

COMPLEX SENTENCES IN THE MARI LANGUAGE

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Abstract

The analysis of a status of study of complex sentences in the Mari language is given in the article. The Mari language belongs to the Finno-Ugric languages. Until the 19th century due to the lack of written language the Mari language was not a subject of studying of linguists. In the Finno-Ugric parent language, according to linguists, there were only simple sentences. Simple sentences were used to express complex ideas. They followed one after another. There were no conjunctions at that time. The presence in the language of the elements for creation of a complex sentence and the existence of conjunctionless sentences was the reason that today complex sentences are widespread in the Mari language. The phenomenon when conjunctions connect components of a complex sentence was borrowed, mostly, from the Russian language.

As a result of the analysis and the synchronous description of collected material we came to the conclusion that, complex sentences in the Mari language were studied from the point of view of their structure and semantics and we can find them mainly in the book speech. However, it is an indisputable fact that many means of syntax are characterized by strong emotionality and expressiveness and, therefore, stylistic significance. The stylistic potential of a complex sentence was the poorly studied area in the Mari linguistics so far and it must be meticulously studied.

Keywords: syntax, complex sentence, stylistic potential

1 INTRODUCTION

This research begins a series of articles devoted to the study of stylistic and syntactic possibilities of compound sentences in the Mari language. The Mari language belongs to the Finno-Ugric family of languages. In the Finno-Ugric parent language only mononuclear and two-member (binomial) simple sentences were used. According to the researchers, compound sentences are a phenomenon that arose in some Finno-Ugric languages. Their development took place during the occurrence of the literary language and the emergence of writing. Simple sentences were used to express complex ideas. They followed one after another. (Galkin, Mustaev, 2005). There were no conjunctive compound sentences. In modern Finno-Ugric languages, the connection between parts of compound sentences is carried out by means of conjunctions borrowed from the Russian language. In colloquial Mari, complex thought is expressed primarily by adverbial-participial phrases.

In Mari linguistics detailed characteristics of complex sentences presented in the works of T. V. Timofeeva and L. P. Vasikova.

In the Mari language, as V. T. Timofeeva notes, complex sentences according to the structural relation of their parts can be of the same type, different types and consisting of several simple sentences (Timofeeva, 1961).

A same type sentence is represented either only by mononuclear or only two-member (binomial) sentences, for example:

Гаражыш нагаена, а эрла сайын ончена. 'We'll take it to the garage, and tomorrow we'll have a good look' (Bogdanova, 2019 № 4).

Миклай мӱнгыжат илаш толнеже ыле, но адак Елизавета тореш лие. 'Miklaj has already wanted to come to live home, but again Elizabeth was against of it' (Bogdanova, 2019 № 4).

Тудо кум волостыым кучен ила, а тый тудын ончылно орадыла койын шинчылтат. 'He holds three districts, and you sit in front of him like a fool' (Lekaj, 1987).

Тек толышт, а тый уке улат. 'Let them come and you are away' (Bogdanova, 2019 № 4).

A multi-type sentence in the first and subsequent parts of a complex sentence is represented by either mononuclear or only two-member (binomial) sentence, for example: Эчан кагазым кидышкыже нале, да лудаш тӱнгале. 'Echan picked up the paper and began to read' (Lekaj, 1987).

Овдаци оксам нале, да кӱргышкӱ кайыш. 'Ovdachi took the money and came in' (Lekaj, 1987).

A few simple sentences can also form a complex sentence, for example: Шке манмыла, староста тыланет умшашкет уйым пыштет, а тый нелын от мошто. 'As a matter of fact, the headman put butter in your mouth, and you can't swallow it' (Lekaj, 1987).

Тудыжо шкетын ыле, а моло йолташыже вес ялыш калыкым тыпландараш каенит. 'He was alone, and his other comrades had gone to another village to calm the people' (Lekaj, 1987).

The mixed type of compound sentence, where simple and compound sentences can be connected by means of coordinating conjunctions, is also a frequent phenomenon in the Mari language, for example: А Эчанын тиде кечылаште шулдыр гына уке: тудо вашке мландан лиеш, а кресаньыкын мландыже лиеш гын, имне гына кӱлеш. Echan only has no wings these days: he will have land soon, and if the farmer has the land, he needs only horse (Lekaj, 1987).

Allocating complex sentences V. T. Timofeeva adheres to the traditional classification adopted in Russian linguistics. According to this classification, there are three groups of sentences. Their meanings are determined by the nature of semantic relations between the components and in accordance with the semantic groups of conjunctions, conjunctive, disjunctive and adversative sentences are distinguished. Conjunctions, for the most part, are borrowings from the Russian language.

Connective conjunctions да 'and', ни-ни, 'no...no', for example:

Кресанык-влак тӱра тӱшкам товар дене поктын колтеныт да чыланат волосыш миеныт. 'The peasants drove out the masters with axes and all came to the parish' (Lekaj, 1987).

Adversative conjunctions а 'and', но 'but', туге гынат 'but', 'however', да 'but', например: Элексей Эчан колыштеш, а шкеже шона. 'Eleksej Echan listens and thinks' (Lekaj, 1987).

Землемерым Лапсола марий-влак адакат нангайынешт ыле, но Кожеръял хуторян-влак ик семын ваштареш шогальыч да шке декешт налыыч. 'The peasants from Lapsolin wanted to lead the surveyor away once again, but the farmers from Kozheryal were against and took him with them' (Lekaj, 1987).

Disjunctive conjunctions то-то, я-я 'now...now', 'either...or', але-але 'either...or', ала-ала 'neither', for example: Ала становой мыйым ондалынеже, ала тудо нимогай наградымат ок пу?'Either the superintendent wants to deceive me, or he won't give me any reward' (Lekaj, 1987).

L. P. Vasikova in the study distinguishes not 3, but 4 types of complex sentences, and adds contrastive-comparative sentences with conjunction а 'and', for example: Те садак киндым шочыктен ода мошто, а мландым локтылаш тыштат пеш келаш. 'You can not grow the bread and you can spoil the land here' (Lekaj, 1987).

Also L. P. Vasikova allocates multinuclear sentences of mixed composition in the structure of complex sentences, although she notes that in the literary language, they are not widespread, and they are not used in colloquial speech (Vasikova, 1982). According to the presence or absence of adversative or contrastive-

comparative conjunctions, the researcher distinguishes two structural and semantic groups that differ in the presence or absence of adversative conjunctions (Vasikova, 1982). Depending on the number of semantic groups forming a complex sentence, the scientist points to the presence in the Mari language of trinomial and rarely polynomial sentences.

An important observation made by the researcher is that the sign of a complex sentence in the Mari language is not necessarily the presence of equal parts of the sentence. The main point is the presence of coordinating conjunctions and conjunctive words (Vasikova, 1982).

In these papers, the researchers examined the structure of complex sentences. There was no study devoted to stylistic features of complex sentences in Mari linguistics until now.

2 OPINION AND DISCUSSION

The purpose of using compound sentences in speech is a complete and integral presentation of thought, reality and situation. In this case, the components of a compound sentence are in close connection they are united by conjunctions, meaning and intonation.

The use of stylistic resources in a compound sentence is determined by the sphere of use, genre, individual style of the author.

The type of compound sentence also has a stylistic peculiarity. The peculiarity of the stylistics of a complex sentence is a freer structure in comparison with a compound sentence.

Complex sentences connect equal and linearly spaced parts of a sentence, each of which is independent. In addition to the coordinating conjunctions involved in the construction of the sentence, a large place is given to the system of relations within the complex sentence. These relations are presented in the form of relations between grammatical and lexical-grammatical categories of predicate verbs and words that define the lexical features of the predicate.

Complex sentences can express temporal and comparative relations. They show the simultaneity and sequence of action. They are best suited to describe events, facts, various characteristics, images of nature. That is, the sphere of use of such sentences is book speech.

Comparison, opposition, connecting and separating relations expressed by complex sentences find application in the language of fiction. However, the language of fiction often uses compound sentences of the so-called mixed type, which may include elements of compositional and subordinate connection. Complex sentences, unlike simple ones, are best suited for describing facts, observations, statements of research results.

Along with lexical and morphological means of language, syntax is an important means of speech expression. The stylistic potential of a compound sentence in Mari linguistics is an almost unstudied area of Mari linguistics. This potential needs to be explored.

Stylistic resources of syntax traditionally include various syntactic techniques and figures of speech, which are inextricably linked with poetic syntax. Means of expressive syntax are used to express emotions, will of the hero of artistic speech. Different types of compound sentences express different meanings and the sphere of their use is mainly one or another functional style of speech. Our following study will be devoted to the stylistic potential of a complex sentence

3 CONCLUSION

Both simple and compound sentences can be used in the language to express the same thought. Simple sentences are short in structure and contain only important facts and details for the narrator. By simple sentences one can have an idea about the speaker as a person having his own opinion, independent of the opinion of others. The scope of use of such sentences is primarily a spoken language. Compound sentences are more emotional than simple sentences. This feature allows to use of stylistic means of expression of speech and indicates the preferential use in book speech. For complex sentences it is the language of fiction.

Until now, complex sentences in the Mari language have been considered according to the nature of semantic relations between components and in accordance with semantic groups of conjunctions. In our further research, studying stylistic and syntactic potential of complex sentences, we will rely on 4 the semantic type of compound sentences proposed by L. P. Vasikova.

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