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LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF TEXTS OF EVENKI IMPROVISATION SONGS

Abstract

Producing and perceiving song texts are undoubtedly of interest for linguistic studies at phonetic, lexical, morphological and syntactic levels of language. There is definitely an urgent need to perform such studies for endangered languages, particularly, the Evenki language. The current study is aimed at describing linguistic properties of musical poetic text based on the material of Evenki improvisation songs that are the major form of the Evenki song culture. 3 songs were recorded by 3 subjects – the native speakers of Iengra, Tuguro-Chumikan and Selemdzha local accents of the endangered Evenki language. The results of linguistic analysis of the recordings showed that the lexical level did not contain slang, folklore, or dialect vocabulary. The phonetic arrangement of the songs was characterized by the presence of alliteration and assonance that enhance the expressiveness and depict bright associative images. The morphological level of the texts was represented primarily by nouns, verbs and adverbs. Among the means of artistic expressiveness, metaphor, antithesis and lexical repetitions were found, however their use was occasional. The syntax of the texts was organized by means of simple narrative sentences. The principle of continuous or cross verb rhyming was the basis for rhythmic organization of the analyzed texts.

Keywords: the Evenki language, musical poetic text, improvisation song, linguistic analysis, language level, means of expressiveness.

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