RUSSIAN PARENTHIC CONSTRUCTIONS AS A MEANS OF TEXT FORMATION

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Abstract: This article defines the concept of "parentetic constructions". The parentetic constructions of the modern Russian language and their text-forming features are considered. It is demonstrated that the study of parentetic constructions also has negative consequences. In particular, excessive use not only provokes verbal excess, but also causes the appearance of so-called "parasite words" in speech.

INTRODUCTION

One of the characteristic features of parenthetical constructions is the ability to systematize a text-statement, which can be considered as a text-forming property of Russian parentheses. "Analysis of the communicative aspect of parentetically complicated utterances showed that they are used as a special way of presenting information. The general linguistic meaning of its construction is communicative dismemberment. The main purpose of inclusion is the expression of an informational functional shift. The shift reflects in the language not the absolute linearity of the thought process, but its possible tiering." . In particular, N.S. Muzgina notes that the ability of "parentesis in implementing the change of units of contextual compositional division can be considered as its text-forming function", and also that "the use of parenteses that contain contexts of improperly direct speech is also caused by the accentuating premise" . Speaking about the text-forming potential of parenthetical structures, it is worth noting that this phenomenon can also have negative consequences. In particular, excessive use not only provokes verbal excess, but also causes the appearance of so-called "parasite words" in speech. M.E. Boskova states: "Each of the introductory words with a modal meaning acts as conjunctions in a number of allied relations. «Правда», «конечно» «разумеется» used in the function of concessive and adversative conjunctions; «может быть» and «возможно» – in the function of dividing, clarifying, conditional and conditional-concessional unions. Introductory words without modal meaning are used in the function of such conjunctions that do not have a modal coloring: adversatives, corollary-conclusion, concluding. Introductory words without modal meaning in the role of conjunctions can begin both a unit of speech that is in a connecting relationship with the previous message, and one that is not in a connecting relationship with the previous message." Thus, the

functioning of parenteses in speech is determined by the initially modal nature of this syntactic structure. Interesting from the point of view of the text-forming functioning of parenteses in speech is the study of parenteses, which are considered semantically empty and syntactically superfluous. Considering the connector here, the authors emphasize the multifunctionality of this linguistic unit. This was already noted by N.Yu. Shvedova: "the circle of constructions constructed with the participation of particles is very ramified вот». So, it is found both in the initial position, where it serves to establish contact or signals the beginning of a new fragment of text, and in the final position, where, on the contrary, it marks the exit from contact or the completion of the planned fragment of text. Function as a means of promoting text cohesion, is clearly visible in cases where the summary вот serves to introduce the final part of the text, which can be correlated with the entire previous one. Often the word просто can serve as a means of explaining the cause of an action or event, thereby performing a text-forming function in speech: Просто, well, I went by train... Or вот, for example, you lie down on your right side, well, to sleep or, просто lie down. One can note the widespread use of well in preposition, not only at the beginning of a sentence as an isolated unit, but also at the beginning of the text. As noted by O.A. Laptev, "although this particle is common in literature, the function of the absolute beginning is a marked function" . Well, it can serve as a function of a mitigating, corrective technique introduced to clarify what has been said: The average city dweller spends 60% of his income on food. Ну, почти 60.

Connecting the remarks of the speaker and interlocutor, ну often has motivating meaning. Also connector ну can stimulate the continuation of an interrupted utterance for some reason . At the same time, one of the purely conversational functions is leaving contact or abandoning the initial intention to say: I said everything. Well! Go away, come on!

O. B. Sirotinina notes that in dialogic speech there is a characteristic contrastive-exclusive meaning, "and in this meaning ну it's almost impossible to separate from the union but": - We fully discussed this issue at the last meeting. - Well, not quite. There are some moments left. In particular, the functioning of the word is subjected to detailed analysis «итак». Among the typical text clamps, the author also identifies the following lexemes: таким образом, между тем, однако, более того, так вот. All of them are introductory words and phrases. Thus, taking into account that text staples are one of the integral mechanisms for constructing a coherent text, we can argue about the high text-forming potential of introductory and inserted expressions. Speaking about service "ties", A.F. Priyatkina suggests "considering them as a special means of textual communication: staples express the relationships between statements within a paragraph, between parts of the text formatted as a paragraph, or relate arbitrarily large parts of the text to each other." При этом парентеза итак is called by this scientist a typical fastener, which usually serves to introduce the final part of the text and can be correlated with the entire previous text. Some of the parenthetical constructions are much more characteristic of a text than of a complex sentence, therefore, in the list of connecting means, "analogues of conjunctions" occupy a large place here, among which we find typical text bonds: однако, вместе с тем, кроме того, мало того, более того etc. Clamps that introduce a paragraph are more striking representatives of this class than function words that make interphrase connections within a paragraph. The most typical position is at the beginning of a paragraph for staples: итак, таким образом, в связи с этим, вместе с тем, в самом деле, как видим Being an indicator of attitude (relative), a textual link naturally has a left and right context that constitutes the scope of its action. For individual fasteners, certain restrictions of both a quantitative and substantive nature are not excluded, but they do not cancel the general principle: a fastener, unlike a conjunction, does not predetermine the grammatical characterization of those parts of the text that realize its valences. When studying Russian

parenthetical constructions in the aspect of their unique text-forming potential, it is worth mentioning those parentese models that "transform" them into connecting elements and bring them closer to conjunctions, which forces some scientists to distinguish them into a separate group of words called "skrepa". In modern speech, primarily in journalism, one can observe the emergence of more and more new text-forming ways of using parenteses, and these new formations have such characteristics that allow us to talk about special formal models. Particularly striking to us is the one to which the concept of "clip-phrase" can be applied. In their structure, they are very diverse: these are word forms of a non-predicative (adverbial, adjective, substantive) and predicative nature, phraseological units, stable connections with conjunctions and particles, phraseological lexical units, etc. Their distinctive feature is syntagmatic isolation, isolation in relation to the right, and to the left component of the text structure. Their intonation design corresponds to a separate statement: in a written text it is indicated by a dot (or its analogue), and even more strongly by separation into an independent paragraph. Such descriptions allow us to assert that these units are parenteses. Typical examples of this model: Значит так. Дело в следующем. Вопрос в другом. Судите сами. Вывод таков. Перейдем к следующему вопросу. Among the listed units, two fundamentally different models stand out. In one case, we have utterances formalized grammatically as predicative units, so that only standardized specific content forces us to rank these lexical-syntactic units in the category of scrap phrases. These are:

verb word forms like Допустим. Оговоримся;

full sentences: Есть и другое обстоятельство. Судите сами. Вывод таков;

elliptical predicative structures: Вопрос в другом. Теперь о самом главном.

in another case, we have a kind of neologism: a lexicalized word-form for which the intonation sign (design corresponding statement) is decisive. These are Далее. Потом. Последнее. Короче. К слову. Such new formations for the most part are the result of lexicalization or transformation of constructions. Also, one of the most productive models of phrasal type fastenings are formations with a conjunction-particle и: и наконец. И далее. И последнее. И потом. И еще.

It is interesting that some word forms are used specifically with and (for example: и еще. И вообще), others - always without и (короче. К слову), third - in both versions (далее / и далее. Последнее / и последнее).

He is completely incapable of such work, и потом, he has no time for your nonsense. And then, excuse me, but they are not obliged to subsidize them 100%.

You insert your initials, [and] then follow the text. "Splintered" new formations are very productive - the result of truncation of the predicative structure with verbs of speech of the adverbial type, further - и скажем далее, рассмотрим далее and the like. Briefly speaking – скажем короче, говоря короче; nominal prepositional case forms: к слову. К примеру. По порядку. Для сравнения. В заключение. It was an incredible performance. In short, see for yourself. She has a lot of useful friends. By the way, she also knows our director. An independent model is a nominative with an evaluative determiner: любопытный факт. Важный вывод. Последний вопрос. Дополнительный аргумент.

Necessary clarification. Case in point. An interesting circumstance. Lexically, the noun is not free: its lexical meaning corresponds to the semantics of textual relations. The lexical meanings of adjectives are determined to the same extent. Among the qualifiers there are also semantically generalized, service ones: one more circumstance (remark / argument / consideration / argument / example / clarification), etc. An interesting fact is that the negotiations were more successful and constructive

with a more famous specialist," says the message on the official Terek website. We are ready to put an end to this story, but - the last question - which of you is right?

These facts are semi-nominal lexemes that are in one or another stage of conversion into a service unit. The initial basis for the skrepa-phrase is, in our opinion, exclusively function words. And here again we need to turn to the unique итак. This function word is characterized by the attribute of intonation separation. With any punctuation mark, it implies a pause before the right context - more or less pronounced. In any case, it can always be emphasized. In a letter, the degree of emphasis in the syntagma will correspond to punctuation marks in the range from commas to ellipses. Parenteses in the text-forming function can be represented by lists, but such a distribution does not provide complete reliability. The difference between parentetic constructions can be traced in their ability to be in the position of a clasp-phrase, that is, to be separated by a period, colon or dash (intonation mark) or, moreover, to form a separate paragraph. For example, for кроме того the function of a clasp-phrase is not typical, but, theoretically, is not excluded. The stronger the textual function in Russian parenthesis, the more characteristic it is of syntagmatic emphasis. A positive reaction was observed in parentesis в частности, в итоге, в результате, к слову. Скрепы таким образом, кроме того, значит, стало быть etc. possible within the boundaries of the statement. The intonation isolation of introductory and inserted constructions shows not only the modality, but also the text-forming link in the interphrase position. Syntaxes have similar properties Действительно. В самом деле. Главное. Ладно, as well as interjection увы. The text-forming function is very characteristic of parenteses (for example, really). Parenthetic constructions have the function of text organizers as a secondary one, that is, additional and derivative from the main one, determined by the categorical semantics of a particular class of words. Parenthetic constructions of the Russian language have peculiar features that allow them to link parts of the text together, forming a complex syntactic whole.

Conclusions. Errors in the use of parenthetic constructions are noted automatically by native speakers, without special training: due attention is not paid to the correct use of parenthesis potential in school. This is not taught to foreigners who want to speak Russian (in the methodology of teaching Russian as a foreign language, this topic is taught, if at all, in passing, in passing). Nevertheless, the correct use of parentetic elements can become the key to the competent construction of a text, simplifying both the process of writing it and the process of its perception. This property of parenteses is realized due to their text-forming potential. It is the ability to logically structure a text, not jumping from one thought to another, but consistently weaving them into a single whole, that determines a person's literacy. In the Russian language there are many units that have the ability to organize text space. Many terms (connector, discourse word, skrepa, "hybrid word," introductory-modal word) are in synonymous relationships and their definitions largely repeat each other. All these concepts, to one degree or another, can be represented in speech by parentetic constructions.

The ability of Russian parenteses to act as a mechanism for connecting parts of a text is determined by their junctional and metacommunicative capabilities. This property of parentetic constructions is observed in all styles of the modern Russian literary language.

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