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Communicative orthoepic nature of the motivational utterance in the Yakut Language

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the main structural-semantic and functional features of the motivational phrase in the Yakut language. Through the experimental linguistic analysis of the speech signal, the intonational nature of certain types of motivating phrases, such as call, order and demand, is characterized.

KEYWORDS: Yakut language, motivational utterance, rhythm-melodics, pitch frequency intervals.

Naturaleza ortoépica comunicativa de la expresión motivacional en el Lenguaje Yakut

RESUMEN

El artículo analiza las principales características estructurales-semánticas y funcionales de la frase motivacional en el lenguaje Yakut. A través del análisis lingüístico experimental de la señal del habla, se caracteriza la naturaleza entonacional de ciertos tipos de frases motivadoras, como llamada, orden y demanda.

PALABRAS CLAVE: lenguaje Yakut, expresión motivacional, melodías de ritmo, intervalos de frecuencia de tono.

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Introduction

The communicative aspect of the motivating phrase (sentence), expressing “the will of the speaker, encouraging the interlocutor to become a producer, the subject of some action” (Vinogradov, 1972), has a range of values from the categorical requirement to the quietest request, plea (Ubriatova, 1982). According to the species category, the motivating phrase correlates with the question, since they are characterized by a special type of thoughts (Tavanets, 1953; Chesnokov, 1961; Zuev, 1961). Thought in the incentive sentence and thought in the interrogative sentence are not identified with the notion of narration, and the notion of narration is considered a particular type of thought (Alekseev, 1982). Indicating that interrogative sentences express a request or a requirement to determine an action, event, object, etc., V.V. Vinogradov emphasized the difference of questions in content, form, and modal values (Vinogradov, 1950). If the question requires to determine an action, and the prompting calls for the performance of an action, then at the time of the verbal contact the interlocutors must know the unknown about the action being performed (completed) or have not yet taken actions (etc.).

1. Materials and methods

The article investigates the features of motivational phrases in the Yakut language by means of experimental linguistic analysis of the speech signal.

Its distinguishing feature is the urge of the interlocutor (s) to become a producer of some action according to the formulas “let it be / not be P with S” or “should / should not”, i.e. the conditional realization of the objectivity of P in S - P. However, the content plan, the question, and the impulse are not identified with narration. In this regard, since any unknown event is requested, the action in question is called upon or insisted on the execution of an action in the urge, their similarity in the initial position of the dialogue is obvious.

The action, which is made by prompting or appearing, can be performed without a response replica of the interlocutor. In such a case, the motivated person either proceeds to perform the action, or plans to carry it out in the future. Then the nature of the action by way of response is discussed.

A classic in speech behavior is a question-answer construct, where a cue is necessarily required for a request and a requirement. It is not always narrative (affirmative, communicating), but also stimulating. For example: *Туох буоллун, нохоо? – Убаай, дьэ кэр!* - *What's wrong, man? – Brother, look!*; *Тузу буһарабын: эт дуу, кэтөр дүү? – Эммэ быһар (HS 1967 3 95) - 'What should I cook: meat or poultry? - Cook meat'.*

The impulse implements the maximum scope of the mode of action of the verb. This area - aspectology - of a verb in Turkic languages was studied theoretically by the well-known turkologist D. M. Nasilov. The analysis of the nature of impulses in various types of temporal, situational (categorical, typical) incarnations (Bondarko, 1983) also

reveals the communicative implementation, “when a certain semantic task is realized in a statement, how the lexical and morphological aspectual values are conjugated and how it is performed saying the connection between the verbal aspectuality (lexical and morphological) and non-verbal” (Nasilov, 1989). As you know, in the presentation of the communicative task, the meaning involves different language levels. “The leading role here is played by lexical and morphological units that carry linguistic meanings and are presented in speech in the composition of word forms by words and technical means (affixes and analytical indicators, etc.), which are structured in the statement according to the rules for constructing sentences. Therefore, in the statement, the realization of meaning is based on the full range of available language resources (with their meanings) attracted by the communicator in a given segment of speech” (Nasilov, 1989). The motivation, first of all, is distinguished by the predicate “constancy”, i.e. if other communicative types (for example, a question, a statement) can be formed by any components of the phrase (Def, S, O, M, P and their variations), then the predicate “constancy” is a special indicator of this kind of utterance. At the same time, the realization of the meaning of motivation is carried out by a complex of agglutinative and analytical formations; *олордутаалаа ‘plant out’, ханпахтааийабын ‘do not cover with a lid afterwards (about the pan)’; Дьизэ киирэн тагыс - ‘Go to the house’ and others*. As you can see, the semantic aspect is concentrated in predicates of synthetic and analytical formations, where the action performed by the interlocutor is reflected in the mental reality. In this regard, language “plays the role of a connecting object between actual (occasional or usual) meanings as units of mental content and the linguistic signs of these units through means as specialized communicative abstractions” (Melnikov, 1978). Actualization of speech meaning occurs in the “zone” of the predicate of impulse in order to convey the importance of effective information, which is usually used by the speaker. It is not excluded, of course, in a speech situation, and in textual and encyclopedic information, mutual stimulation, i.e. all the components of the dialogue, as mentioned above, can be built with linguistic means with imperative semantics. For example: *Майаачыта суох, куоластаан ходьотон кэбиһизэбин! – Тохтоон, орзууйун, өссө ким этэр?.. Ким тыл этэр баар? – МТС тылын истиэбин! – Ээй, кырдьык... (NG SC 65). – ‘Let’s vote quickly without red tape! - Wait, be quiet, who else will say? .. Who else wants to speak? - Let’s bear the word of the representative from MTS! - Yes true ...’*. One component of the dialogue may consist of actualized motivating phrases from a series of orders, instructions, where aspectualized predicates form both synthetic and analytical constructs. *The second component of the dialogue: Баллыгыраамаг! Сип-сибилигин ааннары хататалы охсун! Биир да сыккырыыр тыыннаабы, сылаас хааннаабы чугаһатымаг. Бу барыта миэнэ! Миэнэ! Миэнэ эрэ! Мин – тойоммун! Мин дьаһайабын! Миигин истиг! (CD CS 313). - ‘Do not chat! Lock doors right away! Do not let here any barely living, living at all! This all is mine! My! Only my! I am the master! I dispose! Listen to me!’*. *The first component of the dialogue: Эдэр оҕо эбиккин, миигиттэн куттаным, миигин аһын... Өлүөхпүн эрэ бабарбаппын, күн сырдыга наада... Абыраа... Куотума, илдэ бар, сүбэлээ... – диэтэ оҕонньор (DT КНК 50). - ‘It turns out you are a young fellow, do not be afraid of me, take pity on me ... I don’t want to die, life is*

dear ... Save (me) ... Do not run away, take me (with you), advise ... said the old man'.

The impulse, grammatically expressed by the mood system (Halliday, 1970), is an indicator of a speech act, denoting the expression of will, aimed at the implementation of something (Bryzgunova, 1980). The whole range of motivation values from a soft request to an order can be classified according to the degree of sophistication of their syntactic structures and modal-emotional realizations. Researchers of the Yakut language, defining various morphological and syntactic features of the language, identified meaningful types of motive (imperative) mood. N.E. Petrov finds in the imperative mood “*self-appeal, self-coercion, consent, determination, desire, appeal, call of the speaker to the interlocutor, his order, request, proposal, advice, wish, command-wish, emotional-expressive request, which is transmitted by the particle daa ‘please’, ‘be kind’, ‘for God’s sake’ (for example, аабыы “please read”) and his admonitory imperative variant -ыахпын, -ыабын is rich in emotional and expressive shades*” (Petrov, 1978). E.I. Korkina believes that “The imperative mood of the verb expresses various shades of the speaker’s will’s expression of the person to perform an action: order-command, appeal, request, wish, advice, permission, warning, etc.” (Korkina, 1970).

Based on the analysis of the formal means of expression, a wide field of urgency in the Yakut language is revealed. The center of this field forms the motive of the verb, which expresses the clear semantics of the motive phrase. The morphological features of the incentive phrase are characterized by the shapes of the face and time, predicative postfixes, and various analytical structures of the predicate. At the same time, according to the degree of departure from the center of the field to the periphery, the number of other means of expressing urgency increases.

In terms of the content of the same field, different species groups of the motivating phrase are distinguished according to the degree of impact on the addressee-interlocutor. Any boundaries in it can not be arbitrary. Nevertheless, it seems necessary to allocate in the field of imperative some semantic blocks that differ from each other in the degree of categorical expression of the imperative modality as a whole. At the same time, a semantic complex of meanings will be located in one lane, approximately determined by the concepts of greater impact on the interlocutor - a categorical impulse, order, requirement, prohibition.

On the opposite lane, there is another semantic complex, determined by the smallest dynamic effect on the interlocutor; it is a request, an appeal, an invitation, a commission, a consent, etc.

Between these semantic stripes there is a separate communication complex - a self-stimulating view with its own varieties.

In addition to these three complexes, as shown by the actual linguistic material, improper-stimulating communicative realizations are formed, which are within the field of incentive. However, their informative aspect has an additional function.

Some kinds of motivating phrases, such as, order, call, demand, in the communicative plan are more clearly expressed by a combination of intonational components.

Motivation - order. In the speech communication of people, in addition to other types of motivation, motivation-order is a frequent form in conversation. Predicative order phrases that are heterogeneous in semantics are aimed at the immediate execution of an action. Analytical (complex) forms of a communicative type of motivation - order, as in a synthetic one, function as an appeal to a 2nd person with an order, a command.

For example, a phrase with an P structure with a modal segment Чэ, этэ тапр! *'Well, talk!'* pronounced with a duration of 765 millisecond with a pause of 190 millisecond (Fig. 1, announcer VIU). The semantic pause appears in the promptings-orders with the obligatory execution of the action. A pause happens with short and medium duration depending on the semantics of the order being executed. This prompting-order is carried out with the help of universal cliché Чэ, which, preceding the predicate, strengthens the order to the interlocutor. And the subsequent order phrase after a pause is intonated with more emotional coloring, which is characterized not only by tonal, but also by dynamic parameters within the limits of total quantitiveness. Thus, the overall tonal indicators are determined by the configuration of the ascending-descending-ascending-descending movement of the pitch frequency (major second — - perfect fourth — - perfect fifth — - augmented fourth). The maximum values of dynamism are in the range of 70-50%. However, this parameter is less indicative, since the order is dominated by the components of tonality and quantitiveness.

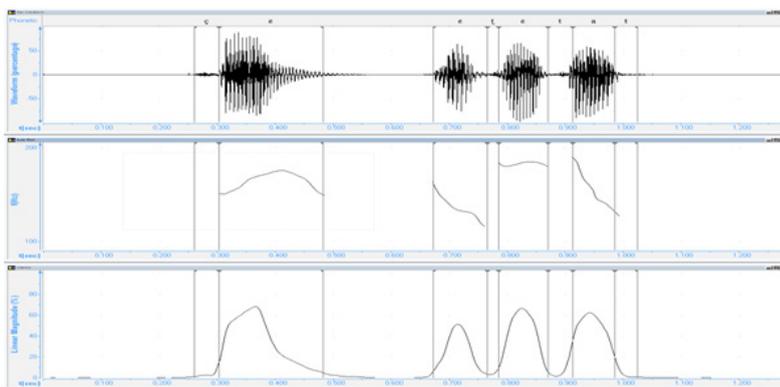


Figure 1. Intonogram of the phrase Чэ, этэ тапр!
'Well, speak!' (announcer VIU)

The intonation contour of the phrase Чэ, этэ тапр!, pronounced by the announcer GGI (Fig. 2), in general, is defined as ascending-descending-ascending. Due to the lengthening of the pause after Чэ, there is a sharp increase in the frequency of the fundamental tone in the Этэ тапр urge at perfect octave, which shows the most

important segment of speech.

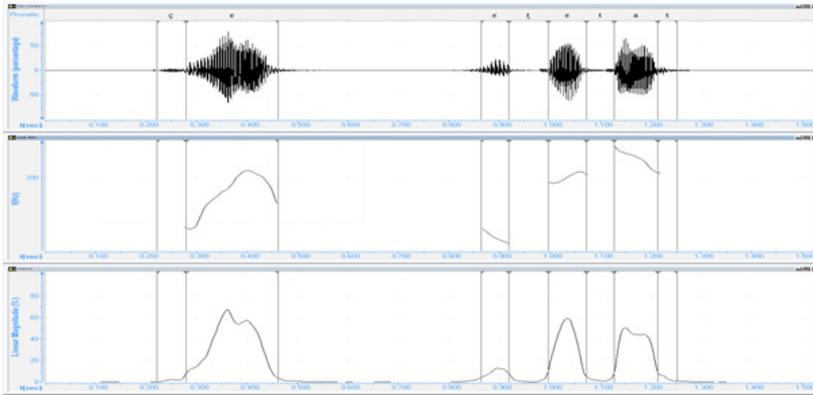


Figure 2. Intonogram of the phrase Чэ, этэ тарт!

'Well, speak!' (announcer GGI)

The relative intonational peak parameters of the increase in the frequency of the fundamental tone of both speakers are identical (minor second - minor third), which can be characterized as a sign determining the semantic importance of the motivation - order.

Motivation - call. In the communicative plan, the call reflects the content of the speech segment addressed to the interlocutor, to himself and even to an unknown person demanding an urgent, necessary accomplishment or performance of some action, work, influence, etc., which should be realized from the moment of saying. The difference of this kind of motivation is the call of the speaker for jointness, participation in the performance of an action. Structurally, the call is diverse with a predominance of P and O - P, M - P and complex structures with combined syntactic components.

For example, a phrase with the structure of *Р Кэллн! Кэлэ охсун!* 'Go! Hurry up here!' pronounced within 1164 milliseconds with a semantic pause of 276 milliseconds (Fig. 3, announcer VIU). At the same time, the tonal characteristic of both motivating phrases is a synchronously ascending-descending movement of the pitch frequency. At the same time, both phrases are observed on third - fourth intervals, indicating that the most stimulating segment is found in the phrases in their middle position. Note that in the initial of the intonation contour some descending curve occurs, which reflects the semantic digression. Dynamic parameters of phrases depending on the semantic significance (*the most significant is кэлэ охсун*), being synchronized with the tonal indices, is implemented taking into account quantitative indicators of the consonant (μ) segment of the first phrase. Such a picture is typical of the motivation - order.

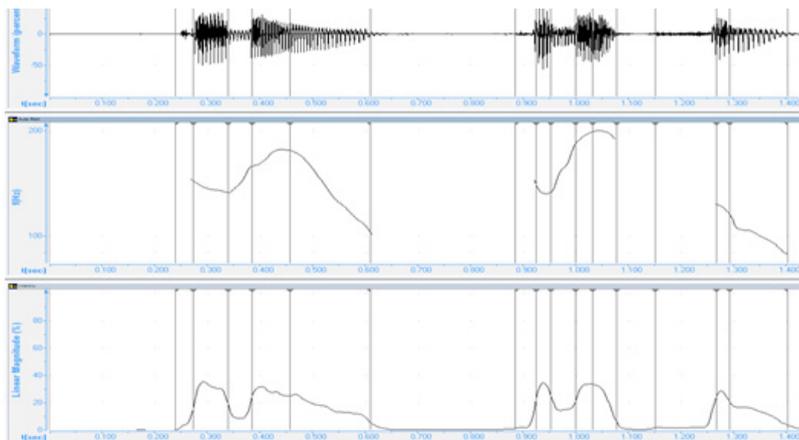


Figure 3. Intonogram of the phrase ΚΑΛΗ! ΚΑΛΕ ΟΧΣΥ!
'Go! Hurry up here!' (announcer VIU)

In the pronunciation of these phrases by the second speaker GGI of these phrases (Fig. 4), it is difficult to notice significant differences, but the overall intonational picture determines the clarity and dynamism of the motivational utterance, where, against the background of quantitative realities, there is an increase in the large-text interval of increasing the tonality in the second syllable of the predicate -ΛΗ, -ΛΕ ox-. This means that the nature of the intonation of the motivating phrases, in general, is expressed by greater aggregate parameters characterizing the significance of the motivation.

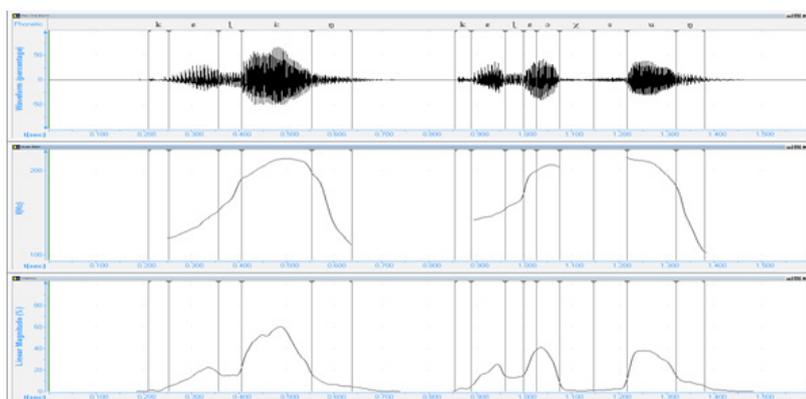


Figure 4. Intonogram of the phrase Καλιη! Καλε οχσυη!
'Go! Hurry up here!' (announcer GGI)

In relative terms, all components of intonation are interrelated with the semantics

of the impulse, its significance, importance and purposefulness, which often determines the communicative function of these statements. As can be seen, both speakers have a common intonational contour as a whole, ascending-descending with significant intervals of the pitch frequency (major third - major sixth) and stationary quantitative realizations (Fig. 3-4).

Motivation - requirement. By its nature, the motivation - requirement expresses a persuasive, insistent, communicative subspecies categorically requested. Obligatory fulfillment of the speaker's desire, as is evident from the general analysis of the actual material, is not always carried out. However, the form of the expression of the incentive requirement always remains categorical, structurally more developed than with a categorical incentive.

The distribution of material in synthetic and analytical (complex) structures shows that an appeal to the 2nd person is characteristic in the first case, and the implementation of structures in the 1st, 3rd person and impersonal forms is also possible in the second case in addition to the 2nd person.

Motivation-requirement, being a subspecies of the communicative type of categorical motivation, differs from others within the self-motivating group with the immediate content of the predicate "to act", first of all, by its urgent, convincing nature. The formal asset of this type uses the same segments, clichés, as other types. The content side of the requirement is distinguished by its specific categorical nature.

For example, a brief impulse-requirement with the structure of the O-R Мингин истин! 'Listen to me!' (Fig. 5-6, announcer of VIU, GGI) is realized in both speakers within 700 milliseconds and in 2 types of melodic pattern: monotonously-ascending-descending and ascending-descending. A more complex configuration, probably related to the function of prompting-the requirement of committing an action, refers to announcer VIU (perfect unison - (perfect fifth – major sixth). The highest rise of the frequency of the main tone coincides with the semantic core of the expression -гин-, which determines the general melodic nature of the statement. The dynamism, as a mutual compensation sign of intonation, accompanies the quantitative-tonal coloration of the impulse-demand.

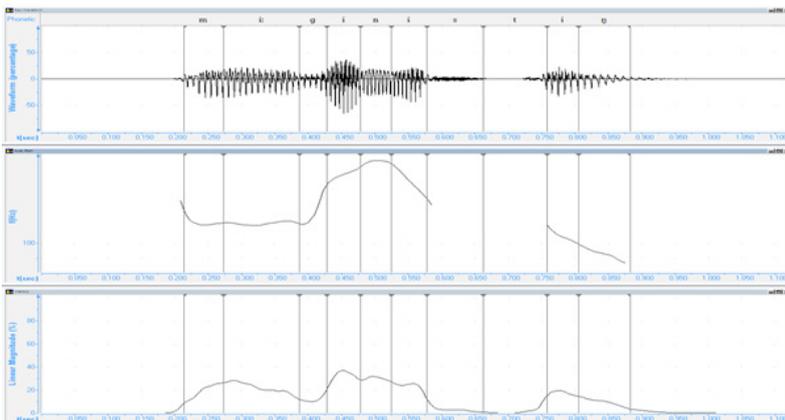


Figure 5. Intonogram of the phrase *Миигин истин!*
'Listen to me!' (announcer VIU)

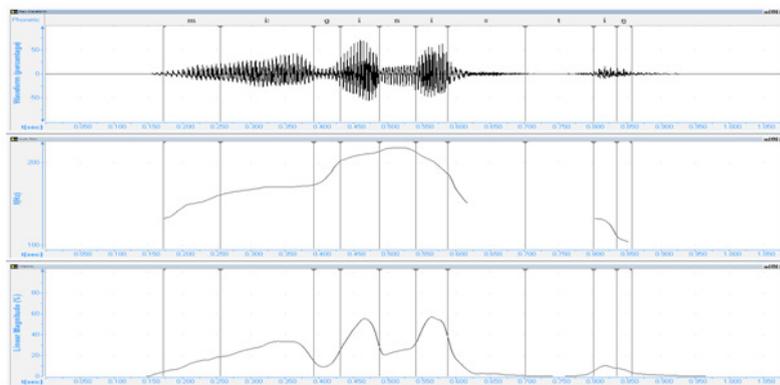


Figure 6. Intonogram of the phrase *Миигин истин!*
'Listen to me!' (announcer GGI)

Conclusions

Thus, the motivational utterance in the Yakut language has variations, such as self-incentive phrases, categorical motivation, motivation-order (order), demand, instruction, prohibition, appeal and invitation, request, consent. These species are combined according to the general feature of increased motivation. Each of them is characterized by its own motivational intonation, but, depending on the semantic predestination, it has its own characteristics associated with the emotional coloring and content of the utterance.

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Abbreviations

DT KHK - Dmitry Taas (D.S. Fedorov). Golden Coffin. Yakutsk: Book publ., 1979. 376 p.

NG SC - Nikolay Gabyshev. One hundred stories. Yakutsk: Book publ, 1982. 400 p.

CD CS - Sofron Danilov. Sunlight. Yakutsk: Book publ., 1982. 448 p.

HS - Hotugu Sulus. Monthly literary and political journal.

M - structural circumstance of the phrase

O - structural addition of the phrase

P - structural predicate phrase

\bar{P} - structural common predicate

S - the structural subject of the phrase