

POLYPREDICATE STRUCTURES WITH A SPATIAL MEANING IN YAKUT LANGUAGE

ПОЛИПРЕДИКАТИВНЫЕ КОНСТРУКЦИИ С ПРОСТРАНСТВЕННЫМ ЗНАЧЕНИЕМ В ЯКУТСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

YAKUT DİLİ'NDE GENİŞ ANLAMLI OLAN POLİYÜKLEMLİ TARZLAR

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ABSTRACT

In this article, we study polypredicate structures with spatial meanings in the Yakut language. They are divided into synthetic and analytic synthetical. Mostly, such sentences can be found in narrative texts. They have analytical, attributive and functional equivalents. Analytical equivalents can be found in an informal language. Attributive and functional equivalents are mono-subject structures with “compact” attributive predicates.

Key words: Polypredicate Structures, Spatiality, Synthetic, Analytic Synthetical, Semantics.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье рассматриваются полипредикативные конструкции якутского языка, выражающие пространственные отношения. Они подразделяются на синтетические и аналитико-синтетические. Подобные предложения встречаются в основном в повествовании – в художественных текстах. Они имеют аналитические и атрибутивные функциональные эквиваленты. При этом первые употребляются, прежде всего, в разговорной речи, вторые представляют собой моносубъектные конструкции со «свернутым» – атрибутивным – предикатом.

Ключевые слова: Полипредикативные Конструкции, Пространственность, Синтетический, Аналитико-Синтетический, Семантика.

ÖZET

Makalede geniş ilişkileri ifade eden Yakutça'nın poliyüklemlı yapıları tetkik edilmiştir. Onlar bireşimli ve tahlili-bireşimli olarak ikiye ayrılmaktadırlar. Benzeri cümleler genellikle edebi metinlerinin naklinde rasgelmektedirler. Onların bireşimli ve karakteristik

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görevsel mukabilleri vardır. Bununla birlikte ilkleri her şeyden önce konuşma dilinde kullanırlar, ikincileri ise tek özne yapısı olan halde “yuvarlak” öznevi yüklem olarak kullanılmaktadırlar.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Poliyüklemler, Geniş Anlamlılık, Bireşimli, Tahlili-Bireşimli, Anlam.

1. From The History Of Study The Composite Sentences With Spatial Meaning In Yakut Language.

In Yakut language polypredicate structures in the form of compound sentences were first found and described by E.I. Ubryatova (1976).

Elizaveta Ivanovna noted that such sentences are quite rare in Yakut language. She explained it with the fact that the definitive compound sentences with synthetic link are used to express the relation of place in Yakut language where words with spatial semantics stand up as defining words (eg. *sir* ‘world’, ‘land’, ‘place’, *tumul* ‘cape’) in dative or main case of personal possessive declension. For example:

Bulchut ygehin byhyytynan, diahtar baar siriger tyataagy tuhunan kepsetillibet bagaiy.

bulchut ygehin byhyytynan diahtar baar sir:i:ger tyataagy tuhunan.

Hunter custom: POSS.3SG POSTP the presence of woman: POSS.3Sg. DAT bear POSTP kepset:ill:ibet bagaiy

Talk: PASS: PAST.NEG PARTCL

‘The hunters’ custom is that you should never talk about bears in the presence of women’.

In her research work, E.I. Ubryatova looked into polypredicate structures of different subjects where dependent predicates are arranged with functional participial parts of the verb or the presence identifier (baar ‘is’ ‘have’) in the dative case of personal predicate declension. However, such structures are polyfunctional and their spatial relation is passed depending on the lexical filling of the structure. For example:

In the past research works of the syntax of Yakut language, compound sentences/polypredicate structures of the place were marked in the frame of defining compound sentences/polypredicate structures as singular defining compound sentences/polypredicate structures (Grammatica ..., 1995; Efremov, 1998). The predicate of the depending part of such sentences matches with postpositions and words with spatial meaning which usually have dative, initial cases.

Therefore, as we can see in the works of researchers, specialized models of complex sentences through which location relation could have been represented, were not established. They were classified as structures which function in defining compound sentences among dozens. And their elements characterized with the defining spatial meaning.

However, the results of our research let us state that complex sentences with spatial postpositions and auxiliary words acting as analytical synthetical clamp and some sentences with the case indicator are personal locative compound sentences.

2. Polypredicate structures with a spatial meaning in Yakut language

Let's have a look at other mentioned sentences. Meanwhile, let's not leave without a notice their functional alternatives which are represented with different structural semantical types: "extended" (bifinite, different subject, analytical) and "compressed" (monofinite, monosubject) locative polypredicate structures.

Let's state beforehand that the relation and link between events is represented with the first part (dependent predicate unit) in synthetic and analytical synthetic polypredicate structures, whereas in their alternatives – analytical polypredicate structures – only the predicate structure is described in the first part and the relation and link is marked with a pronominal clamp which is placed as part of the second predicate unit.

"Compressed" alternatives of synthetic and analytical synthetic polypredicate structures with a spatial meaning act as kernel structures of analytic polypredicate structures with a pronominal clamp. However, it is possible to transform mentioned polypredicate structures into analytic, but it is not always possible to do so with their transformations into "compressed". This will be shown in the process of the linguistic experiment below.

Personal locative compound sentences

Personal locative compound sentences are represented with the analytic synthetic and synthetic indicators structures.

Compound sentences with the analytic synthetic indicators

Such sentences are characterized with the means of communication such as postpositions and auxiliary words with spatial meanings. Unlike synthetic, analytic synthetic compound sentences describe locative meaning more in detail, which is defined by the semantics of postpositions and auxiliary words.

In our selection there are phrases which models are represented with postpositions of direction meaning (eg. *hotu* 'in the direction', 'there, where'; *dieki* 'there, where'), and also with auxiliary words of invariant locative semantics "*side lokuma*", which is represented depending on the situation (eg. *ettyger* 'by the side, where'; *annygar* 'under there').

The models of compound sentences T byt+//hotu (T – verbal base, **byt** – participle of the past perfect tense, // - person number of the subject, **hotu** – postposition). In sentences of such structure, the motion direction of the subject is usually represented in the main part which caused by the subject of the dependent predicate unit. This is the reason why the last mentioned can be characterized the shade of reasoning.

1 *Kini, uurbutterin qotu, qaaman iste* (Erlik Eristiin)

Kini uur=but=ter=in qotu qaam=an is=t=e

He turn out=PP=3PL=POSS.3SG POSTP go=CV AUX=PAST=3SG

'He went where he was turned out to'.

This sentence can only be reorganized according to the model of bifinite structures which is arranged in the form of compound sentence with a single pronominal clamp.

1a *Kinini uuren ispittere, ol qotu qaaman iste*

Kini=ni uur=en is=pit=tere ol qotu qaam=an is=t=e

He=ACC turn out=CV AUX=PP=3PL PRON POSTP go=CV AUX=PAST=3SG

‘He was turned out and in this direction he kept on going’.

T ar//dieki. Here described the motion direction of the subject of dependent predicate unit, which defined by the reference subject placed (really and mentally) before the subject of the observation.

2 *Ujbaan, qaraṇa böhüölek uhugar suos-soḥotoq tünnük simiktik sandaararın dieki elestene turda* (Hotugu Sulus)

ujbaan qaraṇa böhüölek uhugar suos-soḥotoq tünnük simiktik

Ivan dark village POSTP only window deamly

sandaar=ar=ın dieki elesten=e tur=d=a

glow=PFUT=POSS.3SG POSTP quickly run=CV AUX=PAST=3SG

‘Ivan ran quickly to the other side of the dark village where the only window was glowing’.

Analytic alternative of the initial phrase is arranged with the bifinite predicate units which are linked with the single (two components) – pronominal clamp as part of a prepositive predicate unit. Finite forms are at the head of such predicate units and form a complex syntax unit or its part.

2a *Qaraṇa böhüölek uhugar suos-soḥotoq tünnük simiktik sandaarar. Ujbaan ol dieki elestene turda.*

qaraṇa böhüölek uhugar suos-soḥotoq tünnük simiktik sandaar=ar

dark village POSTP only window deamly glow=PFUT.3SG

ujbaan ol dieki elesten=e tur=d=a

ivan PRON POSTP quickly ran=CV AUX=PAST=3SG

‘The only window glows the only window on the other side of a dark village. Ivan quickly ran there’.

In this case, compressed predicate adverbial option of phrase structure is non-typical because such part of a unit can’t be a guideline of the motion. Compare:

2b * *Ujbaan qaraṇa böhüölek uhugar simiktik sandaarar suos-soḥotoq tünnük dieki elestene turda*

ujbaan qaraṇa böhüölek uhugar simiktik sandaar=ar suos-soḥotoq tünnük

ivan dark village POSTP demly glows=PFUT only window

dieki elesten=e tur=d=a

POSTP quickly run=CV AUX=PAST=3SG

‘*Ivan quickly ran in the direction of the only window which deamly glows on the other side of the dark village’.

T byt//annygar. Here there is the location of the main part subject which is under the “supporting locum” (Nevskaya, 2005) and it’s the proposition of the dependent predicate unit.

3 *Balıktar ulaatinnaryllan ojuulammittarın annıgar kiniler d'ıñneeđ keemejdere qara külügünen kördörüller* (D'ıktiler, d'ıibeler, d'eebeler)

balık=tar ulaatınнар=ıll=an ojuula=m=mit=tarın annıgar kini=ler

fish=PL increase=PASS=CV portray=PASS=PP=POSS.3PL POSTP he=PL

d'ıñneeđ keemej=dere qara külüg=ünen

real size=POSS.3PL dark shadow=INSTR

kördör=üll=er

show=PASS=REFL=PFUT.3SG

'Real size fish in the form of shadows are shown under the place where increased size fish are portrayed'.

Dependent predicate unit of the above sentence can be transformed into singular predicate – compressed predicate adverbial structure. The result of such transformation is that it can be characterized as the adverbial version of the initial phrase not the complex one.

The predicate structure of this version has a definitive meaning.

3a *Balyktar ulaatynnarlylybyt oiuların annygar kiniler dienneh keemeidere hara lylyyugyunen kyerderyuller*

balık=tar ulaatınнар=ıll=ıbıt ojuu=ların annıgar kini=ler

fish=PL increase=PASS=PP image=POSS.3PL POSTP he=PL

d'ıñneeđ keemej=dere qara külüg=ünen kördör=üll=er

real size=POSS.3PL black shadow=INSTR show=PASS=PFUT.3SG

'Real size fish is shown in the increased size in the form of a shadow'.

The analytic version is characterized as a structure of combination of independent sentences through the single (multi component) clamp of a pronominal type. Such structure in a text can function as a complex syntax unit or its parts:

3b *Balıktar ulaatınнарıllan ojuulammıtta. Ol annıgar kiniler d'ıñneeđ keemejdere qara külügünen kördörüller*

balık=tar ulaatınнар=ıll=an ojuula=m=mit=tar ol annıgar

fish=PL increase=PASS=CV portray=PASS=PERF=3PL it POSTP

kini=ler d'ıñneeđ keemej=dere qara külüg=ünen

he=PL real size=POSS.3PL dark shadow=INSTR

kördör=üll=er

show=REFL=PFUT.3SG

'Fish is shown in the increased size. So are shown its real size in the form of a shadow'.

T ar yeryut+//dative case. We have a sentence with such model where the dependent predicate unit functions as a component which specifies the adverbial modifier of time. An auxiliary word with a spatial meaning in the monofinite bipredicate structure serves as the means of communication between the dependent predicate unit and the main predicate unit.

This auxiliary word together with the participle component of the dependent predicate is the part of a locum where the event takes place.

4 *Tʻal küölge, Tünkelej kühin kitta baliktii sildʻar öttüleriger, küüske baħajı üren sirileter* (Yus yutyuye algys)

tʻal küöl=ge Tünkelej küh=i=n kitta balikt=i

wind lake=DAT Tyunkelej girl=POSS.3SG=ACC POSTP to fish=CV

sildʻ=ar ött=üleri=ger küüske baħajı üren

AUX=PFUT side=POSS.3PL=DAT strongly PARTCL blow=CV

sirilet=er

with a force=PFUT.3SG

‘The wind blows strongly with a force on the side of the lake where Tyunkelei with a daughter go fishing’.

Such phrase only allows an analytic conversion which is a complex syntax where the second sentence begins with the single (multicomponent) pronominal clamp with an extended structure:

4a *Küölge Tünkelej kühin kitta baliktii sildʻallar. Ol baliktii sildʻar öttüleriger tʻalküüske baħajı üren sirileter.*

küöl=ge Tünkelej küh=i=n kitta balikt=i

lake=DAT Tyunkelei girl=POSS.3SG=ACC POSTP fish=CV

sildʻ=al=lar ol balikt=i sildʻ=ar ött=üleri=ger tʻal

AUX=PFUT=3PL it fish=CV AUX=PFUT side=POSS.3PL=DAT wind

küüske baħajı üren sirilet=er

strongly PARTCL blow=CV blow with a force=PFUT.3SG

‘Tyunkelei goes fishing on the lake with a daughter. The wind blows strongly with a force on that side of the lake where they go fishing’.

Compound sentences with synthetic (case) indicators

Structural models of such sentences are polysemantic, that is the reason why they express the spatial meaning depending on the lexical grammatical filling of the sentence structure.

According to the results of our research, the subject of the dependent predicate unit which forms locative polypredicate structure, stands out as one of the leading structural semantic component. And this subject of the dependent predicate unit must not only have a subject semantics but also a spatial one.

The models of the discussed sentences are presented with the structural patterns of the dependent predicates which are arranged with participles, words of presence in oblique cases – dative, instrumental and initial cases. In our selection, phrases which predicates are expressed with participles or words of presence in instrumental case (T participle+//instrumental case, Ваар+// орудный case) have a locative meaning. Besides, structures with *baar* in dative case when the subject of the dependent part is expressed with

the spatial meaning noun (eg. *kyuel* ‘lake’) directly express a locative relation. Other phrases express a spatial meaning in the form of the additional semantics (models T ar//dative case, T byt+// initial case) because the subject of the dependent part is presented with the subject meaning noun.

T ar+// instrumental case of the dependent predicate unit is expressed with a route of the subject motion which is indicated with the main predicate unit.

5 *Ürdük d'ieler bïstarınan lünkürbüt kühünñü qallaan öröñötö köstörünen arbañar bilittar bert tietelinen ustan külügüld'üheller* (Hotugu Sulus)

ürdük d'ie=ler bïstarınan lünkü=r=büt kühünñü qallaan

tall building=PL POSTP become dark=PERF autumn sky

öröñö=tö köst=ör=ü=nen arbañar bilít=tar

lower part=POSS.3SG seen=PFUT=POSS.3SG=INSTR bushy cloud=PL

bert tietelinen ust=an külügüld'ü=h=el=ler

very quickly float=CV quickly fly by=RICEPR=PFUT=3PL

‘Torn clouds quickly fly by on the dark autumn sky which is seen between tall buildings’.

Analytic transformation of such structure is indicated with a single (one component) anaphoric clamp *ol* together with the participle with *-ar* in instrumental case.

5a *Ürdük d'ieler bïstarınan lünkürbüt kühünñü qallaan öröñötö köstör. Ol köstörünen bert tietelinen arbañar r bilittar ustan külügüld'üheller*

‘There is a dull autumn sky between tall buildings. There you can see how quickly torn clouds fly by’.

The compressed version of the discussed compound sentence is passed by the model of the definitive structure which has a prepositive participial definitive structure.

You can translate this phrase the same way as the initial compound sentence.

5b *Ürdük d'ieler bïstarınan köstör lünkürbüt kühünñü qallaan öröñötumen bert tietelinen arbañar bilittar ustan külügüld'üheller*

T ar+//dative case. The subject of the dependent predicate unit of a below stated compound sentence has a subject meaning and the adlocation relation is showed on the basis of an objective. The phrase has an informal shade because stylistically less informal structure would have an attributive structure (6a).

6 *Ypaachyi, hahsaibahtaan baran, munnukka urukmuonniuk turarygar tiide*

İpaačij qaqsajbaqtaan baran munnukka urukumuonn'uk turarigar tiijde (Uibaan Nuolur).

İpaačij qaqsaj=baqtaa=n baran munnuk=ka urukumuonn'uk

Ipaachiy cough strongly=INTEN=CV corner=DATwashstand

tur=ar= ĩgar tiij=d=e

stand=PFUT=POSS.3SG=DAT come=PAST=3SG

‘İpachiy coughed and then came to the washstand which stands in the corner’.

6a *Īpaačij qaqsajbaqtaan baran, munnukka turar urukumuonn'ukka tiijde (the same translation)*

7 **T baar+//dative case.** This model expresses a locative meaning under the above stated condition, i.e. the subject of the dependent predicate unit must have a spatial meaning.

Sihii saqatigar qomus saqalaaq küöl baariggar, nalii uuga kustar ahaan ajaqtarin tiaha čaligiras (Hotugu Sulus)

sihii saqatigar qomus saqa=laaq küöl baar=i=gar nalii uu=ga

meadow POSTP rush hem=POSSV.3SG lake have=3SG=DAT shallow water=DAT

kus=tar ahaa=n ajaq=tarin tiaha=a čaligira=s

duck=PL eat=CV beak=POSS.3PL noise=POSS.3PL champ=RECIPR

‘Ducks are eating and champing at the shallow water lake hemmed with rushes on the outskirts of a meadow’.

Extended and compressed versions of such structure are formed with the similar patterns to the above stated.

3. Conclusion

Spatial polypredicate structures and compound sentences in Yakut language are described mainly with two structural types: synthetic, analytic synthetical. Synthetic compound sentence is polysemantic and the locative relation is expressed only when the subject of the dependent predicate unit has a spatial meaning. In sentences with the subject which has a subject meaning, the discussed meaning appears as an additional.

In fact, spatial meaning is expressed in compound sentences with a locative postpositional link indicator (analytic synthetical type). That is why such structures take up a central position in polypredicate locative structures.

Synthetic and analytic synthetical compound sentences with a spatial meaning have analytic equivalents – compound sentences which are their detailed transformations.

Unlike synthetic and analytic synthetical, such compound sentences can be observed mainly in informal style. They also can function in texts as complex syntax units or as their parts.

Monosubject bipredicate versions of the discussed compound sentences –attributive spatial structures – sometimes are more typical (stylistically neutral) structural semantic models of locative polypredicate structures than similar different subject structures.

Symbolic notation

Grammatical meanings in glosses and structural patterns:

1, 2, 3 – person; **SG** – singular, **PL** – plural; **ACC** – accusative case, **DAT** –dative, **INSTR** – instrumental; **CV** – adverbial participle; **AUX** – auxiliary verb; **INTEN** – rush form; **PAST** – past tense with *-t*; **PP** – past participle with *-byt*; **PFUT** – present future tense; **PERF** – perfect(has a predicate affix); **POSS** – possession form; **POSSV** –

possessive form (-*laah*); **POSTP** – postposition; **PARTCL** - participle; **PRON** – pronoun; **REFL** – refundable voice; **RECIPR** – reflexive voice.

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