ISOLATION OF ATTRIBUTE IN THE MARI AND GERMAN LANGUAGES

Galina L. Sokolova[1], Anna L. Kolyago[2]*, Alla A. Fokina[3]

[1]Assos. Prof., Mari State University, Russia, askgalinasokol@mail.ru
[2]Assos. Prof., Mari State University, Russia, kolyago@yandex.ru
[3]Assos. Prof., Mari State University, Russia, allafokina70@mail.ru
*Corresponding author

Abstract

In foreign and domestic linguistics a full experience of syntax issues has been accumulated. Issues of comparative study of languages studied by contrastive linguistics allow us to penetrate deeper into peculiarities of each language than it is possible in the study of a single language. At the same time it becomes possible to identify and describe those peculiarities of the comparative languages that can escape our attention in the internal study of language.

The article is devoted to isolated and non-isolated attributes in the Mari and German languages. At the present stage of development of linguistics the comparative analysis of languages belonging to different language families is of great interest and attention of researchers. Comparison of unrelated languages is interesting both in terms of grammar and from the standpoint of foreign languages teaching methods. The fact that the Mari language is the representative of the Altaic language family and the German language belongs to the Indo-European languages, does not mean that there is no similarity between them. The goal of the work is to reveal the matter and principles of isolation of attribute in the Mari and German languages and to find similarities and peculiarities. The goal involves a solution of certain tasks among them the disclosure of the nature and causes of isolation in the comparative languages. The method of the synchronic description of collected material with use of the distributive analysis and elements of the diachronic method is used to solve the goals and tasks set in the article. The comparative method makes possible to establish similarities and peculiarities in the analyzed languages.

Isolation takes place in order to give the communicative value to the secondary member of the sentence in the language. In addition to the general features of isolation each secondary member of sentence uses its distinctive ways of isolation. In the Mari language the attribute is after a dependent member; 2) it is associated with a personal or definitive pronoun; 3) it has an additional adverbial meaning; 4) there is some other word between the attribute and a dependent member; 5) the attribute and a dependent member are separated from each other.

Isolated attribute in German as well as in Mari is located in the postposition. But unlike the Mari language in which both components of an attributive construction are coordinated on all possible categories, in German the attribute in the postposition loses its grammatical connection to the dependent member. There is no concord of gender and case, concord of number may be preserved.

Keywords: syntax; the Mari language; the German language; isolation

1. INTRODUCTION

Secondary parts of the sentence can be isolated and non-isolated.

In linguistics it is considered that “Isolation – rhythm and intonation emphasis of any non-principal word of a sentence for the purpose of transfer to it the dependent communicative value” (LE, 1990).

It is influenced to the isolation of secondary parts:

1. Prevalence or non-prevalence of this or that part of the sentence, i.e. as secondary parts of the sentence have more explicative words they receive large syntactic independence and the reason for their emphasis appears.

2. Word order, i.e. an unusual word order, remoteness a governing member from a dependent word – all these factors are the reason of isolation of secondary parts.

3. Specifying value of one sentence part in relation to another.

Besides each secondary part of the sentence has the distinctive ways of isolation.

First A.M. Peshkovsky formulated marks of isolation. According to his opinion the main condition is “the mutual relation of two members, which aren’t connected by other syntactic interrelation of members as governing member to dependent word and particular to the general” (Peshkovsky, 1956).

A.M. Peshkovsky distinguishes the following conditions of isolation:

1. Mutual relation of two members, which aren’t connected by other syntactic interrelation of members as governing member to dependent word and general to particular.

2. Word order.

3. Volume of isolated group.

4. Proximity of other isolated groups.

5. Intended remoteness of group from the closest member which it could join to and reference to more remote one (Peshkovsky, 1956).

This work continues the series of articles devoted to comparative study of the Mari and German languages (Sokolova, Kolyago, Fokina and others, 2017, 2018).

2. OPINION AND DISCUSSION

In Mari linguistics M.P. Chkhaidze was the first who wrote about isolation of an attribute (Chkhaidze, 1941). Describing this phenomenon he noted the next moments: from attributes it could be separated those ones which are adjectives and participles from the point of view of word division into parts of speech. M.P. Chkhaidze writes that usually expanded attribute are isolated, i.e. those ones which are followed by the words depending on them. The author correctly names the isolated expanded participle with the words depending on it as a participial construction. According to scientist’s statement its location after a dependent word belongs to a condition of isolation of an attribute expressed by an adjective and a participle. In confirmation of his words M.P. Chkhaidze gives examples of such type: Капка йымач изи пий, ош тӱсан, лӧзмӧн пунан, ваштарешем кудал лекте. ‘From under the gate the small doggie of white color, shaggy (with shaggy wool) has run out towards me’ (Chkhaidze, 1941).

Separate remarks about isolation of attribute were made in the works by N.T. Pengitov (Pengitov, 1961).

Detailed research of isolated attribute was conducted in the works of L.P. Vasikova (1987) and V.T. Timofeeva (1989). In these researchers’ works the isolated attribute has been separated in a special aspect. In our opinion the authors definitely called cases and conditions in which isolation takes place. L.P. Vasikova writes attribute is isolated in such cases as: 1) it is after the dependent word; 2) it is connected with a personal or attributive pronoun; 3) it has additional adverbial value; 4) there is any other word between attribute and dependent member; 5) attribute and dependent word are separated from each other (Vasikova, 1987).

V.T. Timofeeva notes that an attribute expressed by an adjective, a participle and a participial construction is isolated in case that it is after dependent word and gives examples of such type: Айдеме, пашаш кушшо, илышын сай могыржым пала (Timofeeva, 1989). ‘The person who has grown up at work knows good aspects of life’.

The isolated attribute especially emphasizes mark, property, quality of a subject or a person, strengthens their semantic role in the sentence. The isolated attribute gives additional information about dependent member and it recovers whole utterance the grammatical prominence.

Interrelation of attribute with a dependent word at isolation considerably weakens. In case the isolated attribute is in a postposition to the principal word, it will receive some figurative meaning of predicativity in the Mari language and will be coordinated with the dependent word, for example:

Сылне сем сымыстара лай шошым. // Кудашеш пӱртӱс ужгажым, ошым (Kugarnya, 7'2001). 'The fine song charms tender spring // Nature removes a sheepskin coat white'. Первый Совет еҥым, мландӱмбачын лийшым, // Ямдылалтса родо семын вашлияш (Kazakov, 1968). 'The first Soviet person who has visited from the earth (in space) // Prepare to meet as a relative'. Кереш кӱзым, аярым // Фашист банда еҥ чонышко (Kazakov, 1951). 'Sticks a knife, poisonous//Fascist gang into heart of the person'.

In the Mari language isolated attributes can be expressed:

1) participles and participles with dependent words, for example:

Уке, могай ӱдырамаш вет, каварен кертдыме (Oray, 1978). 'No, what woman, can't die', letters 'No, what woman who isn't able to die'; Почешыже каен ончышаш, тудо, каварен кертдыме, тушто мом ыштылеш (Chavayn, 1985). 'To follow for him to look, he can't die that he does there', letters 'To follow for him, to look, he, to die is not able what there he does';

2) adjectives, for example:

А сатум могайым кучет? - адак йодеш. Кресаньыклан эн кӱлеш сату – бакалейный веле", - манам (Shabdar, 1975). 'And goods at you what? – again asks. "For the peasant the most necessary goods – grocery'; Шукерте огыл илен калык//Пешак кугу, пеш куатле (Chavayn, 1980). 'Not so long ago there lived the people // Very big, very strong'. Ик письмам (Иван Максимовичлан) ятыр кугум возыш (Chavayn, 1981). 'One letter (Ivan Maksimovich) very big wrote'. Шӱм саламым, эн моторым, // эн яндарым, таче нал! (Kazakov, 1968). 'Warm hello, the most beautiful//the cleanest, accept today!'

The difference of isolated attributes from non-isolated ones concludes in their value and function in a sentence. Non-isolated attribute designates the mark of a subject as given, the isolated attribute reports to us additional data about marks of a subject. The difference and syntactic function of these two types of attribute consists of the fact that non-isolated attribute is in the attributive interrelations with the explained word and bears attributive function, the isolated attribute expresses figurative meaning of predicativity.

The researcher of German Fadeyeva L.V. notices that in German grammar sentence parts are quite often divided into isolated and non-isolated. Isolation of sentence parts is expanded phenomenon in syntax of modern German. However, this phenomenon is insufficiently studied both in domestic and in foreign Germanic philology" (Fadeyeva, 2011). The researcher considers the difference of criteria of isolated words from non-isolated ones is not "independence" of the first and a dependence of the second, not different syntactic functions, but it is difference of connection methods, through which introduction of non-isolated and isolated members is carried out in the sentence, also their combinations and applications. In German the system of case inflexions of names and verb personal inflexional endings, syncategorematic words – prepositions and conjunctions, a word order, intonation, sometimes also combination and substitution belong to syntactic forms of connection of words. Fadeyeva L.V. notes that "Isolation of such sentence part as attribute has great importance as in the isolated form it is capable to express even such semantic relations which aren't expressed in the usual relation. Isolated attribute has bigger semantic importance and relevance in the context of execution of a sentence, than the ordinary member of the same category" (Fadeyeva, 2011). In the German language isolation of attribute happens in that case when the contact arrangement of words and attribute is broken and attribute is separated from a main word. Expanded attribute is isolated less often than non-expanded one. The isolated attribute in German is in a postposition and loses the grammatical connection to the dependent word. There is no concord of gender and case, concord of number may be preserved, for example: Sein Gesicht, bartlos, mürrisch und plump, zeigte eine Dogennase und eingefallene Wangen 'His face, beardless, grumbling and clumsy, is opened a dog nose and cheeks' (Shendels, 1988). The isolated attribute can be separated from determined by a group of words and in this case it will be uncoordinated, for example: Ich hab ihr den Schal gegeben, den roten 'I have given her a shawl, red' (Shendels, 1988). In the Mari language a participle with dependent words or adjectives refers to the ways of expression of an isolated attribute, for example: Olwig, rot und verscwitzt, kam an der Weg. 'Olvikh, red and sweated, has gone to a way' (Schendels, 1988).

3. CONCLUSION

The analysis of theoretical and actual material shows that attribute, losing the interrelation with other sentence parts and gaining some independence, has an opportunity of isolation. In German the isolated attribute settles is in a postposition, also as well as in Mari. But unlike the Mari language in which both components of an attributive construction are coordinated in all possible aspects, in German attribute in a postposition loses its grammatical connection to the dependent word. There is no concord of gender and case, concord of number may be preserve. The isolated attribute can be separated from the defined component by group of words, and in this case it will be uncoordinated too. In the compared languages isolation is noted usually with commas, in the speech the isolated attribute is noted by stronger pause, than separate syntactic groups. Both in the Mari and the German languages isolated attributes are expressed by participles with dependent words or adjectives.

REFERENCE LIST

Chavayn, S.G. (1980 a). Возымыжо кум том дене лукталтеш: Поэзий, проза. V. 3. Yoshkar-Ola: Книгам лукшо марий книга издательство. Mari Book Publisher. 318 p.

Chavayn, S.G. (1980 b). .Возымыжо кум том дене лукталтеш: Публицистика, очерк, пьеса-влак. V. 2. Yoshkar-Ola: Книгам лукшо марий книга издательство. 318 p.

Chkhaidze, (1941). Syntax of the Meadow-Eastern Mari language Moscow. Uchpedgiz. 156 p.

Fadeyeva, L.I. (2011). Isolation and isolated parts of a sentence in modern German / L.V. Fadeyeva // Humanitarian researches: Journal of Fundamental and Applied Researches № 2 (38). Pp. 110-114.

Kazakov, M. (1951). Поэзий. Yoshkar-Ola: Mari Book Publisher. 302 p.

Kazakov, M. (1968). Шӱм теҥыз. Yoshkar-Ola: Mari Book Publisher. 140 p.

Kolyago, A.L., Sokolova, G.L., Trubyanova, I.V., Fokina, A.A., Bogdanova, N.V. (2018). Attribute expressed by participles in the languages of different system (Mari, German and French). Proceedings of INTCESS2018- 5th International Conference on Education and Social Sciences 5-7 February 2018- Istanbul, Turkey. p. 308-311

Kugarnya – Кугарня

LE (1990) – Linguistic encyclopedia. Soviet Encyclopedia. 685 p.

Oray, D.T. (1978). Тӱтыра вошт. Yoshkar-Ola: Книгам лукшо марий издательство. 236 p.

Pengitov, N.T. (1961). The order of words in the sentence in the Mari language //Works MarSII. Items of language, literature and folklore. Issue XV. Yoshkar-Ola. Pp. 113-124.

Peshkovsky, A.M. (1956). Russian syntax in scientific coverage. Moscow. Uchpedgiz. 511 p.

Shabdar, O. (1975). Ӱдырамаш корно. Yoshkar-Ola: Книгам лукшо марий издательство. 223 p.

Schendels, E.I. (1959). Grammar of the German language. Foreign Languages Literature Publishing House: Moscow. 366 p.

Schendels, E.I. (1988). Deutsche Grammatik. Morphologie. Syntax. Text. Practical grammar of the German language: Textbook for the institutes and faculties of the foreign languages. Moscow. Higher education school. 416 p.

Sokolova, G.L., Kolyago, A.L., Fokina, A.A., Rychkov, A.V., Bogdanova, N.V., Trubyanova, I.V., Yandakova, E.L. (2017). Expression of Purpose in the Mari and German Languages. Socioint 2017- 4th International Conference on Education, Social Science and Humanities. Dubai, U.A.E., 10-12 July, 2017. P. 240-243.

Timofeeva, V.T. (1987). Кызытсе марий йылме: Простой предложений синтаксис: Туныктышылан полыш. Yoshkar-Ola. 120 p.

Vasikova, L.P. (1987). Казытсе марий йылме. Простой предложений синтаксис: Туныктышылан полыш. – Yoshkar-Ola: Mari Book Publisher. 144 p.