

THE STYLE OF THE VERBAL PREDICATE IN THE YAKUT LANGUAGE: CONVERSATIONAL STYLE

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the actual problem of linguistic and speech normalization of functional styles in the Yakut linguistics. The article aims to reveal the linguistic features of the spoken style of the Yakut language through the prism of the verbal predicate as one of the main members of the sentence. As a result of semantic-stylistic and linguistic-statistical analysis of verbal predicate in colloquial style its qualitative and quantitative characteristics are revealed. Particular attention was paid to the intercalation changes of verbal predicates in the colloquial style, which occur under the influence of the Russian language. In a conversational style, which occur under the influence of the Russian language.

Keywords: *functional styles of the Yakut language, colloquial style, verbal predicate, simple, complex, compound and complex verbal predicate, linguistic and statistical analysis, intercalation.*

INTRODUCTION

Currently, the study of the style of the Yakut language goes in two directions: structural style or the study of the style of the Yakut language and functional style or the study of functional styles of the Yakut language. At the same time, the first direction is studied most fully, there are a number of works and monographs on this topic. For example, protected the candidate dissertation by M. P. Alekseev (Culture of the Yakut speech: violation of the usual rules, 2000), S. V. Ivanova (the Style of the main parts of the sentence in the Yakut language: simple sentence, 2002), L. E. Manuring (the Stylistic features of the verb in modern Yakut language: the word, formative and inflectional category of the verb, 2003), G. G. Toralieva (Functional and stylistic differentiation of definitions in the modern Yakut language, 2006). Ephraim (One of the proposals in the Yakut language: the semantic-stylistic and functional aspects, 2007), E. S. Gerasimova (Category of plurality in functional styles of the Yakut language, 2012).

Functional styles of the Yakut language have not yet become a special object of study, today there is a monograph N. Mmm. Borisova (language and style of the Yakut periodical press, 2012), which is devoted to the study of the language of one of the sub-genres of social and journalistic style - the periodical press in the Yakut language. In addition, the researchers of the Yakut language by P. A. Sleptsova, Obrjadovoj E. I., Afanasiev, P. S., Antonova N. To., as well as in educational research Neustroeva N. N., Filippova G. G., Petrova T. there are different kinds of observations, impressions, annotations about functional styles of the Yakut language.

Given the huge influence of the Russian language on the formation of some styles of speech, the functional styles of the Yakut language can be divided into traditional (usual), it is colloquial and artistic styles, calcified (translated), it is official – business and scientific styles, and the style having a boundary position between traditional and calculated styles of speech, it is a journalistic style. In addition, some scientists and Methodists of the Yakut language distinguish a neutral style of speech, the so-called neutral style (Petrova T. I., Sivtseva E. V., Boldovskaya F. N.).

The verb predicate of the Yakut language undoubtedly has great stylistic possibilities. To determine the stylistic affiliation of a verbal predicate, it is important to take into account the qualitative and

quantitative indicator of its functioning in texts of different functional and stylistic orientation. The frequency of functioning of the verbal predicate in different styles of speech, of course, becomes one of the main style-determining factors, but no less important is the identification of what stylistic meanings or shades of meaning of the verbal predicate arise. Therefore, in our analysis of the stylistic affiliation of verbal predicate to a particular style of speech, we are based on these two indicators.

In the grammar of the Yakut language verbal predicate is called a predicate “expressed only verbal forms (with the possible accession of the modal particle)” [3, p. 17]. Verb predicate can be simple and complex (compound and complex), it can also be conjugated by moods, tenses, persons, numbers, to the conjugation of the verb include pledges and types of verb.

Our analysis shows the absolute predominance of a simple two-part sentence in colloquial speech style. This explains the fact that a simple verb predicate, although it functions in all styles of speech, but in colloquial speech its use is most common than in other styles (42.59%, while in CS-38.73%, OPS-36.23%, NS-30.23%, ODS-23.62%) and has a number of characteristic semantic and stylistic meanings. The predominance of the verbal predicate in colloquial speech is explained by the "liveliness" of folk colloquial speech, characterized by the spread of the vocabulary of action and movement, as well as the meaning of direct and indirect motivation. In addition, for conversational speech typical of verbal predicate that captures the semantics of a figurative description of the action (Motoi ‘there with a big appetite, his mouth full to eat both cheeks’), expressive and emotional attitude of the speaker (delbari ‘eat, drink eagerly, and unintelligible, to eat, to guzzle’), also verbal predicate, expressed by the low vocabulary of style (Kalat ‘to peer, to stare at someone smth, hard to see anyone.’) verbal and colloquial language – dialect (yaird (day) ‘to yawn’; career (Habar) ‘), jargons, ergotizma, slang verbs ((Tabari) battery (atayla) ‘sell, sell merchandise, get rid of the article’; hayard (kwat) ‘to run, letters. dress skis’). It should also be noted the formation of intercalational changes in the spoken language of the Sakha bilinguals, which affect both the verbal predicate and, often, are used to the detriment of their Yakut variants. Thus, in colloquial style the stylistic functions of the predicates expressed by the verb are determined by their lexical meanings. However, the most interesting and varied stylistic shades of meaning is the word - and the formation of verbal predicates. Various stylistic and linguistic features of the verbal noun predicate formed by the most productive particle verb na –LAA that can attach itself to almost any part of speech [7, p. 7] and to make stylistic paradigm conversational / neutral: kwarta / kaarakka bar ‘to go, to go to the city’, dilee / deer bar ‘to go home’, tukta / Tugu oor, tugunan oor ‘to do that, imbue’, yakkala / Yucca IER ‘say ow’ (an interjection expressing a feeling of pain), akkistau / iccin IOR ‘do a second time’ [2, p. 219]. In speaking of the verbal predicate formed by the affix LAA 1) provides economy of speech means and more in line with the pace of everyday conversation: Hannah+laity? - Die+letim ‘Where to? - Homeward.’ When translated into Russian language the value of verbal predicates in –LAA in this dialog, you can pass the simple omission thereof, which also corresponds to the function of economy of speech; 2) by joining the names of nouns denoting profession, including to borrowed nouns, forms a stylistic range spoken / book: coutelle / ecuatorian lalee ‘letters. teacher / to teach’, Sylvia / silgan lalee ‘letters. to conunodity / work breeder, herdsman’, directordy, directoryan lalee ‘letters. direct / work as Director’. The first version of the verb with the affix –LAA is a usual use for the Yakut language, and the second version, which is a combination of the name in the instrumental case (- Nan) and the verb ‘ulele’, is a copy of the Russian phrase, answering the question “work by whom?” and has application in book styles of the Yakut language.

Nominal basis is derived using the affix –La verbal predicate acts as a direct object: wt wt+TAA ‘to procure firewood’, as ACE+Tao ‘cook’, d'ie d'ie+Lee ‘watch the house’. This double use of the basis words is the norm for usage of the Yakut language and typical household conversation: Y, EN annoor sayin siyutkin wanna ateention EE 'Uh, you do your snot can't wipe, and say'.

In dialogical speech affix-LAA joins interjections, ordinal numerals, to some interrogative and determinative pronouns and expresses various modal-expressive shades of meaning. For example, widely used in colloquial speech verbal predicate derivatives of interjections (2, p. 218): Tyksulee diibin EET ‘Enough I tell you’ (interjections, commanded to stop anything), EN toŕo miigin chottuugun? ‘Why did you erase me’ (‘Choate’ interjection, Stripping dogs), Po, de, Amie Yalandiron rain Duo! ‘You're starting to groan and groan again!’ (an interjection expressing a feeling of pain), Sardaana, esteeme yeah ‘Sardaana, please, don't tell “es”’ (interjection negation of something).

Verbal predicates, formed from the interrogative pronoun tooh ‘what’ and cardinal numbers be the voice to replace other parts of speech, and function only in oral speech, writing is not typical: -BU beige, yemenian tuktabieva. - Tugunan? – Ourwo wanna SAP. ‘- That's what mom and me did. – What? – Beads and threads’; Noo, mantakin acquistiion DII. - Uh, dry. Salaam ayyah. ‘Oh, I need it to be the second to go (lit. here it is necessary to repeat)’. – Uh, no. The diesel fuel is running out. The meaning of such verbal predicates becomes clear only within the framework of the dialogue, during the direct conversation of the interlocutors, when non-verbal means of communication or additional contextual properties of speech are connected. On this basis, it can be argued that the verbal predicate toontown ‘to do that, imbue’, acquisition, Tr ‘do second time, third time’ has a strong colloquial connotation.

One of the main extralinguistic features of the colloquial style is its functioning in the sphere of personal relations, where one of the exponents of the personal relationship is the ability of the speaker to show in an oral conversation his expressive and emotional attitude to what is happening in order to influence the interlocutor. In the colloquial style of the Yakut language there is a group of verbal predicates expressing personal, modal-expressive connotations of the speaker. This is a simple verbal predicate formed by using affixes subjective assessment –Sy, -RAA –Aotea. These particles contain the emotional-evaluative tone of boastfulness, samoistseleniya, pretentiousness (-MSY), emotional-evaluative tone of affection, of pity, regret against the manufacturer action or, conversely, figuratively, irony, annoyance, contempt for someone (aftaa), a hint of boastfulness, aggressive manifestations (-RA) [5, p. 35-36]. Introduction to the conversation of such evaluative verbal predicates tells the dialogue familiar, intimate color, sometimes expresses sympathy, irony and in all cases gives the character of speech lively, relaxed conversation.

Among the predicate verbs expressed in the form of pledge, the most common are the imperative, reflexive and joint pledges (table 1). The grammatical value of the specified collateral of the verb that expresses the clarifying subject-object relationship of the verb by designating the relationship of the action to the grammatical subject, are used in the expressive function in spoken and artistic styles. The verb predicate in the form of the motive pledge indicates that the object induces another subject to action; verbal predicate to return the Deposit indicates how the action of the object, or evenno focused directly on the current object; verbal predicate in the conjunction-mutual collateral expresses at the same time as the value of jointness, and the value of reciprocity of action.

Table 1. The distribution of the predicate expressed by a verb in the form of collateral

PS with the form of collateral	RS	HS	PS	DS	NS
Main	80,7	82,6	90,6	94,5	96,08
Incentive	4,6	4,8	1,8	-	-
Return	5,4	5	2,5	-	1,7
Joint	7,1	5,2	2,3	-	0,1
Passive	2,2	2,4	2,8	5,5	2,08

It is known that the verbal predicate in the passive voice can Express itself except-passive values, reflexive and impersonal values [3, p. 78]. In colloquial style, the impersonal meaning of the passive voice acts as an expressive function and expresses additional connotations of the speaker's speech: doubt, confidence, neglect, categorical, prohibition and other shades of meaning. There are two ways of using expressive impersonal meanings: 1) passive voice + the affix of the future tense on –ya or Yah: Beer, areas kuu-hay Eulalia ‘Could bring all the birds (literally. will be brought)’ Annoor Buyuk SN, bulelwa ‘not so cattle are’; and 2) passive voice + the use of negative forms: ONU ahitan, YItalian that you have not asked’. From the examples it can be seen that the considered ways of expressing an impersonal attitude by the passive verb have a grammatical variant in the form of the verb of the main pledge in the 1st person singular and plural and are used by the speaker in relation to their actions. Thus, the verbal predicate of the passive voice has a neutral stylistic opposition in the form of the verb of the main Deposit of the 1st person singular and plural: Annoor Buyuk SN bulmam (bulbout) ‘And

not as cattle find (find)'; ONU ahitan of yupapin (yipppy) that I (we) do not ask you (to ask)'. In these two cases, when replacing the passive voice with a neutral variant, the expressive shades of neglect, categoricity, which are so rich in live folk speech, are obscured to some extent.

Analytical constructions of complex (composite???) verbal predicates expressed by the form of mood. "...determine the modality of operation, ie indicates the action to actually set the speaker face" [1, p. 581; 4, p.27]. The verb mood category expresses the "modality of a reliable statement" (indicative mood), on the one hand, and various modal meanings of command, desire, approval, obligation, assumption, imperfection of action, consent, possibility of action, etc. (the other 9 moods), on the other hand [4, p. 32]. Therefore, the compound verb predicate in the form of moods, expressing different modal relations, is most widely and fully realized in such spheres of human communication as colloquial (10.23%), artistic (7.75%) and journalistic (6.67%), with all its colors and shades. Dialogic speech is characterized by the abundance of the imperative with its rich modal values of order, commandments, demands, consents, offers to take actions, requests, appeal, threats, expressions of good - or evil wish, pleas, etc. In oral speech there are tools that help imperative inclination to acquire different shades of meaning, that a variety of intonational variation in statements, different types of particles, repetition of shape, repetition of the basics of the words, amplifying, pleading affixes -yy / -yy, -iny / -iny.

All the means of how compelling the inclination to get different shades, broadly and multifunctional are used in the colloquial style of speech. In addition, the dialogical speech fully reveals the proper imperative meanings of the verb predicate in the form of the imperative mood of the 2nd person and in its other forms. It should highlight the grammatical and semantic shifts, the imperative to povelitelem value, which are seeking more visual and liveliness in the narrative about past events and simultaneously making the specific hue determination, the surprise which accompanies the action: the moon sildar kobun Dien, captain of bier 'And I tell them that are lost'. Such a transfer of the meaning of command is equivalent to the similar functioning of the imperative mood in the Russian language and therefore is easily subjected to grammatical transformation. However, in the Yakut speaking practice is found more examples where the verb the imperative verb is repeated: CN BYA ardakh TS Yes TS 'the Whole day was raining. In such cases, the verb predicate in the form of the imperative mood acquires a specific shade of longitude, the duration of the action. In addition, in speaking of Sakha imperative can Express the value of the conditional alanine: Tayden ere! Harain uulu dibean, Birim 'Otchlan-ka! Eye'm gonna knock' (instead Tayden, harain uulu dibean, Birim 'If atlanet, eye'm gonna knock'). All these cases of grammatical-semantic transfer of the verbal predicate in the form of mood are always expressive, bring additional connotation to the speech. Therefore, they function so widely in a conversational style, and from here they turn into a dialogical and monological speech of the language of fiction.

Conversational style is characterized by the desire to save language money when the speaker seeks to save effort in the use of speech. This is called the "law of speech economy and the principle of incomplete structure" of colloquial style [6]. Based on these features of colloquial style in the functioning of analytical constructions of verbal predicates observed omission of the constituent predicate. Usually voice assimilation component undergoes a nominal predicates such as the rear of the floor 'to speak', of Elijah, betta 'sign', tiltan Mat 'shut up', arge this 'get married', tuttin tays 'to wear out, become not need'. Also omitted the first part of the compound verbs which are formed by using auxiliary verbs Geun and bool: CII Geun 'make man', elek Geun 'mock', Baar Geun 'make available', usouthal bool 'becoming a teacher', key bool 'to become a man, go to the people', SP bool 'to stop, to sicken'.

For example.

1. - CNN Meigen CL Genin Duo? 'Are you fucking kidding me?'
- Ganahena Yes took beary? 'If Yes, then what?'
2. - Min EOM alaattin usouthal booloo 'My girl, when you grow up, would be a teacher'
- Suoh, boombap 'No, I won't'.

Also the principle of anomie dictated by the truncation forms predeposited time simple verbal predicates: barbata – Barta 'he's long gone', kalitim – kestim 'I came', arbuto – aloanto 'you've been sitting'. This truncated version of the verb predicate form is a characteristic feature of the colloquial style.

The modern spoken style of the Yakut language is characterized by an abundance of intercalation changes that occur under the powerful influence of the Russian language on the speech of bilinguals-Sakha. For the verbal predicate can distinguish three types of intercalation: 1) a simple verbal predicate formed by the addition of the affix –LAA to borrowed verbs: bartula ‘to spoil’, boutade ‘confused’, vystupila ‘to speak’; 2) the compound verbal predicate formed by combination of a borrowed verb and the auxiliary verb ‘Geun’: thank Geun - ‘to thank’ proud gun ‘be proud’, explain Geun - ‘to explain’; 3) compound verbal predicate formed by combination of a borrowed verb and the auxiliary verb ‘bool’: bool fall in love an ‘fall in love’, pozorice bool ‘shame’, failure of bool ‘fail’.

Undoubtedly, these changes make their own adjustments in the definition of language and speech features of the spoken style of the Yakut language. However, the predominance of this kind of verbal predicate in speech oppresses their native Yakut variants, lowering the level of speech culture (table 2).

Table 2.

Intercalation verb predicates	Usual verb predicates	Translation
((mungaka) vastupidavuse	Tyla et	‘to speak (at the meeting)’
(Tugu EME) replacing AAA	alarit	‘replace (anything)’
(кимтэн, туохтан) беспокойсы буол	долгуй	‘worry (about someone, something)’
(кими, тугу) руководи гын	салай	‘lead (someone, anything)’

Therefore, the use of traditional, usual embodiment of such a predicate is the norm for a literary language, and the intercalation of the verbal predicate deviation from the norm, testimony to the wrongness and depravity of speech. The speech of contemporary young people of Sakha are the most exposed to such changes, and often, in a similar way in the Yakut speech verbs go-slang of Russian language, Talkie of gynima ere! ‘Don't push! (in the bus)’; Kuulostaa Levitin basicality ‘Defended their course work’; Iti Kim manna vosmikaltsievyy? ‘Who is this coming here?’ The spread of intercalation changes in verbal predicate in oral speech can only be evidence of the emerging creolization of the language, which in itself poses a huge danger to the written Yakut language.

Normalization of the functional styles of the Yakut language should be carried out taking into account language and speech phenomena that negatively affect the culture of Yakut speech, in particular, and the development of the language as a whole. It should also be remembered that all the phenomena of the norms of conversational style are optional, optional, and with due normalization work may change over time.

Thus, the functioning of verbal predicates in the colloquial style is determined by their lexical and semantic meanings, structural and semantic parameters and ways of expression, as well as the use and prevalence in the colloquial style of certain verbal predicates due to extralinguistic features of this style of speech. When conducting only the beginning of the normalization work of the functional styles of the Yakut language, it is necessary to give an objective assessment of the various intercalation changes taking place in the conversational style under the influence of the Russian language, revealing its negative and possible positive sides.

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