

## ASYNETIC CONJUNCTIVE CONSTRUCTION AS AN ELEMENT OF THE DIALOGIC UNITY IN ENGLISH

S.Sh. Sarimsokov<sup>1</sup>

### *Abstract*

Structural, semantic and functional features of attached elements (subject) in the derivational aspect of complex syntactic unity and text are studied.

*Keywords:* dialogic speech, replica, dialogical unity, complex syntactic unity, conjunctive construction, mono- and bifunctionality.

Structural typology of conjunctive constructions has not been thoroughly studied, especially on the background of the active formation of the theory of "single intellectual speech process": researchers consider only "pure" conjunctive structure, i.e. the structures built on the model of "basic utterance + conjunctive element". In this approach to the study of the typology of conjunctive structures, many issues related to the identification of their structural, semantic and stylistic features, have been ignored by the researchers. The number of attached components in the structure of connecting systems are not taken into account; the degree of correlation of the attached elements with the components of the main utterance within the complex syntactic unity is not determined; ways of connection of the attached elements to the main utterance is insufficiently explored; the correlation of conjunctive structures with detached parts of speech and inserted construction are not shown; there is no stylistic classification of structural types of attached elements. The questions of mono- and bifunctionality of attached elements in complex conjunctive constructions have not been practically developed. Meanwhile attached elements (eg. the subject) can form the various structural combinations in dialogic unities; they are single, extended, simple or complex. Therefore, when describing structural typology it is necessary to take into account not only the ways and means of their relation, but also other factors [syntactic nature of the attached element, the location related to the main utterance or to its certain component], transferring to a new paragraph, means of componential extension, the nature of the context, mono and polyfunctional factors of attached elements, syndetic / asyndetic maintenance of structural types of the subject, the degree of communicative independence and etc. Only such kind of an approach can optimally allow revealing the structural and semantic features of attached elements of the subject.

The description of structural and semantic features of attached elements is reasonable to carry out with the defining their stylistic features, as the attached elements are used in literary texts as one of the techniques that contribute to strengthening of the transmission of meaningful and expressive shades of meaning. Attainment of such stylistic and functional effect depends on a number of structural and semantic conditions: on the number of attached elements; on the degree of their prevalence and complexity; on remoteness of attached elements from the main utterance or on its certain part; on the way of connection of the attached elements to the basic sentence; on the nature of the mono- or multifunctionality of attached elements, on transferring the attached elements to the new paragraph; on the nature of the contexts in which attached elements are implemented; on the order of words in the main utterance and joined fragments; on the individual style of the writer, etc. In determining asyndetic conjunctive constructions in the structure of dialogic unity, first of all, it is necessary to take into account the location of the attached elements of the subject as specific structural type of complex syntactic unit. Dialogue, as it is known, always requires two or more replicas. Utterances in the dialogue are correlated and

---

<sup>1</sup>*Саримсоқов Сирожиддин Шойзоқович* – старший преподаватель английского языка кафедры «Истории и грамматики английского языка», Самаркандский государственный институт иностранных языков, Узбекистан.

interdependent. "Dialogic replica, having linguistic ties with the previous statement of the interlocutor, is a unit of syntax, which has its own characteristic features inherent to it as a component of a complex structure", i.e. all dialogical context is a semantic and syntactic unity. In this case, the context of the dialogue is accepted as a segment of the text, the parts of which are joined with common meanings, supported by certain syntactic means, logically and intonationally. For dialogic speech, primarily, the lack of previously structured speech organization is significant, which leads to a certain incompleteness of its linguistic expression [compensated appropriately in the context of the situation]. In the language of fiction dialogic form of speech (along with the monologue) acts as a special aesthetic function. This is the impact on the reader. Therefore, various structural and syntactic transformations of narrative contexts are used. So often attached elements are closing component of dialogical unity: 1) Who goes to the attack? Asked Guvuzzi. / Versagliere // 2) Who are your friends? / Writers and artists // 3) "It is enough", Robert Jordan said and dipped his cup into the wine bowl. / "Who beside you has been through the lines to the side of the Republic?" / "Andres and Eladio". The aforementioned contexts reflect the dialogical unity in the form of complex syntactic unit. Asyndetic combinations are the means of communication within such a complex syntactic unit of a dialogue, as a result of which the dialogue acquires interrupted structure. The structure of such dialogical unities, consists of two replicas. The first one serves as the basic utterance, and the second as attached element. So, in the dialogical unities asyndetic attached elements of the subject act as a responsive replica. Structurally, attached elements, acting as responsive replica, vary on the degree of prevalence: attachment in the first example is single, and in the other two – componentially extended. In the semantic relationship they have much in common: their purpose is to highlight, underline, concretize, and summarize the main idea of the previous utterance [that is, the first replica]. Stylistic function of attached elements in responsive replicas is that they add to the dialogue of written language sense of ease, shade of naturalness and ellipticity (semantic abruptness). The structure of the discussed dialogical unity may become complicated due to increasing the componential volume of the replicas. In any structural diversity of the dialogue asyndetically attached elements often act as a responsive replica. Compare the structural complexity of dialogic unity, the final component of which is the attached element: 4) "Who says the Cranstons are going up there?" asked Gilbert now very much interested. "Why, Sandra" "Who told her?" "Bertine" // 5) "Somebody said they stole, your boat, Deddy?" / They found her, Harry said. / Mary looked at him. / "Who found her?" She asked. / "The customs". // 6) "And we will truly be married?" / Not just a talking? / "Truly" / "Then I will sleep and think of that if I wake" / I, too. The structure of the given dialogical unities consists of replicas. Here, asyndetically attached elements act as the closing component, expressed by the subject of different semantic feature (proper name – Bertine, common name – the customs and the personal pronoun – I). Attached elements acting as the closing element of dialogic unities, differ from each other not only in the ways of grammatical expression, but in structural design. For example, the attached element in the last example (unlike previous attached elements) is followed by particle "too". This enhances the expressiveness of the transmissive common additional meaning. Attached elements of the subject, acting as the final component of dialogical unity; consolidate semantic and syntactic unity, because all replicas, constituting the dialogical unity, are interdependently specified in the sequence of formation of the transmitted sense. Asyndetic combinations act as a means of communication in such a dialogical complex syntactic unit, which are expressed by commonality of verbal predicates, intonation and word order. The main semantic purpose of asyndetically attached elements of the subject is to clarify, specify, select, and supplement the basic idea of the preceding replicas of dialogical unity. The structure of the described dialogical unity can be extended with the increase in the number of replicas. Attached element of the subject acts as the final component of dialogical unity: 7) "He's drunk now", he said. / "He's drunk every night". / "What did he want to kill himself for?" / "How should I know" / "How did he do it?" / "He hung himself with a rope". / "Who cut him down?" / "His niece". Here, eight replicas constitute the structure of dialogic unity. The responsive replica takes the shape of attached element (his niece). It differs from the previous attached elements, in its structure the word of the first replica is repeated, but in a

different syntactic function (attributive). From the aforementioned the importance of the considered syntactic problem in the following aspects is obvious: 1)the homogeneity/heterogeneity of syndetically / asyndetically attached elements; 2)their prevalence and complexity; 3)mono- and bifunctionality of attached elements within the complex conjunctive constructions; 4)the formation of various structural and semantic combinations of attached elements[formation of conjunctive chains]; 5)attached element as a special composite device of text formation; 6)the presence of contextual conditions for the emergence of the attached links; 7)prevalence / non-prevalence of structural types of combination as an element of dialogical unity.

*References*

1. Бушуй А. Язык и действительность. – Ташкент: Фан, 2005. – 144 с. (Bushuy Anatoliy. Language and Reality. – Tashkent: Science Publishing House, 2005. – 144 p.
2. Шведова Н.Ю. Очерки по синтаксису русской разговорной речи. – М.: Изд-во АН, 1960. – 377 с. (Shvedova N.Yu. essays on Syntax of Russian Conversational Speech. – Moscow: Academy of Science Publishing House, 1960. – 377 p.)
3. Allwood J. Linguistic Communication in Action and Co-operation: A Study in pragmatics. – Gothenberg: Universit t G teborg, Department of Linguistics, 2006. – 498 p.
4. Cole P., Morgan J.L. Syntax and Semantics: Speech Acts. – New York: Academic Press, 2006. – 440 p.
5. Hockett Ch. A Course in Modern Linguistics. – New York: The Macmillan Company, 2008. – 621 p.

© S.Sh. Sarimsokov, 2019

---