

THE ROLE OF INSERT STRUCTURE IN JOURNAL TEXTS (THE EXAMPLE OF “KYYM”)

РОЛЬ ВСТАВНЫХ КОНСТРУКЦИЙ В ЖУРНАЛИСТСКИХ ТЕКСТАХ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ ГАЗЕТЫ “КЫЫМ”)

GAZETE MAKALELERİNDE ULAMA TEŞKİLİNİN ROLÜ (“KYYM” GAZETESİNE GÖRE)

Nadezhda BORISOVA*

ABSTRACT

This article attempts to distinguish insert structures in the journal texts on the newspaper “Kyym” between 2008-2010. According to their contents, insert sentences vary significantly and include all the possible messages. They facilitate to cover the issued topic, can express additional information about something, and give an additional characteristic to some details or situations. Journalists of the modern newspapers can introduce into the text notes regarding the attitude, actions, speech object. Besides, they are separated by the intonation of introduction or incorporation and represent an additional, accompanying remark and explanation of the speaker. Thus, they enlarge the contents and information volume of the sentence.

Keywords: Inserted Structure, Additional Messages, Fair Remarks, Additional Information, Oral Speech.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье предпринята выделить вставные конструкции в журналистских текстах газеты «Кыым» за 2008-2010 гг. По своему содержанию вставные предложения необычайно разнообразны и заключают всевозможные сообщения. Они способствуют раскрытию излагаемой темы, могут выражать дополнительные сведения о чем-либо, дать характеристику какой-либо детали, ситуации. Журналисты современных газет благодаря вставным конструкциям могут ввести в текст замечания говорящего относительно поведения, действия, предмета речи. Кроме этого они обособляются интонацией водности или включения, и представляет собой попутное замечание и пояснение говорящего. Тем самым они увеличивают содержательно-информационный объем предложения.

Ключевые Слова: Вставная Конструкция, Добавочные Сообщения, Попутные Замечания, Дополнительные Сведения, Разговорная Речь.

* PhD, Associate Professor NEFU

ÖZET

Bildiride 2008-210 yılında çıkan “КЫЫМ” gazete makalelerdeki ulama teşkilleri üzerinde çalışılmıştır. İçerik olarak ulama teşkilleri çok farklı ve her türlü haberleri içermektedirler. Onlar konu açıklamasında yardımcı olmakla beraber ek bilgiler vermekte ve durumu nitelemektedirler. Günümüz gazetecileri ulama teşkilleri kullanarak konu hakkında roportaj verenin düşüncelerini de değiştirmeden ekleyebiliyorlar. Ayrıca gazeteciler ton sahasını ayırarak yada ilave ederek konuşmacının açıklamalarını takip etmektedirler. Böylece cümlelerin içeriğini daha da genişliyorlar.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ulama Teşkilleri, Ek Haberler, Ek Düşünceler, İlave Bilgiler, Konuşma Tarzı.

In the Yakut language it is possible to underline inserted sentences and inserted sentence parts as syntax mood expression means. Its mood is in the fact that these means while representing different additional messages, fair remarks, express subjective addition, explanatory notes which can appear during the oral communication procedure and inserted into the main sentence on the own consideration of the speaker. Usage of inserted members and sentences is conditioned by the speaking part aspiration to achieve clarity, full-value of the message, the activation of oral communication. Their syntax meaning as special speech parts which express subjective attitude of the speaker lies within grammar relations of mood (Modern Yakut..., 1995: 198). It is necessary to notice that “according to their contents insert sentences vary significantly and include all the possible messages which help to understand the sentence they are inserted in. They facilitate to cover the issued topic and in case if the speech has different structure they can be independent sentences” (Gvozdev, 1973: 196). Now let us see specific examples of insert constructions.

Inserted constructions are usually placed in the middle of the sentence (Modern Russian..., 1979: 148) and “they may abruptly cut, break “continuity of the syntax connections”, make impression of unplanned statements, which, in turn, creates conditions for its actualization. The suddenness of such insert structures appearance, their semantic and structural insulation and independent character make fix the attention on these structures and very often make them important in communication (Babaitseva, 1981: 171). For instance:

Орто анал үөрэх тэрлэтэлэригэр үгэс курдук кыаммат арана оҕолоро (тулаайахтар, элбэх оҕолоох ыаллар – 60-70%) үөрэнэллэр¹.

Онуоха туора турбут Дима: «Төлөнүөнүн аҕал эрэ», - дикэн көрдөөбүт курдук (Виктор этэринэн, былдьаабыт үһү². From this example we can see that it is also possible to introduce the insert structures into the end of the sentence. Author's desire to say something as if appears during the speech and realizes immediately damaging the order of basic syntax structure.

¹ Егор Николаев. Наука, тиэхиньикэ интэлигиэнсийэтин I Форумуттан санаалар. 09.04.09. №13. С.11.

² Туйаара Сиккиэр. Саарбахтааһын элбэх. 18.02.10. №6. С.37.

One of the typical features of inserted structures is the fact that they are characterized by specific tone of incorporation. For example, in the following sentence:

*Аан дойдуга ылыныллыбыт сиэр быһытынан, кини төрөөбүт дойдутун (өскөтүн ону ытыктыыр эбит буоллабына) уруккутун-хойкутун, устуоруйатын, бүгүһүнү туругун билиэхтээх*³. It is possible to see from the example that “in the places of the main sentence rupture (after the word «дойдутун») there is a long pause” (Solganik, 2007: 182).

Furthermore, it is important to mention that “inserted constructions may be related to the sentence as a whole or to its separate words, they can be interconnected in a syntactic manner, and have the form of parts of sentence” sentence (Modern Russian..., 1979: 148). Let us see the case when the analyzed structure is related to a separate word:

*Ол иһин тус бэйэм «хара тылдыты» («Сахалыы таба суруйуу тылдытын») хайаан да айанна илдьэ сылдьааччыбын*⁴. In this syntactic structure the insertion is related to the word group «хара тылдыты» («dictionary»).

In the text ««Күөртээчи көнүлгэ сылдыар»⁵ Туауара Sikkier, the journalist, introduces the insertion which is related to the whole sentence: *Уонна остуолга умса түһэн сыппыт.(Бу барыта дьылээх кини, милииссийэ Н. Көрдөрүүтүттэн сурулунна).*

In the data of Vladimir Stepanov «Сыана «убахтаабыт» санаалара»⁶ we can meet the insert structure where the author comments on the first part of the sentence: *Балыыһа лиһинэн төлөнөр хамнас (оҕону ыарыылырыгар ылбытын эмизе киирсэр) ыларгынааҕар кыра буоллабына, ол эмизе – куоттарбыт барыһын.*

These examples convince us that analyzed syntactic structures “can express additional information about something arising from speaker’s intention to comment on the sentence as a whole as well as on its parts” (Modern Yakut..., 1995: 201).

Sense and stylistic functions of the inserted structures vary. They can be reflections, digressions very significant for the understanding of the message in general (Modern Russian..., 1979: 149). It is also worth mentioning that “the connection of the inserted construction to the main structure (when we are speaking about asyndetic insertion) has no grammar but substantial and associative character (Solganik, 2007: 182). For example:

Кимнээхтэрий (биһиги санаабытыгар, кини Элэй, Омоҕой эһин дихтээх этэ)?

⁷. Here with the help of the introduction of the inserted construction into the text the journalist reflects, expresses his suggestion. In the present inserted structure the main sentence is rather insubstantial: *Кимнээхтэрий?* Thanks to the analyzed syntactic structure the sentence carries more rich meaning. Because insert structures clarify, specify the contents of individual words or expressions, widening or narrowing their meaning” (Modern Russian..., 1979: 149).

³ Туауара Сиккиэр. Олорор сиргин төһө билэбин? 04.02.10. №4. С. 36.

⁴ Мэхээс Сэмэнэп. Массыына ханна тийэринэн... 08.04.10. №13. С.15.

⁵ Туауара Сиккиэр. Күөртээчи көнүлгэ сылдыар. 07.05.09. №17. С.34.

⁶ Владимир Степанов. «Сыана «убахтаабыт» санаалара 18.02.10. №6. С.2

⁷ Туауара Сиккиэр. Олорор сиргин төһө билэбин? 04.02.10. №4. С. 36.

As for the statement aim inserted structures can be declarative, interrogative and imperative ones (Expressive..., 2009: 88). For example, in one of the journalists' texts published in the newspaper "Куум"/ «Кыым» we can see the imperative structure where the author expresses his surprise: *Арай ону сүүрбэччэ сыллаабыта (бэлиэр оччо буолбут!) биһиги тыыннаах бөлөхтөрбүт ситэрэн-хоторон биэрбиттэрэ*⁸. This exemplifies the fact that "inserted constructions emotional and expressive character which defines intonation peculiarities is often used to add an exclamatory tone to them" (Expressive..., 2009: 88).

An inserted construction can be found in the materials by Mikhail Semenov in the form of a question: *А.Егоров байанныыр кэмигэр Михаил Перетертов үрэр үстүрүмүөннэ (пианино курдук клавишалаах, туох диэн ааттааҕа буола?) оонньуура туох эрэ ураты тыыны биэрэр*⁹.

Nevertheless, inserted structures insensetheir statement aim can be more often declarative ones: *Ол түмүгэр төннөрү усулуобуйаҕа үбүнэн көмөлөһөргө сөбүлэспит (урутаан эттэххэ, ити үп барыта төннөрүллүбүт)*¹⁰.

Inserted members more often present an interpretation of some word or they have explanatory meaning. Inserted sentences in their turn have a series of meanings. They can express additional information in journalistic texts about something as a result of author's the intention to comment on the whole sentence or its parts (Modern Yakut..., 1995: 201). For instance:

*Ол түмүгэр, мин оҕолорум төһө да төрөөбүт кызыллы тылларын билбиттэрин иһин, уопсай хакас тылынан тахсар хаһыаты-сурунаалы ааҕар кыахтара суох (хакас тылынан тахсар соҕотох «Хабар» диэн хаһыаттара 2,5 тыһ. тиражтаах)*¹¹. In this case the author, aside from the main statement, introduces the additional details about the newspaper named "Khabar" which is the only newspaper issued in the native language in the Republic of Khakasia through use of an inserted structure. Besides, he informs the readers about one more important fact – newspaper circulation.

It is possible to introduce inserted structures into the journalist's text with the aim to specify "the time when the event mentioned in the main sentence occurred" (Modern Yakut..., 1995: 200): *Быһаас кулун тутар 30 күнүгэр Эбээн Бытантайга (Таба бырааһынньыгар), СӨ Ис дьыалаҕа министирэ Яков Стахов командировкаҕа сылдьан бааһырбытын туһунан сурах өрөспүүбүлүкэни биир гына тилийэ көппүт*¹². In this case the author precise the time of event in the ulus Eveno-Bytantaysky – the 30 of March, 2013 (during the reindeerherders holiday).

Let us also take into consideration that the journalists very often use the method of insertion in their texts in order to specify the place or action of the event: *Онно Шавкунов аатынан уулуссаҕа «Бочка» диэн ааттаах көччүйэр тэрилтэ утары турар (суол нөнүө) дьэ подьёһыгар тыаттан кэлбит ыччат сөбүлээн мустарын, арыгылырын, күлүгээнниирин туһунан суруллубут*¹³. The author of such material

⁸ Михаил Семенов. «Ай-тал» кэнсиэрин кэнниттэн... 11.02.10. №5. С.37.

⁹ Михаил Семенов. «Ай-тал» кэнсиэрин кэнниттэн... 11.02.10. №5. С.37.

¹⁰ Геннадий Бечеряков. Сүһөх уйбагыҥ сүрэх кыайар.. 23.04.09. №15. С.11.

¹¹ Иван Гаврильев «Булгучу Саха тылын үөрэтиинибин... 18.02.10. №6. С.14.

¹² Туйаара Сиккиэр. Кустуурдар сөбүлэспэттэр! 04.02.10. №4. С.37.

¹³ Туйаара Сиккиэр. Ыар дьүүл. 09.04.09. №13. С.36.

explains that “at the Shavkunova street, nearby the bar called “Bochka”/“Barrel” (crossing the road) there is a building in the entrance of which young people constantly hang out and brawl”. After that follows the next sentence: : *Быһата, бу дьуэ олохтоохторун түүннэри-күнүстэри сүгүн олордубаттарын, утуппаттарын туһунан*. Through this the author uses in one syntactic structure two methods at the same time thus making the journalist’s speech more expressive.

Also, by using the method of insertion into text insert, the authors of many newspapers introduce into the sentence specific geographic directions: *Ол курдук, былырыын ыччат сылыгар биэс бастаан аһыллыбыт салаалар (Нам, Чурапчы, Таатта, Мэнэ Ханалас, Үөһээ Дьааһы, Бүлүү улуустарыгар) биэс сылларын бэлиэтээбиттэрэ*¹⁴.

According to Mr. G. Ya. Solganik, one of the key features of the syntactic structures under consideration can be called their ability to “enlarge the contents and information volume of sentence”. Consequently, “as a mood and evaluation component they make difficult the sense structure of the sentence” (Solganik, 2007: 182). They provide any journalist with opportunity to express additional messages and their materials. For example:

*Институттан соботох 690 солкуобай харчыны ылар «Сталинскай стипендиат» буола сылдыбыттаабым (мин билэрбинэн, кэлин ол бириэмийэбэ литературовед Николай Тобуруокан тиксибитэ*¹⁵ 'In the institute I was awarded with “Grant scholarship named after Stalin” and the only student to receive 690 Roubles a month (later the same bound received Mr.Nikolay Tobukorov, literary criticist'.

*Үрүҥ аһынан хааччыллыгыга тас табаары онорооччулар диэки «оной-соной» көрөр туруктаахпыт (билэргит курдук, Арасыйыаҕа – холобур, Белоруссияттан, тас дойдудартан, биһиэхэ – биир бастакынан Арасыйыаттан киирэр)*¹⁶.

*Холобура, хаһаайын итирик туруктаах сылдьан баһаары ыһпыт (табаҕын умуруорбатах, чаанньыгын араарбатах, о.д.а.) буолабына страховкалаабыт хампаанньа «баһаарынай куттал суох буолуутун куруубайдык кэһиш» диэн төрүүттээн төлөбүрү онорору аккаастыыр бырааптаах*¹⁷.

Another peculiarity of the inserted structure is their ability to make possible for journalists to introduce into the text “comments on the words and expressions used in the main sentence” (Modern Yakut..., 1995: 200):

*Ыччат олобун быһаарыылаах кэмнэригэр (үөрэххэ кириш, ыал буолуу, үлэ көрдөөһүн уо.д.а.) психологической өттүнэн бэлэмнээх буоларын ситиһэ сатыыбыт. Ону таһынан уопсастыба тэнийбит кыһалҕаларыгар (наркомания, арыгыга, табахха ылларыы уо.д.а.), ыччакка сырдатар үлэни ытабыт*¹⁸. In this case the author of the material comments on the most important moment of a young man’s life: attending to a higher educational institution, marriage, looking for job). And in the second sentence

¹⁴ Егор Николаев. Уйулҕа харысхалы уонна өйөбүлү эрэйэр». 18.02.10. №6. С.16.

¹⁵ Иван Гаврильев. Ийэм – Көксөй хачыгырыыр. 18.12.08. №50. С.19.

¹⁶ Татьяна Захарова – Лоһуура. Үтү туһунан мөккүөр. 22.04.10. №15. С.17.

¹⁷ Геннадий Бечеряков. Быһылаан хаһан баҕарар тахсыан сөп. 11.02.10. №5. С.6.

¹⁸ Егор.Николаев. Уйулҕа харысхалы уонна өйөбүлү эрэйэр. 18.02.10. №6. С.16.

he enumerates in the text with the help of inserted structure the most widespread problems among the youth (drug addiction, alcoholism, smoking).

It is of importance to mention that the structures under consideration allow the journalists to give “an additional characteristics to some detail or situation” (Modern Yakut..., 1995: 200). For example, in the materials by Ivan Gavriliev «Чыныс Хааны көрдүбүт»¹⁹, the author evaluates the film “Chingiskhan s Secret”:

Ол курдук, быстах-быстах хартыыналартан килийдэнэн оноһуллубут курдук (ону атын олук боростуой көрөөччүтэ хайдах ылыныа өссө биллибэт). Here the journalist criticizes the film authors (especially, editing), because the film lacks wholeness as if it consisted of several separate episodes slapped together, and it makes the movie really difficult to follow.

*Ону тэңэ 18 сааһыгар диэри инбэлиит оҕолор, I, II, курууппалаах инбэлииттэр (талбыт идэтигэр үөрэнэрэ медицинскэй эспэртиисэнэн бобуллубат буоллабына), 20-гэр диэри саастаах уонна биир эрэ төрөппүттээх буоллабына (дьиэ кэргэн дохуота Саха сиригэр нэһиһэ тийинэн олоруу алын кээмэйигэр тийбэт буоллабына)*²⁰. In the present syntactic structure the author makes additional explanations.

Journalists of the modern newspapers can introduce into the text “notes regarding the attitude, actions, speech object” (Modern Yakut..., 1995: 201) thanks to insert structures: *Хата, тух имнэммитэ эбитэ буолла (биитэр олохтоохтор тоҕо суулан бары төлүү охсубуттара дуу), үс хонон баран, өрөбүлгэ уоту холбоон абыраатылар*²¹. In this context the speaker (e.g. journalist) makes a note regarding the residents of some domestic building situated in the Chaykovskogo street, who do not pay the rentals in time complaining about constant electricity shut offs.

Thanks to the intrinsic contents capacity of inserted structures the authors use such syntactic constructions to introduce into the text "accompanying description, explanation of the psychological state of the speech object described in the main sentence. (Modern Yakut..., 1995: 201).

The respondent's answer to the Tuyaara Sergeeva-Sikkier's question "Whom do you consider to be the cultural ancestor of the Yakuts?" was the following: (mentioning that the author uses in his materials a questionnaire method):

– *Ньургун Боотур дуо..? (Ол кэмнэ саха кыһа киирэн кэллэ. Киниттэн ыйыппытыгар биирдэнэ хап-сабар Элэй диэтэ. Ону киһибит «Эллэй» диэн тиибэ курдук ааттаах эбит диэн айманна)*²²

In this syntactic structure the author describes the external (actions of the characters) as well as internal (astonishment) states of a person. Besides, the insertion methods are used to characterize a person: *1922 сыллааҕы төрүүх убайым холкуос үлэтин хоһууна (биир күннэ илии хотурунан 2 гаа 8 дэһээтэй иэннээх сире охсон турар) тимир ууһа, бастын хомсомул, үтүө булчут эбит буоллабына, мин үөрэби өрө туран холкуос*

¹⁹ Иван Гаврильев. Чыныс Хааны көрдүбүт. 12.03.09. №9. С.36.

²⁰ Егор Николаев. Үөрэх – сайдыбыт төрдө. 08.04.10. №13. С.16.

²¹ Е. Николаев. «Кымырдаҕас уйата» кыстыгы туоруо дуо? 24.09.10. №37. С.10.

²² Туйаара Сиккиэр. Олорор сиргин төһө билэбин? 04.02.10. №4. С. 36.

үлэтигээр умнямматах киһибин²³. In the given text the author tells us about his brother: he was the best worker at the kolkhoz (collective farm), strong and handsome mower (he specifies the spatial quantity he was able to mow off per day), the best lathe operator and Komsomol member, hunter. In this case the author praises his relative.

The journalists often indicate not only the personal qualities of their characters but also point to their kinship: *Маныха эбии Аскар Акаев уола Айдар казах дьахтарын (Нурсултан Назарбаев кыыһын) ойох ыла сылдыбыта, биир күтүөтэ – эмиэ казах киһитэ – Кыргызтан баайын бачаачайдаһан олохтоох нэһилиэнньэҕэ өскө киирбитэ*²⁴. Here the author tells us: "Askar Akaev's son, Aydar, was married to kazachka (Nursultan Nazarbaev's daughter), his son-in-law was accused of theft and for this reason wasn't much favored by people in Kirgiziya".

Very often our speech can be emotional. Worrying, happiness, delight, hatred, sorrow, discontent, perplexity, confusion - all these emotions manifest themselves through syntax (Vvedenskaya, 2003: 54). Consequently, an inserted structure allows to express a wide range of meanings, related to appraisals, emotions, feelings, and - more - speech subject state (Expressive..., 2009: 86). Let us notice emotional and evaluative possibilities through concrete examples:

*Маннык сүдү, ураты кэллиэксийэни аан дойдуга кизэник биллэр варгановед, Плезент куорат олохтооҕо, 83 саастаах Фредерик Крейн саллар сааһын тухары муспун баайын-дуолун бэлэх быһытынан, ала-чуо Саха сириг эрэ талан (көрдөһөөччү үгүһүн үрдүнэн!) ыытта*²⁵. Through the provided example one can see that the role of inserted structure is a relevant one. It shows the author's emotional state. In this very case we are speaking about the admiration and delight. And the exclamation strengthens the psychological state of the speaker twice.

Worth mentioning is that emotionality (in respect of the statement) is the expression of the speaker's excitation (Smelkova, 2006: 142). It is created by means of intonation (in written form - with the help of punctuation marks and order of words)" [at the same place]. As an example we will take the materials by Tuyaaara Sikkier «Кураанаҕы куустарыы» where the journalist uses an inserted structure with exclamation: *Тута 200 оҕону үөрэттэрэбит диэбиттэр (элбэҕэ да бэрт ээ!)*²⁶. It allowed the author of the material to enrich the text with emotional colour. If the sentence had no insertion it would be as follows: *Тута 200 оҕону үөрэттэрэбит диэбиттэр* and had no special emotionality instead possessing declarative character.

The emotional peculiarities in speech can be transmitted by "certain grammar structures" (for instance, through use of exclamatory and interrogative sentences)" (Smelkova, 2006: 142). For example, in one of the materials by Tuyaaara Sergeeva, published in the criminal column of the newspaper «Дьай» we can observe the following insertion method: *Көрөргүт курдук, «бөхтөр» (маннык дьон милииссийэ диэн ааттанар быраантаахтар дуо!?) кыыллыы дьаабылаабыттарыттан Кычкинар*

²³ Иван Гаврильев. Ийэм – Көксөй хачыгырыыр. 18.12.08. №50. С.19.

²⁴ Иван Гаврильев. Кыргызтан. 04.12.08. №48. С.9.

²⁵ Василина Попова. Эмирикэттэн – сүдү бэлэх. 10.12.09. №48. С. 11.

²⁶ Туйаара Сиккиэр. Кураанаҕы куустарыы. 05.03.09. №33. С.33.

*дьиэ кэргэннэрэ улахан охсууну ылбыттар: бишр оҕолоро тыла суох буолбут, төрүү илик оҕолоро өлбүт*²⁷.

Here the sentences are pronounced "with a special, high tone" (Zemsky, 2008: 20), because the author uses exclamation and interrogation at the same time, in order to express the sense of indignation, disappointment. The journalist is so upset about the police officers' actions when they exposed an unjustly-accused person to inhumane treatment in the pre-trial detention center. They intended to force him to confess in participation in crime he did not commit. The genre of this text is journalistic investigation. Tuyaara Sergeeva investigates this case and willing to prove noninvolvement of the accused person in the murder he was accused of.

All the above mentioned examples prove that the "syntax contains great possibilities to express all range of human's emotions" (Basovskaya, 2008: 57).

As noted by G.Ya. Solganik (Solganik, 1996: 219), the function of "influence, so important for the newspaper and publicistic style, determines the urgent necessity of the publicist in evaluation means of expression". In his opinion, "influence function of the newspaper and publicistic style especially reveals itself in the syntax".

Let us define the role and importance of the inserted constructions, when the author expresses his attitude to the subject. Let us note that the "Assessibility (in sense of language category) - is the expression of the emotional attitude determined by the established opinion about the statement subject in speech" (Smelkova, 2006: 142).

Let us turn our attention to the material called «Санаа хоту барда эрээри...» by an unknown author. In this case the statement subject is the Day of the native language and written language which is celebrated in the 13 of February each year: *Судургутук эттэххэ, тэрээһин туох да улахан өрө күүрүүтэ, өрөгөйө суох, «мунньахтыы тиинтэххэ» уһун синньигэстик (салгытыылаахтык да диэххэ сөн) барда*²⁸. In this case the author of the text is disappointed with poor event management, which took place in the State Opera and ballet Theatre. The event seemed like a buzz session: it took long time and was dull (it was boring). This example convinces us that "the speaker's attitude to the expressed thought, characterization of another communicator's speech or events evaluation can be expressed with the help of inserted construction" (Zemsky, 2008: 20).

Herein another inserted structure no less vivid than the previous is observed creating unpleasant opinion about the event managers:

Ол гынан баран, хомойуох иһин, өрөспүүбүлүкэ салалтатын аатыттан тэриллэн ытыллыбыт үөрүүлээх уонна дьоһуннаах тэрээһиннэ саха тылын сэргэхсити, өрө тардыы туһунан туох да дьоһуннаах, официальной этии оҥоһуллубата, үлэ-былаан торумнаммата, сыал-сорук туруоруллубата, ытыллыбыт үлэ (өскөтүн ытыллыбыт буолабына) ырытыллыбата

‘Unfortunately, during such a big and grand event which is organized by the Government of Republic, nobody officially commented on future of Yakut language’. The journalist is so disappointed that he cannot help criticizing. The author had doubts there were performed any

²⁷ Туйаара Сиккиэр. Дьай. 22.01.09. №2. С.37.

²⁸ Санаа хоту барда эрээри... 18.02.10. №6. С.14.

works in this sphere. After the words combination *ытыллыбыт үлэ* speech intonation suddenly changes and an insertion is introduced (*өскөтүн ытыллыбыт буоллабына*).

It is well-known that "the intonation is as one of the relevant sentence features as an indicator of sentence completion and continuity in oral speech and it expresses emotional and expressive colour" (Babaitseva, 1981: 10). So, inserted structures are often used for expressing and intensifying emotional evaluation" (Expressive..., 2009: 87).

*Урут Сэбиэскэй былаас саҕана үрдүк дьиэлэри тутууну хааччахтыыллара (сир хамсааһыныттан дьаарханаллара дуу, атын туох эрэ хос сыаллааҕа эбитэ дуу?)*²⁹. The author in his materials tells that in the Soviet Union times it was not an asset to construct the multistore buildings (were they afraid of an earthquake or there were some other reasons?) In the given structure the journalist uses rhetorical question, which makes stronger speech emotional character. The verb *«хааччахтыыллара»* is logically stressed, because this very verb "underlines the informative sentence center" (Babaitseva, 1981: 10). Rhetorical questions which coincide with the common interrogative sentences differ due to exclamative intonation, which expresses amazement, and extreme feelings intensity (Golub, 2010: 426).

Now let us proceed to the examples of inserted structures which are included by the author in order to introduce the so-called "author's ego" of the journalist. Let us mention that the author's image in the publicism - is the "ego" of the journalist, character of his attitude towards reality (direct description, evaluation, message etc.) (Solganik, 2001: 207).

For instance, in the report by Egor Nikolaev *«Аанньаллар аныыгыҥ-хараҕын ыраастыыллар»* the medical staff service of one of the city hospitals is criticized: *Тылын баһа «баран эрэбин, түгэнник» диэн буолла (арай суоҕар түбэспит буолуум – хайыыбын?)*³⁰. Here the author acts not only as an observer but as a participant of the events. He describes the events *de visu*. As in any other report the author's «ego» is expressed very strong introduced with the help of insertion at the end of the sentence.

The excerpt provided herein is similar to an oral speech, because the author used the method of insertion. The author finishes his message: *Тылын баһа «баран эрэбин, түгэнник» диэн буолла*, and then after a pause he adds the statement to abovesaid (*арай суоҕар түбэспит буолуум – хайыыбын?*), which contains certain intonation and emotional end expressive colours. When pronouncing the insert which is situated in the end of sentence, one can feel the raising of the voice tone: *арай суоҕар түбэспит буолуум – хайыыбын?*

The author's personification is also expressed in the following structure, though it does not differ in its emotional colour: *Кэккэ ситиһилэрдээхпит (ол туһунан балачча суруллубутунан, хатылаамыым)*³¹.

The next sentence also does not differ in emotionally high tone, despite its reflectst image of the author: *Т.араспаанньатын былларыҥ И.диэн суруллубута (онон ааҕ ааччылар булжуйбаккытыгар көрдөһөбүн)*³². Here the author makes a remark that "during last year the surname of T was to be written like I" and he asks not to confuse them.

²⁹ Иван Гаврильев. Билиги кэммит саҕана. 13.11.08. №45. С.15.

³⁰ Е.Николаев. «Аанньаллар аныыгыҥ-хараҕын ыраастыыллар». 01.10.09. №38. С. 10.

³¹ Татьяна Захарова – Лохуура. Үт туһунан мөккүөр. 22.04.10. №15. С.17.

³² Туйаара Сиккиэр. Күөртээчи көнүлгэ сылдьар. 07.05.09. №17. С.34.

It follows herefrom that with the help of text insertion introduction it is possible to clarify something or introduce some changes.

Thuswise the inserted structures are very often classified as an oral syntactical structures because they often remind oral speech which is characterized by such particularities like spontaneity, emotionality and expressivity. In this case intonation, logical accent, pace and pauses play a very important part, because they are the elements constituting inserted structures. And, as a rule, they are situated in the middle of the main sentence mainly relating to the previous part of the sentence. Inserted sentences which contrast with the main message contents or inform us about some facts, uncover the main event reason, are usually placed at the end of the sentence.

Besides, they are separated by the intonation of introduction or incorporation and represent an additional, accompanying remark and explanation of the speaker. Thuswise they "enlarge the contents and information volume of the sentence". Due to their intrinsic content volume which is proper to them (capability to communicate additional information, make additional explanations, remarks, to introduce clarifications or corrections) the inserted structures fulfill different stylistic functions.

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