

Section 2. Humanities

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On Peculiarities of Spatial Semantics of Buryat Verbs

Perception of any event and its conceptualization and representation in a language is determined in many respects by its spatial description. In the Buryat language, the description of distinguishing spatial characteristics and features is realized by means of verbs, while spatial modeling of objects in the surroundings is provided using initial semantics. Verbal semantics allows a speaker not only to describe actions of a subject or an object of the situation, but also to define with the help of present components, the form, position in space, and size of a subject – its height, length or width, relief characteristics or an obscurity of its contours, smoothness or roughness of surface, stability or unsteadiness of position, ability to occupy certain area, and change of its parameters. Except the above-mentioned ones, the initial, central, and final points, and the linearity (which can be realized by means of forward or oscillatory movements from side to side) can act as spatial reference points of verbal semantics.

Scientists specializing in the Mongolian language focused on this group of verbs, and named them with graphic, cinematographic words. So-called graphic words were studied and described in the studies of numerous scholars, including: Ts.B. Tsydendambaev (7), L.D. Shagdarov (4), Ts.Ts. Tsydyпов (8), D.D. Sanzhina (2), V.M. Yegodurova (9), and G.Z. Sazhinova (3). The focus of this research centered on identifying common roots in other Mongolian languages: lexical and grammatical features, morphemic structure, semantic attributes of the figurative verbs of motion, various paradigmatic relations, stylistic functions, and the mark of a sign. Therefore, we will focus on an analysis of figurative verbs in the Buryat language from the view of their representation of spatial values.

All verbs with spatial semantics can theoretically be divided into two classes: static verbs, and verbs of motion with spatial parameterization. Static verbs realize the semantics of the verbs of existence or describe the static character of the situation. They reveal characteristics and features of objects. In the Russian language the verbs determining positions of a subject in space are limited to three widespread geometrical configurations – to sit, to stand, and to lay. These three static verbs are easily metaphorized for applying to animals, artifacts and natural objects (5, p.18). In the Buryat language static verbs can specify a number of essential parametrical features of those objects which are spoken about; verb choice is defined by an object's size, form, reliefness or clearness of contours, stability or instability of its surface, location, distinctive features of surface, and ability to occupy certain volume in space. A complete selection method revealed 11 groups of static verbs with the semantics of spatial parameterization.

Verbs of Existence

The verbs of existence are primarily connected with the idea of space, because these lexemes help formulate it in the language picture of the world through the process of “collecting”, “inhabiting”, and “assimilating” space. (6, p.242). Basic semantic oppositions that make up the synonymic line of the verbs of existence are defined by the character of the place. They are used to describe the static situation in which both an observer and a subject specified in the context can be the spatial reference point. The verbs *нотагжуулха*, *нотаглаха*, *хууридаха*, *хуурижаха*, *хуурилха*, *байражаха*, *байрашаха*, and *байрлаха* originate from names *нотаг* ‘the native land/motherland, native places’, *хуури* ‘a place’, and *байра* ‘a residence, an apartment’. *Нотаглаха*, and *нотагжуулха*, unlike other presented verbs, possess greater spatial parameters and specify that the presence of an object is designated on a more extensive territory, or that an object assimilates it for a long period as a permanent residence, perceived as one's own by birth, spirit and habits.

The semantics of the verbs *хууридаха*, *хуурижаха*, and *хуурилха* reflect the nomad character of the life of the Buryats: when a nomad moved from one place to another within a year, changing places of residence. They characterize the seasonal stay of an object on a compact territory. The basic component of the verbs *байражаха*, *байрашаха*, and *байрлаха* means temporary localization. Synonyms are used to designate a short stay and residence, or temporary stay after recent arrival. The verb *тубхинэхэ* is derived from the adjective *тубхин* ‘silent, quiet’. It is the sema ‘to settle, be arranged on a residence’, and carries the additional components ‘to inhabit, live a measured life’. The synonym *багтаха* has a basic meaning of “ability to go in”, “enter into certain space”, and through developed semantics acquired the meaning ‘to get on with somebody, to adjust a harmonious life with someone or something, and to remain for a residence’.

The actual meaning of existence *байха*, *байлгах* ‘to be, to be located’ is realized in the predication of animate objects, being a part of a compound predicate – to be of some kind. To identify the permanent location of flora, representative verbs *ургэхэ* ‘to grow’, *валбарха* ‘to blossom, be dismissed’ are used, with special cases of expressing the meaning using verbs *ногоорхо* ‘to become covered with greens’, and *намаалха* ‘to get covered with leaves, to blossom’.

It is necessary to mention that in the Buryat language there is a culturally significant form of mutual or joint action: for example, *байлсаха* ‘to be together with somebody’. In

the ordinary consciousness of Buryats, residing in a certain place is only possible in one big family (a family unit) – *айл*. Many actions in the modern Buryat language have a collective form which reflects a collective way of life: *ургэлсэхэ* (joint action) from *ургэхэ* ‘to raise’, *сабиалсаха* (joint action) from *сабишаха* ‘to mow’, and *бухал табилсаха* (joint action) from *табиха* ‘to put haycocks’. This way of life has generated specific cognitive codes that are based on a cooperative spirit that is also expressed in the verbal form of a collective action.

The analysis of the language material allows one to conclude that in the world picture of the Buryat language, categorization of space and place as its fragment is carried out based on comprehending its ability to contain certain objects. The space is understood “as something relative, depending on the objects situated inside of it, being defined by an order of coexisting things...” (6, p.228). So the semantics and the demonstration of such verbs as *эиэхэ* ‘to lie in a hole’, *тогтоохо* ‘to establish; to block the way, to stop’ is clear and understandable.

Verbs Specifying an Ability to Occupy Large Space

Verbs specifying an ability to occupy large space represent the second group. They include *галбайха* ‘to stretch out on big space, to spread; *зэнхыхэ* ‘to extend’; *намжаарха* ‘to extend spaciouly’; *нарбайха* ‘to be long and wide’; *нэбийхэ* ‘to be in a great number; to extend a solid wall’; *нэмжээрхэ* ‘to stretch’; *наглайха* ‘to be very thick and low (about a bush), to become fluffy’; *талмайрха* ‘to spread, to extend’; *түхөөхэ* ‘to distribute’; *ургэжэхэ* ‘to spread, to expand’; *ургэжэлхэ* ‘to proceed, to continue’; *халбайха* ‘to spread; to be wide’; *багаха* ‘to stick around with a heap’. Verbs of this group are used to describe wide-open space of sufficient, unlimited size, and they represent the semantic type that describes the estimation of space according to size, demonstrating positive axiological operator.

The idea of a free spacious flat place is produced by the verb *талмайрха*, motivated by the noun *талмай* ‘the area’, which is used to designate the prevalent static spaces that have the described features. *Намжаарха*, *ургэжэхэ*, and *ургэжэлхэ* are the verbs, derived from attributes, originated from the adjectives *намжаа* ‘spacious, extensive, fertile’, *ургэн* ‘wide, expanded’. The semantics of the verb *багаха* ‘to stick around with a heap, to twine’ is peculiarity understood in ordinary consciousness as the objective phenomenon of sticking around in the form of a heap, of enclosing with something on the surface. The sema of plurality and size, correlating with intensity, creates associations of extent in space, and distributions in breadth. This attribute finds further development in the derivative adjective *ваглагар* ‘hairy, shaggy, dense’.

Clearness, Camber, and Reliefness of Contours

The reflection of various spatial forms and sizes of objects in the surroundings becomes possible due usage of verbs of existence, which realize various shades of synonymic values that specify clearness, camber, and reliefness of contours. The following verbs are presented in this semantic field: *аржыха* ‘to act precisely, to be relief’; *балсойхо* ‘to be convex’; *дүмбыхэ* ‘to be convex’; *добойхо* ‘to tower a little’; *добуутаха* ‘to bump’; *ёмбойхо* ‘to stand out strongly’; *ёндойхо* ‘to stand out’; *ёнтойхо* ‘to come forward’; *ёрбойхо* ‘to stand out a sharp corner’; *ёрдойхо* ‘to stand out forward’; *ёройхо* ‘to raise, to hang’; *ёрхойхо* ‘to extend, to raise’; *жамбойхо* ‘to be stuck out’; *мүндыхэ* ‘to be convex’; *морхойхо* ‘to be with a small hook

(about a nose); *обойхо* 'to tower, to have the form of a heap'; *обхойхо* 'to tower'; *нунхыхэ* 'to stand out'; *сондойхо* 'to be stuck out (about a stomach/belly)'; *тобойхо* 'to stand out, to come forward'; *тобхойхо* 'to be convex'; *тубыхэ* 'to be allocated'; *хубхыхэ* 'to appear boldly'; *хамартаха* 'to stand out cape'; *хушуурха* 'to come forward'; *хушутата* 'to come forward, to stand out a corner'; *хаарайха* 'to stick out'; *хээрээхэ* 'to stick out, to stand out'; *шомбойхо* 'to stick out'; *шонтоогонохо* 'to stand out a corner'; *шонтойхо* 'to extend forward'; *шорбойхо* 'to stick out'; *шорхойхо* 'to clamber up, to be piled in a heap'; and *шушууртаха* 'to stand out a corner (wedge)'. Their distinguishing characteristic that became the source of the nomination is the correspondence to the vertical and horizontal axis of coordinates or the digression from them. The members of this verbal group are united by one constructive property: the majority of them are derived from the names designating features such as *добойхо*, *добуутаха* ← *добо* 'a hill'; *обойхо* ← *обоо* 'a heap'; *хамартаха* ← *хамар* 'a nose'; *хушуурха*, *хушутата* ← *хушуун* 'a ledge'; *хээрээхэ* ← *хээр* 'a branch of a costal bone'; *аржыха* ← *the аржа-баржа* 'a heap, weight', *шушууртаха* ← *шушуур* 'a ledge, a merlon'.

Vagueness of Outline

Verbs specifying the vagueness of an object's outlines define the existence of subjects possessing specified properties. They display the tendency of the ordinary language consciousness of the Buryats to connect this specification with certain factors: (1) a low degree of light exposure, for example, *бүдүхэ* from *бүдэг* 'twilight, dusk', *һүдүхэ*; (2) twinkling or varying light – *һуумыхэ* from *һүмэг-баамаг гэхэ* 'to twinkle'; (3) glimpsing or with a peculiarity to appear for a short period of time – *һүүрэгэнэхэ*, *һүүдэлзэхэ*; and (4) with a silhouette of something black – *һүүрэгэнэхэ*, *һүүрэгэшэхэ*.

Arrangement in a Certain Order

Representation of a relative order in space by language is associated with organization of a group of homogeneous objects located in exact distance from each other in a nominal line; the idea of absence of intervals is possible as a starting point. So, the verbs *жэрбыхэ*, *жэрбылдэхэ* actualize the sema 'flat, well-proportioned', and *хошоодлохо*, *хошоолхо* 'to unite two homogeneous subjects in one unit'. The existence of *жагсаха* became possible due to metonymic transfer according to contiguity when the coming of age period *жагсаа* is perceived as a probability to be put in a formation, as an assigned duty to be in a formation. In the semantics *урайха*, *урайлдаха*, going back to *ура-ура* 'to swarm', the specific character of comprehending the definition of a line as a set of exactly moving objects is fixed. The last one also finds the continuation in *һубариха* 'to follow, rise one after another'. There is an impression that the verbs of the presented group describe the idea of order from a position of an observer who stays above the described objects and has an opportunity to observe them as lines, as a congestion of moving objects.

Location

The sixth group is made up of the verbs specifying location: *галлохо* 'to be in the center, to harness a «*korrenik*» (a leading horse in a team) in a *troika* (three horses in a harness)'; *оройхо* 'to head, to win'; *талгойлохо* 'to head; to control'; *түрүүлэхэ* 'to come the first; to

be at the head'; *ударидаха* 'to lead somebody'; *урдалха* 'to be ahead'; *уридлаха* 'to go forward'; *урагиалха* 'to go forward'; *хойнотохо* 'to be late, to be in the end'. The important feature of the verbs of location is that they require an agentive subject, and accordingly can be applied only to human beings in most cases. In addition, the majority of them realize the action of spatial metaphors, thereby making it possible to evaluate a person and the results of his or her actions.

A person becomes a criterion of all things. The construction of the world model, in the center of which there is a person himself, is based on the correlation of space with the body. Everything in human life that is marked as located above and ahead, and possesses positive axiology; the essence, designated by the idea of something low and standing behind person's back is estimated negatively. So in the semantic structure of the verbs of location: *талгойлхо* from *талгой* 'a head'; *туруукхэ* from *туруу* 'the first'; *урдалха* from *урда* 'ahead, in front of'; *уридлаха* from *урид* 'before, earlier'; *урагиалха* from *урагиа* 'forward' containing the indication for a localizer, the spatial situation is exposed to reconsideration. A new positively marked meaning loses its spatial sense, and serves to characterize an agent: *туруулхэ*, *оройлхо* 'to win', *голлохо* 'to play the main role'.

Size of an Object

Objects and subjects in the surroundings are perceived by a person with their external characteristics – the size, the form, and other quantitative characteristics. For the verbs of the presented group, the deviation from standards is a decisive factor in defining the size. These verbs carry out the identifying function rather than the predicate one: compare *архайха* 'to tower'; *баржылдаха* 'to be visible as solid mass'; *бархайха* 'to be bulky'; *бирсайха* 'to be in a big amount'; *дигайха* 'to be huge'; *орхойхо* 'to be bulky'; *тирайха* 'to lay as mass'; *нэгийхэ* 'to be visible as huge mass; to inflate, to increase'; *туглыхэ* 'to stand out for huge dark mass'; *хархайха* 'to lay as a heap'; *бархайха* 'to be bulky'; *балсайха* 'to be massive'; *билтайха* 'to blur'; *билбайха* 'to become flabby'; *доббойхо* 'to be thick, fat, chubby'; *мүгдэйха* 'to be corpulent, obese and inert'; *пантайха* 'to be thick, fat'; *тэнжыхэ* 'to be big-bellied'; *тэрзыхэ* 'to be big-bellied'; *тинтайха* 'to be thickset and solidly built'; *нэдьыхэ* 'to be thick, fat'; *тархайха* 'to be short and big-bellied'. "The perception of the world as it was already said, first of all fixes abnormal phenomena" (1, p.80).

Among the verbs of existence specifying size, the group of verbs with implicit indications for small parameters of an object can be distinguished: compare *гардайха* 'to be sinewy, lean, skinny'; *гэрдыхэ* 'to be bony'; *жаадаха* 'to be less, than it was supposed'; *жэжэдэхэ* 'to appear less, than it is necessary'; *нальыха* 'to be stocky, thickset, to be soft, flabby, inert'; *нилсайха* 'to be flat'; *нясайха* 'to be flat'; *хабишха* 'to be lean, thin'; *хабтайха* 'to be flat, plane'; *хальмыха* 'to be flat and thin, to be small'; *хорхишхо* 'to be lean, wasted, emaciated'; *вальмайха* 'to be thin'; *барсайха* 'to be thin'; *бартайха* 'to be undersized, stunted'; *шордойхо* 'to be weak, puny, unattractive, plain'; *шахыха* 'to have a short neck'. Distinguishing the leanness, plane, and slackness as the most important and essential attributes in the definition of a small size of an object is not incidental. It is based on the formed, standard parametrical norms of objects defined by default. Everything that is located outside of firmly established parameters is estimated. In most cases, the last group of verbs actualizes a negative axiologi-

cal operator. In the naive Buryat view of the world, representations about small objects are connected with illness, leanness, sluggishness, etc.

Object Form

The verbs of existence that specify certain forms of an object can theoretically be divided into three subgroups: (1) Verbs that characterize existence of curves or absence of bends: *годи бэди гэхэ* 'to coil, be twisted'; *гүрбэхэ* 'to coil'; *далжаганаха* 'to be declined on one side'; *ёлтойхо* 'to have a wrong form'; *матарха* 'to be concave'; *тахииха* 'to be bent'; *тохойтохо* 'to be bent (about the road), to make a bend (about the river)'; *хазайха* 'to be curved; to deviate from norm'; *хитайха* 'to be curved, bent'; *хотиихо* 'to be curved, bent'; *волжыхо* 'to be crooked'; *луужэлдэхэ* 'to sit sideways'; *ялтайха* 'to be inclined to one side'; *мардайха* 'to be direct and lean', (2) Verbs that characterize being crooked or leaning back: *бэгзыхэ* 'to be round-shouldered'; *гүлдыхэ* 'to sit with a hung head'; *гуныха* 'to go with a hung head'; *нахиша* 'to be bent'; *нэрбыхэ* 'to hang over'; *унжаха* 'to overhang'; *угсыхэ* 'to stoop'; *хэлтыхэ* 'to be inclined to'; *хэсылдихэ* 'to sit on one side'; *ванжыха* 'to be loose-hanging, baggy'; *налайха* 'to lean back'; *хинсайха* 'to be pull up, to crane, to cast away, to turn back (about the head of a horse)'; *ядайха* 'to lean back'; *янайха* 'to throw a head away, to fold a head back', (3) Verbs that characterize existence of roundedness of forms: *боорэнхыдэхэ* 'to be round, spherical'; *бумбыхэ* 'to get round form'; *бэлхыхэ* 'to have the spherical form'; *мондойхо* 'to be rounded, roundish, to stand out, to push out'; *монсойхо* 'to be round'. In the meaning of these verbs there is no indication for a norm, and the vertical axis of coordinates designated partially in *мардайха* 'to be direct and lean' acts as a reference point. The deviation from the standard also provides a distinctive attribute, and serves as the reason of lexemes' development. Specific identification of geometrical form of round objects requires attention; in fact, a circle itself is the basic geometrical form of space exploration among the Buryats.

Object Height

The verbs of existence *гавайха* 'to be high, to tower'; *данхайлдаха* 'to tower as a bulky mass'; *дэнхыхэ* 'to be high'; *ёрхойхо* 'to rise over'; *ёройхо* 'to rise, to tower'; *соройлохо* (reciprocal) 'to be raised, to tower'; *данхайха* 'to be bulky, tall'; and other verbs not only explicate the sema of high subjects, but also actualize the idea of a large number, massiveness, or heaps of these objects. In other words, interrelation between the height and the size of a subject is observed: a high object possesses large size. On the other hand, a number of verbs show stable sets, reflecting two qualifying characteristics which do not follow such tendency: *гонзойхо* 'to be oblong, extended'; *ёсхойхо* 'to stick out as a column'; *журыхэ* 'to be long, tall and thin'; *луузыхэ* 'to be lanky and lean, with a long neck'; *юдыхэ* 'to be tall and clumsy'; and *юхыхэ* 'to be tall and round-shouldered'.

To be Bushy, Shaggy, or Divaricated

Observing the semantics of the verbs *һарайха* 'to be spread wide'; *урбыхэ* 'to be shaggy, pity'; *урзыхэ* 'to tousle'; *барбайха* 'to be disheveled'; *борбойхо* 'to be tousled'; *дарбайха*

'to protrude, to stick out'; *дордогонохо* 'to puff up on the wind'; *дэлыбыхэ* 'to protrude, to stick out'; *дэрбыхэ* 'to be spread wide'; *лаглайха* 'to be shaggy; to stick out a shaggy heap'; *лэзлыхэ* 'to be shaggy'; *нарбаха* 'to flutter on the wind'; *оглойхо* 'to be disheveled'; *орбойхо* 'to be tousled'; and *орбогонохо* 'to go tousled', speak about the existing connection between external outlines of an object and presentations about its correct, trouble-free, and appropriate state. It is necessary to note that in language consciousness the following understanding of concentration and infringement of order is fixed: fluctuations in the wind, unsystematic increase in distance between structural parts, expansion, and dispersion in space are metaphorically comprehended as a disorder, while order possesses compactness, the absence of intervals, and the concentration of its parts.

Surface Features

Two semantic attributes that are presented in all verbs, specifying surface features that can be distinguished – to be smooth or to have a rough surface. Though the component of norm is considered to be undetermined, in this case it is drawn towards *зэмийхэ* 'to be smooth'. At the same time, the class of the verbs designating the existence of subjects with a rough surface is distinguished: *дэндыхэ* 'to be unsteady, shaky'; *аржайха, баржыха* 'to be rough, not plain'; *барзайха* 'to be rough, clumsy'; *бирзайха* 'to be rough, not plain'; *бордиохо* 'to have a rough surface'; *бэржыхэ* 'to be not plain'; *зубыхэ* 'to be bumpy'; *зорхойхо* 'to be dried up (about a skin)'; *дорсойхо* 'to warp, buckle (from drying)'; *урхуийхэ* 'to be rough, to become rough'; *хумийха* 'to be wrinkled, warped, buckled'; *хумирха* 'to be wrinkled, to warp'.

Conclusion

The analysis of the language material allows a conclusion that in the Buryat language, the function of existence focuses on the definition of spatial parameterization of objects, and thus they are drawn towards performing qualitative predication. The existence of such a large list of verbal lexemes reflects the specific character of the Buryat language picture of the world, which is characterized by perception, comprehension, and expression of subjects of the surroundings in the language, first by means of fixation of parametrical features and differences. The fact that the world and objects, and their organization, are perceived in all integrity of revealing their features is an important characteristic. It allows definition of associatively-figurative type of thinking, which essentially differs from western logically-verbal cognition. It is essential that real objects and subjects that organize them be in focus, rather than space itself. Thus, the regularity in estimating their parameters is revealed. It is known that in a language, a qualitative component often originates from a quantitative component. In this case, the positive axiological operator is observed in lexemes, which reference full figures of great size. At the same time objects with unclosed or protruding parts, corners, and flat figures have an implicit negative connotation. The character of emotional and semantic categorization depends on the character of life style and conditions of residence. A circle as a basic geometrical figure of assimilating space (yurta, house constructions, etc.), and boundless steppes served as the basis of expressing surroundings through language reflection.

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Некоторые факты из истории развития малоэтажного индивидуального жилья в Бишкеке

Введение

Дом – не только материальная оболочка жизни, но и ее духовная среда, овеществленное представление человека о самом себе и о своем времени. Иными словами, это определенный жизненный стандарт, сознательно выбранный стиль, овеществленное отношение к действительности. С этой точки зрения интересно проанализировать процесс формообразования в индивидуальном жилом строительстве в Бишкеке.

Сразу хочу оговориться, что данная статья не претендует на всеобъемлющее рассмотрение индивидуальной жилой застройки Бишкека. Данной работой автор, прежде всего, желает привлечь внимание научных кругов к предложенной теме, спровоцировать дискуссию, которая в дальнейшем может раскрыть многие культурологические, социальные аспекты описываемого процесса.

Тема формообразования в индивидуальном жилом строительстве актуальна и мало изучена. Архитекторы и искусствоведы в своих работах предпочитают рассматривать так называемую «высокую архитектуру», практически оставляя без должного внимания