



ANALYSIS OF THE THEORY OF ISOLATION IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

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Abstract

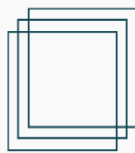
The article is devoted to the analysis of the existing linguistic literature. The problem of the isolation of the main and secondary members of the sentence is considered and a number of questions are singled out, from the study of which a general picture of this syntactic-stylistic phenomenon is formed, namely: the essence of syntactic-stylistic isolation.

The analysis of the existing linguistic literature has shown that a number of questions can be singled out in the problem of the isolation of main and secondary sentence members, from the study of which a general picture of this syntactic-stylistic phenomenon is formed, namely: the essence of syntactic-stylistic isolation; semi-predicativity of isolated components; relative independence of isolated components, both within simple and complex sentences; the reasons for the appearance of all kinds of isolated components, both in the structure of a sentence and in the structure of a complex sentence. Depending on what accents are placed in the course of the study of the question of the linguistic essence of the phenomenon of detachment itself, it is possible to approach the phenomenon in question from different points of view.

The foundations of the intonational approach to the analysed phenomenon are contained in the definition of the founder of the theory of detached sentence members in Russian linguistics, A. M. Peshkovsky. He was the first to establish the linguistic term "detached secondary members of a sentence", which has firmly entered the fund of linguistic terminology.

The main and decisive criterion of isolation, according to A. M. Peshkovsky, can be considered its intonational characteristic and rhythm. Here is what he wrote in this regard: "An isolated secondary member is a member that resembles (alone or together with other members dependent on it) in terms of melody and rhythm and in parallel - in terms of its relations with surrounding members to a separate subordinate clause" (A. M. Peshkovsky, 1938, p. 306).

In reality, the relationship between intonation and rhythm, on the one hand, and the detached secondary member of the sentence, on the other hand, seems to us to present a slightly different picture. This very point is reflected in the following statement of A. G. Rudnev: "A. G. Rudnev: "...intonation and rhythm are only one of the numerous means of isolation in pronunciation, not a condition of isolation. As a consequence, these grammatical means cannot serve as a decisive criterion of isolation" (A. G. Rudnev, 1959, p. 11). Indeed, intonation only expresses the rhythmic-melodic side of speech, i.e. raising or lowering, strengthening or weakening, acceleration or deceleration of tone, and pauses serve as a means of isolation of sentence members, but this means is subordinate to the semantic side of the statement. This is confirmed by the following statement by K. Y. Petrovskaya: "The isolation of this or that secondary member of the

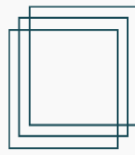


sentence is associated with a special meaning: its semantic role increases, it acquires some semantic independence, and predicative meaning; but in its content can be close to a co-ordinate or subordinate sentence. Thus, the isolation is a means of expressing the special significance, expressiveness of the secondary captivity of the sentence" (K. Y. Petrovskaya, 1953, p. 5). This thesis of K. Y. Petrovskaya finds its further development in the works of S. V. Krotevich and A. G. Rudnev. For example, A.G.Rudnev introduces the concept of "semantic-syntactic function", by which he understands the syntactic role and grammatical meaning of one or another member of the sentence. For example, the role of an isolated predicative circumstance with the meaning of time, condition, mode of action, etc. (A. G. Rudnev, 1959, p. II). Thus, the beginning of the "semantic-stylistic" approach was laid in the works of Russian linguists, such as E. V. Krotevich and A. G. Rudnev, who investigate the semantic functions of detached components of various grades, and believe that the specificity of detachment, as a rule, is conditioned by its semantic and stylistic tasks.

In order to correctly present the linguistic essence of the detached syntactic elements, we need, first of all, to establish the proximity of the part of speech and sentence members.

Such proximity is conditioned not only by their common lexical meaning, but also by the fact that parts of speech and sentence members fulfil different syntactic roles in a sentence by their allocation. For example, adjectives are singled out, as a rule, from nouns. As a morphological indicator, they act as adjectives, and as a syntactic indicator they are" definition. But still, there is no complete identity between the definition and the adjective, because in connection with the development of the grammatical structure of any language, the definition can be expressed not only by the adjective, but also by other parts of speech. On the other hand, an adjective may serve to morphologically express not only a sentence, but also a predicate. All this shows that such interrelations exist not only between adjective and definition, but also between other parts of speech. This provision gives us the right to say that there is a certain connection between syntactic categories and morphological categories, but by no means a complete correspondence. And the attempt to classify the detached members of the sentence according to their morphological expression cannot be regarded as a displacement of morphology and syntax, or, as A. G. Rudnev puts it, as an attempt to morphologise syntax, ignoring the semantic and syntactic functions of the detached members of the sentence. All the more so because the living, effective members of a sentence in the modern Russian language are established on the basis of analysing the sentence and distinguishing the functions of words and groups in the sentence structure.

This statement indicates that the ways of morphological expression and any other grammatical parameters in the study of detached sentence members and detached constructions should be taken into account, but not as a basis for their classification, but only as grammatical means of discovering certain semantic relations and syntactic functions.



Detached sentence members and detached constructions become the subject of a number of linguistic studies, in which their various aspects are discussed. Apart from intonational characteristics, word order, punctuation marks and others are usually brought to the forefront. M. N. Peterson in his work "Essays on the syntax of the Russian language" wrote: "Under the name of isolated minor members are meant the same minor members with other word order, pauses, intonation. In essence, they do not represent a special way of expressing the relation between words, and there is no need to single them out into a special troupe" (M. N. Peterson, 1923, p. 22). If this statement is compared with the statement of A. G. Rudnev's attempt to morphologise syntax by ignoring the semantic and syntactic functions of the detached members of the sentence, it becomes clear that in this thesis the author does not take into account the syntactic category of detached complexes.

Considering the question of the reasons for the isolation of syntactic elements of the sentence, almost all supporters of the theory of isolation, especially note the presence of cases of obligatory use of the comma (in the case of isolation are used in addition to the comma dash and colon) in the sentence, which contributes to a number of factors. These factors include: the size of the groups of words belonging to the isolation; the nature of the information conveyed; the presence of a pause between the isolated components and the rest of the sentence; the inversion of word order, in which the isolated components of the sentence are placed in an unusual place in sentences (here we mean the prepositional, interpositional, postpositional position of the isolated members of the sentence in relation to the isolated components of the sentence). In addition, the stylistic factor is considered a determining factor.

LITERATURE

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