

**THE WAYS TO RENDER THE PAIRED WORDS (I.E., WORDS USED NEXT TO EACH OTHER) INTO RUSSIAN AND FRENCH LANGUAGES BASED ON THE *OLONKHŌ*, HEROIC EPIC, "NJURGUN, THE IMPETUOUS WARRIOR" BY K.G. OROSIN**

**СПОСОБЫ ПЕРЕДАЧИ ПАРНЫХ СЛОВ С ЯКУТСКОГО НА РУССКИЙ И ФРАНЦУЗСКИЙ ЯЗЫКИ НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ ГЕРОИЧЕСКОГО ЭПОСА ОЛОНХО К.Г. ОРОСИНА «НЮРГУН БООТУР СТРЕМИТЕЛЬНЫЙ»**

**K.G. OROSİN'İN "ÇEVİK NURGUN BOOTUR" ADLI OLONHO KAHRAMANLIK DESTANINA GÖRE YAKUT DİLİNİN İKİLEMELERİNİN RUSÇA VE FRANZIZCA'YA AKTARMA TARZLARI**

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**ABSTRACT**

The aim of this article is to find out the expressivity of the paired words in the Yakut language, used in the *Olongkho* epic text by K.G.Orosin, and how these words are rendered into French language via an intermediary language, (Russian).

**Keywords:** Translation, Paired Words, Olongkho, Expressivity.

**АННОТАЦИЯ**

В данной статье предпринята попытка выявления экспрессивности парных слов якутского языка в эпическом тексте олонхо К.Г. Оросина и их передача на французский язык через язык посредник (русский).

**Ключевые Слова:** Перевод, Парные Слова, Олонхо, Экспрессивность.

**ÖZET**

Makalede K.G. Orosin'in olonho epik metninde Yakut diline ait taşkın ikilemlerinin tespiti ve aracı dil olarak Rusça kullanılarak Fransızca'ya aktarıma metotlarının tahlil tecrübesi yapılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Çeviri, İkilemler, Olonho, Taşkınlık.

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The most detailed description of the issues surrounding expressivity issues was first given by a French and Swiss linguist Charles Bally in his works, "French Stylistics" (1909), "Language and life" (1913), "Common linguistics and French language issues" (1932).

V.V.Vinogradov, V.A.Zvegintsev, O.S.Akhmatova and others paid much attention to the evocative and expressive side of a language. E.M.Galkina-Fedoruk, A.N.Gvozdev, A.D.Grigoriev, L.L.Kim devoted their works to this problem as well. The researches in this field covers a wide range of problems (V.G.Gak, M.N.Kozhina, A.Lukjanova, V.N.Teliya, T.A.Tripolskaya, V.K.Kharchenko, M.I.Cheremisina, V.I.Shakhovskiy and others)

As for Yakut linguistics, the issue of expressivity issues has been studied since the nineties. (P.A.Sleptsov, P.S.Afanasiev, V.I.Likhanov and others). The Yakut standard language has rich expressive resources, especially in the language of fiction and the colloquial language.

It was V.I. Likhanov who made the first specialised research into the expressivity category in Yakut linguistics.

The paired words have a special place in a special vocabulary of the Yakut language's expressive fund. As it is noted in the Yakut language Grammar: "The words of such type have not been studied enough. There are only some preparatory observations. So it is possible to make just some common remarks about such words. The paired words are widely used in poetry, fiction and in colloquial speech". (Grammar, 1982: 113).

In the Yakut language, any concept can be expressed using the paired words. As Kharitonov L.N. defines, "the paired words are a grammatically equal or parallel combination of two words, belonging to the same part of speech and representing one lexical item. (Kharitonov, 1947: 113)

Depending on their lexical-semantic structure the paired words are divided into three kinds:

1. Combination words, consisting of two full words; this category can be further divided into the following subsets:

- a) The combination of synonyms;
- b) The combination of antonyms;
- c) The combination in which the general meaning is the sum of its components;
- e) the paired words-doublets. Such words normally express multiplicity.

2. Combination words in which the second component does not have a separate meaning and use;

3. Combination words in which the two components are not used separately; it is characteristic for the two component words to rhyme. rhyming of the two component is characteristic for such group.

It is assumed, that "the meaning of a paired word to a greater extent depends on the meaning of its every component and the sense relation to each other. The amplitude of a paired word meaning seems to depend on the contrast degree of the two components' meanings. These two components are somehow the two opposite poles of a paired word sense range. Contrast type combination usually obtain collective generalizing meaning: *хаар-самыыр*, snow-rain (here these paired words mean precipitation as a whole). The combinations of a flat type, i.e. those which have similar meaning, also have a collective generalizing meaning. (Grammar, 1982: 114).

It is to be noted that the majority of the paired combinations that describe an animate object, has a collective generalizing meaning independently of their structure. In the combinations of synonyms and in those combinations, in which one component does not have its own meaning (especially verbs and adjectives), the second component almost always shows emphatic characteristic or action denoted by the first word of a pair. Different kinds of emotional emphatic and specification of the main component meaning exist in this process. "The phonetic doublet in a paired word, despite the absence of its own independent meaning, has a certain semantic load in a combination. It gives an additional hint to the main component of the combination.(normally of an emphatic character)" (Grammar;1982, 115).

As E.I. Ubryatova notes, "the parallelism in a shape of the paired combination members is caused by aspiration to assonance, which plays a very big role in some languages. The assonance is recognized as one of the main organizing moments of the paired words in these languages. (Ubryatova,1948: 300) E.I.Ubryatova also notes that the Yakut language, keeping many ancient characteristics, is tightly connected to ancient Turkic languages in formation of paired words.

Paired words enable to create vertical and horizontal alliterations in the epic works as well as parallel constructions, which have much significance in the epic formulas. "In any paired word the second member of the pair clearly demonstrates an increment, quantitative or qualitative intensity of the first one and gives to the semantics of a combination the emphatic subtleties", i.e. all paired words contain expressive meaning. However, paired words make up an independent, special layer of evocative dictionary, and their research is among the further tasks of the Yakut linguistics". (Ubryatova,1948: 300)

As the research shows, in olongkho "Njurgun, the Impetuous Warrior" by K.G. Orosin among the common quantity of the paired words, used in this olongkho, 36% are nouns,17% are verbs,25% are participles,12% are adverbs,10% are adjectives.

Lexical and semantic analyses of the paired words revealed the following:

1. The paired words, used in this olongkho, are remarkable for their expressivity. Their general meaning is wider and richer than a simple valuated sum of their components.

2. In the olongkho being researched the phonetic doublets are encountered most of all in the paired participles. The second component has a certain semantic load in a combination. It gives an additional hint of an emphatic character to the main component of the combination.(«уруйдуу-уруйдуу»- glorifying-glorifying, «унаарыта-унаарыта»-holding out hands.

3. The paired adjectives, the first member of which is an emphatic prepositive, fixed to bases are encountered most of all in this olongkho. The morphological peculiarity of such adjectives is an emphatic particle, expressing uniqueness or special character of the feature. (кип-килэккий- very shiny)

4. The group of paired adjectives is the most various one. There are numerous onomatopoeic adverbs in this group, consisting of doubled and onomatopoeic uninflected words. The characteristic feature of this group is that the components are rhymed and the two components are not used separately. The paired onomatopoeic words are coupled with the verb, thus functioning as manner adverbs. When used with full verbs they function as adverbial modifier of manner.

Let us bring an example in which a paired word in olongkho is used to describe a talk and at the same time to show the expressivity of talkers' voices and their behaviour:

«Сибир-сабыр кэпсэтэллэрэбит,

үөмэс-аамас сүбэлэллэрэбит.

Two paired adverbs are used here :

«сибир-сабыр»- quietly, in a low murmur.

«үөмэс-аамас»-something noisy, chaotic, disordered

Onomatopoeic paired word **сибир-сабыр** reproduces low whisper. In this case repetition transfers a faltering voice and creates the speaking people's way of behaviour. The word «сибир» consists of root «сиб» and affix «ир».The consonants «с» and «б» are the model of the root «сиб» main meaning.

(«The composition of consonants, lying in the base of descriptive words and containing meaning is called a model» (Afanasiev, 1947: 9).

Idiophoneme «с» in its initial position creates a wide form. Idiophoneme «б» shows volume, bulge, big size. Sound «и» softens the form.

(The model in speech works via vocalization. Depending on which vowels are in the model, the image, put into it, gets the corresponding spatial content.

The word «сабыр»,made by vocalization of the model «сб» is a variant of the word «сибир».The sound «а» shows a very big volume. However, the sound «ы» makes it smaller.

Thus, every sound of the paired word «сибир-сабыр» has some separate element of imagery and helps to create an imaginative content of this word. Together these sounds show the behaviour of people, talking in a low murmur.

The paired word «үөмэс-аамас» creates the image of evil spirits called *abaakhy*, moving in a chaotic way. In the paired descriptive word «үөмэс-аамас» every sound has its notional meaning. The phonetic and semantic analysis reveals the meaning of this word.

The word «үөмэс» begins with the diphthong «үө» consisting of two vowels. In this diphthong narrow vowel «ү» is said first followed by the wide sound «ө».When these vowels are said together, the spatial meanings of «ү» and «ө» fuse.

As a result, the form, expressed by diphthong, gets changing spatial expansion, thus becoming soft and shapeless. Besides, the diphthong shows slowness and flowing. The model «м» shows bulgy shape and the model «с» has the idea of a bulky shape.

In the word «аамас» there is lengthening of a vowel «а» (aa), which underlines the slow and clumsy character of movement. The Concise Yakut-Russian dictionary by T.I. Petrova defines the paired word «үөмэс-аамас» as movements of a tall, lean creature *abaakhy* with repugnant appearance. Thus we can say that the semantics of the paired words, which were formed from onomatopoeic words, has figurative meaning. Such words in olongkho give affective evaluation and intensity of action.

The research of the ways to translate the paired words in olongkho "Njurgun the Impetuous Warrior" by K.G. Orosin from Russian into English allows us to make the following conclusions:

1. While translating olongkho from Russian into English a translator G.U. Ergis had to create paired words himself, since there are no such equivalents in Russian language. The paired words, created by a translator G.U. Ergis, make up 10,3 %.(«киэбэ-киэлитэ»-«форма-вид»)

2.23 % of the paired words are translated into Russian with the use of two words, joined by conjunction «и».(«ыйаага-оноруута»-«предназначения и закона»)

3. 7 % of the paired words are translated into Russian with the use of two words, interpointed by comma «,».(«күннүн-ыйгын»- «солнцем,месяцем»)

4. In 33% one of the paired word components was omitted, e.g.:

«...хаана-сиинэ хамнаата да  
Атын үрдүгэр битигирэйэн кэлэн  
«хап» гына олоро түстэ...»  
«...кровь закипела в его жилах,  
подбежал к коню своему  
и ловко вскочил в седло,  
сел со стуком «хап».

The word «хаан» means in Russian «кровь, румянец», the word «сиин» does not have its own meaning and is not used separately. However, it emphasizes the meaning of the paired word.

In the given example the first component of the paired word is translated with the word «кровь» which is equivalent to a Yakut word «хаан». The second component «сиин», emphasizing the paired word, is omitted.

5. The next 18% of the paired words are translated in a descriptive way. They include onomatopoeic and image-bearing words.

Let us consider the following example:

«Онуоха анараа киһи  
**чыр-чар** силилиэтэ,  
**тыр-тар**  
сыынтаата...»  
«На это тот человек  
Поплевал с тонким присвистом,  
посморкался звонко, четко...»

The Yakut dictionary by E.K. Pekarskiy defines onomatopoeic word «чыр-чар» as follows:

"Чыр-чар" is a sound when a thin trickle liquid knocks at a birchbark bottom of a vessel. The word «тыр-тар» in the same dictionary is defined as "loudly" (when blowing nose). The paired words «чыр-чар» and «тыр-тар» are translated into Russian as «поплевал с тонким присвистом, посморкался звонко, четко».

6. The lexical substitutions of one of the components make up 36%.

here is an example of such substitution:

«өлүү-бөгөдъэ үтүрүөтэ,  
**алдьархай-бөгөдъэ** ааннаата»  
«смерть-страдание вот надвигается,  
беда-несчастье вот наступает

In this example the word «бөгө», meaning "a lot of", is used as the second component. In Russian version it is substituted by words «страдание» и «несчастье».

7. Omission of the emphatic particle, being the first component of the paired word:

**Тап-галархай,**  
**Кип-киэн** дьизэ буолла.»  
«Широкое, просторное  
Жилище оглядел он еще раз»

In this example the paired words «тап-галархай» and «кип-киэн» are translated as «широкое» и «просторное». The emphatic words «тап», «кип» are omitted.

8. All paired interjections are transliterated. They make up more 2%. For example:

**«Алаата-алаата!**  
Тогус муус дьолуо хара уолаттарым...»  
«Алаата-алаата!

Девять темных, как ледяные глыбы, сынов моих...»

Here the initial lexical unit "алаата-алаата" is transliterated.

The analysis of the paired words translation from Russian into French showed the following:

1. In Russian version of olongkho there are 26 paired words, and only 2 of them were translated into French with the help of the paired words, created by a French translator Yankel Karro himself.

Here is an example:

«...смерть-страдание вот надвигается,  
Беда-несчастье вот наступает...»

«...la mort-souffrance s'avance maintenant vers moi ,le maleur-infortune, voici qu'il vient...»

The meanings of Russian paired words «смерть-страдание», «беда-несчастье» are equivalent to meanings of French words «mort-souffrance», «malheur-infortune»

2. Only one French paired word «volte-face» is used in the translation.

Here is an example:

«Повернулся-покатался  
И превратился в пятнистого орла»  
«Il fit volte-face, galopa et devint un aigle tacheté»

The paired word «volte-face» in the French dictionary by Petit Robert is defined as follows: Volte-face-Action de se retourner pour faire face .

The paired word «volte-face » transfers the meaning of the first Russian component «повернулся». The second component «покатался» was not translated into French.

3. Only one paired word is translated into French using two words (homogeneous parts of the sentence), jointed by conjunction «et» (и).

“...шумит-гремит

Раскатисто находящееся в глубине земли кипящее озеро Мертвой воды.”

«...gronde et tonne le lac de l’Eau de Mort qui bout au fond de la terre. »

In this example the contextual meanings of the paired words are the same.

4. 9 paired words were translated into French with the use of two words, interpointed by comma «,». For example,:

«...приближается к тому берегу огненно- кровавого моря

К восьми полосатым скалам,...”

«...s’approchait du bord de la mer de feu,de sang, des huit rochers rayés»

in this sentence the paired adjectives «огненно-красный» is passed with two French nouns «feu» (огонь) and «sang» (кровь) with preposition «de».

5. In translation of three paired words the second component was omitted. For example:

«Так сейчас я поеду к ней и играя-забавляясь потушу огонь ее»

«Ainsi maintenant,je vais aller chez elle et en jouant, plein d’entrain, je vais lui éteindre son feu...»

In this word the paired word «играя-забавляясь» is translated with one word «enjouant». The second component of the paired word «забавляясь» is omitted in French version.

6. The descriptive way of translation was used in translating five paired words, for example:

«Или пусть подобру-поздорову разойдутся,или пусть направляются туда...”

«Ou bien qu’ils se séparent sans demander leur reste ou alors qu’ils aillent tous deux vers le lieu ...»

In this case the paired word «подобру-поздорову» is translated in a descriptive way, «sans demander leur reste» (not thinking long, without many words.).

7. The paired interjections are transliterated, for example:

«Исиликпин-тасылыкпын!»

«Isilikpyn-tasylykryn»

As we see in this example, the initial lexical unit is transliterated in the French language. In the French language the letter «s» between two vowels is pronounced as [z] , and so we have a wrong pronunciation of the Russian letter «с» in the French language. Most likely, the translator expects the French to pronounce the letter «s» as [s], knowing, that it is not a French word.

Thus, the following conclusions were made as a result of this research:

1. The paired words are found in all parts of speech.

2. All paired words, used in olongkho "Njurgun, the Impetuous Warrior" by K.G.Orosin contain expressive meanings and serve as a way to transfer contextual expressivity.

3. The phonetic decoration of the paired words creates the high expressive tonality.

4. Lexical substitutions, descriptive translation, omission and transliteration were used in translations.

5. From more than 250 paired words, used in a Yakut text, 26 paired words were translated into Russian with the paired words, created by the translator himself.

6. The narrator uses the paired word in olongkho to describe characters' appearance, their behaviour, voices, sounds of their actions, their manners, etc.

7. All paired words in olongkho transfer various emotional characteristics either positive or negative.

8. In olongkho translations from Yakut into English and French there is a loss of expressivity of Yakut paired words. It is explained by:

1. The absence of paired words equivalents in Russian and French;

2. It is difficult to transfer the expressive tonality created by sound decoration of Yakut paired words;

3. It is complicated to transfer phonetic and lexical doublets;

9. The image-bearing words of imitative onomatopoeic words in Yakut language convey character, mentality, individuality of Yakut people and so the loss of expressivity is a great loss for epic, which describes the way of life and the culture of Yakut people. The French version has especially big losses.

Thus, the future translators will face the most difficult task to find the ways of transferring the paired words expressivity as fully as possible in translations from Yakut into other languages.

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