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SEMANTIC-SYNTACTIC ASPECTS OF STUDYING APPOSITIVE COMPONENTS IN SENTENCE STRUCTURE

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Problem definition and its relationship with important scientific and practical tasks. Scientific works in the sphere of Stylistics, Semasiology and Pragmatics of linguistic units generated a new interpretation of the term apposition which is an interesting phenomenon from semantic, grammatical and stylistic points of view. Apposition leads to the appearance and usage of parallel forms of an utterance which are more or less the same in meaning, enriches expressive means and forms and intensifies communicative harmony of the outspoken (Dudyk 2002: 257-259). Moreover, appositive sentence components in their semantic-syntactic aspect are qualified as multi-layer language units which possess half-predicativeness caused by potential possibilities of secondary predicates represented by adverbial participles, participles, adjectives, nouns.

Taking into account the above mentioned, it is important to investigate the syntactic nature of half-predicative substantive units, mainly their grammatical expression and semantic-functional capacity of the appositive which can be interpreted as a core substantive element that makes a half-predicative appositive unit. Besides, there is no systematic description of the grammatical-correlational correspondence between a half-predicative appositive unit and the designated constituent in the sentence structure.

Analysis of the recent research and publications on the subject, the unsolved aspects of the problem. The first linguistic works in Slavic studies which provided the background for a tight relation between syntax and semantics appeared at the end of the 60s – the beginning of the 70s of the 20th century (Vykhovanets 1983: 58). Semantic sentence meaning is viewed by the representatives of this trend as the system of relations which are organized by a predicate (the central sentence component). The predicate conditions the number of components to designate the objects and defines their semantic roles (functions). Those depicted by a sentence situation and its semantic model – proposition – are in the center of researchers' attention.

The works of Charles Bally, Lucien Tesnière, Émile Benveniste, Natalia Arutiunova, Natalia Shvedova, Galina Zolotova and many others have set the basics of semantic syntax in the world Linguistics. Semantic syntax in the Ukrainian Linguistics is represented by the works of Vitalii Rusanivskii, Ivan Vykhovanets, Kateryna Horodenska, Nina Huivaniuk, Anatolii Moisiienko, Mariia Pliushch, Anatolii Zahnitko and many others.

The purpose of the paper is to describe the semantic-syntactic nature of half-predicative appositive units.

The main body of the paper. The following stages of making the semantic-syntactic sentence structure are the main ones while modelling the paradigm of appositive units:

– defining the differences between attributive adjectives and predicative attributive unit (L. Tesnière, V. Pokusaienko and others);

– analysing syntactic units by means of ‘surface’ and ‘underlying’ structures (A. N. Chomsky, N. Arutiunova, I. Vykhovanets and others). The dominant element of syntactic structure in an underlying structure is its nominative aspect, its functions as to the designated fragment of reality;

– research aimed at the search of a typology of syntactic sentence structures which would be based on signs far from grammatical and lexico-semantic factors typical for such sentences (V. Hak, T. Alisova, I. Vykhovanets, K. Horodenska and others);

– the attempts to work out the methodological paradigm of describing semantic sentence structure, to define the types of simple sentence structures, to point out grammatical marks of semantic sentence structure (I. Susov, S. Kokorina, T. Shmeliova, V. Hak, O. Skoblikova, I. Vykhovanets, K. Horodenska, V. Rusanivskii, V. Korpaliuk and others);

– the search of the so-called semantic sentence aspects with a system of criteria of sentence structure typology: nominative, denotative, transformational, etc. (V. Admoni, I. Erben, I. Susov, S. Ovcharuk, N. Arvat, T. Tesniere, V. Bohdanov, O. Moskalska, O. Bondarko, N. Arutionova, O. Paduchieva, A. Zahnitko, N. Huivaniuk and others);

– the attempts to define invariant models of semantic elementary sentences (O. Moskalska, V. Hak, O. Leuta and others);

– solving the problem of structural models of a sentence by means of some semantic-syntactic marks such as agentive and objective syntexemes; sentence paradigm (I. Vykhovanets and others);

– description of semantic types of predicate using syntactic criteria: time correlation, statics / dynamics, perspective / non-perspective, preparedness / unpreparedness, controlling / non-controlling (T. Bulyhina, I. Vykhovanets and others);

– concentrating linguists’ attention on the functional aspect of grammatical categories, defining and description of functional-semantic fields (O. Bondarenko, H. Zolotova, I. Vykhovanets and others);

– accentuation of ‘layers’ (denotative, logico-semantic, linguo-semantic), ‘levels’ (semantic, semantic-syntactic) of semantic sentences structure (J. Andersh, I. Vykhovanets and others);

– defining grammatical signs of semantically complex sentences, of the proposition and components which make it up (M. Kormylitsyna, O. Kulbabska and others);

– studying syntactic units taking into consideration their co-reference (N. Arutiunova, E. Paducheva, N. Huivaniuk, O. Maksymiuk and others);

– the examination of attributive, participial, verbal adverb, substantive phrases as half-predicative (O. Shakhmatov, O. Kamynina, A. Zahnitko, O. Kulbabska and others);

– differentiating between half-predicative expressions and expressions which explain and specify (I. Slyngo, N. Huivaniuk, M. Kobylanska, A. Zahnitko and others).

The review of works dedicated to semantic-syntactic problematics proved that the semantization of syntax has influenced the modelling of categorical meanings of appositive sentence components. Mainly, there are the following relevant items of this paradigm:

1) the substantive appositive sentence component (secondary substantive predicate, half-predicative substantive phrase) possesses half-predicateness, thanks to which it is likely to turn into an attributive clause of past and present in the realis mood;

2) substantive phrases are detached from the explanatory noun (pronoun) in syntagmatic and intonation ways and can become predicates;

3) substantive phrases can have not only a predicative and characterizing value, but also a clarifying one, thus can be semantic subjects;

4) the specifics of the half-predicative substantive phrase are defined by its semantic essence, by the syncretism of functional differentiation, which is motivated by the vocabulary.

Consequently, establishing the syntactic nature of a half-predicative substantive phrase is possible in close connection with the semantics of its components and also having found out how the syntactic relations between an attributive component and a half-predicative substantive phrase are correlated (defined by us as appositive half-predicative units). Naming this sentence component an appositive half-predicative unit can cause the following: firstly, its separation from other substantive units, mainly from explanatory-specifying ones; secondly, it will actualize its constant semantic-syntactic value – half-predicateness; thirdly, it will point at the type of semantic-syntactic relations (appositive) of this syntactic unit.

The following notions grammatically describe propositional nature of syntactic constructions in modern Linguistics: predicateness, half-predicateness and predication. There is a close connection between these syntactic categories while each of them characterizes different syntactic components in sentence structure.

Predicativeness is a complex syntactic category which shows the attitude of the expressed to the reality and forms the sentence as a communicative unit. Predicativeness combines within itself two syntactic categories: of time which is actualizing in its nature and of modality which points at how the speaker interprets the relation between the essence of the sentence and reality (Ukraiinska 2000: 482).

Half-predicativeness is interpreted as a syntactic category of an expanded simple sentence which points at additional information presented by attributive, participial and adverbial participial phrases and is realized thanks to the content and intonation distinction which is called apposition (Ukraiinska 2000: 370).

Half-predicativeness is correlated with sentence predicativeness. Let us compare: the combination of subject and predicate makes predicativeness (F. Buslaev, O. Potebnia, O. Shakhmatov); any sentence expresses an opinion, thus each sentence has predicativeness (O. Peshkovskii); the appearance of half-predicative relations (secondary predicativeness) causes the change from a monopredicative sentence into a polypredicative one (O. Lytvynenko); half-predicativeness is a subject-predicate relation which lies in characterizing the subject in terms of quality, property, belonging to this or that gender, etc. (A. Pryiatkina); complex sentences possess such a type of syntactic connection as additional predicativeness (half-predicativeness) which has two types: direct (restrictive appositive) and indirect (restrictive subject) (K. Shulzhuk); half-predicativeness (additional predicativeness) is a syntactic meaning which partially coincides with a predicative one, but doesn't form a sentence (A. Zahnitko), etc.

Besides, half-predicativeness is a textual transformation of the polypredicativeness of a complex sentence confirming the possibility of changing an expanded simple sentence into a complex one and the other way round, or the individual expression of such predicative categories as time and modality is neutralized from a morphological viewpoint in halfpredicative constructions (their grammatical meaning here is defined against the background of the main predicativeness of an expanded simple sentence (Ukraiinska 2000: 370). We must admit that the works dedicated to the formal grammatical aspect of syntax provide an interpretation of half-predicativeness as a special means of spreading predicative collocation when a subordinate sentence component is in simultaneous dependence from subject and predicate or from predicate and object (direct, indirect) (Popov 1974: 81). Evidently, this refers to syntactic relations between the predicative basis and the secondary parts of a sentence, to the valence of the predicate after all.

There is one more term in linguistics along with the term predicativeness, i.e. predication. Predication is a semantic-syntactic sentence category which relates to subject-predicate relations in their abstract sense, not taking into consideration communicative categories of modality, time, person and sentence fragmentation (Vykhovanets 2002: 29). Consequently, predication mirrors the act of semantically simple sentence formation which is a sign of one situation (Kulbabska 2006: 109).

There is primary predication which forms a sentence presented by a verb which is a predicate expressed by its finite form. There is also secondary predication which doesn't have an individual time and modality expression, making the sentence complex by prescribing certain value to the object. Moreover, the components with secondary predication are always semantically and grammatically dependant from the structures with primary predication and exist on their foundation (Kulbabska 2006: 109).

The achievements of the linguists while studying sentence semantic structure have caused the expansion of the enumeration of those language units which a semantically complicated sentence structure; thus there are other units along with such components as half-predicative ones. They make the group of secondary predication elements.

According to O. Kulbabska, there are the following syntactic units of secondary predication: coordinating numbers of predicates; explanatory/specifying phrases; half-predicative constructions; vocative constructions; determinatives; attributive, objective and adverbial spreaders of infinitive type; sentence members expressed by deverbatives; attributive spreaders; adverbial spreaders (Kulbabska 2006: 110). Since the half-predicative appositive unit is a half-predicative sentence component, it belongs to the units of secondary predication.

So, half-predicative appositive units possess semantic-syntactic autonomy which is shown by their ability to make a sentence proposition by means of secondary predication. By preposition we mean a semantic invariant common for all members of a sentence paradigm and derived from a sentence construction (word combinations, constructions, etc). This is a stable semantic core, an objective semantic invariable which reflects the structure of a situation, an event. The predicate defines the structure of proposition (Vykhovanets 1993: 121-122).

A half-predicative appositive unit is potentially connected with the predicate taking into account the direct connection between the half-predicative appositive unit and the subject; for example: *Татко її, Юрко Магнер, волочиться світану...* (*Her father, Yurko Mahner, is wandering all over the world...*) (Kozheliianko 1998: 13). We have such propositions: *her father is wandering all over the world* and *Yurko Mahner is wandering all over the world*, as well as *her father is Yurko Mahner*. Thus, the half-predicative appositive unit performs the function of both subject and predicate, but these functions are semantic, not grammatical.

If a half-predicative appositive unit is correlated with a designated component which is expressed by an indirect case, the propositional model will only embrace these two components; this half-predicative appositive unit will be a secondary predicate provided that it expresses the meaning of external and internal values of a person, occupation, nationality, family relations, place of living, etc.; the semantic value of the very syntactic unit causes its syntactic character; for example: *А нам, земним істотам, дано збагнути жінку* (*We, earthly creatures,*

can comprehend the woman) (Vynnychuk 2003, 106). In the example below we have the following propositional model along with the half-predicative appositive unit: *we are earthly creatures*; the syntactic demonstration of the half-predicative appositive unit is a secondary predicate, with the secondary subject being conditioned by its semantic value in relation to a designated component.

Thus, the studied appositive substantive sentence component is half-a predicative unit having the ability to make the propositional sentence model. Taking into consideration the fact that the most important thing for forming a construction is the way the elements are connected (Zahnitko 2006: 19), but not the number of elements, we can state that a half-predicative appositive unit together with a designated component makes a poly proposition of sentence structure, additional information and has secondary predication.

The appositive (Ap) plays a key semantic-syntactic role in the structure of a half-predicative appositive unit. The appositive is a substantive core component of a half-predicative appositive unit which is in syntactic relations of half-predicativity with a designated component, i.e. in relations of potential (secondary) predication as a secondary predicate of this half-predicative appositive unit.

We consider that the issue of the semantic nature of Ap cannot be fully explained without the usage of such an important notion as valence which regulates and predicts the semantic-syntactic sentence structure (Mirchenko 2002: 10).

The valence is the ability of the predicate to be connected with complements to express corresponding semantic relations. The central element of any sentence is the core which is the configuration of the predicate with substances, whose number determines the predicate valence (Adamets 1968: 185, 189). The linguist M. Stepanova grounding on the works of scientists L. Tesnière, Kh. Brickman, I. Erben, W. Schmidt, S. Katsnelson, W. Admoni, O. Moskalska, B. Abramova and other linguists defines valence as a connective ability of a single-level language units (Stepanova 1973: 8).

While working on the problem of valence, the linguists, first of all, define the predicate mostly as the core element in the sentence (thus the predicate's potential abilities cause its possibility to connect with other sentence components); secondly, scientists' attention is concentrated on the quantitative index of valence; thirdly, there is a tendency of morphologization of sentence structure as we don't speak about syntactic units, but about a part of speech (verb); fourthly, there are attempts to define the valence of other parts of speech, for example, adjective, on other language levels (word formation) (Stepanova 1973).

The last trend in linguistic research is quite justified, since valence causes the ability of a language item to be connected in a certain way with another item to make a whole. The nature of such a connection is defined by the context and valence has got interpretational-semantic meaning: its potential possibilities are caused by the thinking ability of the speaker.

I. Vykhoanets defines valence of the predicate as the ability to be connected with other words, have a certain number of open positions which can be filled with the items of a certain semantic nature (Vykhoanets 1993: 123).

Analysing the sentence structure with four-valence predicates and studying the scientific literature covering the problem of valence as a syntactic category, O. Kuts comes to the conclusion that semantic-syntactic valence is the ability of the predicate to define the number of positions which are filled with nonpredicate noun components (Kuts 2003: 15).

A. Zahnitko interprets valence as a systematically defined number of arguments (and their rankings) which are realized on the level of a sentence (Zahnitko 2001: 215-216). The predicate is mostly expressed by the verb which is a typical example of primary valence presented by the following types: semantic / syntactic, passive / active, obligatory / potential, primary / secondary (Zahnitko 2001: 215-216).

Having analysed all the described interpretations of the term 'valence', one can notice its main feature, i.e. the semantic and grammatical combination of components which introduce the sentence structure. Since a half-predicative appositive unit is not a sentence but only a propositional situational model, it does not possess valence as a semantic-syntactic category.

On the other hand, valence in the Ukrainian linguistics is viewed as the ability of the word to determine the number and the quality of the word forms dependent on it which is caused by its semantic and grammatical abilities (Ukraiinska 2000: 59). Thus, we can state that the Ap and its semantic and grammatical valence define the structure of the half-predicative appositive unit.

Findings of research and prospects of further investigations in this scientific direction. A half-predicative appositive unit is a propositional secondary component of a sentence structure which possesses semantic-syntactic independence, caused by appositive semantic-syntactic relations and semantic and grammatical valence of a core substantive word which is in the relations of potential (secondary) predication with a designated component being a secondary predicate of a half-predicate appositive unit.

Taking into consideration the character of semantic-functional ability of the appositive expressed by a noun which can be a qualificator, characteristic of a designated component, we consider that there are appositive relations between the designated component and half-predicative appositive unit. These relations have certain differences from attributive ones:

- a designated component plays the role of a subject or object in the structure of a basic sentence;

- a designated component is not only expressed by a noun, but also by a pronoun and indivisible (syntactic and semantic) word phrase, which define semantic-syntactic meaning of a half-predicative appositive unit in a different way;

– a half-predicative appositive unit causes semantic condensation, poly proposition, poly-situationalness, which differentiates it from apposition as a substantive spreader.

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ABSTRACT

The article dwells upon the main stages of formation of a semantic-syntactic sentence structure. The connection between the appositive as the core component of a half-predicative appositive unit and a designated word has been described. The issue of valence as the ability of the predicate to be connected with the components in order to express semantic relations has been also reviewed. The conclusions provide the interpretation of the concept of 'half-predicative appositive unit' and point out its defining syntactic features of being a secondary predicate in the sentence structure.

Key words: half-predicative appositive unit, the appositive, semantic-syntactic approach

REZUMAT

Articolul analizează principalele etape de formare ale unei structuri propoziționale semantico-sintactice. Se prezintă legătura dintre apozitiv ca element-cheie al unei unități apozitive semi-predicative și un termen desemnat. Se descrie, de asemenea, problema valenței, drept capacitatea predicatului de a se lega de componente pentru a exprima relații semantice. Concluziile prezintă interpretarea noțiunii de „unitate apozitivă semi-predicativă” și evidențiază caracteristicile sintactice defnitorii ale acesteia, ca predicat secundar în structura propoziției.

Cuvinte-cheie: unitate apozitivă semi-predicativă, apozitiv, abordare semantico-sintactică