The Order of the Words as the Reflection of World's Language Picture in the Meadow Mari and French Languages

¹Elena G. Lastochkina, ²Tatiana N. Belyaeva, ²Andrey V. Richkov,
²Natalia V. Bogdanova, ²Irina V. Trubyanova and ²Galina L. Sokolova
¹Tartu University, Tartu, Estonia
²Mari State University, Yoshkar-Ola, Russia

Abstract: In the study word-order of the Meadow and French languages is studied in the standpoint of the reflection of world's language picture. In the reflection of world's picture the role of syntax is rather specific and complex. The knowledge of the world picture without using of syntactic units which are necessary for the construction of coherent speech is impossible. Best of all attribute as secondary part of the sentence is distinguished at the level of word combinations. The attributive word combinations make up a large group of phrases in the different languages and they are associated with the reflection of world's picture in the human's mind. In the course of study, it was found that in the attributive group the word order is essentially different in the diverse system languages in the Meadow Mari and French.

Key words: World's language picture, word-order, attribute, Meadow and French languages, reflection, syntax, syntactic units

INTRODUCTION

Last decades in the modern linguistics the problem of world's language picture began to take one of leading places in the research of foreign and domestic linguists. The notion of the language picture of the world is defined as the "... collection of beliefs about the world, certain way of perceiving the world and the device of the world, the conceptualization of reality which were historically formed in the everyday consciousness of the language community and reflected in the language. The unique linguistic picture of the world is associated with each natural language" (http://ru.wikipedia.org/). A large number of scientists investigates the language picture of the world, among them are Yu.D. Apresyan, N.D. Arutyunova, A. Vezhbitskaya, A. Zaliznyak, I.B. Levontina, E.V. Rahilina, E.V. Uryson, A.D. Shmelev, E.S. Yakovleva and many others.

J.L. Viceberger, who was the first one introducing the concept of linguistics "language picture of the world", distinguished its main characteristics (Viceberger, 2009). Firstly, it is a system of all possible contents: spiritual ones, defining the uniqueness of the culture and mentality of the linguistic community and linguistic ones which determine the existence and functioning of the language itself, i.e., a consequence of the historical development of ethnicity and language. Secondly, it is the reason of peculiar ways of their further development (Viceberger, 2009). It is mentioned that the language picture of the world reflects the state of reality's perception, having been formed in previous periods of language development in society (Zaliznyak *et al.*, 2005). Linguistic picture of the world changes the over time and it is the reflection of changes in the altering world, the emergence of new realities but not desire for identity from the scientific view of the world (Telia, 20006).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The national specificity of language is mainly manifested at the vocabulary, phraseology, aphoristic levels. But the nationalpeculiarity of language also takes place in the syntax. So, the subject of our research is word-order in attributive constructions in the Meadow Mari and French languages.

The original works of classical and modern Mari and French prose, poetry and drama were involved as factual material of investigation and materials are also taken from the press. Theoretical and methodological base of the research is founded on the works concerning to the Finno-Ugric, Russian and French linguistics. In the researcher synchronic description, distributional analysis and the elements of diachronic method are used in the studying of the attribute.

Corresponding Author: Galina L. Sokolova, Mari State University, Yoshkar-Ola, Russia

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As it was mentioned in the majority works of Mari linguists the attribute is used before the determinate element in the Mari language. Postposition after thema in word is very rare. The attribute is often in opposition in poetic language in the case of separation. The connection between prepositive attribute and determinate one is carried out by means of the nominal in consistent connection, coordination, government and parataxis.

The place of attribute before determined element is the norm in the Mari and other Finno-Ugric languages. In the Mari language it is assumed that the location of attribute before determined word is proposed, no matter with what parts of speech it is expressed, for example Shketan (1991). 'The evening sun is very interesting and bright in the evening (Shketan, 1991)'. The mill barn has become dilapidated (Shketan, 1991). 'The sun is setting blushing the tops of birches' (Shabdar, 1975). "The salary is hundred rubles at all".

Post-positional in other words inversive use of the attribute is more common in poetry and folk-poetic speech in order to give more emotive connotation to the expression and to distinguish any part of the sentence. It is possible that the postposition of an attribute is expressed by a noun or a pronoun, for example Kolumb (1965). 'Gularia is the name and the glory of the Mari girl today//such skill is considered the richest dowry' (Kolumb 1972). 'Give such party//Lenin said-such power,//We will overturn Russia//seeing so people!' (Chavayn, 1980). 'Actually, the main priests are pagans and their faith is filthy'.

The use of an attribute in postposition is also isolation, for example Kolumb (1972). 'The peace is blooming in Yoshkar-Ola//May is joyful, beautiful in Yoshkar-Ola'.

Tesniere (1988) refers the French language to centrifugal temperate languages in his research "The fundamentals of the structural syntax" and it is possible preposition and postposition of an attribute in the attributive group. Gak mentions that prepositional attributes are the part of expression's theme in the French language and postpositional ones are the part of the rheme; prepositional attributes express evaluation but postpositional ones express an object and a mark, sometimes the place of the adjective is due to the difference of the meaning, for example: un grand homme 'a great man' and un homme grand 'a tall man' (Gak, 1989).

The arrangement of the attribute in the French language depends on the method of its expression and its meaning. The attribute, expressed by a pronominal adjective or a numeral, takes place before a noun. Adjectives such as: the relative and qualitative adjectives, signifying such features of objects, like shape and color: 'a textile plant', nationale 'a national holiday' 'the French language'; polysyllabic qualitative and relative adjectives: 'cultural life' 'a difficult dictation' adjectives formed from past participles: 'a tired man' 'a married woman' most verbal adjectives in-ant: 'amazing news'; un livre passionnant 'a fascinating book' are placed after the determined noun.

A number of monosyllabic and disyllabic qualitative adjectives such as grand, petit, jeune, vieux, beau, joli, bon, mauvais, nouveau, 'big, small, young, old, nice, pretty, good, bad, new': une grande maison 'a big house'; un vieux jardin 'an old garden'; is used before the determined noun but if an adverb is used with these adjectives, both of words are placed after the noun in case such adjectives have an objective complement, for example: un bon vin à boire 'good wine for drinking'.

The arrangement of some monosyllabic adjectives such as 'long, high, broad' is less constantly. It can be determined by the length of the noun and its euphony: 'a high mountain', 'a loud voice' 'a high tree', 'a long trip', 'a long dress', 'a long talk'.

Some adjectives can be placed before and after a noun: without changing its meaning. A number of evaluative adjectives (delightful, splendid, splendid, superb, horrible, extraordinary, amazing, exciting, marvellous incredible, marvellous, terrible, very good) they can be placed without changing its meaning before or after the noun. But if these adjectives precede a noun, they become evaluative ones. With changing the meaning but it depends on the position. In general, it can be noted that an adjective using before a noun has a secondary meaning or such adjective describes the inner qualities.

Adjectives used after nouns generally perform descriptive function. They state objective qualities and characteristics of a person or a subject. Adjective, changing meaning depending on their position are such adjectives with can take place after the noun and before the noun, for example: bitter (e.g., taste): bitter apples; bitter, (figurative meaning): bitter accusations. Such adjectives in the French language are also old, ancient, antique, low, brave courageous, specific, credible, hot, warm, expensive, sweet, gentle, soft, smooth, solid, famous, eminent, false, wrong, proud, arrogant, haughty, thin, sharp; small; clean, strong, sturdy, etc.

Nouns with the prepositions can have function of adjectives, for example, 'the book of Pierre', 'a book of reason', 'the Paris trains', where they have the role of adjectives (Tesniere, 1988).

In the "Linguistic encyclopedic dictionary" the word-order is determined as a certain position of words in a sentence or a syntactic group (Anonymous, 1990). The word-order in a language performs several important functions. Change of the word-order can serve asexpressive means of expressing grammatical meaning. This is most clearly manifested in the attributive phrases, the word-order of which in phrases as an organizing grammatical function. The stylistic function of word order is linked closely with an inversion, that is a reverse word-order.

It is generally known, historically the rule of word-order is strictly observed in Finno-Ugric languages. According to this rule there is a rigid word-order in these languages. Attribute always precedes dependent member, the subordinate part of the sentence foregoes the subordinating one. D.V. Bubrikhin his work "Historical morphology of the Finnish Language" underlines: it was typical for attributive connection that attribute preceded dependent member as it is now. The word-order was a method to show what word is a subordinate and subordinating one. Bubrih (1955) finds the reason of this fact in the absence of the system of cases at that time. Meanwhile, we can find cases of prepositional and postpositional using of attribute in different Finno-Ugric languages.

Attribute expresses attributive relations, i.e., relations between the sign and holder. In case of opposition use of attribute it gets attributive and predicative meaning or some nuance of predicativity. In the French language the place of attribute depends on the way of its expression and its meaning.

CONCLUSION

The research of particular aspects, categories of language and word-order allows getting the most complete linguistic picture of some language and people speaking it.

All received linguistic knowledge together with the data of philosophy, sociology, psychology, management, culturology, ethics, ethnography, history admits to study a person more thoroughly to understand unknown principles of his activity and its basis to open the way to the new unexplored horizon of understanding of human consciousness and human being.

It was come to the conclusion in the course of research that in the attributive group the Meadow Mari language's word-order is essentially different from the word-order in the French language. It is explained not only with different systems of these languages but with a different world's language picture of the people speaking these languages.

REFERENCES

Anonymous, 1990. Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary, in Russian. Sovetskaya Enciklopediya, Moscow, Pages: 685.

Bubrih, D.V., 1955. Historical Morphology of the Finnish Language. USSR Publishing House, Russia, Pages: 187.

Chavayn, S.G., 1980. Collected Works. Vol. 3. Mari Book Publishing House, Yoshkar-Ola, Pages: 428.

Gak, V.G., 1989. Comparative Typology of French and Russian Languages. Prosveschenie Press, Russia, Pages: 288.

Kolumb, V., 1965. Fly and Fly. Mari Book Publishing House, Yoshkar-Ola, Pages: 182.

Kolumb, V., 1972. Kindness: Collected Poems. Mari Book Publishing House, Yoshkar-Ola, Pages: 144.

Shabdar, O., 1975. Woman's Way. Mari Book Publishing House, Yoshkar-Ola, Pages: 223.

Shketan, M., 1991. Collected Works. Vol. 3. Mari Book Publishing House, Yoshkar-Ola, Pages: 624.

Telia, V.N., 2006. Metaforizatsia and its role in creation of a language picture of the world/the role of the human factor in language. Language and a World Picture, pp: 173-204.

Tesniere, L., 1988. Bases of Structural Syntax. Progress Publishing House, Moscow, Pages: 656.

Viceberger, J.L., 2009. Russian Language and the Formation of the Spirit. LIBROCOM, Moscow, Pages: 232 (In German).

Zaliznyak, A.A., I.B. Levontina and A.D. Shmelev, 2005. Key Ideas of Russian Language Picture of the World. Languages Slavic Culture, Moscow, Pages: 584.