Formation of official business style in the Yakut language

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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 stylistic 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-word, sentence-call, sentence-orders, rhetorical sentences, incentive sentences with inspirational content. For example: Terillini! ‘Unite!’; Kyhalgany kychchyatygyn, Albaniyan acchatyagyy. ‘Reduce need, eradicate deception’. Also in such texts, there are folklore borrowings filled with different content: Urun-aihal! Uru-aihal! Djol-sorgu ulaattn!!! Djon olo otabustun !!! Uraanhai sahaby urya ulaatyn! (P. Oyunsky). ‘Glory! Glory! May happiness multiply! May the life of the people improve! May Happiness Uraanhai-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 syllaah bylana boldiyogyn innine tolororgo. ‘Early fulfill the five-year plan’; Syryn bolgomtomu defense tharyr haachystybatyn uonna kodjyjhyyn yrdeitige ururaga. ‘Focus on improving the quality and efficiency of production’. In addition, proposals prevailed with an expression of the modality of duty and necessity: Duaha bahyhan ten buor tyretik
Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 374

46

out 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: saidiy, salayyy, hamsayhyn, baliyetihin, were

widely used. As P.A. Sleptsov notes: “Translated

terminology, 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: Olok

saiydytyn tuhuagar - instead of olok saiaytn tahuagar;

burunya tardylar byhylyanyy - instead of burunya
tardylar byhy, burunyaahyn myerete - instead of
burunyaaher myere, byraaba haachchahkaaahyn - instead of
byraaba haachchakhtyuyr 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 (isaf) (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: dijala istiilin tyla-eh” 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 cliche 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


