

NOMINATIVE SENTENCES IN LANGUAGES WITH DIFFERENT SYSTEMS (MARI AND GERMAN)

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Abstract

The article is devoted to nominative sentences in different languages, Mari and German. Nominative sentences in these languages are widespread and are important syntactic means for achievement of speech communication. In the studied languages the issue of the principal parts of the nominative sentence and of the principles of their differentiation from other types of mononuclear sentences is differently resolved, and relevance of research is defined by it. The purpose of work is to analyse structure, semantics and functioning of nominative sentences in the languages relating to different linguistic groups. To achieve this purpose one must reveal the essence of nominative sentences in the analyzed languages, their classification and differentiation from other types of mononuclear sentences, functioning in the speech. The method of the synchronous description of collected material with the use of the distributive analysis and elements of a diachronic method is used in the work to consider the nominative sentences. The comparative method allows establishing similarities and distinctions in the analyzed languages. The analysis of theoretical and actual material allows making a conclusion that in the Mari and German languages the nominative sentence is a widespread type of sentences. Especially it concerns the language of fiction which uses such sentences to create expression and draw the reader's attention. In the German language as in Mari nominative sentences express only the meaning of the present time. Descriptions of events, states, objects and phenomena in the past and the future indicates binominal sentence, because in the German language one must use verbal predicate to express the past and the future. Mari and German often use expanded nominative sentences to give more imagery describing reality. Attribute is used in both languages as a component accompanying the principal part of the nominative sentence. The main function of attribute in most languages is to express various qualitative and situational characteristics. In the German language as in the Mari language the sphere of the usage of nominative sentences is fiction and, to some extent, journalistic literature. Context and situation are the necessary factors to emphasize nominative sentence. Nominative sentences in compared languages are similar in the way of formation, types and functions in speech despite of belonging to different groups.

Keywords: mononuclear sentence, nominative sentence, Mari language, German Language, principal part, principles of differentiation, prevalence, context, interference.

1 INTRODUCTION

Nominative sentence is a widespread type of sentence in the language. It is an important syntactic means for achievement of speech communication. Mari and German belong to different groups of languages. The Mari language is representative of the Finno-Ugric group of languages, which is the oldest in the world. The German language is the language of the German group. Nowadays the comparative-typological study of languages of different groups arouses considerable interest of scientists from a theoretical point of view. But the practical side of this issue is also important. In teaching a foreign language it is important for teacher to rely on the knowledge of the native language. This way is a way to success.

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The purpose of work is to analyse structure, semantics and functioning of nominative sentences in the languages relating to different linguistic groups. To achieve this purpose one must reveal the essence of nominative sentences in the analyzed languages, their classification and differentiation from other types of mononuclear sentences, functioning in the speech.

Considering the nominative sentences in the work it is used the method of simultaneous descriptions of the collected material using the distributive analysis and the diachronic elements of the method, the comparative method allows establishing similarities and differences in the analyzed languages.

2 OPINIONS AND DISCUSSION

Nominative sentences belong to the category mononuclear sentences and its main member denotes the presence, the existence of subject or phenomenon in the present time or timeless. Analysis of factual material of the German and the Mari languages allows to state that this type of sentences is widespread both in the German and Mari languages. The main feature of the nominative sentences is an expression as nominative part of speech in the nominative case, and the designation of subjects or phenomena of reality.

In the Mari language nominative sentence as one of the varieties of mononuclear sentences is described in the research works of L. P. Vasikova and V. T. Timofeeva. Both scientists have the same opinion that such sentence indicates the subjects and the phenomena of everyday life, and they have one main member expressed as nominative part of speech, *Шыже. Изи лум мландым леведын. 'Autumn. Snow covered the ground'. Комбо-Шүргө чодыра... Йүлем пасу. Тышак икияш шурно ўдышашлык. 'Combo Shyurgo forest ... burnt out field. There they should be planted' (Vasikova, 1987).*

L. P. Vasikova notes that in the Mari language some difficulties in distinguishing of the nominative and incomplete sentences arise. According to the researcher in deciding this question it is necessary to rely on the context, which gives more complete information which is necessary for understanding the meaning of the utterance, for example: *Шошо. Урем кошка. 'Spring. literally. Street is drying'. Шўльё сорла. Тоймаксола марий-влак кече лекме дене пырля пасу пашашке вашкат. 'Harvesting of oats. With sunrise Тоумаксoла Mari are in hurry to the field' (Vasikova, 1987).*

Secondary parts of the sentence, in particular the attribute in the Mari language, L. P. Vasikova claims, affect the extension and non-extension of the nominative sentences, for example: *А теве ял. Вот урем. 'And village here. Street here' Май пўртўс!... Чонлан тыгане лайык,/Ончылнет мучашдыме тора... . 'May nature! ..! It is so nice for soul / Ahead It is boundless expanse' (Vasikova, 1987).*

In the Mari language after V. T. Timofeeva 3 types of nominative sentences are usually distinguished. The first type is descriptive, showing the natural phenomena which occur in everyday life events, time and place of action, for example: *Ял. Шочмо ял. Кеч-кўлан тудо шерге. 'Village. Home village'. Индешымше май! Сенымаш кече дене, куан кече дене тўня волгалтеш. literally 'May 9! With day of victory, the world is lit with holiday' (Timofeeva, 1987). The second type is demonstrative which is used the demonstrative particle *вот, теве, уна, 'here', for example: Теве тумо. Теве корно. Теве курык, Теве ер. Ер воктеке толын шордо, толын шордо пеш чевер. 'Here oak. Here way, here the mountain. Here the lake. Elk has come to the lake, beautiful elk has come' (Timofeeva, 1987). Nominative sentences, used in the names of companies, institutions, newspapers, magazines, belong to the third type of nominative sentences, for example: М. Шкетан лўмеш Марий драматический театр. 'The Mari Drama Theater named after M.Shketana'. «Ямде лий». «Be ready», «Ончыко». «Forward» (Timofeeva, 1987).**

V. T. Timofeeva notes that nominative sentences describe objects and phenomena in the present tense. The nominative sentence is transformed into the category of a two-member one by using the past tense, for

example: Шошо кас. 'It is spring evening'. Шошо кас ыле. 'It was spring evening' (Timofeeva, 1987).

It should refer written speech and particularly literature to the field of application of nominative sentences, which is associated primarily with a feature of the structure of such sentences designed to attract attention.

In modern German it is accepted to divide nominative sentences into 3 groups: sentences of being (existential); demonstrative and nominal sentences (http://www.multikulti.ru/Strategy/info/Strategy_info_718.htmlhttp://www.multikulti.ru/Strategy/info/Strategy_info_718.html). The first group is composed of sentences of being (existential) describing the phenomena of everyday life, e.g.; Winter. Es beginnt zu schneien. 'Winter. It snows'. The second group is represented by the demonstrative sentences that are frequently used in the colloquial speech, for example: Weg. Weg zum Glück. 'Road. The way to the happiness'. Nominal sentences are included in the third group of nominative sentences, representing the signs, the title of books, magazines, for example: «Die drei Kammeraden», «Reisebüro», «Spiegel», «Juma». '«Three comrades», «Travel agency», «Spiegel», «Yuma»'.

In the German language E. I. Shendels defines nominative sentences as nominal ones and attributes to the group of mononuclear sentences. The researcher identifies three groups of mononuclear sentences. The first group is formed by imperative sentences, the second group consists of exclamatory sentences. Nominal or nominative sentences comprise the third group of mononuclear sentences.

E. Shendels considers that a group of a noun is the main member of nominative sentences, and the scientist notes that such type of sentences «is used in the description when the author creates the whole picture of the world for the reader using particular outlines», for example: Schwarze Röcke, seidne Strümpfe, //Weiße, höfliche Manschetten //Sanfte Reden, Embrassieren - //Ach, wenn sie nur Herzen hätten". letters. 'Black skirts, silk stockings, //white, gentle cuffs //Soft speech, kisses //Oh, if they would have only the heart' (Shendels, 1958). The scientist also refers the so-called stage directions to nominative sentences, for example: Ein grosses Zimmer. Wenig Möbel. Türen Rechts und links. 'Great room. A bit of furniture. Doors to the right and to the left' [(Shendels, 1958).

«In modern German literature ..., E. Shendels notes, ... it often finds special syntactic reception of isolation of any part of the sentence into a separate sentence» (Shendels, 1958). This member of the sentence attains syntactic autonomy, and becomes mononuclear sentence. Appositions, objects, adverbial modifiers and predicates have the ability to form mononuclear sentences, for example: Zwischen den Schorsteinen Ventilationsröhren und erschien da oben ein Mensch. Ein Mensch in einem Soldatenmantel, ein Soldat. 'A man appeared between the chimney and the vent. A man in the soldier's uniform, is a soldier' (Shendels, 1958).

3 CONCLUSION

The analysis of the theoretical and the factual material allows to draw conclusions about the similarities and differences of the nominative sentences in Mari and German.

In the German language, as in the Mari language, the nominative sentences express only the meanings of the present tense. The descriptions of the events, conditions, objects and phenomena in the past and the future, show on the binomiality of the sentence in both languages.

The Mari and German languages often use the common type of the nominative sentences to give more imagery for describing reality. As a component providing the main member of the nominative sentence, the attributive is often used in both languages, the main function in most languages is the expression of a variety of the qualitative and the situational characteristics.

In the German language, as in Mari, the field of the using of the nominative sentences is the artistic and, in some ways, journalistic literature. The nominative sentences are used by authors as a stylistic device, adding to the speech imagery and descriptive. Context and situation are the essential factors in the allocation of the nominative sentences, only because of them it is achieved understanding and communication.

In the Mari and German languages, the nominative sentence is widespread type of the sentence. The nominative sentences, despite belonging to the different groups, are similar in the way of forming, types and functions in speech in these languages.

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