PRAGMATIC RELATIONSHIP OF CONNECTING ELEMENTS IN CONNECTING STRUCTURES

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Abstract: This article is devoted to the study of the pragmatic functions of the connecting structure of the German language. Based on the research results of linguists in this area, some pragmatic functions of connecting structures in the German language are analyzed on the basis of examples from fiction. The main place of the pragmatic function among other functions of the connecting structure is emphasized.

Key words:connecting structure, connecting element, pragmatic function, text, expressiveness, emotionality, component, main expression, stylistic figure, linguistic unit.

It is known that pragmatics, as a new theoretical and practical branch of linguistics, studies the speech process that embodies human social activity, issues related to the communicative intention of speech participants, manifested under the influence of the speech situation [1, 86]. So, pragmatics is one of the new branches of linguistics that studies the functional use of linguistic signs in speech. That is why this section of linguistics is considered one of the sections of semiotics.

In recent years, a number of linguists have consistently studied connecting constructions [2, 4]. This article is also devoted to clarifying the linguistic features of connecting constructions, including their pragmatic functions.

Attachment is not a new phenomenon in linguistics. Scientific conclusions about this phenomenon can be found in the works of Russian linguist V.V. Vinogradov [5]. He defines the phenomenon of adjunction as "Considering a sentence as an adjunct or connecting construction, they refer to constructions that do not immediately fit into one semantic level, but form an organized chain of communication" [5, 577]. Currently, there is a lot of scientific literature about connecting structures, their structural, semantic and functional features [1, 3, 4, 6, 10]. However, opinions on the concept of application still do not coincide. L.V. Shcherba wrote precisely and clearly about the features of the connecting semantics of relations. In his opinion, the essence of the phenomenon of accession is that "the second element appears in consciousness after the first or at the moment of its utterance" [12, 80]. By connecting constructions we mean "constructions in the form of a simple sentence or entire (complex) fragments of a sentence, attached to the main expression by joining" [9]. Connective constructions are constructions of colloquial speech. In recent years, elements of oral speech have been widely expressed in fiction, and the main place in it is occupied by specific (special) syntactic constructions, including auxiliary ones.

According to V.G. Kostomarov, at first colloquial elements began to penetrate the language in connection with the reflection of topics related to everyday life, family, everyday events, trade, recreation, i.e. they served oral styles of speech, and later colloquial elements became typical. book words and linguistic means. Due to the unintentional contradiction that arises when communicating with them, they are immediately perceived as a powerful tool that creates the impression that speech urgently needs [8, 53].

Connective structures serve to create a lively atmosphere for the listener, enhance the pragmatic effect, and also to express the author's opinion.

From a pragmatic point of view, connecting constructions perform the functions of highlighting an additional message in the language, emotional-expressive, characterological

(descriptive) and evaluative, and also perform the above functions in interdependence, forming multifunctional units.

Der Tod ist sofort eingetreten, sagte der Gerichtsmediziner. Wann ungefähr? Gegen vierundzwanzig Uhr. [Thurk Harry. Der Tod und der Regen. S. 225]

In a number of cases, connecting constructions are used to simplify understanding of the content of linguistic material, strengthen (strengthen) pragmatic information, and also to draw attention to someone's opinion, including the opinion of the author.

Vielleicht habe ich gerade dadurch den Krieg überstanden. Nicht nur die Straßenkämpfe. [Willi Bredel. Die Söhne. S. 46]

Thus, connecting structures are a means of expressiveness (expression) and image and perform various functions: imitation of oral speech; facilitating the perception of meaning; emphasize pragmatic information; preservation of speech means and condensation of meaning; clarification, addition, comparison, specification, description, explanation of tasks; emotional-expressive tasks.

Attachment leads to a coherent expression of the text, a chain of constructions, in some cases attractiveness, increases the significance (meaning) of the idea through various means.

From a pragmatic point of view, connecting constructions place a special emphasis on additional messages in the text, emotional-expressive, highlighting (characterological), evaluative functions, and also create multifunctional units that perform the above functions interdependently. The most commonly used complementary constructions are complementary constructions that emphasize additional messages with different semantics. Because they are fully consistent with the functions of informing and influencing (outreach), which are considered core functions. Additionally, this type of construction allows the writer to sort information and place important information where it is most emphasized. This serves to ensure high productivity and increase the impact of the main statement (in the author's proposal).

"Bei dem Regen", sagte der Fahrer. "Ohne Mantel". [Willi Bredel. Die Söhne. S. 94]

The function of evaluating this opinion is also important.

Dei anderen, so sagte er, sei in Sicherheit. In Sicherheit. [Werner Reinowski. Zwei Brüder. S. 34]

The reason for the productivity of connecting constructions in the evaluative function is the genre (methodological) specificity of thinking, which consists in describing the content of events under the influence of the author's observation, which is the basis for evaluative and connecting constructions, widely manifested, embodied and described in the author's speech. [7, 50]

A common feature of the studied German texts is the high occurrence of connecting constructions with special emphasis, which reflect, first of all, an additional message associated with the need to inform and influence the listener. In this regard, it is no coincidence that connecting constructions of such a pragmatic nature are given in the author's words. [7, 48]

It is known that the concept of accession first appeared as a separate linguistic phenomenon (and a separate semantic relationship between the components of a sentence) in connection with the separate, specific connecting function of equal conjunctions noted by L. Shcherba.

Among the numerous studies by linguists devoted to the study of the phenomenon of attachment, priority in terms of the importance of the evidence presented belongs to works in relation to one as the main one, and the other as an accompanying one [11]. However, as a result of such adaptation of information, the focus of attention of the person to whom the speech is directed is not the first, as one might think, but the second (message): it often contains a "key" (solution) that helps to understand and accept the entire thought expressed by the addressee the way the speaker intended. If the second, i.e. additional, message is expressed in the form of a separate sentence (for example, using a period), then the effectiveness and "pragmatic potential" of the entire structure will increase

significantly, so application as a linguistic phenomenon becomes impossible and refers to the pragmatic subsystem language in the broadest sense.

In general, the relationship between different formal features of attachment can be hierarchical, since intonation signs play a key role in determining the range of structures of attachment in comparison with structural features (although both are highly valued when contrasting structures of attachment with non-attached ones): after all, with their help, communicatively separated sentence structures are separated (application) from communicative-unseparated, and structural indicators optional for communicatively-separated subordinate constructions are the most effective in the group of communicatively-unseparated, that is, they have less discriminating power mutual compatibility compared to intonation signs, but in a certain sense they differ from each other , which is connected and, depending on the nature of this connection, depends on the "pragmatic effect-result" of the specific structure associated with the application. As for the relationship between the structural and intonation features of the connecting connection, it is worth noting that the language here does not use all means at the same time, but some are developed at the expense of others.

But "preservation" here has a relative meaning, firstly, the lack of expression in its components contributes to giving the status of an autosemantic message, which leads to an increase in pragmatic load compared to its full version. Secondly, and this is the most important thing, in this case the relative incompleteness of the construction of part of the application, designed in the form of a separate sentence, but not having its structural features, as noted by V.V. Vinogradov, "...often such sentences cannot be grammatically completed without violating the syntactic norms of the language" [5, 29].

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