COMPOUND SENTENCES IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE: PROBLEMS OF IDENTIFICATION

Dyshleva Svitlana Mykolayivna

Candidate of Philological Sciences, associate professor,
Associate Professor at the foreign languages and translation department
National Aviation University
1, Lubomyra Huzara ave., Kyiv, Ukraine

Dyshleva Hanna Volodymyrivna

Lecturer at the foreign languages department for special purposes
National Aviation University
1, Lubomyra Huzara ave., Kyiv, Ukraine

Khyzhun Yaroslava Volodymyrivna

Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor,
Associate Professor at the foreign languages department for special purposes
Ukrainian Mykhailo Drahomanov State University,
9, Pyrogova str., Kyiv, Ukraine,

The article is devoted to the analysis of structural, semantic, cognitive and communicative features of compound sentences. A complex sentence is a structurally and informationally integrated construction formed from synsemantic units, where subordinate elements complement, reveal the main clause or each other. The formal-grammatical structure of the CS is based on the processes of syntactic derivation: expansion (deepening of the syntactic perspective), expansion (due to various connections between subordinate blocks and framing of adjacent blocks), inclusion (introduction of secondary predicative constructions, parenthetical elements), simplification (reduction of elements syntagms), derivation of a connection marker (asyndization), collapsing (replacing a clause with a verboid), crossing the main SPR models.

Mental schemas are higher-level abstractions that underlie the clauses in the CS, including schemas: being an object (existence); existence of a sign (identification, identity, sign relation, degree of manifestation of a sign); independent movement of the subject (where, from where, who goes, where there is no one); action of the subject (linguistic and thinking activity of objects); the state of the subject (logical-emotional state, modal state); impact on the object (impact on the patient, change of affiliation, condition or ability to perform an action). Conceptual grids of hypotaxis are built with the help of five basic frames – subject (schemes of the existence of the object and the state of the subject); action (action schemes of the subject and independent movement of the subject); possessive (scheme influence on the object); identification and comparative (schema of the existence of an object feature). In each frame, mental schemes are combined into conceptual matrices or multi-situational frames, the specifics of which are determined by the state of the mental scheme).

The theme-rhematic structure of the CS is a thematic progression that is incorporated by a rhematic multiplicity. The macrotheme is the denotative core of the hypothetical whole, and the microtheme is the referent of the statement or the modifier of the main clause. A communicative SPR model of interface entry into the text is being formed using the types of topical division: linear, linear-step, multi-step. The theme-rhematic organization of information determines the semantic highlighting of the elements in the sentence. Selected information (rheme) creates a profile against the background of previously known information – the background for its perception (theme). The background is the mode of the sentence (its main part), which creates the topic of the message and is necessary for understanding the figure – the dictum sentence. The degree of communicative tension, which is formed mainly in the dependent clause, forms an accent domain.

Keywords: *complex sentence, construction, clause, proposition, argument-predicate structure, mental scheme.*

Statement of the problem in general form and justification of its relevance. Modern syntactic theory is in the stage of relative order, however, many problems remain open and controversial, a certain stagnation of syntactic research in modern linguistics can be traced. "The explosion

of interest in syntactic developments in the second half of the 20th century, which led to the formulation and solution of many problems in this field, gave way to a crisis state of syntax" (Selivanova, 2008, p. 15). And although the syntax of a complex sentence was in the field of view of researchers, a holistic analysis of this type of sentence, aimed at establishing its models (structural, semantic, cognitive and communicative), has not yet been carried out. It is on the basis of establishing a constructive model of a sentence, the quality of its typical sentence (semantic model) and the mental scheme that contains the cognitive shell of a syntagm (cognitive model), that it is possible to reproduce the grammatical organization of the language as a complete system, its parameters, taking into account the orientation of all aspects of the sentence to implementation the most important functions of language – communicative and cognitive.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The systematic interpretation of the syntax of a complex sentence is represented by the provisions of the structural (L. Yofik, S. Grinbaum, R. Quirk), semantic (V. Vyhovanets, Y. Testelets), generative (N. Chomsky, J. Ross, F. Newmeyer), cognitive (S. Zhabotynska, I. Shevchenko, A. Prykhodko) and functional syntax (M. Matezius, F. Danesh, T. Givon). Developments in cognitive linguistics (M, Dirven, J. Fauconnier), syntactic field theory (L. Weisberger, V. Porzig), reference-role grammar (U. Foley, R. van Valin), frame semantics (C. Fillmore). Different concepts of the sentence enriched the general theory of syntactic units and contributed to the clarification of the multidimensional nature of the sentence. However, these approaches could not answer the question about the status of a complex sentence and its functioning. The issues of identification of a complex sentence and its boundaries, predicativeness, propositions, semantic roles of elements of the argumentative-predicative structure, not finally resolved within the traditional systemic-structural approach, are currently one of the most relevant in the study of sentences (O. Selivanova, A. Prikhodko, A. Zagnitko, N. Huyvanyuk, R. Lenecker, L. Telmi, T. Givon).

Formulation of the purpose and objectives of the article. The goal is to establish the status of a complex sentence through a comprehensive study of the semantic-syntactic, cognitive and communicative aspects of the hypotaxic construction in the language and speech system. Achieving the set goal requires solving the following tasks: 1) characterize the principles of the structural organization of the CS; 2) distinguish the types of mental schemes of SPR; 3) highlight the functional characteristics of CS.

Presentation of the main research material. The current state of linguistic research brings cognitive and communicative studies to the fore, and therefore emphasizes the importance of cognitive analysis of a complex sentence in the system of its interrelated aspects: syntactic, semantic, cognitive and communicative. Such research is based on the interpretation of language accepted in cognitive linguistics as an ordered information system subject to cognitive operations. In addition, the synthesis of cognitive and communicative approaches to the phenomena of syntax gives reason to consider the formal organization of a sentence as a special way of encoding information. At the same time, the syntactic side of information characterizes the internal features of the structure and organization of the object displayed by it.

The interpretation of the formal-syntactic organization of the sentence is based on the understanding of the latter as a formal model (scheme, construction), as an elementary abstract sample, as a minimal, typified and simple configuration of the plan of expression, which represents the essential features of complex phenomena. In this direction, the CS is interpreted as a grammatically and informationally designed integral construction with external and internal features, composed of syn semantic units, while one of them – the main one – acts as a structural core (axis) of the whole, and the other (others) – dependent units – are grammatically subordinated to the main one through subordination and, at the same time, complement or reveal it. Subordination, or subordination, appears here as the mutual dependence of one component of the sentence on another. At the same time, a subordinate clause can depend not only on the main one, but also on another subordinate clause, which, however, without turning into the main clause, acquires some features of the latter and becomes leading.

One of the fundamental issues of syntactic semantics is the question of the relationship between the structure and the components of its content. The syntactic structure of the sentence is determined by the projection of the qualities of the lexical units from which it is built, so the problem receives two angles of analysis: from the point of view of the construction and from the point of view of the lexical characteristics of the words included in it. According to R. Lenneker, a scheme is an abstract categorization that is fully compatible with all members of a certain category, it is an integrated structure that represents the commonality of members of a category that are distinguished through in-depth detailing and serve for the further development of the scheme . The integrated

nature of schemas explains that they are perceived holistically as gestalts, and although they can be described in terms of individual components, schemas are not reduced to the simple sum of their components. The ontological character, the maximum abstraction of the mental schemes of the clause determines the preference of the term scheme in the use of conceptual analysis of a hypothetical whole compared to the term prototype or syntactic concept.

The process of syntactic derivation is the basis of the complication and simplification of the formal-grammatical structure of the CS. Syntactic derivational processes include expansion (deepening the syntactic structure of a sentence), expansion (expansion due to subordinate and consecutive blocks connected both synthetically and asyndetically), inclusion (introduction of secondary predication constructions, parenthetical elements), simplification (removal of some element from the composition of the clause (reduction), elimination of the conjunction from the CS structure (asyndization), replacement of the dependent clause with a verboid (collapse of the SPR), crossing of models (alignment of the main models with expansion, expansion and with different centers of subordination) (Huddleston, 2022). The main principle, a permanent element of CS is the principle of connection of its components. The latter can be of three types: homogeneous subordination – subordination of dependent clauses to the same center of subordination in the main clause; heterogeneous subordination – subordination of dependent clauses to different centers of subordination; consecutive subordination represents a hierarchy of clause levels, where one clause, subordinating to another, forms a continuous gradation. In general, complex syntactic constructions with expansion make up 13%; CS with expansion – 48%; constructions with crossing –21%; CS models with inclusion –10%; simplified CS models – 8%.

The corpus of verbs can be divided into two classes: action and non-action and, accordingly, into fourteen subclasses: 1) verbs of physical action with further gradation into lexical-semantic groups of specific impact on an object or on the surface of an object (beat, bite, cut, drill, knock etc.), creation (assemble, bake, build, cook, knit, make, produce etc.), destruction of an object (break, crack, crush, smash, tear etc.), mental action verbs (count, learn, recollect, select, study, etc.), verbs of movement, incl. directed (arrive, climb, cross, descend, reach, etc.), and undirected (santer, crawl, glide, roam, wander, etc.), independent (come, go, run, trot, walk, etc.) or using transport means (cart, drive, ferry, fly, truck, etc.),

verbs of verbal (ask, answer, say, talk, tell, write, etc.) and non-verbal communication (clap, nod, point, shrug, wave, etc.), changes of ownership (buy, give, lend, pass, pay, steal, etc.), etc. As can be seen from the very names of the classes and lexical-semantic groups, their distinction is based on thematic features aimed at reflecting the features of extra-linguistic realities.

By the same sign, as a rule, non-action verbs are also grouped: verbs of location (hang, lie, rest, sit, stand, etc.), of mental state (dream, guess, know, mean, realize, understand, etc.), mental and emotional state (amaze, amuse, bore, confuse, delight, distress, disturb, excite, impress, inspire, interest, irritate, relieve, etc.), feelings (admire, believe, despise, hesitate, like, love, respect , etc.), sensations (feel, hear, see, smell, taste, etc.), thoughts (assume, consider, think, etc.), possession or belonging (belong, contain, have, include, remain, reside, wait, etc.).

The units for analysis should be chosen: a) type of dependent clause; b) predicate verbs in both parts of the CS; c) nouns used as both external and internal arguments in the main and dependent clauses; d) subordinate conjunctions (Diessel, 2021).

The general meaning of a sentence appears as a complex network of interacting lines, not directly perceived by either the speaker or the listener, but objectively present in a specific statement. This phenomenon is caused by the complexity and multidimensionality of the paradigmatic system, the multifacetedness of linguistic categories, which can be characterized as an integrative principle of the implementation of a linguistic sign, which is a sentence . Constructiveness of a sentence is the ability of a specific scheme of thought deployment to actualize the syntagmatic function of speech and to contribute to the semantic plan of the entire sentence. Schemes are a cognitive representation of thought, which, containing elements of prototypicality, can be used in the production and understanding of linguistic expressions.

The separation is based on four logical-grammatical principles: 1) relation of existence; 2) the relation of identification and identity; 3) the relation of nomination or naming; 4) the relation of characterization or predication in the narrow sense of this term. The ontological schemes of the clause as a component of the hypotactic construction are, in a way, prototypes in the sense that they are regularly repeated, frequent, isolated in the process of both production and perception of speech and serve as a starting point for the processes of syntactic development of the sentence. Argument positions of clause constituents correspond to semantic roles: subject (agent, experiencer, etc.), object

(patient, addressee, objective, benefactor). The basic mental schemas of clauses identified in the process of cognitive analysis model the information of the ontological plan about objects, their properties, and relations. The proposed mental schemes of clauses generalize the positional and structural models of the clause based on the semantics of the predicate verb. Nodes of mental schemas correspond to the elements of the semantic structure – action or state, object or subject. Thus, we single out the following mental schemes of clauses as components of SPR, which organize the semantic space of the language, model the information of the ontological plan about objects, their properties and actions, relations, movements: 1) scheme of being an object with varieties: non-existence of an object, place the existence of the object, the time of the existence of the object; 2) scheme of existence of the object's sign with varieties: identification, identification, sign relation, comparison, degree of manifestation of the sign; 3) scheme of the state of the subject with varieties: psycho-emotional state, modal state; 4) scheme of the action of the subject with varieties: effective action, causation of object change, causation of object movement, speech-thought action; 5) scheme independent movement of the subject: movement of the subject, destruction, creation, conjugation of actions of the subject; 6) the scheme of influence on the object with varieties: influence on the patient (beneficiary), change of ownership, condition (compulsion, tolerance, performance) of action by the object, referential influence.

The mental schema of the object's existence is realized by CS with subordinating subjects, predicates, adverbials with locative and temporal. In sentences denoting the being of an object in the English language, verbs of existence, verbs of location, and existential verbs act as a constructive core.

The mental scheme of the existence of the object's sign is a cognitive manifestation of the significant situation of evaluating the object, that is, assigning it a certain sign: who, what is what, which realizes three meaningful nodes in speech: object (who, what) – being (is) – sign (which).

Mental scheme of the subject's state: types of psycho-emotional state, modal state. This mental scheme "the subject undergoes a certain state" with the subject expressed, as a rule, in the indirect case, reflects a situation in which a being, under the influence of circumstances, undergoes one or another state – physical, physiological, psychological, but most often intellectual-modal.

The mental scheme of the subject's action is a thought-speech imprint of the situation "the agent affects the object". The corresponding proposal contains at least three meaningful nodes – agent, action, patient, organized according to the model (who does what), and this model has varieties distinguished by structural and cognitive-semantic criteria.

Mental scheme independent movement of the subject (agent) – who goes where or from where; who either destroys or creates – differs from the model of causation of movement by independent movement of the subject, which is embodied in the semantics of verbs of the action node. Movement is understood as both the independent movement of the subject and the causation of the movement of the object.

The mental scheme of influence on an object is represented by the structure of who or what is influenced. Its mandatory nodes contain an action, an object that changes its state as a result of an influence, and a source – an actant that plays the role of an initiator or an instrument of influence. This scheme is closely related to the subject's action mental scheme through common nodes: action, object, but they have different configurations.

CS is a complex nominative unit of the highest level, which is a structural implementation of the system-categorical values of the construction, while in its primary meaning, the construction is designed to actualize the relationship between the agent and the patient. The semantic division of a complex syntactic whole, which corresponds to its communicative task, is realized in the language by following the semantic constituents of the action – subject – object clause.

Multicomponent CS is characterized by a multifaceted functional perspective. The configuration of information in CS depends on the perspective of its presentation and perception and, accordingly, can be explained using the theory of focusing. The latter involves the selection of the content to be marked with a sign, as well as the organization of this content by placing its components in the foreground and background, which corresponds to the concepts of "background" and "figure" known in psychology. The result of focusing is the topic-rhematic organization of information, which is represented by complex syntactic constructions.

Conclusions and prospects for further research. A complex sentence is a structurally and informationally coherent construction formed from synsemantic units, where subordinate elements complement and reveal the main clause. The formal-grammatical structure of the sentence is based on the processes of syntactic derivation: expansion (deepening the syntactic perspective of the sentence), expansion (due to the various types

of connection between subordinate blocks and separate consecutive blocks), inclusion (introduction of secondary predication constructions, parenthetical elements), simplification (reduction, asyndization, folding), crossing the main SPR models. We consider the construction of semantic models of both complex and simple sentences based on the material of other languages according to the proposed method, the formation of cognitive and communicative models of other types of CS in English from the point of view of focusing and perspectivization both in synchrony and in diachrony, to be a promising direction for further development of the topic.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Вихованець І.Р. Граматика української мови. Синтаксис: підручник. К.: Либідь, 2003. 368 с.
2. Єрмоленко О.І. Синтаксис англійської мови: теоретичний та практичний аспекти. К., 2021. 231с.
3. Корунець І. В. Порівняльна типологія англійської та української мови. К., 2005. 629 с.
4. Ніконова В.Г. Курс теоретичної граматики сучасної англійської мови : навч. посіб. Вінниця : Нова книга, 2020. 325 с.
5. Селіванова О.О. Сучасна лінгвістика: напрями та проблеми : підручник. Полтава: Довкілля-К, 2008. 711 с.
6. Diessel, H. Complex Sentences: A Cross-Linguistic Typology. Novato, California New World Library, 2021. 231 p.
7. Rodney Huddleston, Geoffrey K. Pullum. The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2022. 312 p.

REFERENCES

1. Vykhovanets I.R. (2004). Gramatyka ukrayinskoyi movy. Syntaksys: pidruchnyk. K.: Lybid'.
2. Yermolenko O. I. Syntaksys angliiskoi movy; teoretychnyi ta praktychnyi aspekty. K., 2021. 231 s.
3. Korunets, I. V. (2005). Porivnialna typologiya angliyskoyi ta ukrayinskoyi movy. K.
4. Nikonova V. G. Kurs teoretychnoii gramatyky suchasnoi angliiskoi movy: navch. posib. Vinnytsia: Nova knyga, 2020. 325 s.
5. Selivanova, O. O. (2008). Sushasna lingvistyka: napriamy ta problemy: pidruchnyk. Poltava: Dovkillia-K.
6. Diessel, H. Complex Sentences: A Cross-Linguistic Typology. Novato, California New World Library, 2021. 231 p.
7. Rodney Huddleston, Geoffrey K. Pullum. The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2022. 312 p.

СКЛАДНОПІДРЯДНЕ РЕЧЕННЯ В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ: ПРОБЛЕМИ ІДЕНТИФІКАЦІЇ

Дишлева Світлана Миколаївна
кандидат філологічних наук, доцент,
доцент кафедри іноземних мов і перекладу
Національного авіаційного університету
просп. Любомира Гузара, 1, Київ, Україна

Дишлева Ганна Володимирівна
викладач кафедри іноземних мов за фахом
Національного авіаційного університету
просп. Любомира Гузара, 1, Київ, Україна

Хижун Ярослава Володимирівна
кандидат філологічних наук, доцент,
доцент кафедри іноземних мов за професійним спрямуванням
Українського державного університету імені Михайла Драгоманова
вул. Пирогова, 9, Київ, Україна

Статтю присвячено аналізу структурних, семантичних, когнітивних і комунікативних особливостей складнопідрядних речень. Складнопідрядне речення – це структурно та інформаційно цілісна конструкція,

сформована з синсемантичних одиниць, де субординативні елементи доповнюють, розкривають головну клаузу або один одного. Формально-граматична структура СПП базується на процесах синтаксичної деривації: розгортання (поглиблення синтаксичної перспективи), розширення (за рахунок різнотипного зв'язку між підрядними блоками та обрамлення сурядними блоками), включення (введення конструкцій вторинної предикативності, парантетичних елементів), спрощення (редукція елементів синтагми), виведення маркера зв'язку (асиндезація), згортання (заміна клаузи вербоїдом), схрещування основних моделей СПР.

Ментальні схеми – абстракції вищого рівня, які лежать в основі клауз у складі СПР, охоплюють схеми: буття об'єкта (екзистенція); буття ознаки (ідентифікація, тотожність, ознакова реляція, ступінь прояву ознаки); самостійне переміщення суб'єкта (куди, звідки, хто йде, де кого немає); дія суб'єкта (мовно-мисленнєва діяльність об'єктів); стан суб'єкта (логіко-емоційний стан, модальний стан); вплив на об'єкт (вплив на пацієнс, зміна приналежності, умова чи можливість виконання дії). Концептуальні сітки гіпотаксису будуються з допомогою п'яти базових фреймів – предметного (схеми буття об'єкта і стан суб'єкта); акціонального (схеми дії суб'єкта і самостійне переміщення суб'єкта); посесивного (схема вплив на об'єкт); ідентифікаційного і компаративного (схема буття ознаки об'єкта). У кожному фреймі ментальні схеми об'єднуються в концептуальні матриці або ж полі ситуативні фрейми, специфіка яких визначається станом ментальної схеми.

Тема-рематична структура СПР є тематичною прогресією, яка інкорпорована рематичною множинністю. Макротема – це денотативне ядро гіпотактичного цілого, а мікротема – референт висловлювання або модифікатор головної клаузи. Формується комунікативна модель СПР інтерфейсного входження у текст за допомогою різновидів актуального членування: лінійного, лінійно-ступеневого, багатоступеневого. Тема-рематичне членування інформації обумовлює смислове висвічування елементів у реченні. Виділена інформація (рема) створює профіль на фоні заздалегідь відомої інформації – фону для її сприйняття (теми). Фон – модус речення (його головна частина), який створює тему повідомлення і необхідний для осмислення фігури – диктумної пропозиції. Ступінь комунікативної напруги, яка формується, в основному, у залежній клаузі, утворює акцентний домен.

Ключові слова: складнопідрядне речення, конструкція, клауза, пропозиція, аргументно-предикатна структура, ментальна схема.