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PECULIARITIES OF PARONYMS IN THE MARI LANGUAGE

Research article

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Abstract

The article describes the linguistic parameters of the phenomenon of paronymy in the modern Mari language. The concept of paronyms is considered, as well as this phenomenon is studied at the lexical, phraseological and syntactic levels.

The purpose of the study is to characterize paronyms of the modern Mari language.

In the study, a descriptive method was used, as well as elements of morphemic, word-formation analysis. Paronymic words, phraseological and syntactic units served as the main material for the study.

The research result is a comprehensive study of paronyms at the lexical, phraseological and syntactic levels. Paronyms are characterized by phonetic consonance, etymological relationship of units in the lexical meaning, difference in semantics, belonging to the same part of speech, the impossibility of interchange in speech, the possibility of erroneous confusion in speech due to the common root. Therefore, paronyms in the Mari language are words that are close in phonetic consonance, but different in meaning.

Phraseological paronyms are a phenomenon in the Mari language, they are characterized by several features — semantically, such pairs of phraseological paronyms differ, but at the same time they have the same set of words; such paronyms may include homonyms; phraseological paronyms cannot be replaced in speech. At the same time, there are several structural types: paronymic phraseological units that differ in verbal forms, paronymic phraseological units that differ in the grammatical forms of nouns, paronymic phraseological units that differ in the quantitative composition of lexical units, and others.

Syntactic paronyms are consonant phrases that have consonant phrases, but at the same time they have a different word order and function in a sentence.

The conclusion confirms the functioning of paronyms in the Mari language at the lexical, phraseological and syntactic levels.

Keywords: paronyms, phraseological units, lexical paronyms, phraseological paronyms, syntactic paronyms, paronymic pair, homonyms.

ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПАРОНИМОВ В МАРИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Научная статья

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Аннотация

В статье описываются лингвистические параметры явления паронимии в современном марийском языке. Рассматривается понятие паронимов, а также исследуется это явление на лексическом, фразеологическом и синтаксическом уровнях.

Цель исследования — охарактеризовать паронимы современного марийского языка.

В исследовании использовался описательный метод, а также элементы морфемического и словообразовательного анализа. Основным материалом для исследования послужили паронимичные слова, фразеологические и синтаксические единицы.

Результатом исследования стало комплексное изучение паронимов на лексическом, фразеологическом и синтаксическом уровнях. Паронимы характеризуются фонетическим созвучием, этимологической близостью единиц по лексическому значению, различием в семантике, принадлежностью к одной части речи, невозможностью взаимозаменяемости в речи, возможностью ошибочного смешения в речи из-за общего корня. Таким образом, паронимы в марийском языке — это слова, близкие по фонетическому созвучию, но различающиеся по значению. Фразеологические паронимы — это явление в марийском языке, характеризующееся несколькими особенностями: семантически такие пары фразеологических паронимов различаются, но при этом имеют одинаковый набор слов; среди таких паронимов могут встречаться омонимы; фразеологические паронимы не могут быть взаимозаменяемы в речи. В то же время существует несколько структурных типов: паронимические фразеологизмы, различающиеся



глагольными формами, паронимические фразеологизмы, различающиеся грамматическими формами существительных, паронимические фразеологизмы, различающиеся количественным составом лексических единиц, и т. д.

Синтаксические паронимы — это созвучные словосочетания, которые имеют одинаковый состав, но при этом разный порядок слов и функции в предложении.

Таким образом, в марийском языке паронимы функционируют на лексическом, фразеологическом и синтаксическом уровнях.

Ключевые слова: паронимы, фразеологизмы, лексические паронимы, фразеологические паронимы, синтаксические паронимы, паронимическая пара, омонимы.

Introduction

The phenomenon of paronymy is observed in many world languages. The word paronymy can be considered as “name foreby” or “word foreby”. Paronyms are not isolated from the speech system, being to a certain extent a fact of the sound language. Being at the same time one of the components of the lexical system of the language, paronymy with all its inherent formal linguistic patterns takes a certain place in the structure. Although, this term causes an ambiguous opinion. In this regard, the definition of paronymy has not only controversial points, but also contradictory ones. Above all, it applies to the essence of paronymy. Some consider that paronymy is a linguistic phenomenon, others claim that paronymic relations do not play a role in terms of semiological system of language. Paronymy is a speech phenomena [1, P. 35]. L. P. Krysin considers that a paronym is “a word close to another word in its form and meaning” [2, P. 520]. According to Yu. A. Belchikov, paronyms are “words with not full sound similarity with full or partial semantic difference”. As noted by S. V. Vlasenko, “the definition of Yu. A. Belchikov, in contrast to the L. P. Krysin’s definition, includes important clarification that the correlation of the semantic difference with similar pronunciation is the primary element for identification the phenomenon of paronymy. It is not accidental that the definition includes a gradation of the semantic difference into “full” or “partial”, since such a gradation indicates the ambiguity of the phenomenon paronymy” [3, P. 26].

From our point of view, paronyms are close words, but not identical in sound and different in meaning. Also, one word is used instead of the other by mistake. For example, *igəlaš* (Mari “игылаш”, “to grow in clusters (about cereal, herbs, trees)”) – *igəltəš* (Mari “игылташ”, “to bully or to have fun at smb/smith”), *adəraŋaš* (Mari “адыраҥаш” dialect, “to grow”) — *adəraŋdaš* (Mari “адыраҥдаш”, dialect “let sprout”), *asamatən* (Mari “асаматын”, “dreadful, terrific, hellish”) — *asamən* (Mari “асамын”, “anyways, haphazardly”).

We also agree with the opinion that “the basis of paronymic mixture of words are not only linguistic, but also psycholinguistic factors, since often in the individual speaker’s mind similar sound of words leads to their semantic proximity, semantic blend word, leading to the unpremeditated use of one member of paronymic series instead of another. In our opinion, the limitation of paronyms only with the circle of single-root words does not take into account current situation in language and speech reality” [4, P. 133], [5, P. 53].

The phenomenon of paronymy has not been generally studied in the Mari language. The first reference of these words was mentioned in V. M. Vasiliev’s book “Grammar Materials of the Mari Language” in 1958. The author describes such words as “words of “similar sounding” form, i.e. those that are almost identical and the difference between them comes down to the opposition of simple vowels to corresponding palatal sounds and umlauts”. The author gives the following examples: “*puro* (Mari “пуро”, “come in”) — *pürö* (Mari “пүрө”, “home brew”), *tor* (Mari “тор”, “sorrel”) — *tör* (Mari “төр”, “equable”), *mor* (Mari “мор”, “a disease”) — *mör* (Mari “мөр”, “a strawberry”), *umər* (Mari “умыр”, “favorable” (weather)) — *ümər* (Mari “үмыр”, “life”), *šuraš* (Mari: “шүраш”, “to pound”) — *šüraš* (Mari “шүраш”, “to daub” and “cereal”), etc.

In addition, A. N. Kuklin [6] paid attention to the problem of paronymy in his article “Marij jəlmən paronimijže (Mari “Марий йылмын паронимийже”, “Paronymy of the Mari Language”). The author points out that there are no researches in the Mari language devoted to the phenomenon of paronymy. The article defines paronyms, gives examples and criteria for differentiation paronyms from synonyms.

Also, this issue is considered in articles of E. G. Lastochkina [7], [8], [9].

Main results

This research is the first attempt at in-depth study of paronymy in the Mari language. We suggest principles to identify the essence of paronyms in the Mari language. They help determine the ability of consonant words to enter into paronymic relations with each other.

In our opinion, paronyms of the Mari language are characterized by the following features:

- 1) phonetic consonance;
- 2) etymological relationship of units in the lexical meaning;
- 3) difference in semantics;
- 4) belonging to the same part of speech (grammatical category);
- 5) the impossibility of interchanging in speech;
- 6) the possibility of erroneous confusion in speech due to the common root.

At the same time, it is necessary to notice that the last two criteria are likely features of paronyms’ “identification”, but they are not the principles of their definition.

Thus, paronyms are words with close phonetic consonance, but they differ in semantic terms. In paronymic words, the location of stress on the same syllable is another feature of Mari paronyms. For example, *diplomant* (Mari “дипломант”, “diploma winner”) — *diplomat* (Mari “дипломат”, “diplomat”). The words differ with the suffixes “-ant” and “-at” and have different meanings.

Also, paronyms always refer to the same part of speech. For example, *aruemdaš* (Mari “аруэмдаш”, “to clean up, to put in order”) — *arueštaš* (Mari “аруэшташ”, “to become neat”). Both words refer to the verb.

Abonement (Mari “абонемент”) 1. membership, 2. lending library — *abonent* (Mari “абонент”, “member (of a library)”). Both nouns refer to the noun.

In the Mari language, in addition to lexical paronyms, there are phraseological paronyms. For example, *viškade vujd orək* (Mari “вишкыде вуйд орык”, “dumb”) / *vujdorək viškademən* (Mari “вуйдорык вишкыдемын”, “to become foolish”); *vueš šuaš* (Mari “вюеш шуаш”, “to grow up, to mature”) / *vueš šušo* (Mari “вюеш шушо”, “adult”); *vuj košarga* (Mari “вуй кошарга”, “someone will suffer, forfeit life”) / *vujəm košartaš* (Mari “вуйым кошарташ”, “to kill”).

Phraseological paronyms, as well as lexical ones, are characterized by semantic parallel of components of a binominal grouping. The parallel of the meanings of paronymic phraseological units is revealed in the semantic independence of each of the component of the pair in the presence of similar features. It can be seen in approximately identical set of words included in paronymic unit, in the coincidence of phrasal stress.

As we can see, each component of a paronymic pair has in it approximately the same number of single-root words that are in different structural and grammatical relations with each other. It determines their differentiation in semantics. Therefore, the components of phraseological paronyms in the Mari language have their synonyms. For example, *vueš šuaš* (Mari “вюеш шуаш”) (*kapeš šuaš*, *ušəm šəndaš*, *jol ūmbak šogalaš*, *vuj-ročəm poğaš* (Mari: “капеш шуаш, ушым шындаш, йол ўмбак шогалаш, вуй-почым погаш”)) — “to grow up, to mature” / *vueš šušo* (Mari “вюеш шушо”) (*kapeš šušo*, *ušəm šəndaše* (Mari “капеш шушо, ушым шындыше”)) — “an adult”; *umšaške vüdəm podəlaš* (Mari “умшашке вўдым подылаш”) (*joləm pidaš*, *umšam pətəraš* (Mari “йолым пидаш, умшам петыраш”)) — “to be silent” / *umšaške vüdəm podəlšəla* (Mari “умшашке вўдым подылышыла”) (*jəlme jomən*, *jəlməm kučəš*, *jəlməm nelaš*, *jəlməm purlaš* (Mari “йылме йомын, йылмым кучаш, йылмым нелаш, йылмым пурлаш”)) — “to lose the power of speech”.

Phraseological paronyms, as well as lexical ones, can include homonyms. For example, the first component of the phraseological paronym *mutəm puaš* (Mari “мутым пуаш”) has homonymous meanings: I. To assure someone of something. II. To allow somebody to make a report somewhere. Another example with the homonymous meaning *unčəli vuya šogaltaš* (Mari “унчыли вуйа шогалташ”) I. To make a complete mess. II. To change fundamentally.

Phraseological paronyms, as well as lexical ones, cannot be replaced in speech: *jəlme ləvərgə* (Mari “йылме лывырге”) — “someone speaks naturally, fluent” / *jəlme ləvərgen* (Mari “йылме лывырген”) — “someone easily began to talk”; *šərpən šalataš* (Mari “шырпын шалаташ”) — “to destroy, to smash” / *šərpən šalana* (Mari “шырпын шалана”) — “something is being destroyed”.

Each of the components of paronymic phraseological units expresses its own, semantically unambiguous idea. For example, *uš pudərana* (Mari “уш пудырана”) — “someone loses the ability to argue clearly” / *ušəm pudərataš* (Mari “ушым пудыраташ”) — “to think really hard about something, to worry”. *Mom ojlet, üdərem?* (Mari “Мом ойлет, үдырем?”) *Ala ušet pudəranaš tünəlan?* — *avaže örmalgen jodeš.* (Mari “Ала ушет пудыранаш тўналын? — аваже өрмалген йодеш.”) What are you saying, daughter? Or are you starting to lose your mind? — mom asked in surprise. / *Ušəm pudərataš perna* (Mari: “Ушым пудыраташ перна.”) I'll have to worry.

Among the paronymic phraseological units of the Mari language, the following structural types can be distinguished:

1. Paronymous phraseological units, differing in verbal forms: *loməžəš savəraš* (Mari “ломыжыш савыраш”) — “to destroy, to burn” / *loməžəš savərnaš* (Mari “ломыжыш савырнаш”) — “to burn, turn into ashes”; *šəgərəš puraš* (Mari: “шыгырыш пураш”) — “to get into a difficult, hopeless situation” / *šəgərəš purtaš* (Mari “шыгырыш пурташ”) — “to lead someone into difficulty, confusion”.

2. Paronymic phraseological units differing grammatical forms of nouns: *lümžö vele* (Mari “лўмжө веле”) — “so-so, about the mismatch of somebody or something with reality” / *lūmlan vele* (Mari “лўмлан веле”) — “to create the surface impression, with the aim of diverting attention”; *lūmnər šuktaralteš* (Mari “лўмнәр шўктаралтеш”) — “a rumor about someone spreads” / *lūmnərəm šuktaš* (Mari “лўмнəрым шўкташ”) — “to humiliate somebody”; *uš pudərana* (Mari “уш пудырана”) — “someone loses the ability to reason clearly” / *ušym pudərataš* (Mari “ушым пудыраташ”) — “to think hard about something, worry”.

3. Paronymic phraseological units, differing in the quantitative composition of lexical units: *jəlməm purlaš* (Mari “йылмым пурлаш”) — “to suddenly shut up” / *jəlməm toreš purlaš* (Mari “йылмым тореш пурлаш”) — “to die”; *kiške gaj* (Mari “кишке гай”) — “evil, insidious” / *kiške gaj liyaš* (Mari “кишке гай лияш”) — “to act insidiously, maliciously”; *oŋ den oŋ vaš šogaš* (Mari “оң ден оң ваш шогаш”) — “to go one on the other, to move” / *oŋ dene šogaš* (Mari “оң дене шогаш”) — “to defend someone steadfastly, courageously”.

4. Paronymic phraseological units formed according to the models noun + verb and noun + participle : *vueš šuaš* (Mari “вюеш шуаш”) — “to grow up, reach adulthood” / *vueš šušo* (Mari “вюеш шушо”) — “an adult who has reached adulthood”; *omsam počaš* (Mari “омсам почаш”) — “to give someone complete freedom, access to somewhere” / *omsam počmo* (Mari “омсам почмо”) — “the opportunity, freedom to do something are given”.

5. Paronymic phraseological units that differ both components: *lūmnər šuktaralteš* (Mari “лўмнәр шўктаралтеш”) — “a rumor about someone spreads” / *lūmnərəm šuktaš* (Mari “лўмнəрым шўкташ”) — “to humiliate somebody”; *čonəm nōltaš* (Mari “чоным нōлташ”) — “to inspire, encourage” / *čon nōltən* (Mari “чон нōлтын”) — “cheerfully, enthusiastically”.

6. Paronymic phraseological units, where the second component is represented using a comparison: *kitaj pərdəž* (Mari “китай пырдыж”) — “a strong insurmountable barrier” / *kitaj pərdəžla* (Mari “китай пырдыжла”) — “to stand firmly adamantly on smth.”; *lūdšö meraŋ* (Mari “лўдшö меран”) — “a coward” / *lūdšö meraŋ gaj* (Mari “лўдшö меран гай”) — “cowardly, timid”; *muraš purəšo aŋəta* (Mari “мураш пурьшо аґыта”) — “about somebody who came to have fun at all ready” / *muraš purəšo aŋətan gaj* (Mari “мураш пурьшо аґытан гай”) — “to be, to seem a little too diligent, at all to please somebody”; *čəve lūdəktəš* (Mari “чыве лўдыктыш”) — “an empty man, crank” / *čəve lūdəktəš gaj* (Mari “чыве лўдыктыш гай”) — “to dress funny, ugly or old-fashioned”.



Besides the noted, most regular types, there are irregular models of paronymic phraseological units in the Mari language, which are numerically limited and unproductive. For example, *ik tuvər dene šogen kodaš* (Mari “ик тувыр дене шоген кодаш”) — “to be left without everything, to lose everything” / *ik tuvər dene šogaltgen kodaš* (Mari “ик тувыр дене шогалтен кодаш”) — “to take everything, to rob”; *ik vuj* (Mari “ик вуй”) — “lonely, has no family, loved ones” / *ik vuja* (Mari “ик вуя”) — “lonely, without family, without children”; *ni šogalaš, ni šinčaš* (Mari “ни шогалаш, ни шинчаш”) — “about the constrained state of someone” / *ni šogaš, ni šinčaš* (Mari “ни шогаш, ни шинчаш”) — “cramped, nowhere to turn”; *šem keče* (Mari “шем кече”) — “a difficult time” / *šem kečalan* (Mari “шем кечылан”) — “for a rainy day”; *šam kögön dene suralaš* (Mari “шым көгөн дене суралаш”) — “to keep something in secret” / *šam kögön dene suraləmašte* (Mari “шым көгөн дене суралымаште”) — “something is completely incomprehensible”.

Thus, phraseological units with different meanings are called paronymic in the Mari language. The identified paronymic phraseological units functioning in the Mari language can be divided into certain groups according to their lexical, semantic and stylistic features. The similar sound is explained by a number of reasons: the change of the verb in consonant phraseological units, the difference in the forms of the noun, the addition of comparison, the change of the verb by the participle, the difference in the number of components in phraseological units.

Another group of paronyms in the Mari language are syntactic paronyms. O. V. Vishnyakova gives such a definition to syntactic paronyms — these are semantically independent consonant phrases that have single-root words in their composition, differing in word order and functions in a sentence, and thereby forming paronymic pairs. The defining feature of syntactic paronyms is the presence of approximately the same set of words in them.

In some cases changing the order of words leads to a change not only in syntactic, but also in semantic relations. It should be emphasized that syntactic paronyms, as well as lexical ones, are not interchangeable in the text; otherwise the meaning of the utterance will suffer.

Among the syntactic units in the Mari language, you can also find paronymic combinations, for example, *fizike zakon* (Mari “физике закон”, “physical laws”) / *fizikase zakon* (Mari “физикысе закон”, “laws in physics”); *praktike paša* (Mari “практике паша”, “practical work”) / *paša praktik* (Mari “паша практик”, “work experience”); *teŋəzəse kol* (Mari “тенгызысе кол”, “sea fish”) / *kol teŋəzəše* (Mari “кол тенгызыште”, “fish in the sea”). These collocations are independent linguistic units and it is impossible to replace them in a sentence, because each of them has its own independent meaning. For example: *Tudən artist talantše dene kažne kugešna*. (Mari “Тудын артист талантше дене кажне кугешна”, “Everyone admires his artistic talent”). / *Tide artistən talantšəm šuko eŋ pala*. (Mari “Туде артистын талантышым шуко ең пала”, “Many people know about the talent of this artist”). The words “artist” and “artistən” denote different categories. In the first case, it indicates the type of talent, and in the second – belonging.

Consequently, arbitrary substitution of paronymic syntactic units in the text is excluded, since they carry different lexical meanings due to the peculiarities of their constructions.

Thus, the phenomenon of paronymy has a cognitive character, since paronyms are associated with cognitive processes of identification and differentiation. On the one hand, paronyms are considered as a semantic opposition, the components of which are most often connected in meaning. On the other hand, the coexistence of two or more units with a derivational similarity makes us look for differences between them [5, P. 63], [10, P. 447].

Conclusion

In the modern Mari language, the phenomenon of paronymy is observed at the lexical, phraseological and syntactic levels. Therefore, the Mari language has lexical, phraseological and syntactic paronymic units with specific lexical, semantic, structural and morphological features.

Конфликт интересов

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Рецензия

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