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FUNCTION OF THE SEMI-COMPOSITE SENTENCE AND ITS COMPOSITIONAL SPEECH FORMS WITHIN THE TEXT STRUCTURE

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Abstract

This article explores the issue of compositional speech forms that exist within the overall structure of written texts. Specifically, it analyzes how these forms, known as semi-composite sentences, function across various communicative types. Semi-composite sentences, which combine elements of simple and complex sentences, serve different roles depending on the type of text in which they appear.

The authors delve into how these sentences impact the organization and clarity of the text, highlighting their significance in effective communication. Additionally, the article presents a detailed classification of texts based on their communicative purposes. These categories include:

- Text-Narration: This involves storytelling and recounting events, allowing readers to follow a chronological sequence.
- Text-Description: This type focuses on illustrating and detailing specific subjects or concepts, often creating vivid imagery and a clear picture in the reader's mind.
- Text-Explanation: Here, the objective is to clarify or elucidate certain ideas, providing in-depth understanding and context.
- Text-Notice: This form is used to convey important information or announcements, typically characterized by brevity and directness.
- Text-Motivation: This type aims to inspire or encourage action, often appealing to the emotions and aspirations of the audience.

Through this classification, the authors aim to provide insights into how different communicative tasks influence the structure of semi-composite sentences and their overall effectiveness in various types of discourse.

Keywords: semi-composite sentence; text-narration; text-description; text-explanation; text-notice; text-hortatory; semi-predicative construction; communicative type; thematic-rhematic organization

Introduction

The involvement of text in linguistic research has made it necessary to study the characteristics of the compositional features of semi-compound sentences. As a tool for understanding reality, language reflects the dynamics of human thought, which occurs in the logical forms of judgment and inference. Text linguistics aims to determine how and in what relationships and dependencies judgments and reasoning are reflected in speech structure, including semi-compound sentences [1].

The paradigmatic theory of syntax allows us to re-examine the relationship between the sentence and traditional judgments. According to this theory, "although each sentence does not necessarily directly express a judgment for communicative purposes, it is nevertheless necessarily correlated with it, so that it assumes its basis in derivation" [2, 23].

How judgment is expressed in sentences depends on the communicative purpose of the speaker. Some sentences aim to state a fact or event, while others express an opinion or request for information.

The communicative purpose of a sentence becomes one of the main factors in determining the structure of the text. It helps to classify sentences according to their type, such as statements, questions, or requests [3].

During the analysis of larger segments of text, we can identify parts that have a semantic and thematic connection, as well as structures with different lines of syntactic connection. These units help to carry out speech activities within the text. Semi-composite sentence in the text-narration [4; 5; 6; 7].

Narration, as a form of communication, is primarily characterized by its temporal features and the conveyance of information about events. These events can be described in terms of the past, present, or future, with

the main focus being on the transmission of actions and occurrences through time. Consequently, attention is paid to the verbal elements of narration.

Research Methods

The following linguistic methods were used in the study: semantic analysis, methods of transformational and paradigmatic analysis, methods of samplings and contextual analysis.

Discussion and Results

Let us examine some examples of narrative texts:

The journey proved to be quite exhausting - the roads being heavily rutted by constant use - but the thought of seeing the celebrations kept all of us in a mood of happy anticipations. Even Elizabeth forgot her usual air of reluctance and spent the time pointing out different places of interest. Ellie; not only would see the parade, but she would also be able to visit her family and be with her mother for an hour or so (J.W. Brown).

Text-narration has a distinct chronological character and represents a message-paced action that is presented in distinct chronological sequence *Proved to be quite exhausting, being heavily rutted by constant use, the thought of seeing the celebrations kept all of us, forgot her usual air of reluctance, and spent the time pointing out different places of interest, was in a state of bliss, would be able to visit. And then I was remembering once more that sad day - the rain beating down on the coach that transported me to the bleak, drenched graveyard. Standing beneath an umbrella, with my brother Stephen's arm around me, I had listened to the dour, unbending minister intone the funeral service. There had been no words to comfort. No hope. Mother had taught us that death was only a beginning, but looking at man's stern, forbidding face, me faith had shattered and almost died. (J.W. Brown).*

One of the most significant aspects of analyzing the semantics of a text is understanding the communicative nature of its constituent parts. The primary way in which narration is expressed in a language is through the use of narrative sentences, which form the basis of a paragraph of narration. These narrative sentences can include various transitional elements, such as rhetorical questions, narrative-incentive designs, and causative-narrative structures.

The declarative sentence plays a central role in this type of communication and transient construction. It is the basic unit that forms the foundation for the semantic field. The peculiarities of the declarative sentence's semantics have an impact on its actual structure.

As mentioned above, the narration is the consistent expression of events and actions in real-time. The reality and events of the semi-compound sentence in the text are reflected in its communicative structure, with the verb predicate, or the predicate that is part of the "rheme," being the centre of the informative portion of the utterance.

For instance: *Stopping in the hall only long enough to ring the bell for Rogers, I ran up the staircase and along to the gallery. The nursery door was open, and I looked in to see Miss Marsden's door shut, but Elizabeth ajar. I knocked and looked in to see Elizabeth sitting at the window, shoulders slumped in dejection. (J.W. Brown).*

Let us analyse the communicative structure of the text with the semi-composite sentences:

The scheme of the text is represented by the following structure:

$[T \rightarrow R]. [T \rightarrow R]. [T \rightarrow R].$

In the semi-composite sentence semi-predicative part *Stopping in the hall only long enough to ring the bell for Rogers* is represented by the theme, and the second part – by the semi-predicative rheme of the sentence. The second sentence – a complex, since its structure is represented with two lines with the syndetical full-predicative part *The nursery door was open, and I looked in* that express the theme, the rhematic part is represented with the semi-predicative lines *to see Miss Marsden's door shut, but Elizabeth ajar*. The third sentence to be complicated has the scheme theme – rheme where the rhematic part is represented with the full-predicative construction *to see Elizabeth sitting at the window, shoulders slumped in dejection*.

Thus, we can conclude the following: The rheme—expressing the function of the narration appears to be that the predictive element to be inserted in the communicative-semantic centre of the utterance [8, 469].

The full-predicative part with the verb-predicate is part of the rheme since it transmits the basic information through a temporal characteristic of the action, which in turn is a major part of the narration as a communicative form of the text [9, 17].

Thus, we find in the structure of the text-narration some universal features in terms of structure, semantics and functional perspectives of the semi-composite sentences.

The semi-composite sentence in the structure "text-description"

Description represents an oral or written verbal image of anyone or anything; essay, whose goal is a scientific, systematic description of anything [10, 87].

For example: *Elizabeth was the last one to walk down the vast staircase that morning. William had proceeded her, looking almost cherubic in a navy-blue outfit complete with peaked up cap. I must say, Elizabeth looked quiet lovely. Even Lord Penross was proud and happy to see her daughter dressed so enchantingly, and applauded her with a broad smile upon his face. The small bright bonnet, bedecked with yellow ribbons, and high-necked ruffled dress, embroidered delicately with spring flowers, enhanced the young girls colouring. For the first time I saw a really radiant expression upon her young face as she basked in her father's approval. (J.W. Brown).*

In the analysed extract of the text-description at the beginning of the text the object in its most general form is given, *Elizabeth was the last one to walk down the vast staircase that morning, Elizabeth looked quiet lovely* а затем характеризуются ее отдельные стороны *looking almost cherubic in a navy-blue outfit complete with peaked up cap, her daughter dressed so enchantingly, bedecked with yellow ribbons, and high-necked ruffled dress, embroidered delicately with spring flowers*, which is expressed with a full-predicative construction, that gives the increasing effect to the appearance description of Lord Penross's daughter.

This effect is achieved by the concentrated use of the semi-predicative structures. Real tense does not play a leading role in the description as a communicative form of the text, so all propositions, except the first one, are presented in an implicit way.

The speaker was a woman in her late forties or early fifties, that age so well cosmeticized by the well-to-do. She was a medium height, quite well proportioned, with streaked blonde hair. She wore white slacks and a blue blouse. Covering her eyes were a pair of large silver-rimmed sunglasses. Her German was natural, not studied. He replied in his own academic, less natural, as he rosed awkwardly. (R. Ludlum).

In the above given example, the concentrated use of the semi-predicative constructions gives a vivid, dynamic description of the appearance of the companion.

The peculiarity of the semantics of the text descriptions is reflected on the syntactic structure of its components. A very high percentage of the use of semi-predicative constructions, complicating the sentence, structurally and semantically, giving the description the liveliness and brightness is characteristic to a text-description.

The main communicative type of the sentence in the text- description remains the narration.

The peculiarity of the semantics of the text-description is reflected in its communicative division of the component of the sentence. The verb is not necessarily part of the rheme, as communicative description indicates not always and only on a temporary character of his compositional elements, but also in its reflection characteristics of the object, phenomena and processes from every possible angle.

For example, *Stopping in the hall only long enough to ring the bell for Rogers, I ran up the staircase and along to the gallery. The nursery door was open, and I looked in to see Miss Marsden's door shut, but Elizabeth ajar. I knocked and looked in to see Elizabeth sitting at the window, shoulders slumped in dejection. (J.W. Brown).*

Thus, the text-description is defined as a compositional-speech form of the text elements of that which reflects the quality characteristics of objects of reality. The theme-rheme organization of the text-description is not always coincided with the verbal basis, and as a rhematizing part is often represented with predicative and non-predicative constructions, which is a universal sign of any languages.

Semi-composite sentence in the structure text-explanation

Text-explanation can be defined as a compositional-speech form, each thematic component of which follows from the foregoing utterance or subsequently calls by setting the reason, the meaning, and the whole pattern syntax for constructing sentences. For example:

What kept me relatively calm was the knowledge that Lord Penross was returning today. I kept this upmost in my mind, for I was filled with apprehension. Justin was beginning to flaunt me fear his presence. His visit to Lord Penross's chambers had made fear he was planning, in some way, to cause Lord Penross harm. (J.W. Brown).

The man they – the Goldonis, Lefrac, and the Capomontis – expected would come quietly in peace, seeking the iron crate buried high in the mountains. This man would speak of the journey taken so many years ago by father and son, and he would know that journey was recorded in the Goldoni ledgers – as all employed the Goldoni guides would know. And because that climb lasted for two days over considerable terrain, the man would specify an abandoned railroad clearing. (R. Ludlum).

One of the main ways of reasoning is deduction, which is the output from the general to the specific, and is characterized by one-sidedness. Language as a means of knowledge reflects, above all, the process of reasoning and conclusions. Deductive reasoning will meet the deductive form of syntactic constructions.

In the above dialogue, speech thought moving towards induction - from individual facts to a general conclusion.

The main feature of the text-explanation is that its elements are in a causative-consecutive relationship with each other. The emergence of such unity is possible thanks to the segmentation of the information in the communication process.

Semi-composite sentence in the structure text-notice

The compositional-speech form of the text-notice is released based on the amount of transmitted information. If the text-narration and the text- description include the characteristics of a series of successive events or phenomena or description of the activities and events, the text-notice is characterized as a unilateral utterance designed to convey a message interlocutor about some events, phenomena, processes in abstraction from the detailed characteristics and descriptions. This text is usually characterized by a limited amount of transmitted information.

Lord Penross laughed. "There's enough to keep them in comfort for many a year hence! I believe this, calls for a service of thanksgiving, Lady Charlotte."

"The vicar has called for one for tomorrow – to thank our Lord for the great victory at Waterloo. Perhaps the services can be combined," I suggested. (J.W. Brown).

"Vittorio." The weight was on his arm again; the whisper came from above, in the darkness. The face of Guido Barzini was inches from his, the sad strong eyes of the stable master were reflected in a shaft of dim light.

"Barzini?" it was all he could manage to say.

"Forgive me. There was no choice, no other way. You would have been killed with the rest."

"Yes, I know. Executed. But why? In the name of God, why?"

"The Germans. That's all we know at the moment. The Germans wanted the Frontini-Cristis dead. They want you dead. The ports, the airfields, the roads, all of northern Italy is sealed off." (R. Ludlum).

The emphasis of the compositional-speech form of the text-notification is made within the sentence which is the basis of the following embedded in the syntagmatic chain. The emphasis of the compositional-speech form of the text-notification, above all, is characterized

by the thematic unity of all syntactic constructions. This unity is achieved by the consistency and cohesion of the sentence, one-sidedness of the syntactic unities transmitting information to the interlocutor. Semi-predicative construction in these texts play a linking role, since they cemented these sentences into one linked text.

Semi-composite sentence in the structure in the text-motivation

In linguistic traditions, the concept of motivation is related to one of the three main communicative types of sentences - incentive, imperative, and mandatory. It is defined as a sentence with the meaning of a call to action, and the verb of an imperative sentence is usually in the imperative mood [2, 249].

Under the text-motivation, we understand a syntactic and semantic unity of the thematic component "will" The semantic field of motivation can be divided into three zones: a request, instruction, order. If we consider them from the perspective of the imperative, it is possible to distribute it in the following sequence: most imperative is ordering less imperative are a request, an instruction which take marginal position.

Request, according to M.J. Bloch and S.M. Polyakov, has the richest hues (lying in the diapason between categorical – non-categorical) and expressed by broad set of linguistic resources [10, 114].

Consider the examples:

Now Justin Penross took my chin in his hand. "How exquisite you look sitting in the open carriage in Falmouth, the pale blue bonnet matching your bewitching parasol." He laughed again. "Why you thought Ellie's mother was ill – how compassionate and trusting you are, Lady Charlotte. Her mother is as fit as a fiddle, and she and Ellie's father have also helped us dispose of our – shall we say – ill gotten gains. Why, without all their help, I would not be sailing for America tonight. A passage there is quite costly, but I have accrued a sizable fortune from all my enterprising endeavors. I shall begin a new life in the former Colonies." (J.W. Brown)

The nature of text-based communication is manifested through the use of various structures to engage with the reader or listener. These structures serve as intensifiers, focusing attention on specific aspects of the text and encouraging the reader to respond in some way.

Semi-predicative phrases and constructions act as speech intensifiers, emphasizing certain aspects of the message. They can be used to encourage the reader or listener to take action, or simply to provide additional information or context.

Conclusions

Semi-composite sentences consist of two predicative lines: the main or matrix sentence, which carries full predication, and an adjunct sentence that holds semi-predication. The adjunct sentence provides additional information and connects to the matrix sentence, creating a semi-composite structure. In terms of communicative function, semi-predicative constructions serve as the rheme, introducing new information to the overall utterance. In contrast, the full-predicative ma-

trix sentence typically conveys the theme of the sentence, acting as the thematic part of the semi-composite sentence.

In these texts, semi-predicative constructions play a linking role, uniting sentences into a cohesive text. Narration is a type of sentence characterized by a sequence of events, reflecting its temporal qualities. It is a dynamic process aimed at conveying information about reality, and it features a distinct chronological character, presenting actions in a specific order.

Descriptive text, on the other hand, is a compositional speech form that reflects the qualities of objects in reality. The key aspect of explanatory text is that its elements are interconnected in a causative-consecutive relationship. Such unity is achieved through the segmentation of information in the communication process.

In the case of notification texts, emphasis is placed on sentences that form the basis of the syntagmatic chain that follows. The communicative task of motivational text is evident in the frequent use of generative structures designed to establish full contact with the interlocutor. Here, semi-predicative structures serve as intensifiers, directing the speaker's attention to key events in the text. Ultimately, motivational texts aim to encourage the interlocutor to take specific actions, with semi-predicative constructions acting as speech intensifiers within the text.

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