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Orthoepic nature of the statement of facts in the response component of the dialogue (on the material of the Yakut Language)

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the main structural-semantic and functional-intonational features of the response phrase in the Yakut language. Typical dialogical constructions with a statement of facts, interacting with interrogative components of the dialogue, are determined from the actual linguistic material with intellectual and communicative content.

KEYWORDS: Yakut language, dialogic unity, response component of the dialogue, statement of facts, rhythm-melodic, pitch frequency intervals.

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Naturaleza ortoépica de la declaración de hechos en el componente de respuesta del diálogo (material de la Lengua Yakut)

RESUMEN

Este artículo analiza las principales características estructural-semántica y funcional-entonacional de la frase de respuesta en el lenguaje Yakut. Las construcciones dialógicas típicas con una declaración de hechos, que interactúan con los componentes interrogativos del diálogo, se determinan a partir de un material lingüístico real con contenido intelectual y comunicativo.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Lenguaje yakut, unidad dialógica, componente de respuesta del diálogo, declaración de hechos, ritmo melódico, intervalos de frecuencia de tono.

Introduction

In modern Yakut fiction, especially in prose and drama, the dialogue, defined as "one form of speech, in which each statement is directly addressed to the interlocutor and is limited to the direct topic of conversation" (Kondakov, 1971), is characterized by structural peculiarities and species diversity. The dialogue of the interlocutors in writing can be closely woven lexico-grammatically, situationally thematically and sometimes loses its syntactic independence (Laptev, 1976), which characterizes its clear difference from the writing-monologue. The minimum of conditions, without which the right dialogue cannot exist, is that the parties (interlocutors) participating in it must have two-way contact, the communication must take place in the field of vision of both interlocutors. Contact can be a multilateral (Torsueva, 1979; Budagov, 1971). The generally recognized property of the dialogue is the direction of the replica to the interlocutor and the receipt of a response replica, while the interlocutors are constantly changing roles (Laptev, 1976).

Response replicas are carried out in various forms; A meaningful plan for the response component of the dialogue makes it possible to distinguish various species differences that are included in the response replica classification classes.

The statement of facts, as one of the intellectual-communicative types of response replica, is a set of information made by the interlocutor at the time of the conversation with the person talking about really accomplished, committed or imperfect actions, events, phenomena. The interlocutor (or a group of interlocutors) establishes the presence or certainty of the action.

The statement of facts is not defined as a separate communicative implementation of verbal communication in other studies (Olshevskaya, 1974; Moyseenko, 1982;

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Bruzhajte, 1972; Shub, 1966), because in most cases the classification was not carried out by content.

In speech communication, the statement of facts is of paramount importance in relation to other types which according to the contents occupy the subsequent ranks in classification.

1. The first group of answers of statement of facts

A conversation between two (or more) persons usually begins with an acquaintance. The first component of the dialogue is the question, the second is the answer. However, the acquaintance is not limited to the identification of the person and his occupation, the dialogue, as a rule, continues in several brief remarks, more fully revealing the content of the reported. The most typical thorough answer to the statement of facts is the example: *-Аатың? – Силип диэн. – Аҕаң аата? – Эмиэ Силип диэн. – Фамилияң? – Туох даа? – Араспаанньаң кимий диибин? – Сүөдэрэптэр диилллэр... – Сааһың? – Отут икким.– Нэһилиэгиң?- Нэһилиэгим дуо? Хамньаҕа буоллаҕым дии. – Аҕаң ууһа? – Аҕам ууһа... Кыһатайдар диэммит. – Ойохтооххун дуо? – Баар. – Оҕолооххун дуо? – Бааллар. – Ханый, хас оҕолооххунуй? – Икки оҕолооххпун (КУ БДьБ 69). What is your name)? - I'm Philip. - Middle name? - Philip too. - What is the last name? - I'm sorry, what? - I ask (I), what is the last name (your)? –Fyodorov ... - How old are you? - Thirty-two (me). "What village are you from?" –My village? I'm from Khamnyagi. - What clan are you from? - From which clan? My clan is Kysatay. - Are you married? - Yes. - Do you have children? - Yes. - How many, how many children do you have? - Two children (I have) '.*

This dialogic unity is constructed in such a way that the question - the answer continues until the topic of conversation in this situation of acquaintance is exhausted. The underlined response replicas of the statement of facts are components of the overall plan for the topic of the committee. The facts of the person being asked are clarified or stated: name, surname, age, village, clan, marital status. There is a relationship between the question and the answer, which is characterized by the natural development of the dialogue. The unknown in the first component of the dialogue is expressed by both neutral and specifically neutral questions. In another example of "acquaintance", the response of the statement of facts is transmitted by several information phrases in one remark, and the interlocutor asks a counter question to clarify the identity of the speaker (the questioner), to which a concise answer of the statement of facts is given: *- Кэл, чугаһаа, кэпсэтиэх, эн кимңиний? – Биһиги Наахара диэн дойдуттан кэлбиппит. Мин Сүөдэр диэн убайдаахпын, бэйэм аатым Ааначык. Эн аатың кимий? – Мин аатым Сэмэнчик (ТС ТА 221). '- Come here, let's talk, who are you? - We came from the area Nahara. I have a brother Fedor, and my name is Anchik. What is your name? - My name is Semenchik'.*

The response of the statement of facts in one replica reveals the contents of

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two unknowns: - *Хайа ааттааххыный, доҕоор, туохха түбэстиҥ? – Саххаах Баһылай диэммин. Сельсовет суруксутун кырбаабытым (АА III197). '- What is your name, buddy, what happened to you? - I'm Sahhah Vasiliy. I beat up the village council secretary'.*

Answers of the statement of facts are given to various questions, where the unknown is directed to the compulsory clarification of the interlocutor. Depending on the question, the response with the statement of facts has a wide variety in content. Regardless of the volume of replicas in the dialogue, the responses of the statement of facts take, along with other possible types of responses, their specific place. For example, a counter-question-answer of refutation, denial and recognition is preceded by a group of answers to the statement of facts.- *Сайын тугу гыммыккытый? – Кыыллаабыппыт, кыратык... – Өлөрбүккүт дуо? – Икки кыылы өлөрөн. – Кыылгыт этин тугу гыммыккытый? – Сиэбиппит. – Кур оҕус этигэр булкуйан дуо? – Ханнааҕы оҕуспут этигэр булкуйуохпутуй? – Киһиҥ сылгы этин булбат этэ дуо? – Суох. Суох буолбат! Эмиэ сымыйалыы тураҕын. Күн ыраахтааҕыга буруйу, таҥараҕа аньыыны оҥостон эрэҕин. – Оҥостубаппын, тойонуом, кырдьыкпын этэбин (КУ БДьБ 70). 'What did you do in the summer? - We hunted a little on the elk ... - Killed? "We killed two elks." - Where did you put the meat of dead elks? - Ate? - With last year's meat of fattened bull? - What meat of a bull? - Your mate did not get horse meat? - Not. - Why not? Again, you're lying. Before the king of guilt, before God, you begin to create sin. - I'm not guilty, master, I'm telling the trut!'*

The answer of the factual statement in the first replica is not fully disclosed, therefore the thematic scope of the dialogue is expanded by other replicas, where the full answer is given - *Тоҕо ыҥырбыттар? – Барар үһүбүн. – Хайдах?.. Ханна? – Атын чааска (CD CS 4). '- Why did they call you? - They say I have to leave. - How? .. Where? - To another military unit.'*

The ascertaining answer is achieved by asking the questioner about the state of health, the interlocutor's actions: *Аҕаа, бүгүн хайдаххыный? – Учууталы кытта кэпсэппиппиттэн улаханнык сылайдым (NY A 246). '-Dad, how do you feel today? - I'm very tired of talking to the teacher.'*

The answers of the statement of facts, aimed at determining or explaining the interlocutor's actions, can be constructed in the form of listing individual syntagmas or phrases with a generalized ascertaining content: - *Холобура кимнээҕи абааһы көрөҕүнүй? – Ньукуу атыыһыты... Ордьонумаан ойууну... Иккиэннэрин иннибэр баттаатым! (HS 1982 7 42). '– For example, who do you hate? - Merchant Nick ... Shaman Ordionumaan ... I killed both!'.*

Characteristically, the interlocutors choose a specific topic for disclosure for a replica of the facts of the first group, and the second component, as a rule, is built with a predicate in the form of the first person in the singular and plural form.

The second group of answers of the statement of facts combines the forms of response cues with content about the third person. The interlocutor states, reports

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other facts. In this case, actions occur, take place at different times. The actual material for this group is distributed to the answers in the form of the present time and the answers in the forms of the past tense.

The answers of the facts are given by the interlocutor about the actions, events occurring at the time of the conversation. in this case, attention is focused on the specific person who performs the action: -*Көрөбүн дуо, ол куоҕас. – Ханна, ханна? – Ол сээнтэн күөлгэ кииирэн эрэр. – Тыый күөйэн өлөрүөххэ... – Кэбис, күөйүмэ, күөлгэ кииирдин. Онно кырдьаҕас кыайан көтүө суоҕа (NG SC 380).* '– *See, loon over there. - Where where? - From the river swims into the lake. - Well, come on, kill ... Wait, do not kill, let the loon swim in the lake. Narrowly there, the loon cannot fly out.'*

Response replicas of the statement of facts, interconnected with the interrogative components of the dialogue, in addition to reporting that an action has been performed at a given time, show the degree of reliability of the facts realized: - *Хайа, нохоо, ыраахтааҕы үһуллубутугар төһө үөрдүҥ? – Үөрэн бөҕө буоллаҕа! Дьон да үөрбүтэ-көппүтэ сүрдээх (AA IV 301).* '– *Well, man, are you very happy that the king was overthrown? - Of course, I was exultant, delighted! The people are also delighted!'.*

In addition, the answer of the interlocutor about past events, but continuing or unfinished, is stated in the form of the present tense: - ... *Бу эйиэнэ оҕон суруксут этэ дуу? – Ээ, оттон ити оскуолаҕа үөрэнэ сатыыр дии, маҥнайгы кылааһын бүтэрээри сылдьар (К КТ 176).* '*Your son seems to be a scribe? - Yes, he tries to study at school, now he finishes the first class'.*

Unlike the examples of the second group cited above, the answers of the statement of facts about events that have just occurred or actions with a third-person predicate have semantic independence.- *Доҕор, доҕор, туохтан соһуйдуҥ? – Туох эрэ кэлэн тыбыс-тымныы, ибис-инчэҕэй илиитинэн имэрийтэлээн көрдө... Ол бастаан түүл-бит курдук этэ... Онтон уһуктубутум кэннэ илэ имэрийтэлээн көрдө. – Илэ даа?.. – Илэ... (К КТ 40).* '– *Friend, what are you afraid of? - Something incomprehensible came up and stroked with its cold and wet hand ... At first it was like a dream ... Then, when I woke up, he stroked it in real. - In reality? .. - Yes, in reality....'.*

The action performed in the past is stated by the interlocutor in the form of the present tense, since in the act of communication the action transforms into a real event: - *Тугу сүбэлэстилэр? – Тугу билиэхпиний? Хотоҥго хаайан кэбистилэр. нууччалыы кэпсэтэллэр. Арай "Чурапча, Чурапча" дииллэрэ иһиллэр (AA I 331).* '– *What did they consult about? - How should I know. They locked me in the crib. They talk in Russian. I only heard them say "Churapcha, Churapcha"'.*

The interlocutor states the facts committed by a third party in the past tense (form та-лар). The object of discussion may be not only man, but also animals, natural phenomena, events, etc.:- *Сарсын төннөрөр инигин? – Төннөрөн-төннөрөн. – Хантан билиэт буллуҥ? – Оҕолор атыылаатылар (HS 1982 8 18).* '*Will you return tomorrow? - I will, I will. - Where did you get the ticket? - The guys have sold '.*

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The statement of the facts is given by the interlocutor about the event that lasted for a certain period of time: - Хобороос, били ампаар дорбууругар уурбут эмэгэттэрим!.. – *Туох буоллулар?.. – Урут кинилэр эн хос куолайың көмөтүнэн саңараллара... Билигин бэйэлэрэ кихилии саңараллар! (HS 1982 7 38).* ' – *Hoboroos, where are my amulets that I put on the barn shelf! - What happened? - Before, they spoke with your second voice ... Now they speak humanly!'.*

The interlocutor transmits information received from a famous person; the information is evaluated by him as an ascertaining fact (*predicate on the form үhү*): - *Улахан хамнастаах баартыйалаах сулуусайга барыах курдук үhү. – Оттон Сиилинэ? – Арахсан, доҕор! Атырдьах маhыныы арахсан хаалбыттар. Баартыйалаах, улахан сулуусайга барыах курдук үhү. Маасаң сирэйинэн... сирэйигэр дьоллоох эбит. уонтан тахса сыл хоту сылдьан баран кэлбиттэр да, арахсан хаалбыттар (AA III 67).* ' – *They say she marries a party employee with a large salary. - What about Philip? - They've divorced! They parted forever. They say she is getting married to a party member, a famous employee. Maria is beautiful ... Her happiness is in beauty. For more than ten years, they were in the north and immediately divorced after their arrival'.*

In another case, the answer received from a particular person is stated as a true, correct message, with which the interlocutor fully agrees: - *Мин эйиэхэ ийэм соругар кэллим. – Туох соругар? – Ийэм ыалдьан өлөөрү ғынна, бара-кэлэ сатаан бу эйигин кэлэн хонон, саңара түhэн бардын диэн ыытта (К КТ 59).* ' – *I came to you at the request of the mother. - What is her request? Mother dying, forced to invite you, so that you came to spend the night and shamanize.'*

The interlocutor speaks about past events or actions with a touch of some condemnation or disapproval: - *Ол, оҕо үhү дуо кини? Хайдах ол курдук саңаралларый, ээ? – Өссө саңаралларын ааhан, дьыалалыах буолаллар. Тугу-тугу оңороллор? Туора киhини хаhан да көрбөтөх курдук дьоннор. – Ол Тэрэнтэй, бэйэтэ-бэйэтинэн дьоннорун тоҕо буойбакка, ыраас киhини быhааҕыттарарый? – Буойуоҕунааҕар, хата, Сэмэни ыңыран ылан, бэйэтэ эмиэ дэлби саңарбыт уонна буруйга түбэhиннэриэх буолан өссө сааммыт (DT KHK 223).* ' – *He is not a child? How can you say so? - Moreover, they are going to initiate a case. It is not known what else they will do. Like they had never seen a stranger. - Why can Terenty not be able to calm his people and allows him to defile an honest person? "On the contrary, instead of prohibiting him, he should invite Semyon, severely curse him and threaten to bring a case against him'.*

The interlocutor states the fact with some assessment of the situational, objective features of the event or the action being carried out. In this case, the time of action becomes uncertain, although the object of action is specific: - *Ол дьиэлэр көтө сылдьар табаhыттарга аналлаахтар. Аҕыйах биhиэхэ кэлиэ. Боруобалыахпыт. Хомойуох ихин, сыаналара ыарахан. – Төhөнүй? – Турар бэйэтэ-ұс тыныынча курдук. – Оо, сыаңа эбит! Уруккунан отут тыhыынча. Чэ, каркаснай дьиэбит ордук (NG SC 205).* ' – *Those houses are intended for deer nomads. A few pieces allocated to us. Let's try. Unfortunately, they are expensive. - How much is? - The cost is about three thousand. - Well, a little expensive! Thirty thousand old money. Nothing, our frame house is*

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better'.

Characteristic features are in the second group of answers the statement of facts: about the action of a third person or about the event, the fact is told by the interlocutor; the interlocutor builds the predicate of his statement in various temporal inclination forms; the extent of the dialogical unity is determined by the thematic criterion; The answers of the facts are not positionally fixed in the corpus of dialogic unity.

The third group of answers of a statement of facts, in contrast to the previous groups, combines response statements combined in person, number and time in one replica. They are in addition to a statement of fact, events, etc. have the content of evaluation, reasoning, approval, communication, etc.

The responses, in cooperation with the first and third person, state the events that have passed, and at the same time continuing in the indefinite and the present, which are due to unknown members in the first component of the dialogue: - *Хайа, оҕонньор, эмкиттэн иһэҕин дуу? Хараҕаын хайаата? – Ээ, харах куһаҕан. Куоракка эппэлээсийэҕэ киирэр гына оҥордулар. Дьэ, хайдах дьаабы буолар, букатын мэлитэллэр дуу...* ' – Well, how, old man, do you take medicine? How with the eye? - Uh, I have a bad eye. I was determined to be sent to the city for an operation. It is not known how it will be, maybe it will not save...' (AA III 156).

Actions in the responses of the statement of facts occur in present time with the predicate in the first and third person: - *Эн манна тоҕо олороҕун? Баран утуй. Ити уолга түүҥҥу пропуһу тоҕо биэрдиҥ? – Сэһэргэһэбит. Кини өйдөөх оҕо. Оҕону олус таптыыбын(АА III 204).* ' – *Why are you sitting here? Go to sleep. Why did you give this guy a night pass? - We talk. He is a smart kid. I love children very much'.*

Answer of the facts in the form of past tense: - Барар буолбуккун мин истибитим... – *Истибитиҥ дуо? – Мааҕын дьиэбэр тиийибитим, эн суругуҥ кэлбит эбит... (DT КНК 282).* ' – *I heard that you're leaving ... - Did you hear that? - Going home in the morning, I saw your letter'.*

A fact is stated in the form of a verb of the future and the present: - Доҕоор, саа ылбаккын дуо? – Эмиэ туохпут саатай. – Арай эһэ түбэстин – оччоҕо хайыыбыт? – *Түүтүн чуччугунатан бэриллиэ. Күһүҥҥу эһэ бэркэ умайар дииллэр (CD CS 332).* ' – *Friend, won't you take the gun? - Why should I take a gun? Suddenly a bear will meet - what are we going to do? - Let's burn his skin. They say the autumn bear has a good burning wool.*

The statement of the facts in the second component of the dialogue is transmitted by listing the presence of something in the predicate of the first interrogative statement: - *Таастан ураты тугу да укпатах дуо? – Биир бороохой өҥнөөх көстүүм таҥас баар уонна... маҥан таҥас ырбаахы уонна... биир дьахтар былааччыйата (NY A 54-55).* ' – *Besides the stones, he did not put anything in the box? - There is a gray suit and ... white shirt and ... one woman's dress'.*

In a few brief reply replicas, facts are established that are situationally determined

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in conjunction with the past and the present, the forms of the third and first person:
- *Дорооболоруҥ, табаарыстар! Председатель ханнаный? – Председатель суох. Куоракка киирбитэ. Кинини мин солбуйабын (АФ Д 42).' – Hello comrades! Where is the chairman? - There is no chairman. He left for the city. I replace him э'.*

Response cues in the dialogue, which are close in content, are built with predicates in second and third person forms: **-** *Һуу, бу кимий, ким сылдьаҕын? – Мин кэллим, дэһээтинньиктин. Силип баар дуо? – Баарбын, эмиэ туохха мэнийдиҥ? – Мин мэнийиэм дуо?.. Атыттар наадыйаллар... Чэ тур! Киирэр үҥүгүн. Кинээһиҥ ыҥыттарар (КУ БДьБ 75-76). '– Oh, who is this, who is here? - I, foreman, came. Philip at home? - Here, you need me? - I'm not running after you ... Others need ... Well, get up! They tell you to come. Prince calls'.*

The fourth group of factual responses combines sentences with predicates of no particular person, number, and time in one replica. In other words, the formal uncertainty of the response is complemented by the content of the unknown in the interrogative component of the dialogue: **-** *Бүгүҥҥү хаһыаты аахпатыҥ дуо? – Уой, суох ээ. Туох баарый? Физкультура туһунан дуо? – Сибэкки туһунан (АА III154). ' - Did not read today's newspaper? - Oh, No. What is there? About physical education? - About flowers'.*

A statement of fact is transmitted in response by underlining, explaining, or even approving. Such a response can be realized in a multicomponent dialogue, where the thematic focus is due to one problem: **-** *Дьэ, ити баар, колхозка биир эмэ үчүгэй аҕай салайааччы саҥардыы тахсаары гынан эрдэҕинэ, сулбу тардан ылан иһэллэр. Бинигинньиктэргэ киммит үлэлиирэ буолла?.. (discontent). – Сөптөөх киһини, үлэҕэ өрө таһаарбакка, биир сиргэ тутан олоруоҥ дуо? (disapproval). – Бэйи оттон, саҥа салайааччылар үүнэн тахсыахтарыгар диэри күүтэ түстэхтэринэ? (condition). – Дьону түргэнник иитэн, үүннэрэн иниэххэ диэн баар (statement of fact). – Оттон иитэлиэххэ диэри күүттэххэ?.. (advice). – Олох олус түргэнник хаамар, кинини ситиһэн иниэххэ наада (categorical answer) (DT ХНК 160). ' – Well, as soon as one good leader appears on the collective farm, he is immediately taken away. Who will work with us? .. - How will you detain a capable person if he can be promoted? - You can not wait until there are new leaders? - There is such a setting to quickly prepare, raise people. - Why not wait until they are raised? - Life goes fast, and you can not lag behind it'.*

The statement of facts in dialogical speech, as a response component, is formed by various means of expression and has a variety of topics, an unknown fact is revealed, explained, reportedly stated. At the same time, the response to the statement of facts always comes from the interlocutor and is perceived by the speaker.

For example, in the response *Эмиэ Силип диэн 'He is Philip too'*, according to the required question, the intonation component manifests itself in moderate intonation (fig. 1). If quantitative indicators do not have a deviation, then the tonal and dynamic parameters, compensating for their duration, form average rhythm-melodic figure.

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For example, in stating the name of the father the whole contour of the dialogical unity stabilizes in the answer. The maximum frequency of the fundamental tone is concentrated in the explanatory segment of speech Силип , the interval between 135-194 HZ is an augmented forth at moderate intensity (19-28%).
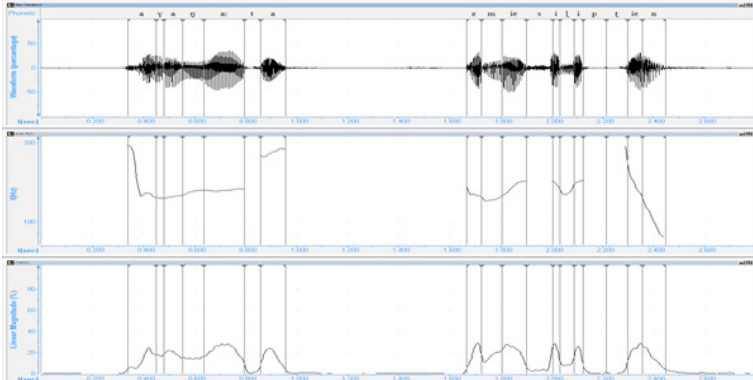

Figure 1. Intonogram of phrases

Эмиэ Силип диэн 'He is Philip too' (*announcer VIU*)

Identical indicators are repeated in the announcer GGI (Fig. 2), which is characterized by ascending rhythm-melodies in a dialogical unity. Thus, in an interrogative phrase, an ascending contour with an interval of minor sixth is mirrored in the response construct, implemented at intervals of an augmented forth. However, the rhythm-melodic movement of the response phrase, unlike the interrogative phrase, is characterized by a typological, i.e. ascending-descending, contour, which is associated with the overall picture of the narrative. It can be noted that in the dialogic construction there are interacting rhythm-melodic patterns that are reflected in the formation of the specific contour associated with the previous components of the dialogue.
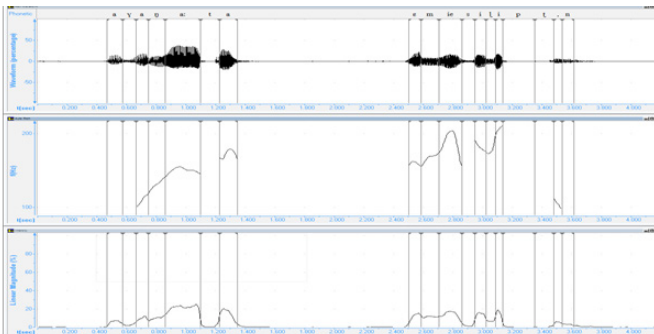

Figure 2. Intonogram of phrases
Эмиэ Силип диэн 'He is Philip too' (*announcer GGI)*

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The response design with the semantics of approximate certainty Турар бэйэтэ үс тыһыынча курдук *'About three thousand'* in the pronunciation of both speakers is expressed by stable rhythm-melodic parameters, showing, in general, ascending-descending movements of the frequency of the fundamental tone (Fig. 3-4). At the moment of uncertainty of the response in the final segment of speech тыһыынча курдук, the minor seventh decrease in the rhythm-melody contour prevails, and the dynamic parameter is moderately descending.
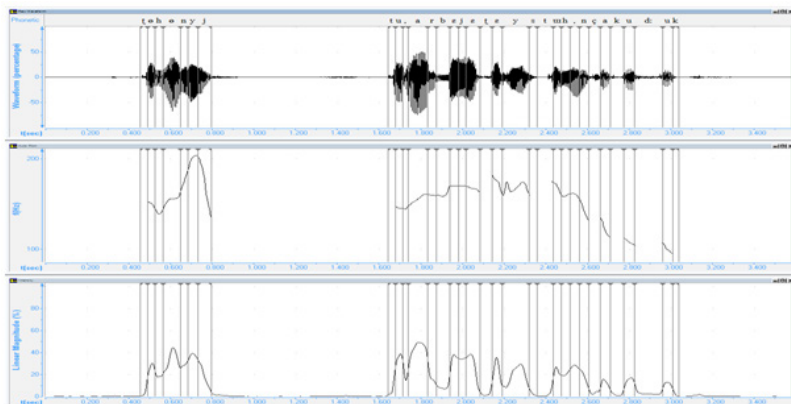

Figure 3. Intonogram of the phrase Турар бэйэтэ үс тыһыынча курдук ‹About three thousand› (announcer of the VIU)
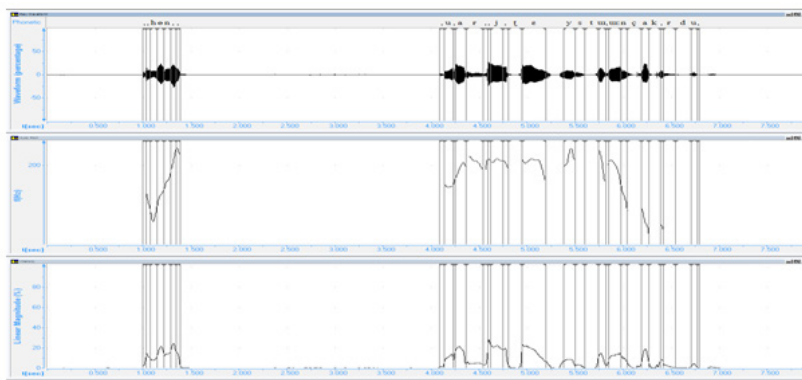

Figure 4. Intonogram of the phrase Турар бэйэтэ үс тыһыынча курдук ‹About three thousand› (announcer GGI)

Conclusions

Thus, the statement of facts in dialogical speech, as a response component, is formed by various means of expression and has a variety of subjects, an unknown fact is revealed, explained, reportedly stated. At the same time, the answer always

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comes from the interlocutor and is perceived by the speaker. When responding to the facts, depending on the semantic importance of the reported fact, the overall design of rhythm-melodies, as opposed to a question phrase, forms a typical ascending-descending contour of the pitch frequency, which manifests itself in positive and negative indicators of intonation values.

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