

EXPRESSION OF PURPOSE IN THE MARI AND GERMAN LANGUAGES

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Abstract

The article deals with the ways and means of expression of purpose in the Mari and German languages belonging to different linguistic families. The Mari language belongs to the Altaic family of languages, and the German language belongs to the Indo-European family. In the process of teaching and learning any foreign language it is important to be able to find the similarities and differences of grammatical structures, and it defines the relevance of research. The goal of work is to analyze the ways and means of expression of purpose in the languages belonging to different linguistic families. To achieve this goal one must reveal the essence of clause of purpose in the analyzed languages, distinction from other types of subordinate clauses, their functioning in speech and existing in languages alternative means of expression of purpose. By considering ways and means of expression of purpose in the study the method of synchronous description of collected material with the use of distributional analysis and diachronic elements of diachronic method is used, comparative method allows to establish similarities and differences in the analyzed languages. The main way of expressing of purpose in the analyzed language is a compound sentence with clause of purpose. In Mari and in German clauses of purpose have a similar meaning and method of formation. Despite this, the languages have their own characteristics and differences in clause of purpose. In addition, for the purpose of expression of purpose languages use their own, related to the structure of the language means. Analysis of theoretical and factual material allows us to conclude that, in Mari and German the main way of expression of purpose is a compound sentence with clause of purpose. Also in modern Mari a compound sentence can be easily replaced by a different phrases and combinations. In the German language the infinitive turn is widely used to express purpose. The infinitive turn in the language competes in the language on equal terms with clause of purpose.

Keywords: Mari language, German language, purpose, languages with different systems, complex sentence, clause of purpose, similarities, differences

1. INTRODUCTION

The Mari and German languages belong to different language families. Comparative-typological study of non-kindred languages is of great interest in the practice of teaching foreign languages. Identifying the differences and similarities of linguistic phenomena accelerates and makes the learning process of any foreign language more successful.

The relation of the analyzed languages with different language families allows us to conclude that languages use different methods and means to express various grammatical forms. However, this fact does not exclude the presence of some similarities that facilitate the study of a foreign language and help to understand better the native language.

Any communication is carried out for a specific purpose. "The goal ..., in its turn, as E.A. Sychev observes, ... is one of the elements of human behavior and conscious activity that characterizes the anticipation of the result of activity in the mind and the ways of its realization with the help of certain means "[Sarychev].

The aim of our work is to identify means and ways of expressing a purpose in languages belonging to different language families. During the work we used a method of synchronous description of the collected material, distributive analysis and elements of the diachronic method to achieve the aim. A comparative method allows establishing similarities and differences in the analyzed languages.

The object of our study is the subordinate clause of purpose in the Russian, Mari and German languages and alternative ways and means of expressing them.

2. OPINIONS AND DISCUSSION

The syntax of the Mari language is an insufficiently studied area of grammar. The syntax of the complex sentence was studied by M.P. Chkhaidze, V.T. Sokolov, I.S. Galkin, L.P. Vasikova, V.T. Timofeeva, Yu.V. Anduganov, G.L. Sokolova.

In the Finno-Ugric proto-language, that served as a formative of the Mari language, V.S. Galkin notes, there were no complex sentences, instead of them simple sentences following one another were used in the speech [Galkin, Mustaev, 2005].

Generally, complex sentences arose in the Mari language under the influence of the Russian language, but despite this, the Mari clauses have their own specific features. In particular, this concerns the existence of one common subject for the main and subordinate clauses, which acts either as part of the main clause or as part of the clause, for example: Оралте йыр пушене вуй лўж-лўж-лўж мура, пуйто тиде нергенак мардежлай ойла. "The tops of the trees are rustling around the construction, as if they are telling the same to the wind" [Timofeeva, 1961].

In the modern Mari language subordinate clauses of the purpose are used for the purpose of expressing a purpose, which explain the purpose of the action taking place in the main sentence. Question *molán?* 'why? What for? For what purpose?' is placed from the main sentence to the subordinate clause of the purpose. M. Chkhaidze notes that for the connection of parts of such type's sentence, the participial form of the verb *manash* (*manyn* 'spoke, speaking' in meaning that, so that, in order to) is used, which was put after the verb in a personal form related to the subordinate clause (in the main sentence the verb is absent) [Chkhaidze, 1941].

In the work of V.T. Timofeeva *manyn* is already called as a conjunction, for example: Мўкш ончалже манын, шудо чеверын пеледеш. 'To make bees pay attention, the flowers bloom brighter'. Прием иктаж вес янлык почеш ынже каен колто манын, чўчкыдынак шўшкалтем. "I often call (whistle) so that my dog does not run away after some beast. [Timofeeva, 1961].

In the Mari language compound sentences of the purpose have some peculiarities. The first one is position in front of the main sentence or in the middle of the main one, for example: Йўрыш логалаш огыл манын, нуно мўнгў вашке кайышт. 'They went home quickly so that not to get caught in the rain.' The second peculiarity concerns the ways of expressing the predicate clause, it can be an infinitive or a verb in the imperative mood, for example, Концертыш вараш кодаш огыл манын, ме корно мучко пеш талын толна. 'In order not to be late for the concert, we went all the way very quickly' [Timofeeva, 1961]. Нуно нигунам ойырлаш огыл манын, ваш-ваш мутым пуэныт. 'They, in order not to be separated, they gave each other the word ' Шинчет, мемнан коклаште кўлтымаш ынже лий манын, мутланаш шоненам ыле. 'You know, in order not to have discord between us, I wanted to talk' [Тимофеева, 1961].

Using of one and the same conjunctive words with different subordinate clauses also refers to the

peculiarities of subordinate clauses in the Mari language. Conjunction *manyn*, which connects the main sentence with subordinate clauses of goals, take place in the formation of the additional clauses and clauses of causes.

In this connection the question arises of delimiting the subordinate clauses of the purpose from the above-mentioned subordinate clauses. The main difference between the subordinate clause of cause and the purpose is the question asked from the main one to the subordinate clause. Let's compare: the additional clause answers the same questions as the object, the subordinate clause of purpose answers the question *Molan?* 'why? for, what purpose for?'

In the Mari language conjunction *manyn* of additional subordinate is located at the end of the subordinate clause and assumes a pause after itself, for example: *Тыге ужаш логалеш манын, пырчат шонен омыл.* 'I did not think that I'd have to meet in such way' [Timofeeva, 1961].

The subordinate clauses of cause answer the same question as the subordinate clauses of purpose *molan?* 'why?'. Differences are in the meaning of the main sentence. The subordinate clauses of purpose reveals the purpose of the action of the main sentence, and "the subordinate clause of the cause indicates the reason of that action, the event, the phenomenon about which is told in the main sentence" [Timofeeva, 1961].

Also causal clauses differ from clauses of purpose by means of expressing the predicate in the subordinate clause. The verbs in the form of indicative mood are used as the predicative in the causal clauses with the conjunction *манын*, the main sentence has verbs expressing psychological and physical condition, for example: *Ен ужеш манын, лүдмыж дене шүмжө кылтка, кидше чытыра, йолыжыңже кая.* 'Fearing that they would see the heart is knocking from a fright, hands are shaking, legs are weak'. *Пире, маска уло манын, Чодраш кайде ом иле.* Literal translation 'Because of wolves and bears are in the forest I live not going to the forest' [Timofeeva, 1961]. V.T. Timofeeva notes also, that in the Russian language the causal clauses with the conjunction *манын* are translated mostly as the object clause [Timofeeva, 1961].

In the modern Mari language the peculiarity of compound sentences is that they are found mainly in the written speech. Extant from ancient Mari period the mode of transfer complex thoughts, i.e. expanded simple and conjunctionless compound sentences, is used in the colloquial speech and oral folk creativity [Sokolova, 2017].

In the modern Mari language without prejudice to the meaning of the utterance, the clause of purpose can be replaced by the infinitive to – *аш* or the participle of future tense in the dative case or in the combination with the postposition *верч* 'for', 'by way of', for example: *Сай шурным налшаш верчын пашам тыршен ыштена.* 'For getting a good harvest, we work diligently' [Timofeeva, 1961].

In German the main sentence is completed by the causal clause which is grammatically dependent. The dependence of German causal clause from the main sentence is expressed by connective words and word-order. Special word-order or the so-called "closed-in construction" distinguishes the causal clause from the main sentence. The subject and predicate in the causal clause are compulsory, they form a peculiar frame, among which dependent parts of sentence are disposed, at that the subject begins the subordinate clause and the predicate occupies the last place. Such word-order of German subordinate clause causes the greatest difficulties in the study of the German language. Syntactic functions define the types of subordinate clauses.

One of the means of expressing purpose in the German language is clauses of purpose, which "... indicate the purpose or direction of the action expressed in the main sentence" [Schendels, 1988]. Clauses of purpose are included in the attributive clause.

In the modern German language the connection of the main sentence with clauses of purpose is realized by means of the conjunction *damit*, for example: *Man soll hier einen Pfeil AU pair girl Maria, damit er auf den Weg deute.* 'You need to draw an arrow to point the way' [Sandels, 1958]. E. Sandels notes, the conjunction *daß* is used in the poetic speech, for example: *Auf dem haupte sollst du tragen // Eine Pudelmütze warme, // Daß sie dir die Ohren schütze // In den alten Wintertagen.* Literal translation 'The most important thing you have to wear // a warm hat made of poodle, // in order to it protects your ears // In the old winter days' [Schendels, 1988].

The predicate uses the present tense of the indicative or subjunctive mood in the clause of purpose, for example: *Man muß das Zimmer oft lüften, damit die Lüft immer rein und frisch bleibe (bleibt).* "The room should be often ventilated, so that the air is always clean and fresh" [Schendels, 1988]. *Der Gärtner bindet den Baum an, damit er gerade wachse (wächst).* 'The gardener ties the tree in order to straighten it' [Schendels, 1988].

The second, widely used in the German language means of expression of purpose is the infinitive turn of *um ... zu*, for example: *Um alles zu retten, muß alles gewagt werden.* "To save everything, you need to weigh everything." *Er nahm die Kanne, um Wasser zu holen.* 'He takes a kettle to bring water' [Schendels, 1988]. An infinitive group is preferable when one subject is meant, if there are two different subjects, it will stand for the clause of purpose.

3. CONCLUSION

Thus, after the analysis of the ways and means of expressions of purpose in Mari and German, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The main means of expression of the purpose in Mari and German is the subordinate clause of purpose.
2. The first distinctive feature of subordinate clauses in the Mari language is the location in front of the main or in the middle of the subordinate clause. The clause of purpose in German can be placed both after the main sentence and before it.
3. The difference is in the expressing of the predicate of subordinate clause. It is an infinitive or a verb in the imperative mood in the Mari language. The German subordinate clause uses the verb in the indicative mood or subjunctive mood.
4. The connection of the clause of purpose with the main sentence in the Mari language occurs with the conjunction *молан? why?* However, this conjunction also connects the subordinate additional and subordinate clauses. To identify these sentences it is necessary to take into account the order of the parts of the compound sentence and the meaning of the main sentence. In German, conjunction *damit* is used in order to connect the main sentence and subordinate clause.
5. Due to the peculiarities of the Mari language development the great influence of the Russian language subordinate, clauses of purpose are used primarily in written speech. In the modern Mari language, the clauses of purpose may be replaced by an infinitive *-аш* or future participle (this can happen without any changes of the utterance). In German, if there is one subject in the sentence, an additional means of expression purpose is reflected by the pattern "*um ... zu*".

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