

## **STYLISTIC FEATURES OF THE COMPOUND SENTENCE IN THE MARI LANGUAGE**

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### **Abstract**

In Mari linguistics, stylistic features of a complex sentence are a little-studied area of syntax. Stylistic syntax deals with the study of the stylistic use of different types of complex sentences, syntactic figures, etc. Complex sentences are a distinctive feature of the book speech, they allow you to express thoughts logically and consistently, to evaluate, to give reasons, purposes, conditions, etc. of the occurrence of an action or event. Compound sentences are used in scientific speech to argue conclusions, logic in the description of facts. There are many compound sentences in the works of fiction, as they fully provide an opportunity to reflect the manner of narration. Different types of compound sentences are used for this purpose. In addition, compound sentences, like all complex sentences, use a variety of expressive and stylistic means which are characterized by strong emotionality, to achieve the expressiveness of speech.

In the Mari language, compound sentences appeared under the influence of the Russian language, on the basis of the language's own means and elements for constructing a complex sentence. Until now, in Mari linguistics compound sentences were considered from the position of structural-semantic and logical-semantic classification. The types of compound sentences were determined depending on the ways of connection of parts of a complex sentence. Structural-semantic classification presented compound sentences in the Mari language in the form of two types: articulated and non-articulated compound sentences.

The stylistic evaluation and functions of the syntactic means of the language of compound sentence of the Mari language were not the subject of a special study in the Mari linguistics. Syntax, in our opinion, has a great stylistic potential, which allows us to express the finest shades of the content, attitude to the stated, to emphasize certain aspects of thought.

**Keywords:** syntax, compound sentence, stylistic potential, expressive and stylistic means

### **1 INTRODUCTION**

This study continues a series of articles, the subject of which reveals the stylistic and syntactic possibilities of complex sentences in the Mari language. The Finno-Ugric proto-language, from which the Mari language was formed, did not know complex sentences. There were mononuclear and two-member (binomial) sentences, which, following each other, served to express a complex thought. Complex sentences, as they exist today, are a phenomenon that appeared in some Finno-Ugric languages. The formation of complex sentences in Mari, which had no written language until the 18th century, was greatly influenced by the

Russian language and neighboring languages. In this regard, complex sentences are used mainly in book speech. Colloquial speech for the expression of a complex idea is used with adverbial expressions. In our research we will study compound sentences from the position of their stylistic use. To achieve this goal, we will use the method of synchronous description of the collected material. Mari written examples from different functional styles will be used as sources.

This work continues the series of articles devoted to the study of the Mari language (Sokolova, Kolyago and others, 2017, 2018)

## **2 OPINION AND DISCUSSION**

Syntax is a field of linguistics that, along with lexicology and morphology, has broad expressive possibilities. Syntax, the main unit of which is a sentence, determines the style of speech and artwork. A sentence is the criterion by which a distinction is made between spoken and written speech. Unlike simple sentences, complex sentences show a high degree of speech and thought development and express complex semantics. N.I. Formanovskaya notes the fact that «Before we talk about the stylistic and expressive features of a complex sentence, it is important to note the fact that a particular unit of expression is characterized by expressive and stylistic features, depending on the conditions of its application and features of the device» (Formanovskaya, 2015). The researcher names three indicators that determine the expressiveness of syntax. The first indicator depends on the predominant attachment, on the type of text. This determines the functional styles of speech. The second factor influencing the expressiveness of the sentence, and therefore the style of the text, is its structure, form and additional meaning that give the speech imagery and affect the emotional mood of the recipient. The third important factor of stylistics and emotionality of the text and sentence as a unit of speech is connected with the form of speech. It is customary to talk about oral-spoken and written-book speech. N.I. Formanovskaya thinks that all these factors are interrelated give a sentence complexes of words. For a complex analysis of a complex sentence, the researcher proposes to consider it as a functional unit in its expressive and emotional expressions. A complex sentence, being a semi-predicative unit, expresses a complete thought. It is the context for revealing its expressive and structural properties. Three main features indicate an expressive complex sentence. The first feature is associated with conjunctions and conjunctive words, giving speech expressiveness. The second feature creates the expression of stylistic means and techniques. The rhythm and intonation of a sentence is the third feature of an expressive speech.

Compound sentences are widely used in book speech. The use of various stylistic means and techniques in this type of sentences creates imagery and expressiveness of the narrative.

There are two classifications of complex sentences in the Mari language. The first is considered traditional, it is developed by T. V. Timofeeva and distributes the compound sentence at the logical-semantic basis. According to this feature different types of subordinate (dependent) clause can be distinguished: attributive clause, subject clause, predicate clause, object clause, adverbial clause, subordinate clause of place, clause of purpose (MML, 1961). L. A. Abukaeva offered structural and semantic classification in relation to compound sentences in the Mari language (Abukaeva, 1999). Researcher distinguishes sentences with articulated and non-articulated structure. L. A. Abukaeva thinks that in the first type, the predicative part refers to the entire main part and is unpredictable. Sentences with non-articulated structure refer to a certain lexical unit of the main part, they are predictable in nature. A predicative part must be in the subordinate clause (Abukaeva, 1999). Sentences with articulated structure use semantic conjunctions as a means of syntactic connection. Sentences with non-articulated structure are characterized by syntactic conjunctions and relative pronouns.

L. A. Abukaeva allocates two types of compound sentences with non-articulated structure: pronominal-relative and word-modifying subordinate (dependent) clause.

We will try to determine in which functional styles of speech certain types of compound sentences are used. Compound sentences of the Mari language, however, like all complex sentences in the Mari language, are used mainly in book speech. Compound sentences must express complex grammatical and semantic relationships. They provide an opportunity to formulate a thesis and support it with arguments.

Formal business style is found in the language of business writing and is usually represented by conditional subordinate clauses and subordinate clause of place, clause of purpose. This is because the use of this type of sentences is necessary for the expression of cause-and-effect relations. In Mari, the official business style is not widely spread, due to the fact that business documentation is mainly in Russian.

The journalistic style is found in newspaper and magazine articles on political and other socially significant topics, in speeches at meetings, on radio, television, etc. (URL <https://studbooks.net/2109010/literatura/publitsisticheskiy Stil> (accessed date 26.08.2019)). Journalistic style is intended on the one hand to carry an informative function. On the other hand, it is intended to have an emotional impact on the addressee and therefore carries an expressive connotation. Therefore, complex sentences with subordinate conjunctions, among which are subordinate clause of place, subordinate clause of manner, are actively used in the journalistic style of speech, for example: Игорь тунам «Пурен кертам гын, тунемам, уке гые, ом ойгыро, ялышкак пörтылам, тыштат сай» шоналтөн, да шке вийжым терген ончаш каен». 'Igor «If I can enter, I will learn, if not, I won't worry, I'll go back to the village, It is good here" he thought, and went to try their hand' (Vasil'eva, 2019 № 4). Мый шкеже 37 ий тыште пашам ыштем, сандене чылажымак сайын ом пале. 'I've worked here for 37 years myself, so I don't know everything well' (Kol'sov, 2019 № 4). Но южо возымашым лудат да туге чучаш тунгалеш, пуйто нунын авторышт П. Корнилов нерген мутым лукмо амал дене шкешт нерген ойлен пуынешт, лумыштым кушкырак нөлталнешт. 'But when one reads something written it begins to seem that their authors start talking about P. Kornilov, to talk about themselves and rise' (Zajniev, 2019, № 4).

Scientific style of speech is characterized by the expression of scientific concepts and conclusions. In scientific speech the generalization of facts and arguments is carried out. This process is abstracted from the private and non-essential features and is logical. This explains such specific features of the scientific style as abstraction, generality, emphasized the logic of presentation. The role of compound sentences in the scientific style is to identify logical connections between the compared facts and patterns. Compound sentences with conditional clause, causal clause, clause of result and rarely subordinate (dependent) clause of time are often used in scientific style. Within a compound sentence, a combination of conditional and temporal values often occurs, for example: Ондак тиде суффикс, Д. Бубрих манмыла, лицам ончыктышо олмештыш мутлаште гына кучылталтын да шуко лицам ончыктен, садлан тудо обладаемый предметын шукалыктым ончыкташ йөрен огыл. 'Earlier this suffix, according to Bubrih, was used only in the pronouns that indicate the person and showed plural, so it is not suitable for showing plural of possessed object' (Galkin, Mustaev, 2005). Мемнан шонымаште, К. Майтинская шонымыжо утларак ушандарыше: - к суффиксан шушаш жап кугезе финно-угор йылмыште лиш ыле гын, тудо шке кышажым могай-гынат йылмыште кода ыле. 'К. Maitinskaya's opinion is the most reliable: if the future tense with the suffix-k existed in the Finno – Ugric proto-language, it would leave a trace in some language'. (Galkin, Mustaev, 2005).

Artistic style is directly related to the expressiveness of speech, which depends on the aesthetic intentions of the author. This makes it possible to use all types of subordinate clauses. The predominance of one or the other type depends on the author. When choosing one or another type of compound sentence, the author relies on its expressive possibilities, for example: Тудо пеледше манын, совет калык сар годым мучашдыме нелым чытен. 'To make it flourish, the Soviet people endured incredible suffering during the war' (Zajniev, 2019 № 4). Ик жапыштыракак шочшо, сар корным эртыше кок енын – В. Ивановын да П. Корниловын – кеч ик повестьыштым лудын каяш гын, нунын возымаштышт улшо ойыртемным кеч-көат шижеш, шонем. 'If you read at least one story of two people born at about the same time, who took part in the war, at least someone will feel the difference in their writing, I think (Zajniev, 2019 № 4). Ондак тудлан комедийный роль утларак келшент гын, ынде драматическийым уло кумылын модеш. 'If he used to like comedy roles more, now he plays dramatic roles with great pleasure' (Vasil'eva, 2019 № 4). Чечас колташ тунгалына, сандене эскеранрак ончо, вара салют колтымо велкыла тол. 'Now we start the salute, so watch carefully, then come towards the launch of the salute' (Egorkina, 2018 № 9).

### 3 CONCLUSION

Thus, we see that compound sentences are studied in the Mari language from the point of their logical-semantic and structural-semantic classification. Complex sentences in view of their completeness are most adapted to express expression and emotionality. The sphere of their use in the Mari language is mainly book speech, in which it is customary to adhere to the norms adopted in the language. Deviations from them are the author's vision of what is happening. In book functional styles, the choice of a particular type of compound sentence is usually associated with the logical side of the text. In expressive speech, its aesthetic side is also important: when choosing a particular type of complex sentence, its expressive possibilities are taken into account. In the Mari language, the official business style is not widely spread, due to the fact that business documentation is mainly in Russian. The journalistic style is represented by clause of purpose, conditional clause, subordinate clause of manner. Compound sentences with conditional clause, causal clause, clause of result and rarely subordinate (dependent) clause of time are often used in scientific style. In

compound sentence, there is often a combination of conditional and temporal values. Artistic style is directly related to the expressiveness of speech, which depends on the aesthetic intentions of the author. This makes it possible to use all types of subordinate clauses. The predominance of one or the other type depends on the author.

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