

## **APPOSITION AS A SPECIAL VARIANT OF ATTRIBUTE IN THE LANGUAGES OF DIFFERENT SYSTEM (BY THE MATERIAL OF THE MARI, GERMAN AND FRENCH LANGUAGES)**

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### **Abstract**

In the article the apposition as a special variant of attribute in the Mari, German and French languages is considered. The relevance of the research is determined by the fact that the comparative-typological analysis of the apposition in the languages of different language families (Mari, German and French) has not been conducted in linguistics. The aim of the research is to give a qualitative description of the apposition, to analyze the grammatical methods of connection of the apposition with the determined word and to reveal similarities and differences of the apposition in the languages belonging to different language families. The authors use the method of synchronous description of the collected material, the comparative method allows to determine similarities and differences in the analyzed languages. In traditional linguistics the apposition is called as a special kind of attribute. Unlike the latter, the apposition denotes a permanent feature of the subject which is clarified, concretized and gives it another name. As well as attribute, the apposition refers to a substantivized word and is expressed by a substantivized word. The apposition, unlike the attribute, gives the subject any characteristics in regard to age, cognation, specialty, occupation, national and social belonging. The analysis of theoretical and factual material allows us to conclude that in comparative languages the apposition has similar characteristics, i.e. gives the objective concept, which denoted by the determined word, another objective name, qualifying it in the broadest sense of the word. The cases of isolation of apposition are possible in all languages. Due to the fact that languages belong to different language groups, the grammatical bond between the components in the group «apposition + defined» is realized in different ways. In the Mari language there are two possible ways, using connection without agreement of nominal parts, when the apposition is expressed by the noun in the nominative case and by the way of agreement in the isolation of the apposition. In German and French, this connection is provided by the contact location of the apposition and defined word.

**Keywords:** the Mari language, the German language, the French language, apposition, languages of different system, similarities, differences

### **1 INTRODUCTION**

In traditional linguistics the apposition is considered as a special kind of attribute. Unlike the latter, the apposition denotes a permanent feature of the subject, which is refined, concretized and gives it another

reference. As well as the attribute, the apposition is referred to a substantivized word and is expressed by a substantivized word. Unlike the attribute, the apposition gives the subject any characteristics in regard to age, cognation, specialty, occupation, national and social belonging.

## **2 OPINION AND DISCUSSION**

In the Mari language attributive semantic relations are established between the apposition and the determined word and they are connected by means of connection without agreement of nominal parts and coordination. With a nominal lacking agreement connection, the apposition is in preposition to the defined word, for example: Arkambal pirash Prykrat Ivanovich shonymyzh Nergen Grigory Petrovichlan Paimet Yogor olysh (Chavain, 1981). 'Paimet Yogor told about the desire of Pankrat Ivanovich to join Grigory Petrovich in Arkambala society'. Appositions in the Mari language can be expressed by proper and common nouns. When proper and common nouns are combined, any of them can be the apposition. It depends on the context and semantics of combined words. The common noun, denoting the profession, position, specialty, rank, is the apposition and it is consistent with the determined proper noun in the case and number, for example: Party members Vanka Dech molyzho Shimai Yogor, Yalsovot Secretary Kazulay Kogoy, Katyrgan Sakar Shogat (Shketan, 1991). "In the party, apart from Vanka, Shimai Yogor, secretary of the village council Kazulay Kogoy and Katyrgan Sakar are members". A proper noun, denoting a geographical name, an enterprise, an institution, a literary or periodical edition, etc., and associated with a common noun, will be the apposition. Such apposition is associated with a determined (main) word by the connection without agreement of nominal parts and is always used in the nominative case, for example: Arzamas station kashash jamdylaltshe echelon shoga (Shketan, 1991). "At the station Arzamas there is a ready-to-depart train". In the combination of the proper noun, denoting the person, and the common noun, the apposition will be the proper name, for example: Tygai aydeme Tumer Ygor Kavryyn ergyzhe - Sergei (Shabdar, 1975). 'Such a man is the son of Yomer Tumer Kavriya – Sergei'. There are also cases when the apposition is expressed by a common name, denoting a person, and a dependent member is a proper name, for example: S.G. Chavain, Mari Kalykin ik en yoratyme writer, Morko kundemiste shochyn (Chavain, 1981). 'S.G. Chavain, one of the most beloved Mari writers, was born in the Morkin side'. One of the varieties of the apposition in the Mari language is preposed and postpositional. Preposed appositions are associated with the determined word, usually by means of the connection without agreement of nominal parts, for example: Ыстел ыр латкок ыдир ош пыан калалала коештас: ен тырыштö - kugurak kapan Oksi, Shokte Semonyn ыдырж., vara-koyyn-koyyn izirak-vlak (Sapaev, 1979). "Around the table there are twelve girls, all in white, with white teeth like poles - in the middle - high-growth Oxy, daughter of Shokte Semyon, then kids". In the opposition there are usually isolated appositions, they are consistent with the determined word, for example: Marlan Tolyn avazhe, Kolovichi lyash Ydir, samyryk rvezylan - Yyvanlan (Sapaev, 1979). "Her mother, a 25-year-old girl, married a young man (guy) Ivan".

In German the apposition has the same characteristics as in the Mari language. E.I. Shendels refers proper names, titles of professions, ranks, terms of family relations and nationality to the methods of expressing the apposition, for example: der Schriftsteller Willi Bredel 'writer Willy Bredel', die Brüder Grimm 'Grimm brothers', der Riese Goliath 'giant Goliath', der Betrüger Hans 'deceiver Hans', die Insel Rügen 'island Rugen', der Berg Ätna 'Mountain Etna', die Stadt Leipzig 'city Leipzig', der exotische Vogel Marabu 'exotic bird Marabu', die Zeitung «Neues Deutschland» 'newspaper «Neues Deutschland»' (Shendels, 1988). Traditionally most domestic and German grammars define the apposition as coordinated substantival attribute, which can be used in non-isolated (bound apposition) and in isolated forms (free apposition). An appositive combination consists of the apposition and its basic element. All members are related by an attributive-predicative connection, as a whole and a part, as the general and the particular. Moreover, they are interrelated both semantically and grammatically (Fadeeva). The apposition (die Apposition) is a special term used for these words in German philology. L.V. Fadeeva believes that the apposition can be expressed by various constructions. Such constructions are attributes that depend on a noun or even a whole nominal group (a nominal phrase); the apposition and the determined word (the noun, the nominal group) are coordinated among themselves, the apposition has the same form as the determined word; there are no connecting elements between the apposition and the determined word such as the preposition or the conjunction; the apposition is coordinated with the determined word in the case or it is used in the form of the nominative (Fadeeva). E. I. Shendels, like most researchers, points out a linked and free appositions relating to the apposition. The determined word and the apposition are separated from each other in the linked apposition, for example: mein Freund Max der berühmte Polarforscher Sedow 'My friend Max, the famous polar explorer Sedov' (Shendels, 1988). The determined word is the first component of the group in the free apposition and the apposition itself is the second component and thereby it is isolated, for example: Max, ein Freund Sedow, der berühmte Polarforscher 'Max, friend Sedov, the famous polar explorer' Shendels, 1988).

The grammatical connection between the determined word and the apposition is realized due to the contact location of both substantives and the agreement in the case.

There is no consensus on the apposition as a member of the proposal in modern French. In particular the researcher of the French language L. Tenier defines the apposition as a kind of the attribute. The scientist notes the apposition as a part of the nominal node, for example: Louis XIV, roi de France, protégea les lettres et les arts 'Louis XIV, the King of France, patronized the exquisite literature and arts' (Tenier, 1988). The linguist considers that the noun roi is the apposition to Louis. L. I. Elijah also considers the apposition as one of the types of attributes expressed by a noun and added to the determined word without the preposition (Iliya, 1962). If the apposition is not isolated, it is added to the determined word semantically and intonationally forming a single meaning of the object as the linguist observes, for example: roman-feuilleton 'romance-feuilleton', chien-loup 'dog-wolf' (Elijah, 1962). Due to the generally accepted French word order the second word defines the first word in such word combination and it is accepted as the determined word, for example: Des amies jeunes filles venaient de te voir parfois. 'Two girlfriends sometimes came to see you' (Iliya, 1962). The apposition expressed by a noun with an article is usually isolated but it can be close, for example: A force d'entêtement, le juge avait obtenu que Mario le maçon reçût un passport. "With great persistence the judge carried his point and the mason Mario received a passport" (Iliya, 1962).

However, the scientists have various opinions in regard to the apposition, attached to the main word with the preposition de. For example, L. Tenier in examples such as la ville de Rome or de Paris, relates de Rome or de Paris not to appositions, as it is usually taught in French grammar but to attributes. L.I. Iliya holds a traditional point of view regarding to such examples. He notes that "the apposition can be attached with the preposition de and it serves only for the formal unification of the words" (Iliya, 1962).

### **3 CONCLUSION**

Thus, the carried out analysis shows that in all compared languages the application is a special kind of the attribute. Unlike the attribute, the apposition indicates a permanent characteristic of the subject, which it is refined, concretized and gives it another name. As well as the attribute, the apposition refers to the substantivized word and is expressed by a substantivized word. The apposition, unlike the attribute, gives the subject any characteristics with respect to age, kinship, specialty, occupation, national and social set-up. In Mari, German and French, the appositions have similar characteristics, i.e. give the objective concept, denoted by the determined word, another objective name, qualifying it in the broadest sense of the word. There are cases of apposition isolation in both languages. The grammatical connection between the components in such group as the application + the determined word in the Mari language is carried out in two ways: 1) using connection without agreement of nominal parts 2) by means of agreement with apposition isolation. In German and French grammatical connection is provided by the contact location.

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