

ATTRIBUTE EXPRESSED BY PARTICIPLES IN THE LANGUAGES OF DIFFERENT SYSTEM (MARI, GERMAN AND FRENCH)

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Abstract

The article deals with the attribute expressed by participles in the Mari, German, and French languages. The relevance of the research is determined by the fact that the comparative-typological analysis of the attribute expressed by the participles in the languages of different language families (Mari, German, and French) hasn't been done in linguistics yet. The aim of the research is to present the qualitative characteristics of attribute, to analyze ways of expressing the attribute by the different types of participles in the Mari, German, and French languages, and identify similarities and differences in the languages belonging to different language families. The method of simultaneous descriptions of the collected material is used in the research, the comparative method allows to establish similarities and differences in the analyzed languages. The analysis of theoretical and factual material allows to conclude that the participle, in spite of the fact that the languages have different systems, is a common way of expressing the attribute in Mari, German, and French. In the Mari language the attribute can be expressed by four types of participles: active, passive, negative and participle of the future tense. In German, the participle has the same qualitative characteristics as in the Mari language: it has two forms - present participle Partizip I and past participle Partizip II. A special kind of the attribute is an expanded participle attribute and Partizip I of transitive verbs with the particle "zu". In French the participle has the same qualitative characteristics as in the Mari language: it has three forms - participe présent, participe passé, participe passé composé. The first two forms are simple and can be used both independently and in the role of the attribute to the noun. The last construction is complex and has usually the role of adverbial circumstantial modifier in the sentence.

Keywords: languages of different system; Mari language; German language; French language; participle, attribute

1 INTRODUCTION

In linguistics it is accepted to allocate three secondary parts of the sentence: object, attribute and adverbial (circumstantial, prosecutive) modifier. Attribute is highlighted in the sentence more distinctly than the other parts of the sentence. Attribute is the dependent syntactic position in the noun phrase structure, word form with the indicative meaning, which occupies this position. Attribute relation between the name of the

substance and the name of the mark are realized with the help of attribute. Between the definition and the word which it determines, a definitive link is established, in other words, attribute relation that can be described as the relation between object and its mark out time and modal meaning. Attributive mark is as inseparable from the subject mark. It distinguishes the attributes from the predicate specified in the speech.

Attribute is a subordinate part of the sentence, which characterizes the objects, persons, their qualities, properties, characteristics, time, location, quantity. Attribute is connected with the noun or substantivalism, the mark of which it determines. When attribute is used in the sentence independently, it becomes another part of the sentence. As the attribute stands in close relation with dependent member, these parts of the sentence are the close parts of the syntax group.

Attribute and dependent member are connected with the help of one of the types apredictive connection - attributive. This connection is the most durable between words in a sentence.

One of the most common ways of expressing the attribute in Mari, German, and French, despite their rates interest is the participle.

The participle is a verb form that has the characteristics of the verb and adjective. Having marks of adjective, participle acts as an attribute. Such attributes characterize the object on the basis of the action, indicating the time, the active or passive nature of the mark.

Attribute- participle can be often expanded, forming participial group.

2 OPINION AND DISCUSSION

Attribute is a dependent part of the sentence which describes the objects, persons, concepts of their qualities, properties, characteristics, time, location, quantity. One of the most common ways of expressing the attribute in Mari, German, and French, despite their rates interest is the participle.

In the Mari language there are four kinds of participles: active, passive, negative and participle of the future tense.

Attribute – active participle

Morphological mark of active participle is suffix –ше (-шо, -шö). Кодшо кенежым Чачи ачаж дене коктын Лопнурыш Чужган Осып дек шияш, терыс кышкаш полшаш миеныт (Chavain, 1981). 'Last summer Chachi together with his father went to Lopnur to Chuzhgan Osyp to thresh and to help spread the manure'.

Attribute – passive participle

Grammatical mark of passive participle is suffix – ме (-мо, -мö). Ужмо шопке клепкылан пеш келшымыла чучеш (Chavain, 1981). 'Having been seen aspen, it seems very suitable for the riveting'

Attribute – participle of the future tense

Ме ончык илышаш ен улына (Chavain, 1981). 'We are the people who will live in the future'.

Attribute – negative participle

These participles are formed with suffix –дымо (-дыме, -дымö), for example: луддымо book 'read bok', уждымо сүрет 'unseen picture'(Anduganov, 1991), пагалыдыме ен 'unrespected man', чиялтыдыме она 'unpainted board', вучыдымо письма 'unexpected letter'; Палыдыме ен лиймаште аптранет веле (Chavain, 1981). 'Being in the place where there are unknown people one confuses'.

Attribute – participial construction

This attribute is formed when participle-attribute expands with other words. Participle group can be before and after dependent member , e.g.: Олык мучко кўслен онгарыме йўк нушкын эртыш (Onchyko, 2000). 'Across the meadow came the sound of the harp came across the meadow'

In German, the participle has the same qualitative characteristics as in the Mari language has two forms - present participle Partizip I and past participle Partizip II.

Attribute – present participle (Partizip I).

Participle I is formed with infinitive adding suffix –end.

As attribute by the noun participle I is declined like an adjective, e.g.: Ich habe mich neben dem sprechenden Mann gesetzt. 'I sat down near the speaking man'. Sie ist eine liebende Mutter schlechthin. 'She is the

embodiment of a loving mother'

Attribute – past participle (Partizip II).

Partizip II is formed adding to the stem of the verb prefix ge- и suffix (-e)t by the weak verbs or prefix ge- and suffix (-e)n by the strong verbs: gemacht, gespielt, gedeckt, gekommen, gelesen, geschrieben.

When Partizip II is between the article and the noun (der ... Schmuck, das ... Auto, das ... Fahrrad), and here is the rule of adjective declension. Ich sitze hier und schreibe, in einem verschlossenen Zimmer mit einem Tür ohne Klinke... (www.deutschsprache.ru/Text/index.pxp). 'I am sitting here and writing, in a closed room with a door without a latch...'

Attribute – expanded participle.

Participle in the form of attribute to the noun can be expanded by the secondary parts of the sentence and forms expanded participle attribute. Expanded participle attribute is between the article and the noun, and the secondary parts of the sentence are before the participle: der geschriebene Brief 'written letter'; der von mir geschriebene Brief 'letter, written by me'; der von mir gestern geschriebene Brief 'letter written by me yesterday'.

In addition to expanded participle attribute the noun can have another forms of attribute: Der vor kurzem in der Zeitschrift veröffentlichte wissenschaftliche Beitrag unserer Kollegen aus Kazan hat großes Interesse erweckt. 'Scientific articles of our colleagues from Kazan, published recently in the journal, aroused great interest'.

Attribute – participle I of the transitive verbs with the particle "zu".

The participle I of transitive verbs with the particle "zu" as an attribute has the meaning of passive duty (less often possibility: die zu lösende Aufgabe 1) 'a problem that must be solved (needs to be solved)'; 2) 'a problem possible to solve'. Moreover, the attribute denoted by the participle I with the particle "zu" can be extended, for example: Die in der Versammlung zu besprechenden Fragen sind sehr wichtig. "The issues that need to be discussed at the meeting are very important."

In the French language, the participle has the same qualitative characteristics as in the Mari and German languages and has three forms: participe présent, participe passé, and participe passé composé. The first two forms are simple and can be used both independently and as an attribute of the noun. The latter structure is composite and usually performs the role of an adverbial modifier of time or cause in the sentence.

Attribute - Participe présent (present participle).

Participe présent is formed by adding the suffix -ant to the stem of the 1st person of the plural form of the Indicatif présent, for example: nous décid-ons - décid-ant, nous finiss-ons - finiss-ant, nous appren-ons - appren-ant. Reflexive verbs retain a pronoun, for example: se laver - se lavant. Participe présent, like the present participle in the Mari language, the French participle has the characteristics of a verb and an adjective:

1. As a verb, participe présent expresses an action that is simultaneous with an action expressed by a predicate, and has an object and adverbial modifier, for example: Dans la salle de lecture il y a beaucoup d'étudiants lisant des journaux. "There are a lot of students reading newspapers in the reading room."

2. As an adjective, participe présent is an attribute in the sentence and can be replaced by a subordinate clause, for example: Je connais le professeur enseignant l'anglais. "I know the teacher teaching English." Je connais le professeur qui enseigne l'anglais. 'I know a teacher who teaches English' (Iliya, 1962).

Participe présent corresponds neither in gender, nor in number with a modified noun.

Attribute - Participe passé (past participle).

In the sentence, participe passé is often used in the role of an attribute, it is always put after the modified noun and corresponds in gender and number with it, for example: Les règles étudiées par les élèves is translated depending on the context: 'Rules studied or being studied by students'. Le professeur rend aux étudiants les devoirs corrigés. 'The teacher passes on the checked works to the students' (Iliya, 1962).

Attribute - participial clause.

Participe présent and Participe passé can form a participial clause in which in V.G. Gak's words "... the participle is linked with the modified noun with subject-predicative relation, but subordinated to the

predication of the sentence, which includes participle clause" (Gak, 1986). For example: Mariée jeune, elle avait quitté la ville et ne revenait plus. "Getting married early, she left the city and did not return" (Iliya, 1962).

3 CONCLUSION

The analysis of the theoretical and factual material allows us to conclude that the participle, in spite of the diversity of the languages, is a widespread means of expressing attribute in the Mari, German and French languages. In the Mari language, the attribute can be expressed by four types of participles: active, passive, negative and the future participle. When the participle is expressed in other words, the participial clause plays the role of an attribute. In German, the participle has the same qualitative characteristics as in the Mari language and has two forms – the present participle Partizip I and the past participle Partizip II. A particular type of an attribute is an extended participle attribute and the participle I of the transitive verbs with the "zu" particle. In French, the participle has three forms – participe présent, participe passé, participe passé composé. The first two forms are simple and can be used both independently and as an attribute of a noun. The latter structure is composite and usually performs the role of an adverbial modifier of time or cause in the sentence.

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