каждом конкретном случае. Портрет любого персонажа в романе обусловлен и взаимозависит от всей суммы художественных средств. Он представлен в романе настолько полно и отчетливо, что он дает четкое представление о психологической характеристике и социальном облике героя. Посредством портрета Л. Кокышев показывает и свое отношение к героям. Таким образом, стилистическое единство в создании портрета, так же, как и в употреблении произведения, предопределяется прежде всего национальными истоками. Нам удалось выделить следующие отдельные типы портретов в романе «Арина»: статичный, психологический, лейтмотивный портреты.

Переводчику наиболее удачно удалось воссоздать статичный и романтический портреты. Исследование типов портретных характеристик дает возможность утверждать о существовании ритма внешнего облика персонажей, его текучесть.

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A Comparative Analysis of the Korean and Yakut Languages. Onomatopoeic Words

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Аннотация

Эта статья посвящена сопоставительному анализу корейских и якутских звукоподражательных слов. В рамках данной статьи дается характеристика морфологических, фонетических, лексических и семантических особенностей звукоподражательных слов корейского и русского языков на материале трудов Поливанова Е.Д., Chae Wan, Kay Won Lee по корейской лингвистике и Харитонova Л.Н., Кулаковского А.Е. по якутской лингвистике.

Ключевые слова: оноματοпоэтическая лексика, агглютинативный язык, имитация, звук, гласный, согласный.

Abstract

This article focuses on the comparative analysis of Korean and Yakut onomatopoeic words. The research describes the morphological, phonetic, lexical and semantic features of the onomatopoeic words in the Korean and Russian languages based on the works of Polivanova E.D., Chae Wan, Kay Won Lee on Korean linguistics and Kharitonov L.N., Kulakovskiy A.E. on Yakut linguistics.

Keywords: onomatopoeic words, agglutinating language, imitation, sound, vowel, consonant.

Onomatopoeic words play an exceptional role in both, the written speech and oral speech in the agglutinating languages. Both languages that we are analyzing belong to this type of languages. Finding out the functional peculiarities of the onomatopoeic words from the point of view of interlinguistic comparison can help in understanding the specific features of Korean and Yakut linguistic culture.

Having studied the works on onomatopoeic words written by such outstanding linguists as Polyvanov E.D., Chae Wan, and Kay Won Lee on Yakut linguistics, we attempted to compare the Korean and Yakut languages onomatopoeic words peculiarities. As a result, we have come to the following conclusions.

According to their meaning onomatopoeic words in the Korean and the Yakut languages are subdivided into two large groups: 1. Onomatopoeic words that imitate the sounds of different living beings and natural forces, or objects: For example, imitation of the cuckoo bird's singing **삐꾿삐꾿** [ppeokkuk-ppeokkuk] (Korean), kuk-kook (Yakut); imitation of a person crying: **엉엉** [eong-eong] (Korean), iyy-iyy (Yakut); 2. Concept imitating words that give a representation about the movement living beings or light phenomena that occur on the same principle of peculiar imitation, but a transferred one to the sphere of the person's sensual reaction (visual perception, movement, somatic reaction):

For example, the image of a dazzle: **반짝반짝** (Korean), kulum-chagyl (Yakut), image of a curving, bumpy surface: **올통볼통** (Korean), ollur-bollur (Yakut).

In his work the Korean linguist, Che Wan subdivides Korean onomatopoeic words into the following groups: 1. Onomatopoeic words connected with animals: **호르릉호르릉** [heureureung-heureureung] - the roar of a tiger, **아지쥬지** [aji-jyuji] - the singing of a swallow, **외웅외웅** [ueong-ueong] - the laughter of a horse, etc; 2. Onomatopoeic words connected with people: **퐁덩** [p`ungdeong] - the sound of someone falling into the water, **후루룩** [hururuk] – the sound of one blowing his nose, **쇼근쇼근** [syogeun-syogeun] – the sound of a whisper, etc; 3. The sounds of the musical instruments: **동골동골** [donggol-donggol] – the sound of the small Korean drum with handle, **둥덩둥덩** [dungdeong-dungdeong] – the sound of the Korean 12-stringed musical instrument, etc; 4. Other sounds including the remaining sounds that exist in the nature: **살살** [soal-soal] – the sound of the wind, **우루룩쥬루룩** [ururuk-jyururuk] – the sound of the rain, **필을을** [p`iruril] – the sound of a flying arrow, etc. [9, 212-224]

The onomatopoeic words in the Yakut language, unlike the ones in the Korean language can be classified more thoroughly. Words denoting sounds that are produced without using the vocal apparatus can be divided into the following subgroups: 1) Sounds produced by metal objects: *dang, dong, lang, leeng, ling, tang, chang*; 2) The sound of a gunshot and other loud and sharp sounds: *bar, bas, dor, nyir, pang, pas, pus*; 3) Hitting, knocking, clapping sounds of hard objects: *kip, kup, lap, las, lis, tap, tas, pakh, tos, top*; 4) Rattling and shaking sounds: *dar, deer, dor, dir, der, dyor, tar, tor, tir*; 5) Sounds produced by firm objects: *bark, bir, birk, bot, byos, byul, kirk, lakh, lik, park, peerk, pyolk, pirk, tis, khal*; 6) The sounds produced by viscous and semisolid substances: *bal, bolk, bil, bilk, pal, palk*; 7) Hissing and whistling sounds: *kyup, kuus, saap, sark, sir, syuy, syup, syr, syyp, char*; 8) The sounds of granular materials and small objects: *kur, kyur, kyr, sur, syr*, etc.

The group of words, denoting voices of the living beings can be divided into the several additional subgroups: 1) words denoting domestic animal sounds: *ang, ong* – the barking of a dog, *annyakha* – the laughter of a horse, *byoyo, myoyo* – a threatening roar of a bull, *maa* – the bellow of a cow; 2) word denoting the cawking and singing of birds: *kyuk-kyuuk* – the voice of a cuckoo bird, *kylygylyk, lyk-lyk* – the voice of a goose, *tyuryu-tyuryu, tyuryuryuyuk* – the voice of a crane, *chychyp- chaap* – the birds' twitter and singing; 3) Words denoting the small animal voices: *char* – the cry of the ermine, *chyp-chyp, cheep-cheep* – the squeak of a chipmunk, *chyyp* – the squeak of a mouse; 4) Words denoting buzzing sounds and

the sounds of squeaking bugs: *syy-syy*, *yy-yy* – the buzzing of a mosquitoes or gnats swarm, *bach-bach* – the quacking sound of a frog; 5) human sounds: *byus* – a loud sound of one sniffing through his nose, *ha-ha-ha*, *ho-ho-ho*, *hu-hu-hu* – laughter, *uy-uy*, *iy-iy* – a constant cry, *khakh* – a spitting sound, *khar-khar* – the sound of a deep cough.

It should be noted that in the Yakut language every sound in the root of the word performs a definite illustrative function in producing an exterior sound. Thus, the vowel sounds mostly reflect the tonality and various acoustic shades of the similar or the same sounds, creating synonymous units of the onomatopoeic roots [3, 369].

Wide vowels (*a* (*a*), *o* (*o*), *ə* (*yo*), *ə* (*eh*)) are mostly used to express open singsong-like sounds that have a clear tone: *lang* – the sound produced by large hollow metal objects (the ringing of a copper basin); *dar* – a loud rattling sound (a gunshot), *lop* – a loud sound of two hard objects surfaces hitting against each other, etc. Narrow vowels (*ɨ* (*y*), *u* (*i*), *ɤ* (*u*), *ʏ* (*yu*)) usually reflect flat sounds without a clear tone: *bir* – the sound of a ripped firm surface, *byl* – a thudding or a slapping sound, *lung* – a flat knock from a hit, etc. The front wide vowels *ə* (*e*), *ə* (*yo*) used instead of the back vowels *a* and *o*, often express easiness and weakness of sounds: *tap-tep*, *top-tep*, *tos-tes*, etc.

Consonants play a more significant role in expressing the main quality of a sound. The final consonants characterize the sound's length and noise coloring. The well-resonating and long sounds are reflected by the sonorants *r* and *ng*; the plosive *p*, *k*, *t*, on the contrary, reflect breaking and short sounds. The final *s* consonant usually shows the sharpness of a produced sound: *lys*, *tys* – a light, flat crack, *tas* – a sharp hitting sound. The initial consonant sound often defines the peculiarity of the sound production's initial stage. The sharpness and unexpectedness of the sound production is caused by the plosive consonants: *kyur* – the sound of a sudden shatter of small fragments, *tyung* – a flat sound of a gunshot. The initial *s* sound mostly appears in roots denoting whistling or hissing sounds: *sap* – the flap of wings, *syr* – lard or oil hissing on a fire. The initial *ch* sound is commonly used in roots expressing sharp sounds with high tones: *chyus* – a sharp and short whistle, *chyp* – a short squeak or whistle [3, 370].

In the Korean language, a great number of synonyms are produced by changing the sounds in a word; each of these words is a variant or an equivalent of the initial word, which is a characteristic feature of the onomatopoeic words. There are two types of alternation in the Korean onomatopoeic words – the consonant alternation and vowel alternation. The alternation of vowels that have a semantic meaning creates special units, which consist of words that differ from each other only by their vowel components.

The expression of different quality sounds, movement, and manner defines this or that vowel sounds amount in image words. The vowels ㅏ [a], ㅓ [o] и ㅗ [e] reflect the sounds, the bright, small, strong and tender movement and manner, but the sounds ㅜ [eo], ㅡ [eu], ㅓ [u] и ㅣ [i] express something dark, big, weak and heavy.

For example, 덜렁-덜렁 [deolleong-deolleong] – the ringing of a bell, but 딸랑딸랑 [dallang-dallang] – the ringing of a bell of a lower tune; 아장아장 – the footsteps of a child, but 어정어정 [eojeong-eojeong] – the footsteps of a grownup man.

As for the consonants, as a rule, they alternated by weak stopping sounds (ㄱ [k], ㄷ [t], ㅂ [p], ㅈ [j]) with the corresponding strong stopping sounds (ㄲ [kk], ㄸ [tt], ㅃ [pp], ㅆ [jj]) or by the corresponding aspirated sounds (ㅋ [kʰ], ㅌ [tʰ], ㅍ [pʰ], ㅊ [jʰ]). A weak fricative sound ㅅ [s] is also alternated by the corresponding strong sound ㅆ [ss]. The consonant alternation in onomatopoeic words reflects the force of the produced sound, and the energy of the described object in the image words. [2, 10]

For example: 솔솔 [sol-sol] – to warble (about the water or a stream); 쓸쓸 [ssol-ssol] – to rattle (about a waterfall).

바삭바삭 [basak-basak] – crispy, crunchy; 파삭파삭 [p`asak-p`asak] – ломкий, crumbly.

Therefore, different variants of image words depending on the vowels or consonants in the word express an event or thing, when the main definition of the word remains the same, but the phonetic form of the word changes.

In both the Korean and the Yakut language, onomatopoeias consist of one or more syllables: one syllable – 캉 [k`oang], *lys*; two syllables – 덜-깅 [deol-k`eong], *ly-khyr*; three syllables – 덜-커-덩 [deol-k`eo-deong], *ly-khy-gyr*. In both the Korean and the Yakut language there is a common usage of the closed syllable type (CVC) (째깍째깍 [jjalkkak-jjalkkak], 째름째름 [jeolleum-jeolleum]), (*tys, lyngkyr-langkyr*). Reduplication is often used in both languages, as a means of giving a special coloring: 아장아장 [ajang-ajang] – about the persons's footsteps, 느릿느릿 [neurit-neurit] – slow body motion; *tyn-tyn*, - a thread of a sound, *tys-tys* – sound of a cracking object. Reduplication expresses a repeated appearance of the same image; it can also intensify the meaning of a word.

Хараһын уута, ситэ сиргэ тиийбэккэ тоҥон, муус тобурах буолан, чигдигэ тон-тон гына туһэр (Kharaghyn uuta, syte syrge tyibekke tongon, muus toburakh byuolan, chygdyge top-top gyna tucher) (1, 34). (His tears fall like hailstorm and knock against the snow crust, freezing in the air). The given example shows tear drops that constantly fall one after another.

나는 좋아서 손뼉을 째깍째깍 [jjalkkak-jjalkkak] 쳤습니다. [8, 146] (I clapped my hands with joy).

This example shows how the person's hands clapped loudly together from joy.

There is also a wide use of sound alternations (울긁불긁 [ulgeut-pulgeut] – multicolored, *pus-pas* – the sound of a gunshot). This example refers to the paired onomatopoeic and image words, where the second component of the first pair is usually a phonetic duplication of the second pair.

In the Korean language we can perform morphological broadening, where a part of the element (syllable) of the initial word repeats and as a result, there is a broader form: 후룩 [huruk] – (pulling-in sound) – 후루룩 [hururuk] – a longer and stronger sound of pulling in.

In both languages the image words are not used independently. They are unchangeable. Being a part of the sentence onomatopoeic units become grammatical categories and definite parts of speech. They are usually added into the sentence together with auxiliary verbs. In the Korean language, they are such verbs as 하다 [hada] и 거리다 [keorida] (to do).

For example: 만도의 두 눈에서 불이 번쩍했다 [beonjjeokhetta]. [8, 432] (Mando's eyes shone with fire). The image word 번쩍 [beonjjeok] in this sentence is used with the verb 하다 [hada] in the past tense and the word “to shine” is also used in the past tense.

기적소리가 가까워질수록 가슴이 울렁거렸다 [ulleongkeoryeutta]. [8, 432] (The closer the sound of the siren, the faster the heart was thumping). The image word 울렁

[ulleong] in this sentence is used with the verb 거리다 [keorida] in the past tense and therefore the verb “to thump” is also used in the past tense.

The verb *gyn*, which also means *to do* is used in the Yakut language.

For example: *Appanaas syobyulekhen keghis gynna*. [1, 35] (However, Appanas nodded to show he agrees). The image word *keghis* in this sentence is used with the verb *gyn* and gives the word “to nod”.

Postpositions can be used in the Korean language along with the auxiliary verbs – 슨럽다 [seureopta], - 맞다 [matta], the same can be done in the Yakut language – *kyurdyuk*.

For example, - 슨럽다 [seureopta]: 가랑스렵다 (to seem untidy), 곰상스렵다 (to seem kind), 수력스렵다 (to seem cheerful), 개겔스렵다 (to seem gluttonous), 게겔스렵다 (to seem dissatisfied); 맞다 [matta]: – 능청맞다 (cunning), 정들맞다 (disgusting).

- *kyurdyuk*: *badyir kyurdyuk* – with a solid rough surface, *bal kyutdyuk* – soft, wreathed *khachyr kyurdyuk* – too rough (about clothes).

Different parts of speech in the Yakut language can be formed by adding endings to the onomatopoeic words. For example, we can form the following verbs using onomatopoeic words: *khachygyr* (a crunching sound) – *khachygyraa* (to crunch), an adverb – *khachygyrachy* (crunchy), an adjective – *khachygyras* (crunchy), a noun – *khachygyraachy* (the one, who crunches).

In the Korean language, like in the Yakut, the different parts of speech can be formed by adding and ending to the onomatopoeic word with the verb 거리다 [keorida]. For example, the word 반짝 [banjjak] (an illustrative image of something bright) can produce a verb – 반짝거리다 [banjjakkeorida] (to shine), an adverb – 반짝거리게 [banjjakeorige] (shiny), an adjective – 반짝거리는 [qksjjakkeorineun] (shiny), a noun – 반짝거리기 [banjjakkeorigi] (shine).

From the lexical point of view, onomatopoeic words cannot be used independently, because they are used only in combinations with other words. The formula “onomatopoeic adverb + verb” in the Korean language gives set expressions. There are a number of onomatopoeic adverbs that are used only with a definite verb. For example, specific words are used only with the verb 웃다 [utta] (to laugh) and together they give the semantic shades of laughter: 깔깔 웃다 [kkal-kkal utta] – to laugh, 빙그레 웃다 [binggeure utta] – to smile kindly, 싱글벙글 웃다 [singgeul-peonggeul utta] – to be all smiles, 비식 웃다 [bisik utta] – to smirk. The same goes for the verb 울다 [ulda] (to cry), used with the following verbs describing the different shades of a person’s crying: 앙앙 울다 [ang-ang ulda] – a baby’s cry, 엉엉 울다 [eong-eong ulda] – a loud cry, 딸락딸락 울다 [ttallak-ttallak ulda] – to cry one’s heart out, 칭얼 울다 [j`ingeol ulda] – to whine, to complain.

Single Yakut onomatopoeic word stems always need to have an auxiliary verbs *gyn* and *dyie* in postposition. Double or pair stems also partially need auxiliary verbs in postposition, and can partially be used without them by clinging to a notional verb in the form of an adverb [4, 59]. In this case, there are the so-called *set word complexes* or complex (compound) words: *nyakh*, *diye*, *khoros gyn*, *kedes gyn*, *akh bar*, etc. *Chocho myuch-mach barda*, *tyugyu da etien byulbata* [6, 18]. (Chocho fell silent, not knowing what to answer).

A significant feature of the Yakut image words is that they are not listed in any dictionary. A.E. Kulakovsky, one of the first Yakut people to study image words, came to a paradoxical conclusion: to throw the image words out of the dictionary. He came to this

conclusion from a close observation. A.E. Kulakovsky thought that image words do not have a “specific public spirit”. By saying “the words’ public spirit”, he meant their common use in speech. As he stated “each person repeatedly makes them up in speech”. A.E. Kulakovsky called image words “picturesque”. Signifying the uniqueness of these words, he wrote: “The Yakut picturesque words are produced by some secret linguistic laws and will remain an unsolved mystery for the linguists in the future”. There are a large number of these words and it cannot be estimated, because, as I’ve mentioned before, they are created in completely different circumstances”. Thus, he was the first writer to notice that image words are far beyond the range of regular words [7, 125].

The Korean onomatopoeic words, on the contrary, are included in the dictionaries and are commonly used and not repeatedly created each time, but they are produced in speech.

Image words most commonly appear in the fiction, performing various expressive functions. In both the Korean and the Yakut languages, fiction contains a great amount of onomatopoeic words; a number of these words can be used in one sentence. For example, in Korean: 손에 매달린 고등어가 대고 달랑달랑 [dallang-dallang] 춤을 춘다, 너무 급하게 들이부어서 그런지, 만도의 뱃속에서는 우글우글 [ugeul-ugeul] 술이 끓고 다리가 휘청거린다 [hichung-huichung]. [4,435] (the mackerel, hanging in a hand, danced while swinging, and maybe because of the vodka that was drunk so fast, the stomach roared, and because of that he staggered). In Yakut: Khara tya tyacha tygynes buolbut, tyachaabat uulaah tyympy ebetyn dolgunun tyacha nyillygyres buolbut. (The taiga *hoots* and *moans*, the lake, usually very quiet, rages, and raves).

Thus, in comparing the Yakut and Korean language onomatopoeic words, we can distinguish many similarities, on all levels: the mythological, phonetic, lexical, and stylistic. In the future, we plan to make a thorough study of the phonetics variants’ semantic peculiarities of the image words in the languages under comparison and their stylistic usage in speech.

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