kami-no iro-no kuro-qa tsuyoi tame-ni atatakai mono-ni kancirareta (Kawabata Yasunari: “Yuquni” ((それはこの雪国の夜の冷たさを思わせながら、髪の色が強いために温かいものに感じられた(川端康成:『雪国』。 - Bu, bu qarlar ölkəsinin gecə soyuğunu andıraraq saçın rənginin qaralığının güclü olduğu səbəbindən isti hiss olunurdu (Yasunari Kavabata: Qarlar ölkəsi). (This, reminding us the cold of the country of snows for the reason of the blackness of the hair being darker, heat was felt). (Yasunari Kavabata: Qarlar ölkəsi (Country of snows))

This type of the passive voice as the other sentences in the

passive voice takes place by the transition of the word not accepting the suffix “ga” object which is in the composition of the sentence in the active voice and which is a necessary element during the construction of a sentence, into the word with the suffix “ga” (subject). But being different from other types of sentences in the passive voice in “jihatsutekiukemi” (passive voice, indicating as if the execution of the action by the subject of the sentences in the passive voice) it is expressed as if action takes place by the subject itself. Also, as it is seen in the passive voice of such type the word with the suffix “ga”, which is the main constituent part of the sentence in the active voice, and which is suitable to this sentence is expressed. But, if “the word with the suffix ga” (subject) takes place in the direct type of the passive voice “jihatsutekiukemi” (the passive voice, indicating the execution of the action as if takes place by the subject of the sentence in the passive voice) it comes at the head of the sentence. We shouldn’t forget that the subject which is noted here belongs to the sentence in the active voice, and after the sentence in the active voice becomes passive one the subject which is used in the active voice, changes into object of the sentence. Namely, if in the sentences of “jihatsutekiukemi” type (the passive voice, indicating the execution of the action as if takes place by the subject of the sentence in the passive voice) the unknown, doing the action participates, usually it comes at the beginning of the sentence. For e.g.

Kizuki-ni ha tashikani reishoutekina keikou-ga atte tanin kara-va goumanda to omowareru koto mo ookatta-ga, honshitsutekini-

va shinsetsu-de kouheina otoko datta (Murakami Haruki: Noruuei-no mori) (キズキにはたしかに冷笑的な傾向があって他人からは傲慢だと思われることも多かったが、本質的には親切で公平な男だった (村上春樹:『ノルウェイの森』). – Kizukidə yəqin ki, istehzalı gülüş var idi və bunu başqaları tərəfindən təkəbbür kimi düşünülməsi də çox olurdu, lakin əslində mehriban və ədalətli kişi idi (Haruki Murakami: Norveç meşəsi) (Perhaps Kuziki expressed a sarcastic smile and mostly it was thought as being a smile of pride. In fact he was a kind and just man, Haruki Murakami: Norwegian forest)

2.1.2. Exceptional Cases Observed between the Subject and Object of the Sentences During the Transition of the Sentences of Active Voice into Direct Passive Voice

The word (object) entering the composition of the sentence in the active voice but not receiving the suffix “ga” may or may not change into the word with the suffix “ga” (subject) of the sentence in the direct passive voice. For e.g.

Keredomo kyou kono koro-no watashi-va, rei-no kuni-kara anata-no ai-no akashi-wo kikimashitari, meido ya raise-de anata-no koibito to narimasu yori, anata mo watashi mo-qa koubai ka kyouchikutou-no hana to narimashite, kafun-wo hakobu kochou-ni kekkonsasete morau koto-qa, haruka-ni utsukushii to omowaremasu (Kawabata Yasunari: Izu-no odoriko. (けれども今日この頃の私は、霊の国からあなたの愛のあかしを聞きましたり、冥土や来世であなたの恋人になりますより、あなたも私もが紅梅か夾竹桃の花となりまして、花粉を運ぶ胡蝶に結婚させてもらうことが、遥かに美しいと思われま

す(川端康成:『伊豆の踊子』)- But during the last days I hear the voice of your witness of your love from the world of spirits, it is thought that it is much more better to be a peach or an oleander flower for marrying a butterfly carrying tiny pieces of dusts than being lovers with you in the underground world or in the next life.

At first it is necessary to note that the sentence which we used as an example is a complex sentence and belongs to direct passive voice type “jihatsutekiukemi” the sentence in the passive voice. And now let’s change the sentence, which is in the passive voice, into the active one.

Keredomo “X” va, kyou kono koro-no vataşi-va, rei-no kuni-kara anata-no ai-no akashi-wo kikumashitari, meido ya raise-de anata-no koibito to narimasu yori, anata mo watashi mo-qa koubai ka kyouchikutou no hana to narimashite, kafun-wo hakobu kochou-ni kekkonsasete morau koto-qa, haruka-ni utsukushii to omoimasu. (けれどもXは、今日この頃の私は、霊の国からあなたの愛のあかしを聞きましたり、冥土や来世であなたの恋人になりますより、あなたも私もが紅梅か夾竹桃の花となりまして、花粉を運ぶ胡蝶に結婚させてもらうことが、遥かに美しいと思います。- But during the last days I hear the voice of the witness of your love coming from the world of spirits “X” thinks that it is much better to be a peach or an oleander flower for marrying a butterfly carrying tiny pieces of dust than being lovers with you in the underground world or in the next life.

As it is seen from the word, in the passive voice with the suffix “ga” (subject) “kafun-wo hakobu kochou-ni kekkonsasete morau koto” (花粉を運ぶ胡蝶に結婚させてもらうこと) -Marrying

a butterfly carrying tiny pieces of dust must remain as it is in the sentence of active voice, namely no substitution of subject with object takes place.

Note: The added “X” in the version of the active voice of the sentence is the unknown subject, which was not noted in the passive voice form of the sentence.

2.1.3. The influence of the subject of the sentence in the passive voice on the construction of the sentence in the passive voice

In the construction of the sentence in the passive voice alongside specific features of each verb, the subject of the sentence in the passive voice also makes a certain influence. For e.g.

Kono kutsu-va kanoco-ni hakareta (この靴は彼女に履かれた)
 – Bu ayaqqabı o qız tərəfindən geyinilmişdir – These shoes have been worn by that girl.

Note: In the above-mentioned example the sentence is not a correct passive voice. Its explanation is given below.

In the above-mentioned sentence making passive of the verb “haku” (履く) – geyinmək (to wear) though is grammatically correct, from the view of logics its meaning is not correct. The fact is, the above-mentioned word with the suffix “ga” (subject) which is “kono kutsu” (この靴) – bu ayaqqabı (these shoes) in the composition of the sentence demands the word determining its nature and if the word expressing the features of subject, or its nature is not included into the composition of the sentence, despite the fact that it is considered a grammatically correct passive voice, the logical

meaning of the sentence won't be correct.

Here – Kono kutsu ha vakai cosei-ni yoku hakarete iru (この靴は若い女性によく履かれている。) – These shoes are often worn by younger girls. This sentence is a correct sentence both grammatically and logically. Here as it is seen from the example “kono kutsu” (この靴) – bu ayaqqabılar (these shoes) (subject) which is a word with the suffix “ga” has the features, consisting of Əbu qızlar tərəfindən getinilər” Namely, the form cosei (女性) – qız (a girl) which is the passive voice of the sentence and which is being determined by the word (若い) – gənc (young) simultaneously expresses the features of the word “kono kutsu” (この靴) – bu ayaqqabılar (these shoes) as well. It is necessary to note the above-mentioned sentence is in the direct passive voice.

Note: Both of the sentences which have been mentioned above have been mentioned as examples basing on the “Rules of usage of the main verbs” (基本的動詞用法辞典).

2.2. Indirect passive voice

Indirect passive voice is formed by means transition of the third person into the word with the suffix “ga” (subject) which cannot enter the composition of the sentence as an important element in the execution of the action or an event expressed by the verb in the active voice or which does not fit to the verb in the sentence. For e.g.

1. Ame-qa futta (雨が降った。) – It rained (a sentence in the active voice).

2. İwa-qa hasamatta (岩が挟まった.) – The stone stopped moving (a sentence in the active voice).

1*. Boku-va ame-ni furareta (僕は雨に降られた.) – I was caught by rain (indirect passive)

2*. Shika-va iwa-ni hasamarareta(鹿は岩に挟まれた.) – The deer got to the stone (indirect passive voice).

Out of the two sentences mentioned-above are sentences in the active voice, but the following two are sentences in the indirect passive voice. As it is obvious (“Ame-qa futta (雨が降った.) – Yağış yağdı – It rained”. If we change this sentence into the passive voice we form a sentence in the indirect passive voice “Boku-va ame-ni furareta. (僕は雨に降られた.) – Mən yağışa düşdüm- I was caught by rain” (indirect passive). Just in the same way if we change the sentence “İwa-qa hasamatta. (岩が挟まった.) The stone stopped moving into the passive voice, we shall get direct passive voice “Shika va iwa ni hasamarareta(鹿は岩に挟まれた.) – The deer was stopped by a stone

Here, the third person in the sentences with indirect type of passive voice plays the role of the word which does not fit to the verb, which is boku (僕) – mən (I) and shika (鹿) – deer.

In the sentences with the such type of passive voice the word with the suffix “ga” is expressed by an influence, especially it gets a negative influence. It is clear from the examples in the sentence “Boku va ame ni furareta (僕は雨に降られた)

I was caught by rain)” the word with the suffix “ga” has received a certain negative influence from the word subject I boku (僕). In

the same way, in the sentence “Shika va iwa ni hasamarareta (鹿は岩に挟まれた) – Deer was stopped by a stone” the word shika (鹿) deer has received a negative influence to a certain degree. The main difference between the indirect passive voice and direct passive voice lies in the fact that despite the existence of grammatical differences between direct passive voice and active voice, as to the meanings they express the same features, but between the direct passive voice and active voice both grammatical and meaning differences appear. This can be easily felt from above-mentioned examples.

Besides in the grammar of the Japanese language in the sentence in the active voice, the word denoting the belonging to the word, which has accepted the suffix “ga” (subject) being transferred forms the direct passive voice. Namely in the sentences of active voice the first part of the third type of attributive combinations being separated from the composition of in the passive voice, turns into the subject of the sentence and forms the indirect passive voice. For e.g.

(Kenci-va atama-wo Hiroşi-ni naqurareta (健二は頭を弘に殴られた) – Kenjinin başı Hiroşi tərəfindən vuruldu) – Kenji’s head was cut of by Hiroshi (this is a sentence with passive voice type). The suffix “va” + “word” (subject) – Kenji (健二).

Note: The word Kenji (健二) and Hiroshi (弘) are the personal names.

As it is from the examples the word atama (頭) – head having accepted the suffix in the transitive case wo (を) of the sentence

in the active voice has changed the word – Kenji (健二) expressing the belonging of the word “baş” (the head already into subject in the passive voice. In this sentence as it is mentioned above, the word with the suffix “ga” has badly impressed on the word “Kenji”

(健二) to a certain degree.

Note: Both of the sentences mentioned above have been taken on the bases of the second part of the books The dictionary of the rules of usage of the main verbs and we read, write and speak Japanese – (基本的動詞用法辞典).

3. Passive Voice in the Azerbaijani language

In the Azerbaijani language passive voice is formed from transitive verbs and become intransitive. After joining the suffix of the passive voice to the transitive verbs, they turn to intransitive ones. Passive voice has specific morphological indicators: -il4; -l; -un4; n. these suffixes being joined to the transitive verbs form intransitive verbs. For e.g. yaz-yazıl (write-be written), at-atıl (throw-be thrown), çək-çəkil (draw-be draw), vur-vurul (beat-be beaten), böl-bölün (divide-be divided), de-deyil (say-be said), ye-yeil (eat-be eaten) etc.

(O qapıda ümidlərin vuruldu, Səbr eylədin, dözdün, səbrin yoruldu, Yorğun düşdün, qanadların qırıldı, Ağlama, ceyran balası, ağlama (N.Kəsəmənli) – (By that door your hopes were broken, You had patience, your patience was tied, You became tired your wings

were torn, Don't cry, deer's lamb, don't cry (N.Kasamanly).

Within the passive voice there is also an impersonal type too. In personal type of the passive voice is formed from the intransitive verb and becomes intransitive. Its morphological indication is -il4 suffix: baxıldı, gedildi, diqqət edildi (was considered, was gone, attention was paid) etc.

There are a number of similar features between the passive and impersonal type of the passive voice.

- a) Both impersonal passive voice and the passive voice are intransitive;
- b) The morphological indications of both impersonal passive voice and passive voice are the same.

At the same time there distinctive features between these two passive voices too.

- a) The verbs of the passive voice are formed from transitive verbs and become intransitive. But the impersonal type of the passive voice is formed from the intransitive verb and becomes intransitive.
- b) The morphological indications of the passive voice are -il4, -in4, -n suffixes, but the morphological indications of the impersonal type of the passive voice consists of only il4 suffix.
- c) There is the subject of the passive voice: but the impersonal type of the passive voice has subject. For e.g. Sizin ərizənizə baxıldı (Your application was considered).

4. Ergative type in the Japanese language

It is stated that in the ergative type the execution of work, condition, movement takes place by order, request and insistence. The morphological indications of the ergative type are “(sa) seru” – させる suffixes.

I yomimasu (読みます) – to read – yomasemasu – to have smb.

Read

II tatemasu (建てます) – to build – tatesasemasu – to have smb.

Built

III kimasu (来ます) – to come – kosasemasu – to have smb. Come

III shimasu (します) – to do – sasemasu – to have smb. done

Note: In general the verbs in the Japanese language are divided into three groups and in the above mentioned examples the transition of verbs into the verbs or ergative type is based on such kind of division of verbs.

In the ergative type the new included word into the sentence which is absent in the sentence of the active voice and enters the sentence of ergative type of sentence is put in the place of the word, having taken the suffix “ga” (subject), but the word with the suffix “ga” turns to either to the word having taken the suffix of the transitive case wo (を) or to the word having taken the suffix of the direction case (yönlük hal) ni (に). Thus, in the sentences of ergative type one more grammatical element is added to the sentence which is absent in the sentence of the active voice. For e.g.

Yami no naka de keyaki no ki ga sono musuu no ha wo

kosuriawasete ita (Haruki Murakami: Noruuei no mori) (闇の中でけやきの木がその無数の葉をこすり合わせていた(村上春樹:『ノルウェイの森』) – In the darkness Japanese Zelkova tree had the lives in the accountable number flapped (Haruki Nurakami: Norwegian forest) (a sentence of ergative type).

And now we turn the above-written example into the sentence of the active voice.

Sono musuu-no ha-qa kosuriatte ita (その無数の葉がこすりあっていてた。) – The leaves in uncountable number were flapping.

It is obviously seen from the examples the included word “keyaki-no ki) (けやきの木) (Japanese Zelkova tree) into the ergative type of the sentence which is absent in the sentence in the active voice is the subject of the ergative type of the sentence. At the same time but the word with the suffix ga ”musuu no ha” (無数の葉) subject of the sentence in the active voice, turns to the object of the sentence of the ergative type.

The verbs, having taken the morphological marker of the ergative type “(sa) seru” do not always express the same meaning.

The verbs, having received the suffixes “(sa)seru” of the sentence of the ergative type form different shades of meanings and just as to this reason the ergative type itself is divided into three parts. In general the ergative type

1. “kansetsutekihatarakikake (間接的な働き掛け) – the ergative type in which the action is carried out indirectly
2. “chokusetsutekihatarakikake (直接的な働き掛け)the ergative type in which the action is carried out directly

3. “hihatarakikake (非働き掛け) the ergative type of sentence in which the action is not carried out.

Also the second type of the ergative type namely, the ergative type in which the action is carried out directly is divided into 1) the ergative type expressing cause (chokusetsutekihatarakikake-直接的働き掛け); 2) and the transitive ergative type(tadoutekihyougen-他動的表現, (genin-no hyougen-原因の表現).

And now we shall consider all three branches of ergative type.

4.1. Ergative type in which action is carried out indirectly

The ergative type in which action is carried out indirectly (kansetsutekihatarakikake - 間接的な働き掛け) is the classic form of the ergative type usually contains the meanings of order, permission in it, and the subject of the sentence is not in direct relation with the action in the active voice. For.e.g.

Sono kanci-qa wataşi-ni tsuma-no haha-no kanqo-wo sasemasu (Natsume Souseki: “Kokoro”). (その感じが私に妻の母の看護をさせます(夏目漱石:『ころ』). - This feeling urged me to render service to the mother of my wife (sentence with indirect ergative type).

And now, let’s turn the above shown sentence into the active voice.

Wataşi-va tsuma-no haha-no kanqo-wo suru. (私は妻の母の看護をする.) - Mən həyat yoldaşımın anasının qulluğunda dururam - I render service to my wife’s mother (a sentence in the active voice.

It is obviously seen from the version of the sentence in the active

voice that the subject having been added to the ergative type of the same sentence, namely “sono kanci (その感じ) – bu hiss” this feeling does not directly influence on the execution of the action and is not in direct relation with the subject of the sentence in the active voice either.

4.2. The ergative type in which the action is carried out directly

In this branch of the ergative type the subject of the sentence of ergative type is in direct relation with the sentence in the active version and makes direct influence on the very sentence in the active voice. The ergative type in which action is carried out directly (chokusetsutekihatarakikake – 直接的働き掛け) as it was mentioned above is divided into two parts.

1. Transitive ergative type (tadoutekihyougen – 他動的表現)

For e.g.:

- a) Taifuu-qa haqesii ame-wo furaseta (台風が激しい雨を降た。
) – Qasırğa şiddətli yağış yağdırdı – Whirlwind hat it rained
 heavily
- b) Otoko-qa kuruma-wo hashirasete iru (男が車を走らせてい
 る。) – Kişi arabanı hərəkətə gətirir – The man moved the
 cart

And now, let’s turn both of the sentences in the transitive ergative type into the sentences in the active voice.

- a)* Haqeşii ame-qa futta (激しい雨が降った.)—Şiddətli yağış yağdı – It rained heavily
- b)* Kuruma-ga hashitte iru (車が走っている.) – Araba gedir ”– The cart moves.

Here the version of the first sentence in the active voice “haqeşii ame-qa futta” (激しい雨が降った) – it rained heavily (a sentence in the active voice) is in direct relation with the subject of the sentence in the ergative type namely with the word “taifuu (台風) – qasırğa”. In the same way the active voice version of the second sentence “Kuruma-ga hashitte iru (車が走っている.) – Araba gedir” – the cart moves is in direct relation with the subject of the sentence in the ergative type, namely with “otoko (男) – kişi”. In the sentence of ergative type as if the missing “tadouşi (他動詞)-təsirli feil” transitive verb is restored. As it is seen from the examples by the influence of the subject of the sentence in the ergative type, the action indicated in the active version of the sentence is realized. Namely if there weren't the whirlwind the event of raining wouldn't be realized and if there weren't a person ruling the cart, the movement of the cart wouldn't be realized.

2. Ergative type denoting reason (qenin-no hyouqen – 原因の表現)

For.e.g.:

- a) Musume-no seikou-qa chichi-wo yorokobaseta (娘の成功が父を喜ばせた.) – Qızın uğuru atasını sevindirdi – The girl's

success had the father gladdened (ergative type denoting reason)

- b) Çiçi-va musume-no seikou- ni\~wo yorokonda (父は娘の成功 {にいを} 喜んだ.) – Ata qızının uğuruna sevindi – The father gladdened his daughter’s success/active voice.

Here the first sentence is an ergative type sentence denoting cause and the subject of this type of sentence “musume-no seikou (娘の成功) – qızının uğuru” “the success of his daughter” as the cause of his father’s gladness is in direct relation for the realization of this event. Thus, the subject of the sentence of the same ergative type is the cause of the realization of that event in the sentence. This is evidently seen from the example. The both of the sentences mentioned above as to the meanings are the same (different as to the types) and they can easily be transferred from one into the other.

Note: The above given sentences have been indicated basing on the book “the dictionary of the usage of the main verbs (基本的動詞用法辞典).

4.3. Ergative type in which action is not carried out

hihatarakikake- 非働き掛け)

For e.g.: Sake bakari nonde ite, i ni ana-wo akasete şimatta (酒ばかり飲んでいて、胃に穴を空かせてしまった.) –Ancaq sake (düyü arağı) içib mädəmdə dəlik açdırdım – Only having drunk sake (rise

vodka) I had a hole opened in my stomach.

The sentence which is given as an example is a sentence in which action is not carried out. In this branch of the ergative type the subject of the sentence of the ergative type does not perform any action for its realization. The ergative type in which no action is carried out (hıhatarakikake- 非働き掛け) the subject of the sentence of ergative type, for the subject of the sentence of ergative type, for the reason not preventing of the realization of the action, expresses the realization of the action with the feeling of sorrow. It is also to see this from the example. Besides in the indirect and direct ergative types, despite the realization of the action indirectly or directly, the subject of the ergative type does not carry out any action directed to the realization of any action.

Note: The above written sentence has been used basing on the book “The dictionary of the usage of the main verbs” (基本的動詞用法辞典)

5. Ergative type in the Azerbaijani language

In the Azerbaijani language ergative type is formed from the transitive verbs and they remain as transitive. The morphological signs of the ergative type are -dır, -i suffixes. These suffixes join the transitive verbs and form the ergative type.

For e.g. sil(mək) – sildir(mək) – to clean (to be cleaned); yaz(maq)–yazdır(maq) – (to write, to have smb. written)

In the ergative type in the execution of the action many subjects take place. By this time double ergativity is created.

For e.g. in the verb *yaz-dır-t-(maq)* the first layer of ergativity is *-dır4*, but the second layer consists of the suffixes *-t*.

a) The suffixes of the ergative type are added to the roots of the transitive verbs. For e.g.: *yaz(maq) – yazdır(maq)*

We can characterize the features belonging to the ergative type like this: the suffix *-dır4* can be added to the roots of intransitive verbs; by this time if the verb is intransitive transitive verb is formed from it. For.e.w.g.: *dayan(maq) – dayandır(maq)*

b) The suffixes of the ergative type can be added after the transitive verbs are formed. For e.g.: *köç-köç-ür – köç-ür-t(mək)*

c) The suffixes of the ergative type in the modern Azerbaijani language can be added to the transitive verbs, the roots of which are not independent: *saxla – saxlat*

d) The suffix *-dır* used after the suffix of the reflexive type forms transitive verb. For e.g.: *döy – döyün – döy-ün-dür*

e) The suffix of the passive voice can join after the suffix of the ergative type. For e.g.: *yazdır(maq) – yazdırıl(maq)*

6. Conclusion

The main purpose of the comparative investigation of Japanese

and Azerbaijani languages, especially the comparative analysis of ergative types and passive voices is to liquidate the problems created during the translation from the Japanese language into the Azerbaijani one or vice-versa. One of the similar features between the Japanese and the Azerbaijani languages is the fact that in the both languages the end of the sentences is completed with the predicate. Just as to these features during the translation of sentences, the problems between the type voices stand out. So, the sentence in the active voice in the Azerbaijani language during the translation into the Japanese language may change into the passive voice or the sentence in the passive voice in the Japanese language may change into the active voice in the Azerbaijani language. But this case is not always observed. At the same time the differences between the voice aspects of the Japanese and Azerbaijani languages which we noted that appear during the translation, can be observed in the ergative type sentences as well.

Now let's consider the differences between the types of verbs appearing during the translation of Japanese into Azerbaijani and Azerbaijani into the Japanese language.

As we have already mentioned the sentence in the passive voice in the Japanese language is divided into the direct and indirect passive voices. During the translation of the sentences in the direct passive voice from the Japanese language into the Azerbaijani language no serious difficulties are created, and during the translation the type of the sentence does not change (“jihatsutekiukemi” being an exception). But during the translation of

the sentence in the indirect passive voice, which is another type of the passive voice, the change voice aspect is observed, namely, the sentence in the passive voice is changed into the active voice. Also the “jihatsutekiukemi” (the passive voice as if the action is executed by the subject of the sentence) type of passive voice, having entered the composition of the sentence in the Passive Voice, though at first view may form similarity with the reflexive type, having entered the voice category of the verbs, different from the reflexive type in the Azerbaijani language, “jihatsutekiukemi” as it is clear from its name, despite the fact that the action is carried out by an unknown subject, it creates the impression as if the action is executed by the subject of the passive voice. Namely, in the sentences of reflexive type in attitude to the execution of the action by the subject of the sentence in “jihatsutekiukemi” instead of the subject of the passive voice, the action is executed by an unknown person. Just as to this reason the reflexive type in the Azerbaijani language does not fit to the direct passive voice “jihatsutekiukemi” in the Japanese language. The reflexive type of verb in the Azerbaijani language is translated by the intransitive verb (自動詞) and it becomes in the active voice. For e.g.:

Kişa-no hibiki-va toozakaru-ni tsurete, yokaze no you ni kikoeta (Kawabata Yasunari: “Yukiguni”).(汽車の響きは遠ざかるにつれて、夜風のように聞こえた(川端康成:『雪国』。) —Qatarın səsi uzaqlaşaraq gecə küləyi kimi eşidildi (Yasunari Kawabata: Qarlar ölkəsi) – The voice of the train dying away was heard as night wind (Yasunari Kawabata: Country of snows). As it is seen from the

examples the verb in the Japanese language “kikoeru” (聞こえる) to be heard, despite the fact that it remains as an intransitive verb in the Azerbaijani language during the translation, having changed its type it turns to the reflexive type. “jihatsutekiukemi” itself can be translated as a sentence in the passive voice and as a sentence with predicative final (nominal predicate). For e.g.:

Kare-no keşiki-qa utaqavareru (彼の見識が疑われる。) — Onun fikri şübhəlidir (ismi xəbər sonluqlu cümlə) – His thoughts are doubtful (a sentence with a nominal predicate in the final).

As it is seen from the example, the sentence in the passive voice, during its translation into the Azerbaijani language it turns into the sentence ending in the nominal predicate.

At the same time it is necessary to note, the impersonal type of sentences in the Azerbaijani language is translated into the Japanese language as sentences in the passive voice. It's true that by this time all the features of sentences of impersonal type are lost, but the main essence of the sentence is given. For e.g.:

The sentence being in the impersonal type “işə başlandı” (the work was begun) in its translation version into the Japanese language Kare-no keşiki-qa utaqavareru (彼の見識が疑われる。) — Onun fikri şübhəlidir (ismi xəbər sonluqlu cümlə).

İşə başlandı – Şiqoto-qa hacimatta (仕事が始まった.).

is fitful to the translation “işə başlandı” – the work was begun.

As in the Japanese language passive voice is not fitful to the impersonal type, the verb of the impersonal type in the Japanese language is translated as the verb in the active voice.

It is also worth mentioning that in the Azerbaijani language transition of the verb into passive or ergative type directly depends on the transitive and intransitive verbs. But in the Japanese language the verb's being transitive or intransitive does not influence on their transition into passive voice or ergative type. Namely in the Japanese language any verb can be made passive or can be changed into ergative type. In the Japanese language transition of verbs into passive voice is observed in indirect passive voice. In the Japanese language the phenomenon of transition of transitive verbs into the verbs in the ergative type is observed in the ergative type of verb which does not perform an action. These specific cases belonging to the Japanese language have been mentioned in the sections 2-2 and 4-3.

Besides, both in the Azerbaijani and Japanese languages after the suffix of the ergative type the suffix of the passive voice can be joined. For e.g.: yazdırıl(maq) – kakasaserareru (書かせられる)

The kakasaserareru (書かせられる) exhibited as an example has been formed by joining the suffix of the ergative type kaku (書く) and the suffix of the passive voice sase (させ), ergative type rareru (られる) particle to the verb “yazmaq” (to write).

As it is mentioned above in the Japanese language, the ergative type is divided into indirect-direct and into the ergative type which does not express any action. Different from the sentences in the passive voice, during the translation of sentences in the ergative type into the Azerbaijani language, serious changes, including the phenomenon of the change of type of the sentence is observed.

The indirect, direct, or the ergative type not expressing action in the Japanese language are just the same types or ergative in the Azerbaijani language. But sometimes during the translation from Japanese into the Azerbaijani language we can substitute the ergativity with the words “vadar edir”, “təkid edir”. By this time the sentence turns to the sentence in the active voice.

As a whole from the investigation on the comparative analysis of the types of verbs in the Japanese and Azerbaijani languages we can come to the conclusion that during the translation from the Japanese language or visa-versa despite the changing of the types of the sentences in the sentences of ergative type, during the translation change of types are rarely met, even if the type changes take place in the sentence, ergativity is always felt.

[한국어 초록]

수동태와 능동태의 동사 비교 연구

- 일본어 및 아제르바이잔어 문법에서 -

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아제르바이잔어와 일본어의 문법을 고려하면 동사의 유형 범주 내에서 수동태와 능동태 유형의 동사가 중요한 위치를 차지하고 있음을 분명히 알 수 있다. 일본어와 아제르바이잔어 모두에서 문장구조의 유사한 특징 중 하나는 동사를 문장의 끝에 넣어 문장을 완성하는 것이다. 이러한 문장 구조와 마찬가지로 문장을 번역하는 과정에서도 동사 유형 때문에 문제가 발생한다. 능동태에서 아제르바이잔어 문장은 번역할 때 동일한 문장이 수동태로 변하거나 그 반대로, 아제르바이잔어로 번역할 때 일본어에서 수동태인 문장은 능동태 문장으로 바뀔 수 있다. 그러나 이 경우가 항상 관찰되는 것은 아니다. 동시에 문장을 번역하는 동안 동일한 상황이 나타난다. 즉, 능동태 유형의 문장에서도 동사 유형의 변화 과정이 관찰된다. 아제르바이잔어와 일본어 수동태와 능동태 동사 유형의 비교 연구의 주된 목적은 일본어에서 아제르바이잔어로 문장을 번역하는 동안 파생되는 동사 유형의 변화 과정을 조사하는 것이다. 그 반대의 경우 아제르바이잔어에서 일본어로 번역하는 경우도 해당된다. 동시에 일본어의 수동태와 능동태 유형의 구조를 조사함으로써 아제르바이잔 수동태 및 능동태 유형의 동사와 비교한 것이다.

주제어: 수동태, 직접 수동태, 간접 수동태, 간접 부정형, 부정형, 직접적 부정형, 동작을 직접 수행하지 않는 부정형 동사

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