

## عنوان مقاله:

CASE AND CASE-PREPOSITIONAL FORMS' DEVELOPMENT TRENDS IN THE HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

## محل انتشار:

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## خلاصه مقاله:

We can define the following development trends of the case and case-prepositional substantive forms in comparison to the Proto-Indo-European and Proto-Slavic forms. In the Proto-Indo-European period the semantics of the case endings with lots of meanings (dative, locative, ablative, etc.) became more and more blurred and required clarification through special means. This function was performed by the ancient adverbs that turned into prepositions and prefixes. In particular, non-prepositional adverbial forms were displaced by case-prepositional forms (доити города → дойти до города – doiti goroda → dojti do goroda (to reach the city)). They became free syntaxes striving to adverbs. The differentiation of the non-prepositional objective forms and case-prepositional adverbial forms and the semantization of syntactic relations between a verb and the form of a noun took place. The first direction of the prepositions' semantic development is the development of derived meanings on the basis of the spatial ones. The second direction is the desemantization of the prototypal prepositions and later the appearance of the semantically overloaded derived prepositions (по причине, с целью, вследствие и др.) – po prichine, s tseliyu, vsledstvie etc. (due to, in order to, owing to, etc.). The main factor that influences the development of the propositions is the opposition of the non-prepositional and case-prepositional noun forms, and later the opposition of the desemantized and semantically specialised prepositions. Extended abstract: We can identify the development trends of the case and case-prepositional substantive forms by comparing them to the Proto-Indo-European and Proto-Slavic forms. During the Proto-Indo-European period, the meanings of case endings, such as dative, locative and ablative, became increasingly ambiguous and required clarification through specific means. This role was fulfilled by ancient adverbs, which transformed into prepositions and prefixes. In particular, non-prepositional adverbial forms were replaced by case-prepositional forms (доити города → дойти до города – doiti goroda → dojti do goroda (to reach the city)). They became independent syntactic units functioning as adverbs. The differentiation between non-prepositional objective forms and case-prepositional adverbial forms, as well as the semantic specification of syntactic relationships between a verb and a noun, occurred. The semantic development of prepositions occurs in two directions. Firstly, ... through the development of derived meanings based on spatial relationships. Secondly, through

## کلمات کلیدی:

The History of the Russian Language, Non-Prepositional Forms of Nouns, Prepositions' Origin, Case-Prepositional Forms, Desemantization of the Prototypal Prepositions

## لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

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