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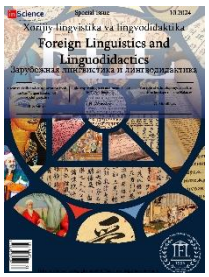

General linguistics on non-union communication

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ABSTRACT

This article addresses general linguistic concepts such as asyndetic connections, polypredicative structures, the relationships between parts, and the syntactic cohesion of complex units. It also presents the perspectives of well-known linguists on these topics.

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Umumiy tilshunoslikda birlashmasiz bog'lanishlar

Kalit so'zlar:
yarim predikativ,
o'z-aro bog'liqlik,
tarkib,
ixchamlik,
birlashma,
vazifa sintaktik bog'lanish,
tasnif.

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada umumiy tilshunoslikning birlashmasiz bog'lanishi, polipredikativ shakllanishlar, bo'laklarning bog'lanishlari va butun murakkab birlikning sintaktik yaxlitligi haqida so'z yuritiladi, taniqli tilshunos olimlarning fikr-mulohazalari keltirilgan.

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Общая лингвистика о бессоюзной коммуникации

Ключевые слова:
полупредикативный,
взаимозависимость,
взаимообусловленность,
композиция,
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связность,
объединение,
функция,
бессоюзный,
абстрактный,
синтаксическая связь,
классификация,
конструкция.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье рассматриваются вопросы общего языкознания, такие как бессоюзная связь, полипредикативные образования, соединение частей и синтаксическая целостность сложного единства. Приводятся мнения известных лингвистов по этим темам.

INTRODUCTION

In linguistic science, there is a problem with the status of non–union complex sentences (BSP), that is, semi-predicative formations that do not have the main indicator of connection - a compositional or subordinate union.

Even V.V. Vinogradov [3, 34] noted that in compound sentences there are various forms and degrees of syntactic interdependence and interdependence of the main parts of the syntactic whole. Consequently, there are many degrees of dependence on each other of the structural parts in a complex sentence, and it often seems impossible to draw a sharp line between composition and subordination. The matter is further complicated by the fact that the application of the categories of composition and subordination to non-union complex sentences is usually furnished with such significant reservations that the exact meaning of the terms "composition" and "subordination" is lost.

A.M. Peshkovsky in the first two editions of his "Russian Syntax" stated: "... non-union, even if you distinguish shades with it subordination and composition should in any case be separated from the present union composition and subordination" [4, 422] N.S. Pospelov, a researcher of the syntactic structure of non-union sentences, also assures that in non-union sentences the interdependence of parts does not translate into grammatically expressed subordination [5, 104].

In non-union complex sentences, the connection of parts and the syntactic integrity of the entire complex unity is expressed by rhythmomelodic means and the correlation of the structure of their basic structural units. Unionless complex sentences may be synonymous with allied ones, but the range of relations expressed by unionless complex sentences does not coincide with the corresponding functions of compound and compound sentences. They differ from other types of complex sentences by their compactness and their wide possibilities of coupling and combining simple sentences.

At the same time, it is becoming increasingly clear that lexical elements often play a very important role in the ways of connecting parts of an unconnected sentence, which are typed, generalized and act together with intonation as a kind of syntactic means of combining sentences into an unconnected complex whole.

Some types of non-union complex sentences are characterized by the use of pronominal words or other types of words of abstract meaning as means of syntactic communication.

"Thus, when studying complex sentences, one should not get carried away with the mechanical separation of their different types into the categories of composition and subordination, but one should strive to fully and comprehensively describe the structural features of all the main types of complex sentences. It is necessary to focus attention on all constructive forms of a complex sentence, including intonation, word order, the presence or absence of words correlating with the union, syntactic functions of typed lexical elements, and various ways of morphological expression of syntactic connection, for example, through the forms of the form and tense of the verb, etc." [3, 482]. To this scientific instruction V. In Vinogradov, we will try to stick to this study.

The general problem of separating non-union complex sentences into a special structural and semantic type is concretized in two directions:

1) the relation of non-union complex (BSP) sentences to allied ones, their place in the classification of complex sentences,

2) the relation of unconnected complex sentences to the text (are semi-predicative formations sentences, constructions, or are they textual formations) [1, 168].

The relation of BSP to allied (to compound and compound). In Russian syntactic science, the place of BSP in the classification was determined in different ways. Some researchers (A.M. Peshkovsky) likened BSPs to allied ones and distributed them between compound and compound sentences. According to Peshkovsky's point of view, with a non-union connection, intonation compensates for the absence of a union.

Another approach to BSP is contained in the works of N.S. Pospelov and other scientists who share his point of view (L.Yu. Maksimov, V.A. Beloshapkov, etc.). BSPs are considered as semi-predicative units represented by special structural and semantic varieties. In the absence of a union, the role of other formal indicators (not only intonation) increases. These are pronominal-indicative words (T-words), synsemantic words that require completion, lexical relations, syntactic parallelism, the ratio of species-temporal and modal forms of predicate verbs.

The relation of BSP to the text. The extreme point of view is presented in the "Russian Grammar" [6, 302]: BSP is a text of two or more sentences. In principle, non-union is not a grammatical connection, intonation types are not a syntactic means of forming a connection.

But even if BSP is recognized as a special type of complex sentences, there is a problem of separating BSP from a combination of individual statements. V.A. Beloshapkova explained the difference between BSP and the sequence of individual statements in this way: "When separating a complex sentence from a combination of sentences, as an essential and reliable criterion, it is necessary to accept the presence of a certain structural scheme, certain restrictive rules in a complex sentence combinations of predicative units" [2, 204]. Among the unionless polypredicative formations there are those that are constructions organized according to certain structural schemes.

For example: It was clear: I can't do this job. This structure is created by the synsemanticity of the word "clear", which requires mandatory subjective completion. Another example: One thing was clear: I couldn't do this job. Here the structurally obligatory element is the word "one", which has a cataphorical function, requiring

specification. Other polypredicative non-union formations do not have structurally obligatory elements and can be represented as a combination of two independent statements.

Thus, the problem of the correlation of BSP and text exists, but in the classifications of BSP, usually all non-union polypredicative formations presented as one utterance are taken into account. There are two main classifications of BSP, which are based on different bases. Let us characterize the non-union complex sentences in the classification of N.S. Pospelov.

The classification developed by N.S. Pospelov is based on the semantic principle – in contrast to the classification of allied sentences. Pospelov divides all BSP into two main types from the point of view of the relations between the components of BSP: proposals of homogeneous composition and proposals of heterogeneous composition.

N.S. Pospelov defines homogeneous sentences in this way: "Combinations of sentences that are homogeneous in syntactic meaning, have lost their communicative independence and form unity with the meaning of uniformity, i.e. the same attitude to the whole that they make up" [5, 339]. These are sentences with the meaning of enumeration and juxtaposition.

In sentences of heterogeneous composition, there is one or another semantic dependence on each other of the sentences that make up a single whole. These are conditionality relations, causal, explanatory, explanatory, and connective.

Unionless complex sentences in the classification of V.A. Beloshapkova are based on a formal syntactic basis. Three principles are consistently applied in this classification. The most common difference is the openness and closeness of the structure (cf. compound sentences, which also have this structural opposition). Sentences of an open structure are open rows: two, three or more components, the number of which is potentially unlimited (cf. compound sentences with multi-place, repeated conjunctions). Closed structure sentences are closed two-component structures (cf. compound sentences and compound sentences with single or double unions).

The second contrast characterizes the BSP of a closed structure and is based on the presence or absence of a formal indicator of syntactic relations. Accordingly, proposals of a typed structure (with a formal indicator) and proposals of an untyped structure (without a formal indicator) are distinguished.

The sentences of the typed structure are divided into three types: a) sentences with an unsubstituted syntactic position, b) sentences with an anaphoric element in one of the components, c) sentences with the position of the final correlate particle.

CONCLUSION

So, the question of the non-union connection is debatable in linguistics. When studying this subject, it is necessary to focus on all constructive forms of a complex sentence, including intonation, word order, the presence or absence of words correlating with the union, syntactic functions of typed lexical elements, and different ways of morphological expression of syntactic connection.

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