

NOUN AS A WAY OF EXPRESSING ATTRIBUTE IN MARI, FRENCH AND GERMAN

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Abstract

One of the most common ways to express the attribute in modern languages is the noun. The relevance of the research is determined by the fact that the comparative analysis of the attribute expressed by the noun in the languages of different language families (Mari, German, and French) hasn't been done in linguistics yet. The aim of the research is to present the qualitative characteristics of the attribute, to analyze ways of expressing the attribute by the noun in the Mari, German, and French languages, and identify similarities and differences in the languages belonging to different language families. The method of simultaneous descriptions of the collected material is used in the research; the comparative method allows to establish similarities and differences in the analyzed languages. The analysis carried out in the research shows that in the compared languages there are similarities and differences in the expression of the attribute by the noun. Similar features include the severity of the attribute by the noun with a preposition, as it occurs in French and German and by the noun with postposition in the Mari language.

Mari nouns with the postposition- *рай* are in third place in frequency of use.

In the French language with an undeveloped case system, the most productive are the constructions with prepositions *de* and *à*. In the German language attribute with preposition is the most commonly used way of connection with determined noun. In the Mari and French languages there is a similarity in terms of expression of the attribute by the noun in the nominative case. The Mari and German languages, which have a developed system of cases, use the noun in the genitive to express the attribute.

Keywords: Mari language; German language; French language, noun, attribute, languages of different system, similarities, differences

1 INTRODUCTION

In linguistics it is accepted to allocate three secondary parts of the sentence: object, attribute and adverbial (circumstantial, prosecutive) modifier. Attribute is highlighted in the sentence more distinctly than the other parts of the sentence. Attribute is the dependent syntactic position in the noun phrase structure, word form

with the indicative meaning, which occupies this position. Attribute relation between the name of the substance and the name of the mark are realized with the help of attribute. Between the definition and the word which it determines, a definitive link is established, in other words, attribute relation that can be described as the relation between object and its mark out time and modal meaning. Attributive mark is as inseparable from the subject mark. It distinguishes the attributes from the predicate specified in the speech.

Attribute is a subordinate part of the sentence, which characterizes the objects, persons, their qualities, properties, characteristics, time, location, quantity. Attribute is connected with the noun or substantivalism, the mark of which it determines. When attribute is used in the sentence independently, it becomes another part of the sentence. As the attribute stands in close relation with dependent member, these parts of the sentence are the close parts of the syntax group.

Attribute and dependent member are connected with the help of one of the types of predictive connection - attributive. This connection is the most durable between words in a sentence.

This work continues the series of articles devoted to the ways of expression of attribute in languages of different system (Sokolova, Kolyago, Fokina and others, 2017, 2018)

One of the most common ways of expressing the attribute in Mari, German, and French, despite the fact that they are languages of different system is the noun.

2 OPINION AND DISCUSSION

The noun in Mari, French, and German, after the adjective, the infinitive, the participle is one of the most adapted means for expressing the attribute.

In the Mari language there are following kinds of attribute expressed by noun:

1. Attribute – noun in nominative case

This attribute is used in the meaning of the relative adjective and denotes, as Anduganov rightly considers, "all kinds of signs of the subject, which is called the main component " (Anduganov, 1991).

Чодыра тымыкым сургалтарен, пычал пудешт кайыш (Chavain, 1981). (Чавайн). 'Breaking the silence of the forest, a shot rang out.'. Чангата рудыштö кожер шора (Chavain, 1981). ' There is spruce forest in the middle of the hill'.

2. Attribute – noun in genitive case, for example: куван кенëж 'indian summer', юмын ўдыр 'god's daughter', айдемын илыш 'man's life'; Куван кенëж толын поян, ковыра (Kazakov, 1977). 'Indian summer began, rich, beautiful'.

3. Attribute – noun with postposition.

The most commonly used postposition, which is the part of the substantive word combinations with attributive relations in the modern Mari literary language, is the postposition гай 'like something, as something', for example : маска гай тазалык 'health like a bear has', пырыс гай илымаш 'life as a cat has', пире гай урмыжмаш 'howl like a wolf has', шоптыр гай шинча 'eyes like currants'.

In French the use of the noun in the role of attribute the famous French linguist L. Teniers calls translation, and the means that allow to use the noun in the role of an adjective as an attribute — translative. Typical translation, he says is a translation of a noun into a qualitative adjective (Tenier, 1988). Based on this, we can distinguish the following groups of attribute-nouns:

1. Attribute – noun with preposition de, for example: un homme de cöeur 'warm-hearted person', un homme de goût 'man of taste', un poète de génie 'poet of genius', une faim de loup 'ravenous appetite', une Bretonne de race 'real Bretonne', un homme de grand cöeur 'captain', un homme de haute taille 'a tall man', des livres de toute espèce 'all kinds of books', un homme de métier ' specialist', un officier du génie 'engineer officer', un officier de génie 'officer of genius' (Tenier, 1988).

2. Attribute – noun with preposition à, for example: la femme à barbe ' a woman with a beard', la Vierge à la chaise "Virgo in an arm-chair", la Poule aux œufs d'or "the goose that lays golden eggs", ces Dames aux chapeaux verts " these ladies in green hats", une voiture à bras 'handcart', une lampe à arc 'arc lamp' (Tenier, 1988).

All these expressions, the scientist believes, are real adjectives. The proof of this he sees in the fact that instead of them you can often put an ordinary adjective, and the syntactic structure of the sentence does not change: un poète de génie 'poet of genius' — the same as un poète génial.

3. Attribute – noun. Translation of a noun into a qualitative adjective can also be performed without a marker: it is enough simply to use a noun in the meaning of an adjective without any translative, for example: un sifflement canaille 'naughty whistle', un livre cochon 'obscene book', une ferme-modèle 'model farm', une navire-école 'school ship', un exemplaire type 'standard sample', une industrie-clé 'key industry'. Despite the absence of the marker, L. Tenier says, translation successfully transforms a noun into adjective. The names of people are often fallen under adjectival translation, for example: la tour Eiffel 'the Eiffel Tower', l'épicerie Dupont 'Dupont's grocery', le diner Durand 'dinner given by a person (or in honor of a person) named Durand', un bouillon Duval 'Duval's cheap restaurant', 'Academie Goncourt 'the Academie Goncourt'. Nouns, which denote the historical period and characterize the associated style are often fallen under adjectival, for example: des ornements Renaissance 'ornament in the Renaissance style', le style Louis XIV 'Louis XIV style', un costume Régence 'Regency style suit', un boudoir Pompadour 'boudoir Pompadour' (Tenier, 1988).

In German, the noun is also one of the most common ways of expressing the attribute, as in the Mari and French languages. The noun in function of attribute is either in genitive or is connected with dependent member by a preposition. In this case, Shendels E.I. says, prepositional attribute has more meanings than genitive, and gives examples, when we can use only preposition: Das Recht auf die Arbeit. 'right fore the work'. Die Expedition zur Erforschung der Polarzone. 'Expedition to study the Polar zone'. Er war ein Knabe von sieben Jahren. 'He was a boy of seven'. Die Erinnerung an den alten Georg überkam ihm. 'His memories of old George gripped him'. Der Mann am Tischende war ihr Mann nicht. 'The man sitting at the end of the table wasn't her husband'. The connection of noun with a dependent word is carried out by means of control. It stands after dependent word as it is subordinate, for example: die Bücher des Studenten 'Books of students'; die Bücher auf dem Tisch 'the books are on the table'; das Haus in der Gorkistraße 'house in Gorky street'; die Arbeit in der Kollektivwirtschaft 'work in collective farm' (Shendels, 1959).

3 CONCLUSION

Thus, the analysis shows that in the compared languages there are similarities and differences in the expression of the attribute by the noun.

Similar features include the expression of the attribute by the noun with a preposition in French and German, and by the noun with postposition in the Mari language. Mari nouns with the postposition- рай are in third place in frequency of use.

In the French language with an undeveloped case system, the most productive are the constructions with prepositions de and à. In the German language attribute with preposition is the most commonly used way of connection with determined noun.

In the Mari and French languages there is a similarity in terms of expression of the attribute by the noun in the nominative case.

The Mari and German languages, which have a developed system of cases, use the noun in the genitive to express the attribute.

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