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ОРУС ТИЛИНДЕГИ ТАТААЛ СҮЙЛӨМДӨР ЖАНА АЛАРДЫН КЫРГЫЗ ТИЛИНДЕГИ КАРЫМ-КАТНАШЫ

Кыскача мазмуну

Макалa орус тилиндеги бир эле мезгилде түзүлгөн татаал сүйлөмдөрдү жана алардын кыргыз тилиндеги шайкештигин изилдөөгө арналган. Эки тилде тең бул конструкциялардын структуралык-семантикалык өзгөчөлүктөрү талданат. Убакыт мамилелерин билдирүү каражаттарындагы негизги окшоштуктар жана айырмачылыктар аныкталып, этиштин чактары жана байламта каражаттары сыяктуу бир мезгилдүүлүктүн грамматикалык көрсөткүчтөрүнө көңүл бурулат. Орус тилинде да, кыргыз тилинде да башкы жана багыныңкы сүйлөмдөрдөгү окуялардын жана аракеттердин убакыт боюнча ар түрдүү катыштары каралат. Котормо шайкештиктеринин мисалдары келтирилип, бул сүйлөмдөрдү орусчадан кыргызчага которуудагы мүмкүн болгон кыйынчылыктар белгиленет. Изилдөөнүн материалдары ар түрдүү түзүлүштөгү тилдердин салыштырма грамматикасы менен алектенген лингвисттерге, котормочуларга жана окутуучуларга пайдалуу болушу мүмкүн.

Түйүндүү сөздөр: синтаксис, убакыт мамилеси, салыштырма тил илими, тилдер аралык шайкештик, грамматикалык конструкциялар, байламта каражаттары, аспект-чак формалары, предикативдүүлүк, котормо таануу, лингводидактика

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СЛОЖНОПОДЧИНЕННЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ С ОТНОШЕНИЕМ ОДНОВРЕМЕННОСТИ В РУССКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ И ИХ СООТВЕТСТВИЯ В КЫРГЫЗСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Аннотация

Статья посвящена исследованию сложноподчиненных предложений с отношением одновременности в русском языке и их соответствий в кыргызском языке. Проведен анализ структурно-семантических особенностей данных конструкций в обоих языках. Выявлены ключевые сходства и различия в средствах выражения временных отношений, уделено внимание грамматическим показателям одновременности, включая времена глаголов и союзные средства. Рассмотрено многообразие соотношений во времени событий и действий главного и придаточного предложений как в русском, так и в кыргызском языках. Представлены примеры переводческих соответствий и обозначены возможные трудности при передаче данного типа предложений с русского на кыргызский язык. Материалы исследования могут быть полезны лингвистам, переводчикам и преподавателям в сфере сопоставительной грамматики разноструктурных языков.

Ключевые слова: синтаксис, темпоральность, компаративистика, межъязыковые соответствия, грамматические конструкции, союзные средства, видо-временные формы, предикативность, переводоведение, лингводидактика

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COMPLEX SENTENCES WITH A SIMULTANEOUS RELATIONSHIP IN RUSSIAN AND THEIR CORRESPONDENCE IN KYRGYZ

Abstract

This study examines complex sentences with simultaneity relations in Russian and their Kyrgyz equivalents. The structural and semantic features of these constructions are analyzed in both languages. Similarities and differences in expressing temporal relations were identified by examining grammatical indicators of simultaneity, including verb tenses and conjunctions, and the temporal relationships between events and actions in main and subordinate clauses in both Russian and Kyrgyz were explored. Translation equivalents are shown, and difficulties in rendering this sentence from Russian to Kyrgyz are outlined. Research materials benefit linguists, translators, and teachers working on the comparative grammar of languages with different structures.

Keywords: syntax, temporality, comparative linguistics, interlingual correspondences, grammatical constructions, conjunctive means, aspect-tense forms, predicativity, translation studies, linguodidactics

In Kyrgyzstan, there is still an acute lack of a systematic, detailed description of the Russian language in comparison with Kyrgyz in theoretical studies, especially in the field of complex sentence syntax. In this regard, teachers of the national school do not have the opportunity to take into account the specific characteristics of students when teaching them the Russian language.

In turn, students face serious difficulties in learning the syntax of the Russian language, which are caused by the peculiarities of the structure of the Russian language, which distinguish it from the structure of the Kyrgyz language. The comparison of languages not only deepens the assimilation of *both* languages, but also contributes to the knowledge of the structure and laws of their development," for comparison is the basis of all understanding and all thinking".

Therefore, linguists should pay attention to the description of the Russian language in comparison with Russian. And since life itself calls for comparative language learning, Russian language education in schools and universities in the republic should be based on the results of such studies.

In both Russian and Kyrgyz, a complex sentence is a semantic and grammatical unity of its components, which fulfill the purpose of sentences only in close, inseparable, mutual connection with each other.

Different structured languages are compared using different methods. In some works, the aim is to identify mainly similar phenomena of languages, in others – distinctive ones. In our work, we adhere to the opinion of N. M. Shansky that "... only a comprehensive and in-depth study of similarities and differences can give a complete picture

of the national vision of language, allow linguistically applying two semiotic systems as functionally homogeneous, although not identical, and then projecting them into the field of theory and practice of our science" [1, p. 66].

In this article, we would like to consider complex sentences of the Russian language with a subordinate tense in comparison with Russian constructions.

First of all, it should be noted that the definition of the analyzed types of complex sentences, which is given in the Russian linguistic literature, is equally applicable Russian complex sentences with a subordinate tense.

Both in Russian and in Kyrgyz, the relations intime of events, phenomena, and actions of the main and subordinate clauses differ in great variety both from the side of these relations themselves and from the ways of expressing the latter, and the message of the subordinate clause occupies a subordinate position and serves to explain the main one.

Complex sentences with a subordinate tense have great opportunities for expressing relationships in time between events, phenomena, and actions of the main and specific components. The concept of a temporal relation includes its main types - simultaneity and non-simultaneity, which are clearly differentiated in Russian grammar [2, p. 428]

So, for example, in the construction "*Mukash ordunan turup zhatkan mezgilde, apam eshikten kirip keldi,*, - literally: "*When Mukash got up from his seat, his mother entered*", the action of the main and subordinate clauses occurs at the same time.

In the sentence "*Temirbek ishtegenden beri, al enesine zholuga elek,* "- literally: "*Since Temirbek started working, he has not yet seen his mother*", the action of the subordinate clause precedes the action of the main one.

Thus, the relations of simultaneity and non-simultaneity apply equally to the Kyrgyz language. Moreover, if it is sometimes diffi-

cult to determine these relations in Russian sentences by external grammatical means (conjunctions), then in the Kyrgyz language the grammatical means that serve to connect the subordinate clause with the main one, together with the auxiliary words accompanying them, clearly and clearly emphasize these relations.

Temporal relations in both the Russian and Kyrgyz languages, in turn, contain particular varieties, such as complete and partial coincidence in time when simultaneous, preceding and following at different times, and a number of other even more particular shades.

All these relationships and their variants in the Russian language are based on expressions in the use of various temporal conjunctions, in the ratio of vide-temporal forms of verbs-predicates of the main and subordinate sentences, in the arrangement of parts of a complex sentence, as well as in some peculiar combinations of grammatical means proper with the lexical vocabulary of a complex sentence [3].

In the Kyrgyz language, there are no temporary conjunctions as a system. For this reason, the expression of temporal relations is primarily non-personal forms of predicates in a certain case in combination with special affixes, postpositions, and service words. These relationships between the components of a complex subordinate clause also find their expression in the order of arrangement of the latter, in the ratio of the tenses of the predicates of the main and subordinate clauses, in the meaning of their type.

We use the combination "type value" specifically. The fact is that the question of the presence or absence of a category a glabular type in the Kyrgyz language, as well as in other languages of the Turkic family, is still controversial and unresolved.

For example, some Turkologists recognize the presence of a verb category in the Turkic languages. This point of view originates from

V. A. Bogoroditsky and N. K. Dmitriev. In various ways, it is shared by such Turkologists as A. N. Kononov, I. A. Batmanov, A. K. Borovkov, N. A. Baskakov, N. T. Sauranbayev, I. E. Mamanov, H.N. Kharitonov, A. I. Kharisov and others [4].

Other Turkologists, on the contrary, while denying the existence of a verb-type category in the Turkic languages, recognize only the presence of a specific meaning in constructions with auxiliary verbs. These include B. A. Serebrennikov, N. P. Dyrenkova, V. V. Reshetov and many others.

Without dwelling on the details of these arguments, since this is not part of the task of the work, we nevertheless made sure from the material of translations that the specific differences of Russian verbs in the Russian language are transmitted completely and always. In this respect, it is note worthy that "while denying the existence of a verb-type category in the Turkic languages, B. M. Nasilov nevertheless recognizes the presence of a specific meaning in constructions with auxiliary verbs" [5].

In both languages, the main types of time relations between parts of a compound sentence with adatum tense are simultaneity and non-simultaneity .

When comparing the sequence of actions of the master and the datum in time, the following two points should be distinguished in both languages:

a) when the action of the main sentence occurs after the action of the subordinate clause;

b) when the main action occurs before the date action.

Let us consider the grammatical means of both languages expressing the relations of simultaneity and sequence of actions of the main and subordinate clauses.

At first glance, it seems that in the Russian language the main grammatical means expressing the temporal relations of the actions of the main and subordinate are tem-

porary conjunctions, and in the Kyrgyz language they seem to be adverbial and verbal-nominal forms of predicates in a certain case in combination with post positions.

However, it should be taken into account that only one meaning of all the mentioned grammatical mean is clearly not enough to convey the relations of one-time or consecutive.

In this regard, a very important role (if not the primary one) is played by the ratio of vide-temporal forms of verbs-predicates of the main and subordinate clauses in the Russian language. In the Kyrgyz language, the tense of the main and subordinate predicates and their specific meanings also play an equally important role [6]. In addition, to clarify the temporal relations of the main and subordinate sentences, various service and auxiliary words perform an important function , which being part of the main or subordinate, specify the time and sequence of their action. Further, in both languages, the temporal relations of actions of the main and subordinate clauses can be specified to a certain extent by the lexical composition of parts of a complex subordinate clause [7].

In a Russian compound sentence with a subordinate tense, which expresses the meaning of simultaneity of actions, the subordinate clause is joined to the main one by means of the following conjunctions: **when; while; as; as; when; while** [8].

It is easy to notice that in some of the above temporary conjunctions, their very lexical composition indicates precisely the simultaneity of the actions of the main and subordinate clauses.

These conjunctions include: **when; while; as**.

Unlike the above-mentioned conjunctions, **the when, how, and while** conjunctions themselves cannot indicate either simultaneity or sequence of actions. However, depending on the specific tense forms of the predicate verbs of the main and subordinate

clauses, they can express both relations of simultaneity of actions and relations of sequence of actions [9].

In the Kyrgyz language, the meaning of simultaneity is transmitted using the participial form of the predicate subordinate *na-gan* in the local case

(*-gan+da*); *na-gan* in combination with the official words: "**kez, uchur, ubakyt, mezigil, maal, chak** in the local case, denoting time; *na -gan* in combination with the post position **sayyn**; *na-gai* in the dative case in combination with the post position **cheyin** or **deire** (*-gan + ga+cheyin or deire*); using the adverbial form of the predicate *na-gan-cha, -gycha*; using the conditional form of the predicate *na-sa*.

"**While** I was taking a nap, the moon rose" (L. Tolst.);

1. Мен үргүлөп кеткенде, ай чыкты;
2. Мен үргүлөп кеткен мезгилде, ай чыкты: а) Мен үргүлөп кеткен кезде,...; б) Мен үргүлөп кеткен маалда,...; в) Мен үргүлөп кеткен учурда, ... ; г) Мен үргүлөп кеткен чакта, ... ; д) Мен үргүлөп кеткен убакытта,... .

"**While** Yermolai was roasting potatoes, I was napping" (Т.).

1. Ермолай картошка кууруп жатканда, мен үргүлөп жаткам;

2. Ермолай картошка кууруп жаткан убакта, мен үргүлөп жаткам: а) Ермолай картошка кууруп жаткан мезгилде, ... ;

б) Ермолай картошка кууруп жаткан чакта,... ; в) Ермолай картошка кууруп жаткан кезде, ... ; г) Ермолай картошка кууруп жаткан учурда,... ; д) Ермолай картошка кууруп жаткан маалда,....

Such constructions in the Kyrgyz language correspond to complex sentences with a subordinate tense, the parts of which are connected:

1) the participial form of the subordinate *na-gan* in the local case

(*-gan+da*);

2) the participial form of the subordinate *na-gan* in combination with any of the following words: **maal, mezigil, uchur, kez, chak, ubakyt**.

Moreover, if both components of Kyrgyz sentences are completely simultaneous, they must also contain a meaning of either an incomplete form or a perfect form.

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