SVETLANA MITROFANOVNA PROKOPIEVA,
NIKOLAY NIKOLAEVICH EFREMOV

COMPARATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS IN YAKUT AND ALTAI (COMPARATIVE-CONTRASTIVE AND COMPONENT ANALYSIS)[1]

INTRODUCTION

The problem of studying main structural-semantic types of comparative construction in Yakut and Altai is important as this layer of the related languages has not been studied adequately. The phenomenon is unique for every language vocabulary. Scientific relevance of the study resides in revealing common and specific parameters of the analyzed comparative constructions in Yakut and Altai determined by common typological characteristics and systematic-structural features of the compared languages. The aim of the investigation is to analyze the main types of comparative constructions in Yakut and Altai from the comparative-contrastive and component aspect.

The hypothesis of the study suggests that the common parameters of these constructions are the functioning of nominal comparative constructions of the synthetic and analytic type in them as well as manifestation of synthetic and analytic-synthetic structures in the domain of verbal comparative constructions, which is determined by postpositive agglutinative nature of the language system. In the article we are going to ground that the indicators of comparison of the considered constructions don't agree in the plane of expression except for the ablative case form and the syntactic indicator formed from the auxiliary verb *буол- / бол-*.

The value of the work ranges from theoretic aspects of comparative linguistics to practical aspects of foreign language learning and even machine translation. Such in-depth language investigations attain more and more ponderability in our age of global communication. The scientific advancement of linguistics allows to elaborate more and more sophisticated theories which incorporate the studies of various language and speech peculiarities formerly lacking attention. The following

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work represents one of the steps on this way. In particular, to the author's mind, comparative-contrastive and component analysis is one of the promising directions in the modern linguistics.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

With the general research method being the inductive-deductive one, theoretical conclusions are drawn from the analysis of comparative constructions of the synthetic, analytic, and analytic-synthetic types of the languages under consideration. A contrastive analysis of comparative constructions of the Turkic languages Yakut and Altai was made on a wide range of language material, for example: later on in the article – (Ojunskij 1975, p. 17; Sofronov 1965, p. 358; Kulun 1985, p. 94; RAD 1964, p. 236). The comparative contrastive analysis reveals similar and different parameters of the discussed constructions determined by common typological characteristics and systematic structural features of the compared languages. Comparative constructions are characterized by active functioning of the analytical means *курдук*, whereas the Altai languages show the dominance of structures with the synthetic indicator *-дый*.

The method of component analysis involves deconstruction of comparative constructions into smallest meaningful units codified in lexicographic sources. To decipher functional actualizations it is necessary to study the structure of knowledge behind the comparative construction.

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

The paper considers the main structural semantic types of comparative constructions in Yakut and Altai in comparative-contrastive aspect. The comparative contrastive analysis reveals similar and different parameters of the discussed constructions determined by common typological characteristics and systematic structural features of the compared languages.

Simile is a figure of speech “through which we reveal the secret of creation, mysteries of word” (Balzer 2001). It is linguistically expressed as a model of various comparative constructions involving the object/subject of comparison (what is compared), the model for comparison (with what is something compared), a common criterion for comparison, an indicator of comparison. The importance of this problem is determined by perspectives of this field of comparative studies, in particular, in the field of comparative construction of Yakut and Altai.

Simile, comparative and other constructions are covered in various aspects: structural-semantic, comparative, cognitive, translation, etc. in Russian, English, German and other languages. For example such different and overlapping viewpoints and accents as on lingvocognitive approach (Razuvaeva 2017), linguistic

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consciousness (Khakulova 2016), linguistic picture of the world (Li, Chshan 2015), sensations in comparative constructions (Alexandrova 2015; Nedosekina 2015, 2016), national-specific features of comparative phraseology (Vedmanova, Kulikova 2015; Hessky 1989), forms of comparative constructions (Goleva, Voronkova 2016), syntax (Bresnan 1973; Bacskai-Atkari 2014), clausal comparative constructions Kantor 2006), word order typology (Andersen 1983), competing comparative constructions (Stolz 2013), "carnivalization" of the language (Krylova 2016a), comparative constructions in poetic texts (Krylova 2016b), stability (Bogdanova, Malkova 2014; Boyko 2016; Malkova 2014; Mokienko 2016; Lytkina 2016; Arnold 2016; Balzer 2001; Baranov, Dobrovolskij 2016), live and inanimate in stable comparisons (Frolova 2014), stability and dynamism (Ogoltseva 2015), teaching (Okhlopkova 2017). Attention is paid to variousity of languages, among others Bulgarian (Leonidova 1987), Croatian (Matulina, Jerolimov, Pavić Pintarić 2004), English (Gnutzmann, Ilson, Webster 2008; Treis 2017), French (Price 2017), German (Brehmer, Golubović 2007), Hungarian (Födes 1992), Italian (Lichtenberg 1994), Latvian (Chinkure 2006), Lithuanian (Lapinskas 2000), Ossetic (Bibilova, Chadasheva, Zuzieva 2015), Persian (Valipur, Ibrahimsharifi 2016), Polish (Szczęk, Wysoczański 2004), Russian (Siničkina, Potanina 2015), Spanish (Price 2017), Tajik (Sidikova 2016), Tatar (Bulgarova, Safonova 2015).

In particular in turkology, comparison has been structurally-semantically described in Azerbaijani (Abdullaev 1974), Tatar (Povarisov 1965), Uzbek (Mukaramov 1971)), Kazakh (Konyrov 1985), Khakass (Kyrzhinakova 2010), Tuvan (Cheremisina, Shamina 1996; Shamina 2014), Shor (Antonova 2012), Yakut (Efremov 2013) and other languages. It is also studied in comparative aspect, *e.g*. in Uzbek (Zufarova 1971).

In Kazakh, structural elements of comparison have been studied as they are the key to understand comparison as a linguistic phenomenon of a special kind with specific structure and distinctive semantics, with the status of word combination and sentence (Konyrov 1985). Forty ways of comparison have been revealed and described in the Kazakh language, with each of them having a unique place in the system of comparative knowledge.

The Tuva language has shown various means of expressing comparison. Also, an attempt has been made to relate certain linguistic forms of comparison with specific meaning and to outline systematic relations between certain forms of comparison and the expressed comparative meaning (Shamina 2014).

In Khakass, more than ten ways to express comparison at various levels have been found and described: lexical (7 ways), morphological (3), and syntactical (1) (Kyrzhinakova 2010).

Comparative constructions of the Yakut language were dealt with in the monograph by Y. I. Vasiliev (1986), those of the Altai language were studied in the doctorate research by L. N. Tybikova (1989).

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In Yakut, word-formative, morphological means to express comparison as well as comparative constructions expressed by categorematic words, the postposition *курдук* and other syntactic words (*дылы* (*диэбиккэ дылы*), *кэриэтэ*, *са□а* (*са□ачча*), *тэңэ*, *буолан*, *быһыылаах*, *айылаах*) have been described. In Altai, comparative constructions with synthetic (affix) and analytic (syntactic) indicators of comparison have been studied.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A preliminary analysis of comparative constructions in the compared languages shows that, in general, these constructions are formally characterized by their own means of expression.

A common means of expressing comparative relation in these languages is, first of all, the indicator of the ablative case. However, the comparative case is used to express these relations in Yakut much more commonly (Vasiliev 1986, p. 43).

Nominal comparative constructions (further, CC) of Yakut and Altai are classified into two types according to the indicator of comparison: synthetic and analytic. In synthetic CC, the indicator of comparison is represented by affix, means whether in analytic CC it is represented by syntactic words, postpositions. Verbal CC are poly-predicative sentences the parts of which are related through synthetic and analytic-synthetic (postpositive) means.

In Yakut, the forms of the ablative, comparative, instrumental cases as well as the affix *-лыы* functionally close to the case forms act as indicators of nominal CC of the synthetic type (Ubryatova 1976, p. 199; Vasiliev 1986, p. 49). In Altai, the CC of the synthetic type demonstrates three indicators of comparison *=дый / =дий*, *=ча=че* and the indicator of the ablative case *=наң / =нең*. They play an important role in expressing comparative relations (Tybikova 1989, p. 7).

Indicators of comparison in nominal CC of the analytic type are represented by syntactic words.

Nominal Comparative Constructions

1. Synthetic type

1) The Yakut language. Constructions with the ablative case. They indicate an object that "in some respect is inferior to another one" (Boethlingk 1990, p. 576], *e.g.*: *Манна баар эр дьонтон барыларыттан кини кыра уҥуохтаах*, *хатыҥыр*, *мөлтөх көрүҥнээх* 'Here he is of all men short (lit. with small bones), thin, weak looking' (Vasiliev 1986, p. 39).

In Altai, such constructions express numerical comparison, *i.e.* numerical opposition "more-less" of a quantity, feature (Szczęk, Wysoczański 2004; Tybikova 1989, p. 7–8) that can be loaded by figurative meaning depending on the context: *Чыккан айдаң чыпчыылду*, *Тийген күннең кеп-кеендӱ*, *Ондый бала бойбой кайтты* 'Fairer than the risen moon, More beautiful than the beams of the morning sun, – There was such a girl' (Vasiliev 1986, p. 39).

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The functional Yakut equivalent of the above mentioned Altai construction is the construction with the indicator of the comparative case that describes figurative comparative relation: *Сибэккитээҕ эр тэтэркэй имнээх* (Szczęk, Wysoczański 2004; Sofronov 1965, p. 197) ‘Her cheeks are rosier than the flower’.

This phenomenon verifies an idea according to which the Yakut comparative case is, in some respect, replaced by the ablative case from the domain of comparative constructions (Vasiliev 1986, p. 43). Where as in the Turkic languages the affix of the ablative case “is one of the leading means expressing comparison” (Konyrov 1985, p. 41).

The Yakut construction with *-тааҕар* “are mainly used for comparison–opposition to a certain evaluation of the compared object positively or negatively” (Ubryatova 1976, p. 200–201). These comparative construction unlike the ones with the ablative case express not both simple and compound sentences: *Ынах сытынаағар сылгы сыта сыты буолар* (Ojunskij 1975, p. 17] ‘The smell of a horse is more intense than that of a cow’; […] *төрөппүт оҕоҕун сүөһүтээҕэр куһаҕанныk тутаргын истэн* [...] ‘[…] having heard that you treat your own child worse than cattle […]’ (Vasiliev 1986, p. 44); *Мин этэрим сити эн этэргинээҕэр быдан чэпчэки суол* ‘What I say is an easier way than what you say’ (*Grammar* 1995, p. 275].

The Yakut constructions with the instrumental case are mainly found in phraseological groups of words: *Бу уол өчөһө, хадаара диэн, эһэтэ эһэтинэн* ‘This boy is as stubborn, intractable as his grandfather’ (lit., his grandfather by his grandfather); *Ардах ыаҕастаах уунан кутар* ‘The rain is pouring bucket water’ (about heavy rain) (Vasiliev 1986, p. 47–48).

The Altai equivalent of this affix is the postpositional affix *-ла*(*-ле*), with the Kazakh one being affix of the instrumental-connecting case *мен*(*ен*) (*ibidem*, p. 51).

Comparative constructions with the indicator *-лыы*. The structures with *-лыы* are intermediate between case and adverbial forms (Ubryatova 1976, p. 199; Vasiliev 1986, p. 48). The constructions of this type form both mono- and poly-predicative structures: *Санаа баҕадьы*, *Самыыр былытыныы*, *Саҥарбат гына Самнары баттаата* ‘My thoughts/Like rain/Crushed me/Made me speechless’ (Sofronov 1965, p. 358); […] *мутуктарын/Будулуйар мотуок/Бутугастыы булкуйан*’ […] larch boughs/Swift stream/Like stirring butugas (*buttermilk drink*) (Sofronov 1965, p. 329–330); *Уруккулуу уһуннук Уранныыры ууратан* ‘Having stopped extensively embroidering (*the poem*) like in the old times’ (*ibidem*, p. 252]; *Уга охтубуттуу уолуһуйдум*, *Хараҥаҕа хааттарбыттыы харбыаластым* ‘(I) panicked like falling into water, fumbled about like being in full darkness’ (*ibidem*, p. 336).

The comparative constructions with *-лыы* are translated into Russian by structures with conjunctions *as*, *as if*, *like*, *just as*, *much as*, *as though* (Vasiliev 1986, p. 20–51) which indicates polysemy of the comparative constructions with the affix *-лыы*.

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2). The Altai language. The CC with the synthetic indicator *=дый/=дий* correlate with the Russian CC with the conjunction *like*: *Школдың оогош балдары кыранын ичиле кара тандый јӱргӱлейт* ‘Primary school children were walking on the ploughed field like black rooks’ (Tybikova 1989, p. 7).

In Yakut, such relation of comparison can be represented by constructions with the analytic comparative indicator *курдук* ‘like’: *Оҕолор суол устун кулунчук курдук тойторуһа сырсаллар* ‘Little children are running on the road like frisky foals’.

The Altai CC with the indicator *-ча/-че*are found more rarely. They express comparison of objects only by their size and shape (compare Russian, *with the size of*). The standard of comparison is represented by a small number of objects mainly of small size: *Кадында араттай алаканча акта толу айылдар туру* ‘Along the Katun’ bank there stood some yurts on the field as small as a palm’ (*ibidem*, p. 7). In Yakut, the same comparative relations are represented by the structures with the postposition *саҕа* that expresses quantitative comparison. Therewith, the standard of comparison is not restricted by objects of small size. Compare: *Кини ытыс саҕа сирдээх* ‘He’s got a land as small as a palm’ (Kulun 1985, p. 94) and *Эрдэҕэс күөс саҕа/Кутаа уот илбистээх/Кыырыктаах уот сырылыы/Үнүүтүн төбөтүгэр хатаан* ‘Hooked all that/On the tip of his fierce spear/Burning with bloodthirstiness/Of the size of a medium pot’ (*ibidem*, p. 365).

As has already been noted before, the Altai CC with the standard of comparison being the ablative case (*-наң/-нең*) express quantitative comparison, relation of quantitative opposition “more-less” of some quality, feature: *Көс јажынаң ару, сарјунаң јымжак, сын јенилтер, ийде кожор кутук суу* ‘Purer than a tear drop, softer than butter, soothing and giving strength well water’ (Tybikova 1989, p. 8). In Yakut, such constructions are found with the ablative and comparative cases: *Хайа да сир уутуттан ыраас, туохтааҕар да минньигэс, күүһү-күдэҕи биэрэр дойдум өлбөт мэңэ уута* ‘Purer than water of any other land, sweeter than anything (on earth), giving strength and power, the elixir of life – water of my homeland’.

2. Analytical type of nominal comparative constructions

1) The Yakut language. The construction with the indicator *курдук*: *Тохсунньу ый туолар киэһэтин курдук Муус дьэҥкир хараҕынан* (Kulun 1985, p. 89) ‘By an icy, limpid/Like a full moon evening in January, eye’ (*ibidem*, p. 360).

The construction with *дылы*: *Кини* […] *оҕоҕо дылы күнүстэри утуйан баччыгыныы сытар* ‘He […] like a child even by day having fallen asleep, is lying snoring’ (Vasiliev 1986, p. 81).

The construction with *кэриэтэ*: *Сахам намыын үҥкүүтэ Сахам сирин кэриэтэ* ‘My Yakut smooth dance/Is like my land Yakutia’ (*ibidem*, p. 85).

The construction with *Алаас сыһыы быһаҕаһын саҕа/Тимир халаат хомуһуолу/Хам анньынан кээспит* (Kulun 1985, p. 88) ‘The jacket on him being as wide as a half of a glade, is skintight’ (*ibidem*, p. 359).

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The construction with *тэнэ*: *Сэгэрим сибэкки тэнэ нарын, күн тэнэ күндү* ‘My beloved is as tender as a flower, as valuable as the sun’ (*ibidem*, p. 90).

The construction with *буолан*: *Мин түүлбэр эн таҥара буолан киирбитиҥ* ‘Into my dream you came as (lit. having become) a goddess’ (*ibidem*, p. 92).

The construction with *быһыылаах*: *киһи быһыылаах оҕо* ‘a child looking like a man’ (*ibidem*, p. 93).

The construction with *айылаах*: *Дьахтар тырыбынас дьүһүнэ суһуктуйан хаалбыкка айылаах* ‘The woman’s shining face as if faded away’ (*ibidem*, p. 93).

2) The Altai language. The analytical types of the nominal CC includes constructions with the indicator of comparison as special particles and semi-categorematic words with comparative semantics. These are *чылап* (<чыла=п), *ошкош*, *немедий* (the most common), *кире*, *көрө*, *болуп*, *аайлу*, etc. (less common).

CC with *чылап*, *ошкош*are comparative proper constructions. They are relevant to the CC with the synthetic indicator *-дый/-дий*.The standard of comparison combined with *чылап* functions as the adverbial modifier: *Ӧбӧгӧнин јанып келгенине сӱӱнип Аня, торт ло кучкаш чылап. Ары-бери сунат* ‘Being happy about her husband’s comeback, Anya is running hither and thither just as a restless little bird’ (Tybikova 1989, p. 8); *карошкошак*‘as white as snow’ (compare, *кардыйак* ‘as white as snow’ (RAD 1964, p. 236). In Yakut, these constructions are represented by structures with the postposition *курдук*: *Аня, ийэтэ кэлэн иһэрин көрөн, чыычаах оҕотун курдук утары сүүрэн тырыкынайда* ‘Anya, having noticed mother approaching her, rushed towards her like a nestling moving little legs’; *Хаар курдук маҥан*/*хаар маҥан* (as white as snow).

Altai CC with comparative semantics are formed with the indicators *түӊей* ‘similar, alike’ and semi-categorematic copulas with a close comparative semantics *бӱдӱштеш*, *јӱзӱндеш* ‘look like by face, figure’, *кеберлӱ* ‘similar to’ (compare to the Russian adjective *similar*). The auxiliary word *түӊей* keeps its lexical and categorial meaning to some extent and is considered as adjective approximating postpositions: *Тууразынан көрзӧ, ол чын ла японский дипломатка түӊей* ‘If viewed from aside, he really looks like a Japanese diplomat (*ibidem*, p. 9). In the Yakut language, the phrases of this type are represented by sentences with the predicate *маарыҥнаа* ‘resemble, look like’: *Туораттан көрдөххө, кини, кырдьык, дьоппуон дипломатыгар маарыҥныыр*. The indicator *јӱзӱндеш* is formed from *јӱз* ‘face’, *бӱдӱштеш* – from *бӱдӱш* ‘appearance’, *кеберлӱ* – from *кебер* ‘look, form’. In CC with these indicators characterized by lexical meaning comparison is made by resemblance only (resemble in face, figure): *Јаражына јараш кожулды, Алып-Манашка јӱзӱндеш болды* ‘Beauty added to beauty, looked like Alpyn-Manash’; *Кулактары кызыл кызыган темирге бӱдӱштеш* ‘The ears looked like hot iron’ (*ibidem*).

Comparative relations of the type considered above are given in Yakut by the constructions with the predicate expressed by the verb *маарыҥнаа-* ‘resemble’

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as well as the analytic structure with the indicator *курдук*: *Кини Алып-Манашка маарыҥныыр этэ*; *Кулгаахтара кытарбыт тимир курдуктара* ‘He resembled Alyp-Manash’.

Verbal comparative constructions

1. Synthetic.

1) The Yakut language. Synthetic structures with the indicator of the ablative case are mainly found in nominal constructions. Y. I. Vasiliev (1986) marks as comparative compound sentences of the synthetic type only constructions with the indicator of the comparative case and the form ending with *-лыы*.

Structures with the indicator of the comparative case. These constructions express simile if a generalized view of an object or event is used as a standard of comparison: *Эн үөрэхтэммиккинээҕэр ыт үрбүтэ быдан ордук* ‘Comparing to the way you received education, dog’s barking is better’ (*ibidem*, p. 45).

Structures with the indicator *-лыы*: *Аймаһыйбыт абатын аһыммыттыы, Сымна□астык сыыйа, сыыгыныы сыппыта* ‘[The Lena river] as if compassioning on her [woman’s] sorrow,/was humbly running, hissing (Sofronov 1965, p. 327).

2) The Altai language. Synthetic structures with the subordinate predicate expressed by a participle with *-ган*, provided by the indicator *дый*: *Оныҥ бакпырына не де токтоп калгандый, кажы ла сӧсти чыгара айдарга ого сӱрекей уур болды* ‘As if something stuck in the throat, it was difficult for him to speak every word’ Tybikova 1989, p. 15). In Yakut, such relation can be expressed by a combination of two sentences, with one being closed with the particle *курдук* ‘as if’: *Күөмэйигэр туох эрэ туран хаалбыт курдук. Кыайан саҥарбат.*‘As if something stuck in the throat. [He] Cannot speak’.

2. Analytic-synthetic verbal comparative constructions.

1) The Yakut language. The structures with the postposition *курдук* are most common, they can function as compound sentences: *Уу тыаһа атыыр үөрэ уга сырсыбытын курдук буолла* ‘Such a splash of water was heard in the pond, as if a herd of horses had run on it’ (Ojunskij 1975, p. 127).

The construction with *дылы* (comparative parallelism): *Мин эппиппэр дылы, миэхэ кыыһырар* ‘He is angry with me as if I said that’ (Sofronov 1965, p. 82].

The construction with *кэриэтэ*: *Сибэкки куйаас күҥ сылааһыгар өссө ордук силигилии үүнэрин кэриэтэ, кыыс оҕо эйэлээх кэргэннии олоххо өссө ордук кэрэтийэр, тупсар* ‘Like a flower blooms more on a hot sunny day, as a girl becomes more beautiful in a good peaceful marriage’ (*ibidem*, p. 86).

The construction with *саҕаны* (comparative- identifying relation): *Эн оҥоруҥ саҕаны оҥорор инибин* ‘I’ll probably make the same as you do’ (colloquial).

Constructions with *тэҥэ: Биһиги кини үлэлиирин тэҥэ үлэлиэхпит* ‘We’ll work as much has he does’ (*ibidem*, p. 91).

2) The Altai language. A mono-subject poly-predicative construction with *чылап*: *Айу, кандый да чымыл ӱркиткен чилеп, тамаштарыла атпас эделе, бир кезек ӧйгӧ көрӱнбей калды* ‘The bear waved its paws, as if scaring off some

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flies, disappeared for some time' (Tybikova 1989, p. 15–16). In Yakut, such a phrase is expressed by a mono-subject pol-predicate construction with *курдук*: *Эһэ, ханнык эрэ сахсырҕалары үргүтэр курдук, баппаҕайынан хаһыйда, биир кэмнэ киһи хараҕар көстүбэт буола сырытта* (translated the same).

The hetero-subject poly-predicate construction with *түӈей*: *Буттыӈ алдында кар кыјырап турганы, јиит кунајын уй кепшинип турганына түӈей болды* 'That snow was crunching under feet was like a heifer chewing' (*ibidem*, p. 17). In Yakut, such relation is expressed by a compound sentence with the subject subordinate clause where the main clause is a standard for comparison with the analytic indicator *курдук*: *Хаар хаачыргыыра тыһаҕас кэбинэрин курдук* 'That snow was crunching under feet was like a heifer chewing'.

The mono-subject poly-predicate construction with *болуп*: *Темитей бу солун јуруктарды ончобыстаӈ озо тапкан ла көрүп ийген кижи болуп, колын јанып туруп, кыйгырыр учурлу* 'Temitey had to wave his arms and shout like a man who has seen and found these wonderful paintings before us' (*ibidem*, p. 16). In Yakut, this phrase is expressed by the construction with *буолан*: *Темитей бу дьикти ойуулары ким да иннинэ көрбүт киһи буолан, илиилэринэн далбаатаһаныахтаах, хаһыытыахтаах*.

CONCLUSIONS

The comparative analysis of Yakut and Altai comparative constructions shows that they have typologically common synthetic and analytic indicators of comparison. However, formally such indicators are mainly unique for each compared language, excluding the ablative case form and the analytic structure *буолан* (Altai – *болуп*) which is determined by non-contact development of the given languages. Verbal comparative constructions are represented by poly-predicate sentences whose clauses are combined with synthetic and analytic-synthetic means. Yakut comparative constructions are characterized by active functioning of the indicator *курдук*, where as the Altai language demonstrates the dominance of the structure with the synthetic indicator *-дый*.

In the plane of content these indicators are polysemantic, thus they express comparative semantics depending on the nature of the lexical-grammatical contents of the sentence composition and the context. This phenomenon is determined by specifics of Turkic languages that, in contrast to inflected languages (*e.g.* Russian), shows the principle of grammar economy. Yakut comparative constructions are characterized by active functioning of the indicator *курдук*, whereas the Altai language demonstrates the dominance of the structure with the synthetic indicator *-дый*.

Certainly, typological investigation of comparative constructions in related and non-related languages is of great interest for further research.

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CONSTRUCŢII COMPARATIVE ÎN IACUTĂ ŞI ALTAICĂ (ANALIZA CONSTRASTIV-COMPARATIVĂ ŞI A COMPONENTELOR) (*Rezumat*)

Principalele tipuri de construcţii comparative din limbile iacută şi altaică sunt analizate din perspectivă comparativ-contrastivă. A fost efectuată o analiză comparativă şi a componentelor construcţiilor comparative din limbile iacută şi altaică aparţinând familiei de limbi turcice. Analiza a identificat parametri comuni şi diferiţi pentru construcţiile analizate, determinaţi de trăsături tipologice comune şi de caracteristici structurale sistematice. Parametrii comuni ai acestor construcţii includ construcţii comparative nominale funcţionale de tip sintetic şi analitic, precum şi manifestarea structurilor sintetice şi analitice-sintetice în domeniul construcţiilor comparative verbale, fapt motivat de natura sistemului aglutinant postpus) al limbilor respective. Indicatorii comparativi din construcţiile discutate nu se suprapun în planul expresiei, cu excepţia cazului ablativ şi a indicatorului sintactic format cu verbul auxiliar *буол-/бол-*. În planul expresiei, aceşti indicatori sunt polisemantici, deoarece exprimă un semantism sau altul, în funcţie de natura structurii lexicale şi gramaticale a frazei şi de context. Construcţiile comparative din iacută sunt caracterizate de funcţionarea activă a instrumentului analitic *курдук*, în timp ce în limba altaică predomină structura cu indicatorul comparativ sintetic *-дый*.

Cuvinte-cheie: *construcţie comparativă*, *indicator comparativ*, *tip sintetic*, *tip analitic*, *construcţii verbale şi nominale*, *limba iacută*, *limba altaică*.

Keywords: *comparative construction*, *comparative indicator*, *synthetic type*, *analytic type*, *nominal and verbal constructions*, *the Yakut language*, *the Altai language*.

North-Eastern Federal University
58, Belinskogo Street
Yakutsk, Russia

Russian Academy of Sciences
Institute of Humanities and Problems
of Indigenous Peoples of the North
Siberian Branch
1, Petrovskogo Street
Yakutsk, Russia

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