



Article

Phonetic structures and intonation features of the visual image verbs in the Yakut and Kyrgyz languages

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the phonetic structures and intonation features of visual image verbs in the Yakut and Kyrgyz languages. The article overviews the types of figurative verbs, as well as morphological and syntactic methods of their word formation. Furthermore, the provides a description of syllabic structures of visual image verbs that characterize the appearance, shape and structure, physique and figure, facial expressions and facial features, and light perception of a person. The paper employs a set of research methods, including descriptive, structural, comparative, statistical and experimental methods. Using the experimental-linguistic method, the acoustic parameters of intonation patterns of visual image verbs are analyzed, and interval models are established based on their melodic characteristics. The theoretical significance of this work is that the results obtained may be of interest for contrastive linguistics; they can also serve as a basis for further comparative studies of figurative verbs in Turkic linguistics. Practical significance is due to the fact that the results and main provisions of the study can be used in teaching functional grammar of the Yakut language in higher and secondary educational institutions, as well as in developing lecture courses and seminars on contrastive linguistics.

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Introduction

In the verb system of the Turkic languages, there are specific forms that convey the manner in which an action is represented visually. The extent of their understanding varies across languages. In some Turkic languages, the category of figurative verbs has not yet been the subject of special study.

Figurative verbs in the Yakut language form a special group due to their specific semantic structure and are considered to be an independent category of words (Monastyrev, Vasilyeva, Ammosova, 2022: 73). Consequently, there are three groups of figurative verbs: 1) figurative verbs of movement (*jalkyi* ‘to splash’, *chyrbai* – ‘to reach up’) (the meanings of Yakut figurative words in Russian are quoted here and further on from the “Big Explanatory Dictionary of the Yakut Language” (Big Explanatory Dictionary of the Yakut language, 2004-2017); 2) The first group comprises verbs denoting a visual image (*byakai* – ‘to be thin in the eyes’, ‘waist’, *bylchai* – ‘to have bulging eyes, look excited, play pranks, make a fool’); 3) The second group comprises verbs denoting a sensual state (*il gyn* ‘suddenly feel warm’, *angkylyi* ‘strongly blow (smell, cold)’ (Kharitonov, 1954: 205). In the Kyrgyz language, there are two groups: figurative verbs that express instantaneous action or visual distinction (*zhaltyrai* ‘to shine (about the eyes)’, *sorokto* ‘to stick out’) (the meanings of Kyrgyz figurative words in Russian are quoted here and further on from the «Russian-Kyrgyz Dictionary» (Russian-Kyrgyz Dictionary, 2000) and figurative verbs that represent ideas about the appearance of a moving object (*zakyi* ‘to have the appearance of a hefty creature’, ‘huge’, *kedei* ‘to have the appearance of a very small (person)’ (Kudaibergenov, 1957: 12). In the Yakut language, verbs that characterize light perception (*budului* – ‘muddy’) are more related to visual image verbs; in the Kyrgyz language, these verbs (*zhaltyrai*) are used to denote shining (about the eyes) and are semantically closer to verbs of movement. These verbs form part of a group that expresses the brilliance of an instantaneous action. While the classifications of figurative verbs in both the Yakut and Kyrgyz languages have a semantic feature, they are approximate due to the nature of the semantic classification of figurative verbs, which relies on the predominance of a single semantic feature to establish the division into groups.

Visual image verbs, in the meaning of which visual perception plays a predominant role, in turn, are divided into four subgroups: verbs that characterize appearance, form and structure (Yakut *orgochui* ‘to be excessively long’, *noroi* ‘to have extremely long clothes; Kyrgyz *zhalpai* ‘to have the appearance of a flattened, unfolded, wide, flat object’, *karpai* ‘to have the appearance of a hefty and clumsy, awkward human being (e.g., a person wearing two or three coats, or a heavy bird)’); verbs that characterize light perception (Yakut *arylyi* ‘to be round and clear (about light-brown eyes)’, *sandaar* ‘to shine brightly, to shine; to emit a bright light’); verbs that characterize the person’s facial expressions and face in general (Yakut *ontoi* ‘to have a high and blunt nose’, *moroi* ‘to have a wide face with a short neck’; Kyrgyz *bütüü* ‘to be narrow, to have the appearance of a slit (about the eye)’, *emshei* ‘have a toothless appearance (when the lips are sunken in and the chin protrudes forward)’); verbs

that characterize a person's physique and figure (Yakut *begii* 'to be tall and stooped', *ygdai* 'to have strongly raised shoulders with a short neck'; Kyrgyz *zakyi* 'to look hefty, huge', *chelei* 'to look fat, pot-bellied'). In the Kyrgyz language, there are verbs that characterize light perception (*zhaltyrai* 'shining (about the eyes)'), which are semantically closer to verbs of movement. They are part of a group of verbs that express the brilliance of an instantaneous action.

Figurative verbs in the Yakut and Kyrgyz languages are formed morphologically and syntactically. Both languages have a word-forming affix *-i*: Yakut *malai* 'to have a broad face', *kilei* 'to shine, to shine with a smooth surface (about objects)'; Kyrgyz *kaldai* 'bulge; to have a clumsy appearance', *emshei* 'to have a toothless appearance (when the lips are sunken in and the chin protrudes forward)'. They also use affixes that are unique to one of the languages: in the Yakut language – *-rdaa* (*bellerdee* 'to appear too wide, rounded and flat (about the lips, face)', *malaradaa* 'to put forward a wide face'), *-ngnaa* (*kyntangnaa* 'to be in motion, arrogantly throwing, lifting the head jerkily', *tullangnaa* 'stagger, dangle at the base, do not move quickly rhythmically, having a nondescript and unstable figure'), *-aaryi* (*tunaaryi* 'indistinctly white, cast a bluish-white color', *meleerii* 'slowly drive forward with a broad, rounded flat face') (Grammatika... 1982, 381-383); in the Kyrgyz language: *-ga* (*maaga* 'bleat'), *-la* (*sorokto* 'stick your head up'), *-bö* (*dürbö* 'be confused, run away in a hurry (about the crowd)') (Grammatika... 1987, 326). The syntactic method in both languages is formed by combining the root word with function verbs (in Yakut: *gyn-*, *buol-*: *khajokh gyn* 'stretch out, straighten up; stand out with your slimness body', *metekh gyn* 'bend forward, exposing your stomach', *chal buol* 'feel apathetic, indifferent to an annoying phenomenon', etc.; in Kyrgyz: *etip-*, *dp-*: *shalk etip* 'slap'). Less frequently, verb phrases use paired or repeated figurative words that indicate multiple, repeated figurative actions: in the Yakut language - *tyrakh-tyrakh tebielene syppya* 'he was lying, kicking his legs back and forth'; in the Kyrgyz language - *köziünün zhashy möl-möl bolup ketti* 'tears flowed glistening from his eyes'.

Materials and methods

The verbs of the visual image of the Yakut and Kyrgyz languages from all volumes of the Explanatory Dictionary of the Yakut Language (edited by P.A. Sleptsov) and the Russian-Kyrgyz Dictionary (edited by K.K. Yudakhin) were used as the basis for the research. The paper employs a range of research methods, including descriptive, structural, comparative, statistical and experimental approaches. The comparative method was employed to investigate the general and distinctive features of the phonostructures and intonation of verbs of visual image in the Yakut and Kyrgyz languages. The characteristic types of syllabic structures were identified using the statistical method. The experimental-linguistic method was used to analyse the acoustic parameters of intonation patterns of visual image verbs, and interval models were established based on their melodic characteristics.

Research background

In the scientific literature, figurative words were first observed in studies on Turkic languages. N.I. Ashmarin in his research for the first time characterizes the lexical and semantic features of figurative words in the Chuvash language and the languages of the peoples of the Middle Volga region (Ashmarin, 1898; 1918).

In Yakut linguistics, the lexical and grammatical features of figurative verbs have been noted and considered by researchers such as O. N. Betlingk (Betlingk, 1990), S. V. Yastremsky (Yastremsky, 1938), E. K. Pekarsky (Pekarsky, 1959) and A. E. Kulakovskiy (Kulakovskiy, 1979). The most detailed study of Yakut figurative verbs is presented in L. N. Kharitonov's monographs «Types of verbal stems in the Yakut language» (Kharitonov, 1954), «Types of verb stems in the Yakut language» (Kharitonov, 1960), and then «Grammar of the Modern Yakut Literary Language. Phonetics and Morphology» (Grammatika ..., 1982). L.A. Afanasyev, using the example of the Yakut language, revealed the phonosemantic essence of figurative words, characterized vowels and consonant ideophones (Afanasyev, 1989). N.N. Efremov identified and described the functional and structural-semantic parameters of figurative verbs forming spatial sentences (Efremov, 2017). A.M. Nikolaeva examined figurative verbs with various affixes in the Yakut language, analyzed their connotative semantics and intensity (Nikolaeva, 2017). At the same time, at its present stage of development, one of the urgent tasks is to study the specifics and consistency of the Yakut language functioning on all levels of the language in real-language setting. Consequently, the present study of the phono-structural and intonation patterns of figurative verbs in the Yakut language, when viewed in a comparative aspect with the Kyrgyz language is relevant.

Analysis

Phonostructural features of visual image verbs

Yakut and Kyrgyz stems of visual image verbs are represented by two-syllable, three-syllable, and more rarely four-syllable structural types.

Verbs that characterize appearance, form, and structure have the following types of syllabic structures:

- two-syllable structures (Yakut language-4; Kyrgyz language-3):
 - V-CVC: Yak. *angai* 'gape, form a crevice, open up';
 - VC-CVC: Yak. *arjai* 'to have large gaps, gaps', Yak. *üllej* 'to be excessively swollen in volume', Yak. *yrjai* 'to appear gaping (about the wound)';
 - CV-CVC: Yak. *bykyi* 'to appear too small (about the bucket)', Yak. *nyylai* 'to be smooth and bent back (sled runners)', Yak. *chochoi* 'to stick out with a short shoot of something, protrude a protruding bump'; Kyr. *buzhüi* 'to have the appearance of a crouched, shrunken creature (for example, a crouching hare)', Kyr. *kilei* 'seem big, huge', Kyr. *kylai* 'lean out, barely visible';

- CVC-CV: Kyr. *chalky* chalky ‘spread wide, spread out’;
- CVC-CVC: Yak. *böltöi* ‘to appear large and bulbous’, Yak. *bültei* ‘to inflate, swell, to enlarge; to bulge, to appear too crowded (about a lake, river, etc.)’, Yak. *suptui* ‘to taper, to point towards the end or down’; Kyr. *böltöi* ‘slightly swollen, slightly swollen, standing out in the form of a small bump, tumor’, Kyr. *bültüi* ‘to have the appearance of a small unevenness, swelling’, Kyr. *korkoi* ‘to have the appearance of a tall, towering sky’.

The two-syllable structures in both - the Yakut and Kyrgyz languages - are represented by the CV-CVC and CVCVC structures. Of these, the most commonly used pattern is the CVC-CVC structure (Yakut language-106; Kyrgyz language-25). All three syllabic structures V-CVC, VC-CVC, and CVC-CV, which are typical only for a particular language, are found in rare cases: in the Yakut language, V-CVC – 1, VC-CVC-6; in the Kyrgyz language, CVC-CVC-1;

- three-syllable structures (Yakut language - 4; Kyrgyz language-4):
- V-CV-CVC: Yak. *adyryi* ‘to bristle, to stick out like a palisade’, Yak. *ydyryi* ‘to have a grainy and rough surface’, Yak. *yhyryi* ‘to fill with pulp, to fill (about bread)’;
- VC-CV-CVC: Yak. *aighaaryi* ‘to expand and extend excessively (e.g. field, steppe); to be very spacious and uncomfortable (usually about the structure)’, Yak. *orgochui* ‘to stretch in length, to be excessively long’;
- CV-CV-CVC: Yak. *bujurui* ‘grow (curl), be in curls, curls, to curl (about hair and greenery)’, Yak. *byjyryi* ‘curdled, have a grainy appearance (about milk, cottage cheese)’, Yak. *sekirii* ‘to have excessively thick hair’; Kyr. *tepirei* ‘to have the appearance of a small, short, nondescript’, Kyr. *chudurai* ‘to have the appearance of a small bump’, Kyr. *shetsirei* ‘to appear as a wide plain, a wide pit’;
- CV-CVC-CV: Yak. *tiörengnee* ‘to be shaky, unstable’; Kyr. *kokotsdo* ‘to have the appearance of sticking out, tall and thin’;
- CVC-CVC-CVC: Kyr. *zytsgyra* ‘to look mighty, majestic and slender’;
- CVC-CVC-CVC: Kyr. *chutskurai* ‘to have the appearance of a pit, a plain’.

In the three-syllable structures of verbs that characterize the appearance, form and structure, in the Yakut and Kyrgyz languages there are such types as CV-CV-CVC, CV-CVC-CV. Of these, CV-CV-CVC is most often recorded: in the Yakut language – 8, in the Kyrgyz language – 3. The syllabic structures V-CV-CVC and VC-CV-CVC are used only in the Yakut language, and CV-CV-CVC and CV-CV-CVC structures are characteristic exclusively for the Kyrgyz language.

Verbs that characterize a person’s physique and figure are represented by the following structural types:

- two-syllable structures (Yakut language-4; Kyrgyz language-3):
- V-CVC: Yak. *akyi* ‘to be conspicuous by one’s long, thin figure, with half-bent legs and an ungainly figure (usually about old people)’, Yak. *yrai* ‘to be excessively thin’, Yak. *ekei* ‘to be tall and stooped, to appear too big and ungainly’; Kyr. *itei* ‘to be seedy (about their appearance, as well as their social status)’;
- VC-CVC: Yak. *agdai* ‘to be tall and broad-chested with long legs’, Yak. *arghai* ‘to protrude with a belly, be fat-bellied, etc.’, Yak. *engkei* ‘to be huge and stooped’;

– CV-CVC: Yak. *jjrai* ‘stand out with your tall, long-legged figure’, Yak. *kurai* ‘seem too tall and thin’, Yak. *lököi* ‘stand out with a solid, impressive figure’; Kyr. *Kidii* ‘to be very small in stature; to have the appearance of a dwarf (about a man)’, Kyr. *khokhoi* ‘to be tall in the waist’, Kyr. *chelei* ‘to look fat, pot-bellied’;

– CVC-CVC: Yak. *jjrbei* ‘to have a tall, slender figure’, Yak. *lyskhai* ‘to have a small, but well-fed, dense figure’, Yak. *maighai* ‘to be excessively obese, with a saggy neck and belly’; Kyr. *kyikai* ‘to have the appearance of a very thin person, to have the appearance of a skeleton’, Kyr. *möntöi* ‘to look small, tiny’, Kyr. *soldoi* ‘to be long or tall and clumsy’.

The two-syllable structures in both the Yakut and Kyrgyz languages are represented by the V-CVC, CV-CVC, and CVC-CVC structure types. Of these, the most commonly used one is the CVC-CVC structure (Yakut language-91; Kyrgyz language-24). The VC-CVC syllabic structure in verbs that characterize the physique and figure of a person is typical only for the Yakut language;

– three-syllable structures (Yakut language-3; Kyrgyz language-2): - VC-CV-CVC: Yak. *orgochui* ‘to be excessively long’;

– CV-CV-CVC: Yak. *badahyi* ‘being stout, fat, clumsy, have great mobility’, Yak. *bajjryi* ‘having a large, rough, uncouth appearance’, Yak. *begidii* ‘being tall, stooped and agile’; Kyr. *bytyrai* ‘having the appearance of a short and fat person, to be short and plump’, Kyr. *tosurai* ‘to be plump, round’;

– CV-CVC-CV: Kyr. *bulasta* ‘have a smart look, be lush’;

– CVC-CVC-CVC: Yak. *biltehii* ‘to have solid structure (about a tall, fat person or heavy equipment)’, Yak. *bökchölin* ‘to appear strongly bent over’, Yak. *byibyrys* ‘to appear short and fat (about a child’s legs shod in fur coats)’.

In the three-syllable structures of verbs that characterize the physique and figure of a person, the following type is found in both languages under study: CV-CV-CVC - in the Yakut language-6, in the Kyrgyz language – 2. The VC-CV-CVC and CV-CV-CVC syllabic structures are used exclusively in the Yakut language, and the CV-CVC- CV structure is typical in this form only for the Kyrgyz language.

– four-syllable structures (Yakut language - 4; Kyrgyz language-4):

– V-CV-CVC-CVC: Yak. *etegheljii* ‘to be excessively long-legged’;

– CV-CV-CVC-CV: Kyr. *koduratsda* ‘to seem small’;

– CVC-CV-CV-CVC: Yak. *bollorutun* ‘to stand out with a puffy, swollen appearance’.

All four-syllable structures of this type of visual image verbs are used only in Yakut (V-CV-CVC-CVC, CVC-CV-CV-CVC) and Kyrgyz (CV-CV-CVC-CV) languages. These syllabic structures are rare.

Verbs that characterize a person’s facial expressions and face in general have the following types of syllabic structures:

– two-syllable structures (Yakut language - 4; Kyrgyz language-4):

– V-CVC: Yak. *alai* ‘to look good-naturedly stupid; to look uncomprehendingly, with a half-open mouth’, Yak. *oloi* ‘to show your elongated face, expressing stupid bewilderment’,

Yak. *emei* ‘to have sunken, retracted lips; to be toothless’; Kyr. *alai* ‘to look around fearfully’, Kyr. *oloi* ‘squint, look askance, angrily’, *elei* ‘get confused (from surprise), look confused; to be bewildered’;

– VC-CVC: Yak. *allai* ‘it is stupid to open your mouth’, Yak. *oloi* ‘to expose a long, thick face, spreading your lips’, Yak. *önyöi* ‘to have a narrow face with a protruding lower jaw’; Kyr. *emshei* ‘to look toothless (when the lips are sunken in and the chin protrudes forward)’;

– CV-CVC: Yak. *boroi* ‘to have a thick face with a short neck’, Yak. *mölöi* ‘to have an oblong convex and smooth face’, Yak. *chekei* ‘to have an excessively small head on a thin elongated neck’; Kyr. *bütüi* ‘to be narrow, to have a slit appearance (about the eye)’;

– CVC-CVC: Yak. *syllai* ‘to have excessively thick turned-out lips with a thick and short face’, Yak. *tallai* ‘to be wide and far protruding (about the lip, auricle)’, Yak. *chulbui* ‘to be narrow and pointed downwards (about the face)’, Kyr. *zhylchyi* ‘to have the appearance of slits (about the eyes)’, Kyr. *tuksui* ‘to have the appearance of a hairy face’, Kyr. *chiüümüi* ‘to have the appearance of a tube (about thin lips stretched into a tube)’.

In two-syllable structures in both the Yakut and Kyrgyz languages, the V-CVC, VC-CVC, CV-CVC, and CV-CVC syllable types are present. Of these, the most commonly used structure is CVC-CVC (Yakut language-96; Kyrgyz language-10). Two-syllable verb structures that characterize a person’s facial expressions and face in general do not contain types that characterize only one of these languages.

– three-syllable structures (Yakut language-6; Kyrgyz language-5):

– V-CV-CVC: Yak. *ajaaryi* ‘open your mouth wide, laugh loudly, talk loudly’, Yak. *arylyi* ‘be round and clear (about light brown eyes)’, Yak. *erilii* ‘to be clear and round (about the eyes)’; Kyr. *ütsüröi* ‘to gape; to have the appearance of a cave (about the mouth)’, Kyr. *etsirei* ‘to have the appearance of a person with flaring nostrils’;

– V-CVC-CV: Yak. *alardaa* ‘to smile widely and joyfully (about a bright, big-eyed girl – in poetry)’, Yak. *olongdo* ‘to have the appearance of one-eyed, squint with one eye’;

– VC-CV-CVC: Yak. *appaaryi* ‘lowering the lower jaw, open your mouth wide (about a stupid person)’, Yak. *appalyn* ‘from surprise, fright to freeze, to freeze with your mouth open’.

– CV-CV-CVC: Yak. *badyryi* ‘to have too large, rough outlines (about the face, about the fingers, etc.)’, Yak. *mytyryi* ‘to have a too small and short face’, Yak. *symaryi* and ‘to have a broad fat face with thick folds’; Kyr. *chiüngüröi* ‘to have sunken eyes (about a skinny person)’;

– CV-CVC-CV: Kyr. *külütsdö* ‘to have a smiling, joyful appearance’;

– CVC-CVC - CVC: Yak. *chypchylyi* ‘blink, blink your eyes’;

– CVC-CVC-CV: Yak. *tylbyngnaa* ‘to look coquettishly from under lowered or squinted eyelids’; Kyr. *dordotsdo* ‘to have a large mouth with thick lips’, Kyr. *zhymyngda* ‘have a smiling look’.

In the three-syllable structures of verbs that characterize a person’s facial expressions and face, the following types are found in both languages under study: V - CV-CVC, V-CVC-CV, CV-CV-CVC and CV-CV-CV. Of these, the most frequently recorded syllabic structures in the Yakut language are V-CV-CV – 4, and in the Kyrgyz language – syllabic structures: V-CV-CV

(2) and CV-CV-CV (2). The syllabic structures VC-CV-CV and CV-CV-CV are used only in the Yakut language, and CV-CVC-CV is exclusively characteristic of the Kyrgyz language.

– four-syllable structures (Yakut language - 1):

– V-CV-CVC-CVC: Yak. *olopochchui* ‘to look around excitedly, fussily, exposing an elongated face’.

The four-syllable structure of this type of visual image verb is used only in the Yakut language. This syllabic structure is rare.

Verbs that characterize light perception are represented by the following structural types:

– two-syllable structures (Yakut language – 3):

– VC-CVC: Yak. *ylbai* ‘weakly shine through (about the sun’s rays)’;

– CV-CVC: Yak. *baryi* ‘to be vaguely black in the dark; to appear as a huge shadow’, Yak. *kilei* ‘to shine, glisten with a smooth surface (about objects)’, Yak. *kylai* ‘to appear as a small point of light (about an angle, a sunbeam, about eyes)’;

– CVC-CVC: Yak. *kyrtai* ‘to be, to appear brilliantly white’, Yak. *turtai* ‘to turn white, to become white; to turn white, to appear white’, Yak. *chelbei* ‘to appear pure, clear’;

– three-syllable structures (Yakut language - 4):

– V-CV-CVC: Yak. *arylyi* ‘to appear, to be seen bright, shining’;

– V-CVC-CVC: Yak. *angalji* ‘to be seen wide, spacious’;

– CV-CV-CVC: Yak. *borolui* ‘to fade, to grow dim, to grow dark’, Yak. *kubaryi* ‘to grow pale, to fade’, Yak. *mynalyi* ‘to appear dull-whitish, misty (about the distance, about the eyes)’;

– CVC-CVC-CVC: Yak. *kündeerii* ‘to sparkle, to shine with rays’, Yak. *nyalgharyi* ‘to shine with fat’, Yak. *nyylghaaryi* ‘to stand out with its smooth and highly glossy surface’;

– four-syllable structures (Yakut language - 3):

– V-CV-CV-CV: Yak. *ajygyraa* ‘to be conspicuous by large protrusions, heaps’;

– CV-CV-CV-CVC: Yak. *jiribinei* ‘to speckle, ruffle’, Yak. *kydagharyi* ‘to blush and become covered with a slight rash’;

– CV-CV-CVC-CVC: Yak. *baryglyji* ‘to be seen as a dark silhouette at dusk’, Yak. *berigiljii* ‘to flash, to shine, to be clearly visible in the dark or between something (for example, in a forest between trees and about a tall person)’.

In this type of visual image verbs in the Yakut language, three-syllable stems are most often reoccurring, among which the syllabic structure CV-CV-CVC is represented by the vast majority of models [9]. Also, some verbs that characterize light perception are an analytical form that consists of a root word with the function verb *gyn*:

– CV-CVC + *dun*: Yak. *kylam gyn* ‘flash, sparkle’;

– CV-CV-CVC + *gyn*: Yak. *köghörüs gyn* ‘instantly turn blue, turn green’, Yak. *kytarys gyn* ‘instantly, suddenly turn red’, Yak. *kharaarys gyn* ‘suddenly turn black’.

Among the non-derived forms, the root CV-CV-CVC is often used. The semantics of this root represent verbs that describe color.

Visual image verbs and their intonation features

The intonation patterns of visual image verbs in related languages, namely Yakut and Kyrgyz, are characterised by the main components of intonation, including length, tone and intensity.

1. Verbs that characterize appearance, form, and structure.

CVC-CVC model of the visual image verb: Yak. *dagdai* ‘to swell, to swell up, to whip up’ // Kyg. *dagdai* ‘to protrude’; Kyg. *dügdüi* ‘to look bulging and huge’; Yak. *dygdai* ‘to swell, to swell up’ // Kyg. *dygdyi* ‘to protrude, to bulge’. The length of the Kyg. word *dagdai* is 750 ms, while the remaining segments are spoken with an average length of 600 ms. When the intensity indicators are synchronized, the tone is manifested in the Yak. *dagdai* - at 180-143-178-152 Hz, in the Kyg. *dagdai*- at 193-171-263 Hz; in the Kyg. *Dügdüi* - at 180-170-280 Hz; in the Yak. *dygdai* - at 207-158-223-140-201-151 Hz, in the Kyg. *dygdyi* - at 216-178-270 Hz. This key indicator is synchronous with the intensity indicators. In the intonograms of the CVC-CVC model, a descending-ascending-descending rhythm-melodeme is observed in both the Yakut and Kyrgyz languages (see Fig. 1-5).

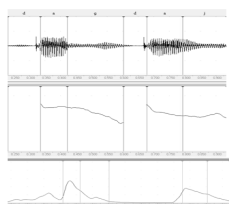


Fig. 1. Yak. *dagdai*

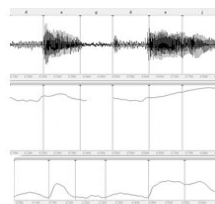


Fig. 2. Kyr. *dagdai*

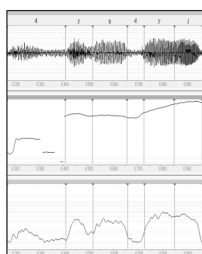


Fig. 3. Kyg. *dügdüi*

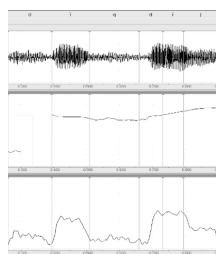


Fig. 4. Yak. *dygdai*

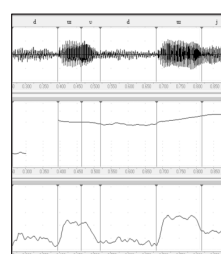


Fig. 5. Kyg. *Dygdyi*

CVC-CVC model of the visual image verb: Yak. *saltai* ‘to be too wide in the upper (or front) part’; Yak. *söltöi* ‘to swell, to swell up’; Yak. *seltei* ‘to thicken, swell at the end’. Large duration indicators are noted in the Yak. *seltei* (907 ms), the duration of other models is on average 700-800 ms. If the intensity indicators are synchronous, the interval of movement of h. o. t. is: in Yak. *saltai* -b. 3-m. 3-b. 2; in Yak. *söltöi* -b. 4-h. 4-b. 2; in Yak. *seltei* -b. 6 – b. 4 - M. 3.

In the intonogram of the CVC-CVC model in the Yakut language, a descending-ascending rhythm-melodeme is observed with slight decreases in the final. When vowelizing the *seltei* variant in the pronunciation of the anlaut e, a significant downward movement of the basic frequency level (sw. 4) was observed (see Fig. 6-8).

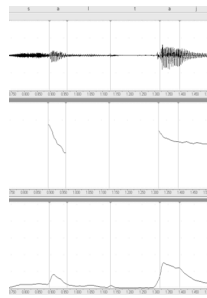


Fig. 6. Yak. saltai

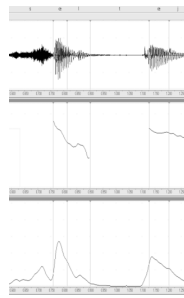


Fig. 7. Yak. söltöi

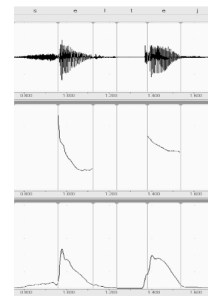


Fig. 8. Yak. Seltei

2. Verbs that characterize a person's physique and figure.

The CVC-CVC model of the mode of action verb: Yak. *bakhchai* 'widely spread crooked and slightly bent legs, have similar legs' // Kyr. *bakchai* 'to be strong'; Yak. *bekchei* 'pursing your stomach, being lean'. Large duration indicators are noted in Yak. *bakhchai* (905 ms), the duration of other models is on average 600-700 ms. When the intensity indicators are synchronized, the tone is 203-157-215-239 Hz in the Yak. *bakhchai*, and at 203-157-215-239 Hz in the Kyr. *bakchai* - at 178-253 Hz; in the Yak. *bekchei* - at 164-224-157 Hz. This key indicator is synchronous with the intensity indicators.

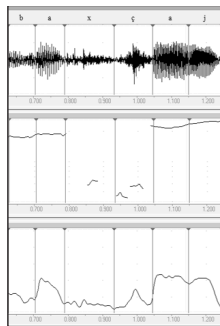


Fig. 9. Yak. bakhchai

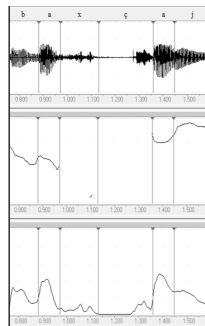


Fig. 10. Kyr. bakchai

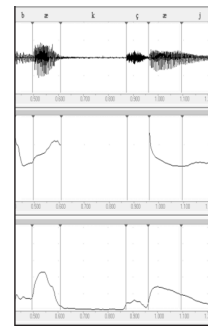


Fig. 11. Yak. Bekchei

As follows from the examples, in the intonograms of the *bakhchai* // *bakchai* model, a descending-ascending rhythmmelodeme is observed. When pronouncing the *bekchei* variant in the implementation of the forward e in the onset, a significant downward movement of the ch.o. t. (sw. 4) was observed (see Fig. 9-11).

CVC-CVC model of the visual image verb: Yak. *dogdoi* 'to be above the ordinary level' // Kyr. *dogdoi* 'to have the appearance of a stocky, sturdy man'; Yak. *diigdei* 'to become kinder, plumper in body, rounder'. The total duration of the models is: in Yak. *dogdoi* – 906 ms, in Kyr. *dogdoi* -700 ms; in Yak. *diigdei* -686 ms. If the intensity indicators are synchronous, the interval of movement of the basic frequency is marked in Yak. *dogdoi* -b. 2-h. 4-h. 5-h. 4-h. 12; in Kyr. *dogdoi* -m. 6, in Yak. *diigdei* -m. 3-b.2 – b. 3. The voweling of the d-gdei variantgdei when pronouncing auslaut e showed a significant downward movement of the basic frequency (b. 3) (see Fig. 12-14).

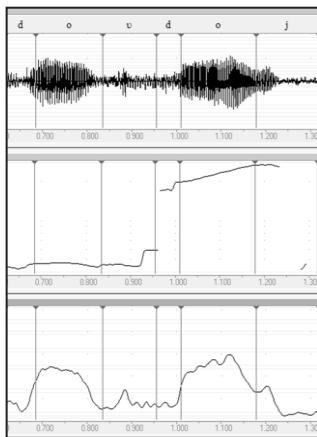


Fig. 12. Yak. dogdoi

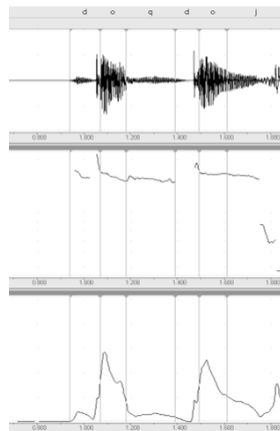


Fig. 13. Kyr. dogdoi

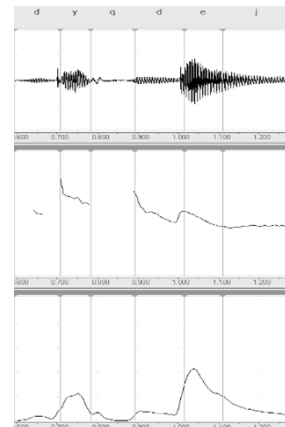


Fig. 14. Yak. Dügdei

3. Verbs that characterize the person’s facial expressions and face.

The V-CVC model of the visual image verb: Yak. *alai* ‘to look uncomprehendingly with your mouth half open’ // Kyr. *alai* ‘to look around fearfully’; Yak. *oloi* ‘to stand out with your elongated face expressing stupid bewilderment’ // Kyr. *oloi* ‘to look askance, craning your neck and opening your eyes wide’; Kyr. *elei* ‘to look confused’. Shorter duration indicators are noted in Yak. *alai* (468 ms), the duration of other models shows an average of 500-600 ms. If the intensity indicators are synchronous, the interval of movement of the basic frequency is in Yak. *alai* -b. 2, in Kyr. *alai* -h. 8-h. 4-b. 2; in Yak. *oloi* -m. 2, in Kyr. *oloi* - b. 3; in Kyr. *elei* - h. 4. When announcing the Kyr. *alai* variant in the implementation of the rear a inlaut, a significant downward movement of the basic frequency was noted (part 8) (see Fig. 15-19).

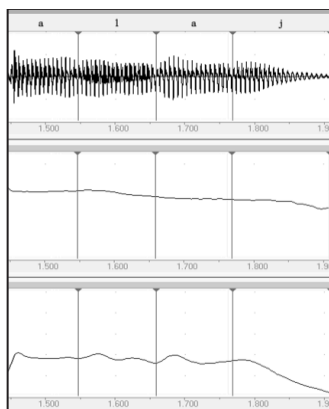


Fig. 15. Yak. alai

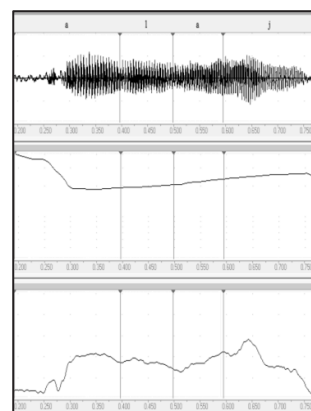


Fig. 16. Kyr. alai

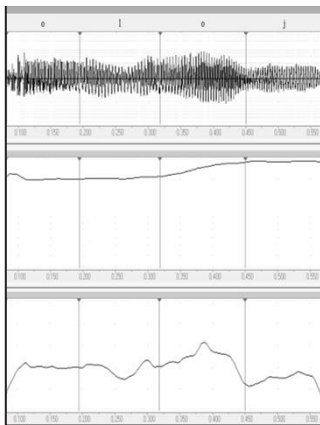


Fig. 17. Yak. oloi

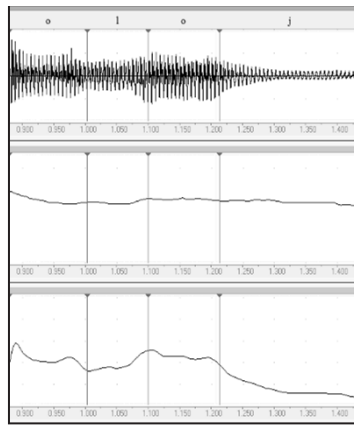


Fig. 18. Kyr. oloi

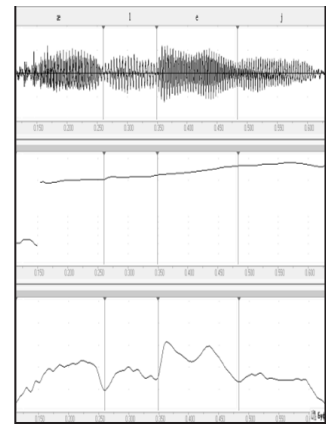


Fig. 19. Kyr. elei

CVC-CVC model of the visual image verb: Yak. *boltoi* ‘to have a small face with prominent cheeks’; Yak. *byltai* ‘to have a bulge (about the face, cheek) Yak. *beltei* ‘to be excessively broad, rounded and slightly convex (about the face)’. The duration of these segments has similar indicators: in Yak. *boltoi* -606 ms, in Yak. *byltai* -671 ms, in Yak. *beltei* -642ms. If the intensity indicators are synchronized, the tonality is in Yak. *boltoi* -184-162-204-148 bin Yak. *byltai* - 191-163-190-79-162 Hz, in Yak. *beltei*-206b-153-176-169 Hz.

As illustrated in the following examples, intonograms of the CVC-CVC model reveal a descending-ascending-descending rhythm-melodeme in both Yakut and Kyrgyz languages. When vocalizing the *beltei* variant in the pronunciation of anlaut e, a significant downward movement of the basic frequency (part 4) was observed (see Fig. 20-22).

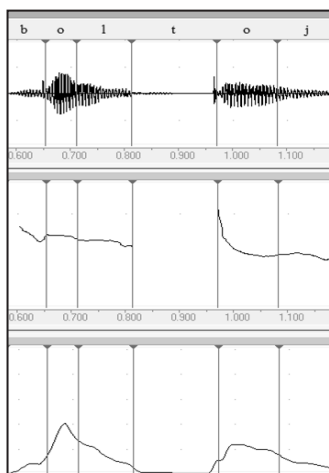


Fig. 20. Yak. boltoi

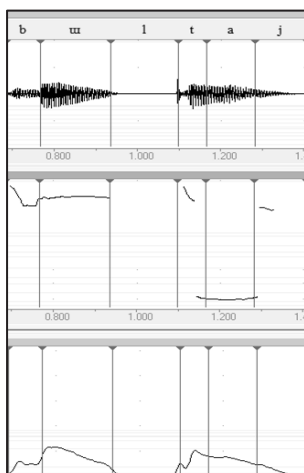


Fig. 21. Yak. byltai

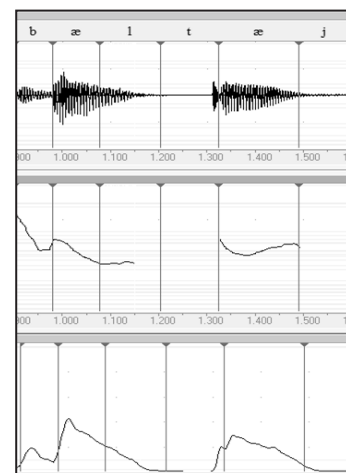


Fig. 22. Yak. Beltei

4. Verbs that characterize light perception.

The CV-CVC model of the visual image verb: Yak. *kilei* ‘to shine, to shine with a smooth surface (about objects)’ Yak. *kylai* ‘to appear as a small point of light (about the angle, the sunbeam, about the eyes)’. The duration of these words has identical indicators: Yak. *kilei* – 534 ms; Yak. *kylai* -509 ms. The difference in the key indicates the interval of movement of the basic frequency: in Yak. *kilei* - ch. 4, in Yak. *kylai* - ch. 4.

In the intonograms of the CV-CVC model, a descending rhythm-melodeme is observed in both the Yakut and Kyrgyz languages. In the vocalization of the Yak. *kylai* variant when pronouncing the rear onset *y*, a significant downward movement of the basic movement (sw. 4) was noted (see Fig. 23-24).

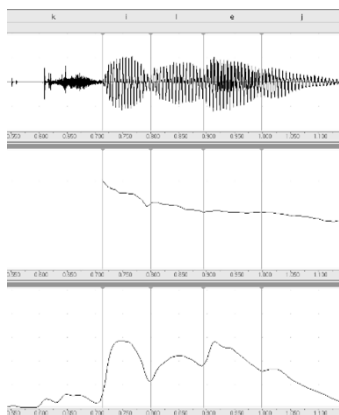


Fig. 23. Yak. *kilei*

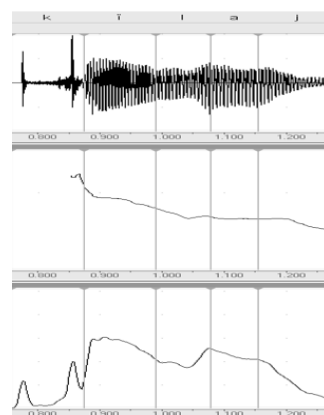


Fig. 24. Yak. *Kylai*

The CV-CVC CVC model of the visual image verb: Yak. *kylam gyn* ‘flash, sparkle’. The total word duration is 797 milliseconds. The difference in tonality indicates the interval of movement of the fundamental frequency, which can be described as follows: - h. 4-h. 4-m. 3-b.2, exhibiting a descending-ascending-descending rhythm-melodeme. When vocalizing this verb with the posterior input *y*, a notable downward movement of the fundamental frequency (uv. 4) is observed (see Fig. 25).

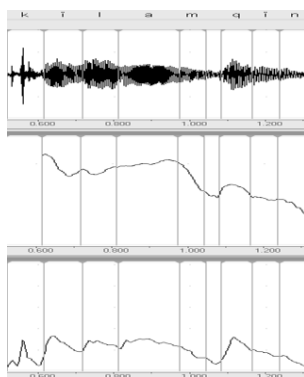


Fig. 25. Yak. *kylam gyn*

Results

Thus, the Yakut and Kyrgyz roots of visual image verbs are represented by a variety of structural types, including two-, three-, and occasionally four-syllable structures. The majority of visual image verbs in the Yakut and Kyrgyz languages have the CVC-CVC syllabic structure (301/59). Among the visual image verbs, there are distinct syllabic structures that are exclusive to a particular language. (for instance, the Yakut language displays a V-CVC-CVC structure, while the Kyrgyz language exhibits a CVC-CVC structure).

The analysis of the experimental material on the melodic characteristics of visual image verbs has revealed the following models (see Table 1): a) for verbs that characterize the appearance, form and structure, in the Yakut language – mid-interval (within b.3 - b.6), in the Kyrgyz language-interval (within h.4-b. 7); b) verbs that characterize the physique and figure of a person, in the Yakut language – medium-interval, in the Kyrgyz language, along with medium-interval, narrow-interval (within m. 2-h. 4); c) verbs that characterize the facial expressions and face of a person, in both the Yakut and Kyrgyz languages, the face of a person is characterized by a medium-interval, as well as a wide-interval (within b.6 – h.12); d) for verbs that characterize light perception, medium – interval (within b.3-b.6), interval (within h. 4-b. 7).

Table 1. Models of visual image verbs and their melodic characteristics

	Yakut language				Kyrgyz language			
	UI	SI	I	SI	UI	SI	I	SI
Verbs, describing the appearance of the object								
Verbs, characterizing the human figure								
Verbs, characterizing facial expressions and the face of a person								
Verbs, characterizing light perception								

The intonation nature of the visual image verbs shows a quantitative-melodic and dynamic unity. In terms of melodic characteristics, both Yakut and Kyrgyz languages are dominated by mid-interval and interval models.

Conclusion

As a result of studying the phono-structural and intonation features of visual image verbs in the Yakut and Kyrgyz languages, we come to the following conclusions:

Yakut and Kyrgyz visual image verb stems of are represented by two-syllable verbs (Yak. *angai, suptui*; Kyr. *chalky, zhylchyi*), three-syllable verbs (Yak. *orgochui, begidii*; Kyr. *bulasta, bytyrai*), and less often four-syllable verbs (Yak. *bollorutun, etegheljii*; Kyr. *koduratsda*) by structural types. Most visual image verbs in the Yakut and Kyrgyz languages have the CVC-CVC syllabic structure (301/59): Yak. *bajbai, tappai*; Kyr. *bulchui, zhulmui*. Also, in the Yakut and Kyrgyz languages, the following structural types are noted for subgroups of visual image verbs: 1) verbs that characterize the appearance and shape with the CV-CVC structure (Yak. *bykyi, nyylai*; Kyr. *biizhii, kilei*), CV-CV-CVC (Yak. *bujurui, sekirii*; Kyr. *tepirii, chudurai*), CV-CVC-CV (Yak. *tiiörengnee*; Kyr. *kokotsdo*); 2) verbs that characterize the physique and figure of a person – V-CVC (Yak. *akui, ekii*, Kyr. *itej*), CV-CVC (Yak. *jyrai, lökoi*; Kyr. *kidii, khokhoi*), CV-CV-CVC (Yak. *bajyryi, begidii*; Kyr. *bytyrai, tosurai*); 3) verbs that characterize a person's facial expressions and face – V-CVC (Yak. *oloi, emei*; Kyr. *alai, elei*), VC-CVC (Yak. *allai, önynyöi*; Kyr. *emshei*), CV-CVC (Yak. *boroi, chekei*; Kyr. *büitii*), V-CV-CVC (Yak. *ajaaryi, erilii*; Kyr. *ütsüröi, etsirei*), CV-CV-CVC (Yak. *mytyryi, symaryi*; Kyr. *chüngüröi*), CVC-CVC-CV (Yak. *tylbydpaa*; Kyr. *dordotsdo*). In the syllabic structures of visual image verbs, there are types that are unique to one of the languages (for example, in the Yakut language-VC-CV-CVC (*orgochui, aighaaryi*), CVC-CV-CVC (*biltehi, chypchylly*), V-CV-CVC-CVC (*etegheljii*), CVC-CV-CV-CVC (*bollorutun*); in Kyrgyz – CVC-CVC-CVC (*zytsgyra*), CVC-CVC-CVC-CVC (*koduratsda*).

In the Yakut and Kyrgyz languages, more significant intervals of basic frequency movements in all three subgroups of verbs of the visual image are noted in the models for wide back vowels *a-a, o-o, u-a, u-u*, and less significant intervals of basic frequency movements in the models for the front ones *ö-ö, ö-ü, ü-e~ü, e~e-e~e, e-e-i i-e~e*. Thus, the intonation nature of visual image verbs also expresses their semantic peculiarity. Depending on which vowels are included in the model, the word gets the corresponding spatial content. The front vowels give the variant the meaning of softness, lightness, and the back vowels-heaviness, density to the figure, to any part of the body or to the cavity of something.

Thus, the visual image verbs of the Yakut and Kyrgyz languages have a similar phonological structure, and there are some lexical and semantic differences. The intonation patterns of structural segments also show some similarities in quantitative-melodic and dynamic structure.

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Саха және қырғыз тілдеріндегі көру бейнесін білдіретін етістіктердің фонетикалық құрылымдары мен интонациялық ерекшеліктері

Аннотация. Бұл мақалада саха және қырғыз тілдеріндегі көру бейнесін білдіретін етістіктердің фонетикалық құрылымдары мен интонациялық ерекшеліктері талданады. Сонымен қатар, көру бейнесін білдіретін етістіктердің түрлері, сондай-ақ олардың морфологиялық және синтаксистік сөзжасам тәсілдері де анықталады. Адамның сыртқы бейнесі, келбеті мен пішіні, дене бітімі мен сымбаты, мимика мен бет әлпеті және өң мен түстерді сипаттап, көру бейнесін білдіретін етістіктердің буындық құрылымдары зерттеледі. Жұмыста сипаттамалық, құрылымдық, салыстырмалы, статистикалық және эксперименттік сынды кешенді әдістер қолданылады. Эксперименталды-лингвистикалық әдіс арқылы мақала авторы көру бейнесін білдіретін етістіктердің екпін арқылы жүзеге асуындағы акустикалық параметрлерін талдайды және олардың құлаққа жағымды және жағымсыз естілу сипаттамалары бойынша интервалдық модельдері анықталады. Зерттеудің ғылыми жаңалығы саха және қырғыз тілдеріндегі көру бейнесін білдіретін етістіктердің фонетикалық құрылымдары мен екпін ерекшеліктерінің салыстырмалы талдауы арнайы зерттеу нысаны болмағандығымен нақтыланады. Жұмыстың теориялық маңыздылығы алынған нәтижелер контрастивті лингвистика үшін қызығушылық тудырып, сондай-ақ түркі тіл біліміндегі көру бейнесін білдіретін етістіктер бойынша одан әрі салыстырмалы зерттеулерге негіз бола алады. Практикалық маңыздылығы зерттеу нәтижелері мен негізгі тұжырымдары саха тілінің функционалды грамматикасын жоғары және орта оқу орындарында оқытуда, сондай-ақ контрастивті лингвистика бойынша дәріс оқытуда, курстар мен семинарлар әзірлеуде пайдаланылуы мүмкін.

Кілт сөздер: көру бейнесін білдіретін етістіктер, саха тілі, қырғыз тілі, сөзжасам тәсілдері, фонетикалық құрылым, акустикалық параметрлер, интервалдық модельдер.

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**Фонетические структуры и интонационные особенности глаголов зрительного образа
в якутском и киргизском языках**

Аннотация. В данной статье анализируются фонетические структуры и интонационные особенности глаголов зрительного образа в якутском и киргизском языках. Определяются типы образных глаголов, а также морфологические и синтаксические способы их словообразования. Выявляются слоговые структуры глаголов зрительного образа, характеризующих внешний вид, форму и структуру, телосложение и фигуру, мимику и лицо, световое восприятие человека. В работе используется комплекс методов исследования, таких, как: описательный, структурный, сравнительный, статистический и экспериментальный методы. Путем экспериментально-лингвистического метода автор статьи анализирует акустические параметры интонационных реализаций глаголов зрительного образа, и по мелодическим характеристикам устанавливаются их интервальные модели. Научная новизна исследования заключается в том, что вопросы сравнительного анализа фонетических структур и интонационных особенностей глаголов зрительного образа в якутском и киргизском языках не являлись предметом специального изучения. Теоретическая значимость работы состоит в том, что полученные результаты могут представлять интерес для контрастивной лингвистики, также служить базой для дальнейших сравнительно-сопоставительных исследований образных глаголов в тюркском языкознании. Практическая значимость связана с тем, что результаты и основные положения исследования могут быть использованы при преподавании функциональной грамматики якутского языка в высших и средних учебных заведениях, также при разработке лекционных курсов и семинаров по контрастивной лингвистике.

Ключевые слова: глаголы зрительного образа, якутский язык, киргизский язык, способы образования, фоноструктура, акустические параметры, интервальные модели.

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