

RELATIVE PRONOUNS IN LANGUAGE SYSTEM

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Abstract

The study of interrogative pronouns from the point of view of their syntactic semantics, i.e. as means of expressing syntaxemes and their variants, is an important task not only because interrogative, as well as indirectly interrogative syntaxemes play a large role in the language, causing the presence of special categories of sentences, called respectively, special interrogative sentences (special questions) and indirect-interrogative subordinate clauses (indirect questions), but also because interrogative pronouns are directly related to the method of experiment in syntax analysis.

Keywords: transforming, categories of sentences, interrogative sentences, syntax analysis.

A completely different picture is found when studying the interrogative pronouns themselves in different cases of their use - as a means of expressing, on the one hand, interrogative syntaxes in independent sentences, on the other hand, indirectly interrogative syntaxes in subordinate clauses: in both cases we are dealing not with homonyms, but with the same interrogative pronouns who, whom, whose, what, which, which constitute a single group of pronominal lexemes and are used to express syntaxes that form parallel series of interrogative and indirect-interrogative syntaxes (an agentive syntaxeme of one series corresponds to an agentive syntaxeme another row, etc.).



This parallelism of the syntaxes of the interrogative and indirect-interrogative series, which include substantive or qualifying syntaxemes, found expression in the above experiments, when the agentive syntaxeme of the interrogative series is replaced by the agentive syntaxeme of the indirect-interrogative series, expressed by the same interrogative pronoun, etc.

More precisely, they are related to the first of the two main types of transformation experiments, when one syntaxeme is replaced in a sentence by another, related to it, syntaxeme. As noted above, substantial interrogative syntaxemes are included rows with other substantive syntaxemes, together with which they are united by the commonality of one or another non-categorical syntactic semantic feature. For example, the substantial interrogative object syntaxeme in its various variants, but the sign of objectivity includes one row with many other substantial syntaxemes, including those expressed by nouns (or personal pronouns) without a preposition or with prepositions, and therefore it can be replaced by them when conducting experiments, for example: Whom did she see? She saw John. Of whom are you speaking? → You are speaking of John. Here the interrogative object syntaxeme (in its variants whom, of whom) is replaced by an object syntaxeme devoid of the sign of interrogativity (in its variants S. of S), and the order of the syntaxes changes. However, experiments can also be carried out in the opposite direction, i.e., the object or other syntaxeme in its various variants, expressed by nouns without a preposition or with prepositions, can be replaced by the corresponding interrogative syntaxeme: She saw John → Whom did she see? You are speaking of John → Of whom are you speaking? Such experiments can be very useful in distinguishing different substantive syntaxes expressed by the same means, in particular, in distinguishing object or indirect-object syntaxes from locative, temporal, causal and other syntaxes expressed by combinations of nouns with the same preposition.

As you know, interrogative pronouns play a big role. In the traditional grammatical doctrine of the main and secondary members of a sentence, they almost always served as an experimental means by which grammarians tried to distinguish between the members of a sentence (see above about the method of "questions"). So. O. Jespersen, starting to study the supplement (an object), recommends: "After we have found the subject of the question Who or What with the form of the verb actually used in the sentence, we can go further by asking the question Whom or What with the subject and the verb suggestions". And further, referring to the difficulties in distinguishing between an object and a circumstance (in his terminology a subjunct), he notes: if "the word or combination of words about which we doubt answers the question with one of the interrogative adverbs how, why, when, where, we can admit that it is a circumstance, and only if it answers the question with whom or what, it is the complement...". G. Poutsma, comparing additions and circumstances (in his terminology adverbial adjuncts), expressed by prepositional combinations, indicates

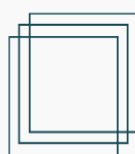


that the former answer the question (to) whom? or (to) what?, the second - to the questions where? when? in what manner? why? for what purpose? how? how much? how far? and others. R. I. Avanesov was looking for ways to distinguish between secondary members of a sentence, taking into account the correlation of a sentence member with a certain type of questions, which he called "a bright grammatical formal feature." However, achieving efficiency in distinguishing between the main and especially secondary members of the proposal based on the method "Questions" were hindered by the essential circumstance that phenomena completely different in their syntactic semantics were brought under each member of the sentence. That is why L.V. Shcherba, who closely looked at syntactic semantics ("the semantics of relations between each given pair of words"), protested against combining in the concept of definition as a secondary member of the sentence all those elements in sentences that answer the questions of whose, what, which, and also how much (cf. also the uncertainty of the concept of circumstance, another minor member of the sentence).

A different position regarding the method of "questions" is formed in syntax analysis. However, there is no special method of "questions" here, there is only a kind of experiments-transformations of the first type, due to the fact that in the language there are a number of substantial and qualifying syntaxemes expressed by interrogative pronouns, each of which is combined with other syntaxemes by the commonality of one or another non-categorical syntactic-semantic feature, such as the above-mentioned interrogative object syntaxeme in its various variants (whom, of whom, etc.) and the object syntaxeme expressed a noun without a preposition or with a preposition (S, of S, etc.). Along with this kind of experiments-transformations of the first type, which can be called interrogative mitransformations, when distinguishing between object, locative, temporal and other syntaxes from the category of substantial, often expressed by one.

By the same means, in particular, a noun with the same preposition, experiments of the second type can also be used, when one variant of the syntaxeme is replaced by another variant characteristic of this syntaxeme. Behind experiments of this type are systemic relations of variants of each syntaxeme, which form equivalence paradigmatic series, the presence of which the researcher cannot but be aware of. Similarly, behind experiments of the first type, including interrogative transformations, there are also systemic relations of syntaxemes that form oppositional paradigmatic series. Nothing of the kind can be seen behind the method of "questions" in traditional grammatical analysis by sentence members, since it is customary to refer to the same sentence member elements and combinations that are very different in their syntactic and semantic content.

Interrogative pronouns represent syntaxemes belonging to the categories of substantive and qualifying syntaxemes.



There are, however, also procedural interrogative syntaxemes which we have already partly touched upon at the very beginning of this work. And in connection with the interrogative transformations just mentioned, it also becomes necessary to say a few words about them. The fact is that the interrogative transformation *She saw John* → *Whom did she see?* is achieved not only by replacing the object syntaxeme, expressed by a noun, with an interrogative object syntaxeme (with a change in intonation and the order of the syntaxes): in this case, the procedural syntaxeme is also replaced by a procedural interrogative syntaxeme, expressed through the same verbal lexeme *see*. Consequently, two interrogative syntaxemes participate in this interrogative transformation - substantive and procedural. About what the offer is transform in this case includes a different procedural syntaxeme (from a number of interrogative ones) than the original sentence, evidenced by the means of expressing both procedural syntaxes: in contrast to the procedural syntaxeme in the original sentence, the procedural interrogative syntaxeme is expressed using the service lexeme *do*, which forms with the non-functional verbal lexeme in the form of an infinitive, a syntactically indivisible combination is a discontinuous variant of the *do_p* syntaxeme.

The considered procedural interrogative syntaxeme also has the same means of expression in general interrogative sentences (general questions), which were also mentioned above. For example, transforming *She saw John* into a general interrogative sentence *Did she see John?* we get a sentence with a procedural interrogative syntaxeme. If in this case only one interrogative syntaxeme, the procedural interrogative, participates in the transformation, then in the above transformation there are two interrogative syntaxemes, the substantive interrogative and the procedural interrogative. It follows that a feature of special interrogative sentences in English is that they contain two interrogative syntaxemes. True, this does not apply to all special interrogative sentences in English: when interrogative sentences of this kind include an interrogative syntaxeme in the position of a nuclear predicate component (as, for example, in the presence of an interrogative agentive syntaxe: *Who saw John?*, etc.) or an interrogative syntaxeme in a dependent position with a nuclear predicate component (*Which boy won the prize?*, etc.) .), there is no other interrogative syntaxeme in their composition.

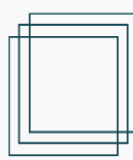
In connection with interrogative transformations, the following should also be noted. By resorting to transformations as an experimental method, we study not speech, but language - its resources, which, in particular, are oppositional series of interrogative syntaxemes and equivalence series their variants, the very presence of which determines the allocation in the language of special categories of sentences, called special and general interrogative sentences. These language resources are language units the totality of their content and formal features serve communicative purposes in the construction of sentences in speech.



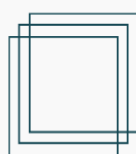
However, in speech there may be such interrogative sentences that do not contain interrogative syntaxes. Let's compare, for example, the following two interrogative sentences: 1) Did she see John? 2) She saw John? First arises on the basis of the procedural interrogative syntaxeme in its discontinuous variant *do*, while the second does not include the interrogative at all. Negative syntax, although it is quite possible in speech precisely as an interrogative sentence (it can have the so-called phrasal, or, more precisely, communicative, stress on the first, second, or third element). Such a sentence, of course, cannot be used as a transform in experiments with the replacement of one syntaxeme by another: She saw John \nrightarrow She saw John? (cf. transformations: She saw John \rightarrow Did she see John?, She saw John \rightarrow Whom did she see?, where one or two syntaxemes are replaced by other syntaxemes that are different from them, although related). This means that it is necessary to consistently distinguish, on the one hand, the syntactic semantics, the carriers of which are the elementary units of the deep structure of the sentence - syntaxemes and their variants, on the other hand, the meaning, or, in other words, the logical semantics that the sentence as a whole has. On the basis of semantic commonality in speech, synonymous constructions can arise - syntactic synonyms, the study of which is within the competence of linguistic stylistics (L. an., p. 267 and el.). A consistent distinction between syntactic and logical semantics is very important not only in connection with the study of interrogative syntaxes: in the presence of negative or negative syntaxes, a sentence can have a positive meaning and, conversely, in the absence of a negative syntaxe, a sentence can have a negative meaning; along with incentive sentences that arise on the basis of an incentive or imperative syntaxeme can be other sentences expressing motivation, etc. All this requires a more detailed study.

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