

Formation of official business style in the Yakut language

Sargylana Ivanova
Candidate of Philology Sciences, Associate Professor
North-Eastern Federal University named after M.K. Ammosov
Yakutsk, Russia
svl.ivanova@s-vfu.ru

Abstract—The article discusses the main stages in the formation of the official business style of the Yakut language. The linguistic features of texts of official style of different periods are analyzed. Also are considered the development of dictionaries of official-business style terms, in particular socio-political and legal terms.

Keywords—Yakut language, Russian-Yakut translation, functional styles, official-business style, dictionaries of the Yakut language, political term, legal term, domestic translation

I. INTRODUCTION

The scientific novelty of the work consists in the study of the linguistic features of the texts of the official business style of the Yakut language. The huge role of Russian-Yakut translation in the formation of the official business style of the Yakut language is noted, starting from the formation and development of the Yakut written literary language to the present day. A review of dictionaries of legal, socio-political terms shows that the need has arisen for compiling more complete Russian-Yakut dictionaries, realizing the internal term-forming capabilities of the Yakut language.

The research material was the texts of the official business style in the Yakut language, dictionaries of socio-political and legal terms.

The study applied descriptive and semantic-stylistic methods.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the work was composed by P.A. Sleptsov, N.E. Petrov, G.G. Filippov, E.P. Okoneshnikov, T.I. Petrova et al. On various aspects of the problem under study.

II. DISCUSSION

The official style is a functional kind of language, the characteristic features of which are stability and standardization. It is considered a language serving the social and legal spheres, it is used in lawmaking, administration of administrative affairs, in diplomatic activities, etc. As Petrova T.I. notes: "In any language, extralinguistic features, linguistic features of the official-business style are the same. Since the official-business style of the Yakut language is in the process of formation, it follows the business style of the Russian language, has many similarities and is essentially translated" [1].

N.E. Petrov in his work on the modal syntax "Syntactic means of expressing modality in the Yakut language" noted the beneficial influence of the Russian language on the Yakut language during the formation and development of the Yakut written literary language [2].

III. RESULTS

Based on the research of Petrov N.E., the development and establishment of the official-business style of the Yakut language can be divided into the following stages: 1) the years of the establishment of Soviet power, 2) the years of collectivization, the Great Patriotic War, 3) the period of formation and development of the Yakut literary language. The following linguistic features of texts of the official business style of these periods can be noted:

1. During the formation of Soviet power, a large-scale distribution of socio-political literature was noted. Revolutionary proclamations, Bolshevik appeals, revolutionary hymns, etc. were translated. The syntax of these texts is characterized by the use of sentence-watchword, sentence-call, sentence-orders, rhetorical sentences, incentive sentences, with inspirational content. For example: *Terillin! 'Unite!'; Kyhlgany kychchyatygyn, Albanians acchatyagy. 'Reduce need, eradicate deception'*. Also in such texts, there are folklore borrowings filled with different content: *Uruy-aihal! Uruy-aihal! Djol-sorgu ulaattin!!! Djon oloho tubustun !!! Uraanhai sahabyt uruya ulaattyn!* (P. Oyunsky). *'Glory! Glory! May happiness multiply! May the life of the people improve! May Happiness Uranhai-Yakut!'*

2. During the years of collectivization, World War II, the importance of socio-political literature is growing. "The oratorical, newspaper, socio-journalistic, solemn, business, clerical styles with their specific means of expressing modality acquired tremendous influence on the masses" [2]. In the language of decrees and circulars, infinitive sentences that are characteristic of an official business style have often been used: *Bies sylaah bylana boldjyogun innine tolorogo. 'Early fulfill the five-year plan'; Syryn bolgomtonu defense thaary haachystybatyn uonna kodjyyhyn yrdetiige uurarga. 'Focus on improving the quality and efficiency of production'*. In addition, proposals prevailed with an expression of the modality of duty and necessity: *Duuha bahynan ten buor tyhetik*

tahsyah tustaah (P. Oyunsky). 'It is necessary to carry out equal capitation land redistribution'

3. During the formation and development of the Yakut literary language, various grammatical means of the Yakut language were improved. So, to convey the meaning of Russian suffixes, the affixes *-yy* and *-aahyn*: *saidyi*, *salayyy*, *hamsahyn*, *balietehin*, were widely used. As P.A. Sleptsov notes: "Translated literature, the influence of the Russian language led to an unprecedented activation of affixes *-yy* and *-aahyn*" [3].

4. From the 1920s to the 1940s drafting official documents in the Yakut language was practiced [4, 5]. At that time, minutes of meetings, contracts were documented in the Yakut language in the republic, statements, power of attorney, decrees, decisions, orders, announcements, certificates, etc. were made. The lack of uniform forms for the preparation and execution of documents of those years is explained by the fact that the official-business style of the Yakut language at that time was at the stage of its formation. In addition, at that time the rules of the Yakut spelling and punctuation had not yet been adopted.

Next, we begin to consider the functioning of the official business style at present. Translation and development of official business style terms, in particular socio-political and legal terms, is one of the leading areas of terminology. The Russian-Yakut terminological dictionary in this area was compiled by a number of authors, starting with P.A. Oyunsky, G.V. Baisheva-Altan Saryn and ending with B.N. Alekseev, V.N. Nikonov [6], A.G. Grigoryev [7].

In 2000, the Russian-Yakut Law Dictionary was published, containing about 9 thousand words-terms of state, civil, criminal, criminal procedure, labor, housing, family, international law, forensic science and criminology [6]. In 2002 was translated by A. Nelunov, L. Ammosova, N. Argunov and others. "The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation" [8]. These works are widely used in the legal proceedings of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), as more people use their legal rights, requiring the conduct of a trial, investigation, etc. in native language.

However, the authors of these works note that in the Yakut language the official business style is not fully formed, therefore, various versions of some terms are used. In fair opinion, E.I. Okoneshnikov: "Synonymous pairs of terms can exist until social development and the language situation make their own adjustments. In the process of terminization, the decisive role belongs to the linguistic Uzus, which suggests the possibility of choosing the option that would correspond to a specific social and speech situation and be really effective in this situation" [9].

In the formation of the official-business style of the Yakut language, the contribution of the professor of the department of stylistics of the Yakut language and Russian-Yakut translation Petrova T.I., who developed theoretical questions on functional stylistics and domestic national translation, should be especially

noted. By its definition, bilingual translation is a factor in preserving the specifics of the native language. This idea is an important guideline for the successful development of domestic translation in the Russian Federation.

T.I. Petrova in many of her works investigated the change in grammatical norms, deviations from the language norm in the modern Yakut language [10]. In particular, in the official business style, she notes such violations of word-formation, morphological and syntactic norms:

- crowding out the singular nouns by the plural, the private case by the plural, the individual forms of possessive names;

- crowding out by derivatives of nouns with affixes *-yy*, *-aahyn* of other forms: participles, participles of analytical verbal combinations. For example: *Olokh saidyytyn tuhugar* - instead of *olokh saidaryn tuhugar*; *buruyga tardyllar byhyllanyy* - instead of *buruyga tardyllar byhyy*, *buruydaahyn myerete* - instead of *buruyduur myere*, *byraaba haachchakhtaahyn* - instead of *byraaba haachchakhtyyr suol*, etc.

- changes in the connection of words: spreading the subordinate link of words instead of the composing link of words (thousand groundbes - tstan groundbes), subordinate connection of words instead of possessive affix (isafet) (*ottuk syanata* - *ottukka syana*).

Petrova T.I. considers the main reasons for the decline in the culture of Yakut speech: the result of the rapid social and economic development of the republic; the influence of the norms of the Russian language as a result of literal translation; insufficient elaboration of individual literary norms and rules, functional styles of the Yakut language. She sees the consequences of reducing the culture of speech in the deformation of literary norms in all its tiers, in the mixing of grammatical forms of two languages (creolization of the Yakut language); mixing the requirements of different functional styles, the spread of writing, namely the business style in other styles, blocking thinking in the native language.

In 2007, Petrova T.I. developed a textbook "Sakha tyla: djyala istiilin tyla-ehe" for students of the Russian-Yakut translation department of Yakutsk state university [1]. This work was the first to examine the extralinguistic and linguistic features of the official business style of the Yakut language. The author translated into Yakut language and analyzed some cliches, stamps, syntactic units of business speech.

The use of stable formulas, language stamps and cliches is characteristic of the formal business style. Recently, in the Yakut language, one can note the formation of some stable textual language, language cliches of an official business style. But along with this, various variants of some cliché words and terms are used. The requirement of the present time is the selection and fixing of one option from several options in accordance with the laws of the Yakut language, Uzus. Therefore, compiling textbooks from business style texts in the Yakut language is relevant.

IV. CONCLUSION

Thus, starting from the formation and development of the Yakut written literary language to the present day, the enormous role of Russian-Yakut translation in the formation of the official business style of the Yakut language is noted. There is a need to compile more complete Russian-Yakut dictionaries of legal, socio-political terms. These dictionaries must be developed by practicing translators and lawyers. It also becomes relevant to conduct machine translation and computerization of office work. All this would contribute to the consolidation of certain linguistic means of the Yakut language in business speech and the further development of the official-business style of the Yakut language.

REFERENCES

- [1] T. I. Petrova, Sakha rear: dyala istiyilin rear-oho. "Nuuchchaly-Sakhalyy Tylbaas" and idiyitiigi anal kouurus matryaala. Dyokuuskay, 2007, 82 p.
- [2] N. E. Petrov, Syntactic means of expressing modality in the Yakut language. Novosibirsk: Nauka, 1999, 284 p.
- [3] P. A. Sleptsov, Yakut literary language. The origins. The formation of norms. Novosibirsk: Publishing House of Science, 1986, 260 p.
- [4] Uluus siterileeh kemmitietin dyalatyn sakhaly tylynan oororgo salalta. Dyokuuskay, 1924, pp. 3–20.
- [5] L. N. Ammosova, "Sakhaly dyala tylyn istiile", in Sakhaly tiermini oororuu. Scientific ystatyalar khomurunnuktara. Dyokuuskai: Wed. at GPI, 1995, 121 p.
- [6] B. N. Alekseev, and V. N. Nikonov, Russian-Yakut law dictionary. Yakutsk: Publishing house of Bichik, 2000, 100 p.
- [7] A. G. Grigoriev, Homurunnyuk. Dyokuuskay, 2003.
- [8] Russian Federation of Holobunai Codex. [To Yakut. ling.]. Sakha Republican Naukalaryn Academy. Humanitarian Chinchii Institute; [Nuuchchalyttan Tylbaastaatylar L.N. Ammosova o.d.a.]. Dyokuuskay: Yakut. Phil. Publishing houses of the SB RAS, 2002 (Yakut. Fil. Publishing houses of the SB RAS), 294 p.
- [9] E. I. Okoneshnikov, "Homonyms in the "Yakut-Russian Dictionary", in Actual issues of the Yakut lexicology and lexicography. Collection of scientific papers. Yakutsk: Yakutsk branch of the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, 1980, pp. 105-114.
- [10] T. I. Petrova, Yraastik sahalyy sararyah. Dyokuuskay: Polygraphist, NSC SB RAS, 1996, 117 p.