

Of Appendix Constructions with Phraseologisms

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Abstract: The article focuses on one of the natural features of additional elements, that is, the problem of the use of phraseology in its structure, and the use of phraseology in the structure of additional elements is analyzed by means of examples taken from the German language fiction.

Keywords: attachment construction, phraseological units, function, stylistic function, periphrasis, repetition, means of artistic representation, complex syntactic integrity, additional meaning.

Currently, in world linguistics, the main attention is paid to the study of real, specific tasks of language, linguistic, cultural and communicative-syntactic aspects. This further strengthens the need for deep and perfect knowledge and research of all areas of the language, because the research of existence and functional-semantic laws of the language in this way is the phenomenon of the enrichment of the structure of the sentence, which is very relevant now, as well as their potential. Understanding problems creates the need to find solutions to such problems. From this point of view, in the process of learning a foreign language, it is important to study the structural-semantic aspects of the sentence as well as its semantic and methodological features.

In the structure of the application, the application elements do not only repeat the features inherent to each other, but also enrich and expand each other with new features. This situation can also be observed in this applied element analysis adapted for parallel coupling. Because these appended elements have the following characteristics: first, the leading component of the appended element, that is, the appended element itself, is formed by an iterative process and then expanded by subordinate parts; repetition of this or that part of the sentence is a stylistic phenomenon. However, the writer repeats it in order to draw the reader's attention to the event he is describing, the repeated component always gets a logical emphasis, as a result of which its effectiveness and reality increase [2; 18].

Thus, the stylistic functions of the applied elements, which have the characteristic of formation in such a view, are extremely important; secondly, we observe the phenomenon of inversion in the composition of the applied element, because the repeated components are not simply repeated, but changed, so a kind of synonymous situation is manifested here; thirdly, the case related to the structural formation of the application element, that is, we are faced with the method of saving language elements here. As a result, we have the conclusion that the auxiliary elements are not only shown in order to fill and restore the omitted component in the leading sentence, but they can also be restored with the help of the components that come in the main expression.

Here the correlation again proves another important feature characteristic of the components of the adjunctive construction, that is, the syntactic-semantic connection between the main expression and the adjunct elements. Adjunctive conjunctions that come before adjunctive elements do not perform such functions. Syntactic relationships between these application components can be expressed without them. However, we believe that it is appropriate to emphasize the features specific to the applied elements, because such applied elements with connecting links play an important role in the organization of separate structural groups of this type of applied elements. That is why this structural group should be highlighted.

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In some cases, prepositions with the same syntactic character may participate in the formation of complex structural application constructions:

Im Wahlkampf war der Kanzler zu großer Form aufgelaufen. Sie werden sehen: Er läuft schnell wieder zu großer Form auf [Hörzu 7, S.1973]

The additional elements formed in the above order always have a polyfunctional character, because the first additional element in such cases has two functions: as an additional element for the main expression, and as a main expression for the second additional element. In the structure of a complex application construction, the number of application elements joining the main expression may be more than two. Application elements with such a complex structure can be traced in the following analyzed examples:

Die Ratifizierung ist außer Frage. Natürlich, die Schwächen meines Charakters stehen doch außer Frage [Th. Mann, Zauberberg. S.731].

Relying on the analysis of the mentioned adjunctive elements, it is appropriate to highlight another syntactic feature characteristic of them, which is the structural formation of adjunctive elements with the main expression in the adjunctive construction. In other words, the structural formation of the main expression does not always correspond to the structural formation of the additional elements. As a proof of this conclusion, we quote the following comment from TMTimoshenkova's research on the basis of English language materials: "Neither the main expression nor the auxiliary element will have the same structural form from the communicative point of view, therefore the auxiliary construction is neither a connected clause nor similar to the following conjunction, they discover a special structure" [3; 98].

In fact, if we compare the structural formation of the additional constructions analyzed here and which should be analyzed, we fully believe in the correctness of the above statement, because the additional constructions have different structural formations. In such a formation, either the main expression or the additional element can have a certain complicated form. For example, the structural formation of the main expression in the above example is very different from the structural formation of the additional elements in other examples.

Thus, no matter what structural formation the main expression has in relation to the attached elements, this attached construction is completed both structurally and semantically with the help of this attached element. will come.

If we use the transformation method and place these two additional elements in the above example in the structure of the following sentence as the main expression, then one subordinate clause is formed. However, the writer refers to these adjunctive elements in order to show that some components of the sentence are more important, to highlight them separately, and uses them in the function of an adjunctive element. As a result, these adjuncts also attract the attention of the reader, because syntactically adjuncts cannot appear alone, but when they do, they must be directly related to something. This connection is two-way, that is, structural and spiritual. Structural dependence emphasizes that the auxiliary element is after the main expression, that is, it is on the second level, while semantic dependence emphasizes that the auxiliary elements cannot exist without the main expression, because the added elements of the thought that have been omitted in the structure of the previous sentence it is restored, filled, clarified.

Thus, such a two-way connection of the attached element with the main expression discovers the syntactic integrity of any attached construction, as a result of which such attached constructions are interpreted in the framework of a complex syntactic integrity. This situation requires the concept that an adjunct construction is a complex syntactic entity, or on the contrary, a complex syntactic entity is an adjunct construction. Therefore, we always consider it positive to use these two terminological concepts in parallel in our work process.

It should be said that such features, which are characteristic of the attached elements, can be repeated in the structure of the attached construction, the number of attached elements is five.



Hier, wenn Sie noch etwas trinken möchten, beiden Sie sich.- Vielen Dank, ich bin so frei! Ich bin so frei, ich nehm' mir noch eine Zigarette [Fallada, Mann. S. 236].

In this example, five application elements are attached to the main expression in the application construct. Such a combination, which is characteristic of the application elements, once again proves our thoughts and opinions of this type mentioned above. Because there is both parallel and sequence between the appended elements and the main expression. In other words, the additional elements are connected in parallel and sequentially to the main expression to which they are directly related. Such integration further expands, complements and enriches the functions inherent in application elements.

Thus, the application elements perform various tasks in the application constructions that are being formed directly. Some of these tasks can be repeated in the analysis of this last example: first, the additional elements are involved not only in the simple structural form of the additional construction, but also in the three types of their complex structural forms; secondly, the applied elements have the character of polyrhematic and polyfunctionality; for example, the third-placed additional element can be combined with the main expression only through the second-placed additional element; because it is inextricably linked with the content of the application element, that is, it occurs as its successor. Same so situation the rest attached elements observation also included can _

Complicated structural to form have was _ such app construction components between syntactic contact tools too, mainly contact word on duty coming lexicon unity using will be restored. That's why for both, app construction site to study dedicated very many scientific research in their research attached elements by main expression to the content the implied " additional " meaning extremely weighty , impressive , important the fact that separately note will be [1; 16].

So , the app constructions to himself special syntax event they are _ addition as appear has been expression function done will come , they to the structure according to is called an additional element. That 's it the appended element is the main one the meaning of the expression (main sentence). clarified and developed will come , it is known level explaining will give. Such syntactic structures usually two from the part consists of will be the first part main information , the second while addition the message expressing will come. They are in speech app of units functional application _ provides their _ using of the speaker in his mind and his in his speech main from the expression then , main thought as stated after surface coming addition meaning giving expression is brought .

Some Germanist scientists complicated syntactic of wholeness to the structure according to types in determining not only syntactic to characters , maybe stylistic characters are also basic attention they look So scientists to the line Include resume _ can _ He is German language materials based on app construction syntactic contact to himself special type as research so complicated _ syntactic of wholeness structure types in determining syntactic characters with together stylistic also take into account the signs get need emphasize [4;34].

Above from examples come out that's it to emphasize possibly attached _ elements main express or his any one piece of concretize , fill and explain and realizing will come .

Phraseologisms app device in the composition various _ _ methodical performing functions as well coming can _ Theirs methodical functions mainly sentence structure complicated and described of events impressiveness , artistry , liveliness increase _ being described to the event of the reader attention attraction is doing .

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