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STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE APPLICATION IN MODERN GERMAN

Abstract: The article is devoted to the structural and semantic characteristics of the application in the modern German language. The application, as a consistent substantive attribute, can be used in a non-isolated (connected apposition) and isolated form (free apposition). The members of the apposition are linked by an attributive-predicative relationship. The structure of an application is determined by the semantics inherent in it.

Key words: modern linguistics, German language, application, apposition, structure of language, predicative.
Language: English

Introduction

The problem of application in the syntactic system of a number of languages was studied by the largest grammarians, both domestic and foreign (A.A.Potebnya, A.M.Peshkovsky, A.A.Shakhmatov, V.G.Admoni, G.Paul, L.Zutterlin, O. Behagel, Fr.Blatz and others). However, until now there is no unified understanding of the term "application" itself, in the grammatical literature it is interpreted ambiguously. Some linguists narrow the boundaries of the application (M.G. Ovanova, M.G. Shatukh, N.I.Dmitrieva, Schindler, Lavrentz). According to this point of view, the appendix only expresses the relationship between generic and specific concepts. All other relations, for example, relations of inclusion, selection, part and whole, are called qualifying members.

Other linguists, on the contrary, consider it possible to transfer this term, in addition to separate consistent substantive definitions, to any separate part of speech, for example, separate short adjectives, participles and adverbs (A.A.Potebnya, M.D. Ovsyaniko-Kulikovsky, A.M. Peshkovsky, A.G. Rudnev, V.G.Admoni, Fr. Blatz, I. Rees, M. Regula, H. Brinkman). In the latter case, the application, as a morphological and syntactic phenomenon, loses its specificity and merges with other substantive and even nonsubstantial structural components of the sentence, for example, participial, infinitive or adjective definition, an independent accusative case in the role of an addition and a substantive or adverbial circumstance. Obviously, the morphological composition of the application should be limited only to the noun and its equivalents, i.e. substantive parts of speech in the German language system.

In foreign German studies, a special term is used for the application - die Apposition, which, however, has a different meaning in the system of A.A.Shakhmatov and a number of other grammarians. In traditional grammars one can find remarks about "free apposition", less often - about "free adjectives and participles." Apposition can be expressed by various constructs, in which the following is common:

- these constructions are a definition that depends on a noun or even an entire noun phrase (Nominalphrase);

- the apposition and the defined word (noun, noun phrase) are consistent with each other, the apposition has the same form as the defined word. The special nature of the relationship between the determinate and the determinant indicates their agreement on the principle of parallelism;

- there are no connecting elements between the apposition and the word being defined, such as a preposition or conjunction;

- the apposition is consistent with the defined word in the case, or is used in the form of a nominative.

The following types of apposition can be distinguished:

- free apposition (CA - stand-alone application, German: die freie, lokere, weitere, nachgetragene Apposition) is a stand-alone definition expressed by a noun or its equivalent in relation to another noun or its equivalent. Such a connecting construction in oral speech is separated from the defined noun phrase by a pause, and in writing by a comma, for example: Der technische Leiter des Betriebs, Peter Müller, hat den Brief unterschrieben; The signs that constitute CA are:

1. Duality or binary structure: free appositional syntaxeme (SAS) consists of a definable and defining word.

2. Post-positive position of the CA in relation to the defined word.

3. Concordance in the case between the word being defined and the CA, although sometimes a violation of the agreement is possible.

4. Separation of the CA in relation to the defined word, despite the presence of agreement.

- partitive (quantitative) apposition (partitive Apposition) is used after nouns with a collective meaning, as well as the meaning of measure, quantity and volume, for example: Auf dem Tisch stand eine Kanne schwarzer Kaffee;

- apposition with an additional semantic core (appositiver Nebenkern) forms a complex noun phrase with the main meaning of the word being defined, for example: Die Begegnung Clinton-Jelzin. This type of apposition is also called contact apposition (Juxtaposition);

- partitive apposition and apposition with an additional semantic core are varieties of related apposition (enge, gebundene Apposition);

- a special case of apposition is the post-positive definition with the article (nachgestellte Beinamen mit Artikel) to proper names (nicknames, nicknames, etc.): Karl der Große.

We share the traditional point of view, presented by the majority of Russian and German grammarians, on the application as an agreed substantive attribute that can be used in a non-isolated (connected apposition) and isolated form (free apposition). The application, together with its leading word, makes up an appositional combination, the members of which are connected by an attributive-predicative relationship, as a whole and a part, as a general and a particular, and they are interconnected both semantically and grammatically.

The purpose of the application is to give the subject concept designated by the defined word, another, also subject name, qualifying it in the broad sense of the word. That is, it is customary to consider an application only that attributive noun that expresses a broader concept than the word it defines. A stand-alone application is capable of expressing even such semantic relations that are not expressed in the usual relation. However, there is a certain ambiguity in the issue of the ratio of the volumes of concepts expressed by the members of the appositional combination, since it is often impossible to determine which of the concepts expressed by both nouns of the appositional pair is broader. In particular, such ambiguity is inevitable in cases where both members of the combination are approximately equal in terms of their lexical and morphological composition, as well as semantic weight. For example: Dort wurde ich in der Tür einer Bauernkate von der Mutter des erschossenen Briefträgers, meiner Großtante Anna, mit dem unumstößlichen Satz begrüßt: „Na, Ginterchen, bist aber groß jeworden.

The basis for the application of this method is its use in the parsing of languages of the analytical type. Here he acts, in fact, the main indicator in the recognition of the syntactic functions of the members of the sentence. Therefore, in the sentence given above, the application will obviously be the second separate substantive group, since the first forms a group of the subject and cannot be separated by a comma from the nearby predicate. Therefore, in order to identify the application, it is advisable not to limit the ratio of the volumes of concepts of the members of the appositional pair, but to agree with E.I. Shendels, who considers such a relationship as a combination of general and particular concepts.

It is especially important to understand how syntactic functions are allocated in appositional combination with a non-stand-alone application. The absence of isolation indicates the semantic and syntactic unity of the members of the appositional pair, their equality, and sometimes even identity. We share the point of view of M.P. Savtsova, who proposes to consider them in each individual case either as a definable or defining member of the combination, depending on which of them in a given situation is more in need of definition. The defining member of the combination will be the desired application, for example: der Vater Wilhelm, Willy gerufen, dekorierte das Schaufenster...

From a syntactic point of view, a non-isolated application should be considered "a category of a borderline, intermediate nature, as a phenomenon that is on the verge of transition from a defined term to a defining one" (except when the application is a clearly expressed nickname or nickname). The mutual brotherhood of relations in the appositional pair explains the reason for the duality of the grammatical nature of the application. And, consequently, the duality of its syntactic function in an appositional combination, where both terms are to a certain extent interchangeable.

In order to understand the grammatical nature of the application phenomenon, its specific features, to give the most complete structural and semantic characteristics, it seems appropriate to carry out a comparative analysis of the related apposition and CA. The main feature of SA, which characterizes it as a special structure, is isolation. The following differences are associated with the separation of the CA from the associated apposition:

1. The CA differs from the related apposition by a large number of structural and semantic models. The S + S model (S - Substantiv - noun) is common for both types of apposition, the other models are characteristic only for CA, for example Pr + S (Pr - Pronomen - pronoun), N + S (N - Numerale - numeral), Pr + Pr. For example: S + S: (connected apposition): So lernte ich früh die Namen der Künstler Giorgione, Mantegna, Botticelli, Ghirlandaio und Caravaggio falsch auszusprechen.

S + S (loose apposition): Nach längerer Wanderung über Heidewege suchten wir in Neuendorf Martin Gruhn, einen Jugendfreund meiner Frau, auf,.

Pr + S: Und dann hörte ich eine Leidensgeschichte, die an mir, dem Schulfreund, wie mit abgewürgtem Klageton vorbeigegangen war.

N + S: Einer meiner zuverlässigsten Lieferanten, ein Kutscher der Aktien-Bierbrauerei, fiel beim Kampf um die Festung Modlin.

Pr + Pr: Im Verlauf der immerwährenden Heldenanbetung ging es um unsere Kriegsmarine und um die Schlappe der Engländer, dann wieder um uns, von denen einige, so auch ich, hofften, in drei vier Jahren, wenn nur der Krieg lange genug dauerte, zur Marine zu kommen, nach Wunsch als U-Bootmatrosen.

2. The CA differs from the associated apposition by its location in relation to the word being defined. If the associated apposition, as a rule, stands in a preposition to the defined word, then the SA, in addition to its usual postpositive contact position, can take a prepositive position in relation to the defined word or stand in a distant position in relation to it, for example:

Mein Fähnleinführer, ein Arbeiterjunge aus der Siedlung Neuschottland, war keine zwei Jahre älter als ich: ein Pfundskerl, der Witz hatte und auf den Händen laufen konnte.

The place of application with respect to the word being defined largely depends on its semantic weight in the sentence, on the content that the speaker or writer himself puts into this appositional combination, wanting to define, explain, characterize or clarify the core word. This need is fulfilled by various options for the structure of the application - single or widespread, simple or composite, non-isolated or isolated.

The structural factor is inseparable from the local factor indicating the place of application relative to the word it defines - prepositional or postpositional, contact or distant, and the intonation factor, that is, intonation (in writing - punctuation). All these structural elements, taken together, provide, on the basis of the lexical-semantic content, all the variety of application forms and realize the disclosure of the thought contained in the appositional structure through its form. Each new shade of content is manifested in a special, new combination of structural indicators. These include, first of all, in addition to the above-mentioned structural elements, such a characteristic of the application as its isolation.

A.M. Peshkovsky was the first to formulate the signs of isolation. A common feature of isolated members, in contrast to non-isolated ones, is that they have a large semantic weight, are filled with lively expression, highlight, logically or emotionally emphasize the detail they mean. Consequently, the isolation of the application can be viewed as a structural-semantic way of realizing the content of the appositional combination. The isolation of the application and its distant position, when different parts of speech can be wedged between both members of the apposition pair: a verb, an adverb, a preposition, an article, nouns in the function of the genitive of belonging or circumstances, lead to the removal of the application outside the sentence, naturally, significantly loosening the connection of the application with the word being defined. The consequence of the loosening of the syntactic connection is the weakening of the power of agreement, which is expressed in the fact that by the time of pronouncing or writing an application, the clarity of the case form of the core word may already weaken somewhat in the memory of the speaker or writer. Such independence of the application leads to a violation of case agreement in the appositional pair.

3. CA differs from the bound apposition in the type of connection between the components of the syntax. The strong cohesion of the components of the connected apposition is carried out by the strong adhesion of the definition to the defined. CAC are subordinate phrases, in which the connection between the determinant and the determinant is most often based on agreement in the case (Kasuskopie), for example: meinem Bruder Philipp, einem wunderbaren Gesellschafter. But a violation of the agreement in the case is also possible, for example: meinem Bruder Philipp, ein wunderbarer Gesellschafter. The syntactic connection between the members of an uncoordinated isolated appositional combination is significantly weakened and loosened. Here the connection already loses its subordinate character and acquires a tinge of connecting meaning with a high degree of autonomy of the application, both structurally and semantically. In addition, in modern German, the SA with the genitive is increasingly being replaced by the variable form with the dative. In this case, CA loosens the structure of the sentence, thereby creating ease of speech and increasing expression, for example: die

Zusage Karl Heimanns, einem der wendigsten Boxmanager der letzten Jahre.

Some grammarians (V.A. Bogoroditsky, A.A. Shakhmatov, K. Becker, O. Erdmann) consider the inconsistency of the case of the application with the case of the word it defines as an unacceptable linguistic negligence. However, the violation of the case agreement indicates that this criterion is no longer immutable, and CA can be a stylistic synonym for variable forms with genitive, dative and accusative. The change in the nature of the syntactic connection between the members of the appositional combination is quite natural, since the process of development of the application, as a linguistic phenomenon, in nature and direction is parallel to other trends in the development of the modern German language and, thus, is part of a wider and general development process.

4. The peculiarity of the CA, inherent in other isolated members, is its greater independence, in its greater semantic weight in the sentence in comparison with the associated apposition. This feature gives linguists a reason to talk about predicativeness (incomplete predication, secondary predication, semi-predicativeness) of CA in comparison with related apposition, for example: Apposition, eine beliebte Erweiterung der Nominalphrase.

CAC is a collapsed predication, i.e. implicit predication or semi-predication in relation to the complete predication inherent in a sentence. A.A. Shakhmatov directly linked the ability for a noun to act in a determinative function with its ability to be used as a predicate. Compare: Emilie, Studentenwirtin in Tübingen and Emilie war eine Studentenwirtin in Tübingen. The appearance of subjective-predicate relations in the CAS is favored by the binary nature of the syntaxeme, that is, the presence of two components, and a pause separating both components. The pause not only separates the two concepts - the definable and the defining, but also unites them when qualifying the first concept as the second.

5. Semi-predicativeness determines the wide possibilities of linear and deep distribution of both components of the CAC. On the contrary, the close cohesion of the components of the connected apposition testifies to the non-independence of the post-positive member, to the impossibility of expanding it with the help of optional definitions, for example: Premierminister Blair.

CA has much in common with parenthetical constructs. With an increased sharpness in the selection of isolated components, the border between them and plug-in components, parenteses, begins to blur. Such a rapprochement of isolation with parentese is very effective in the semantic relationship for the defined and defining components of the CAS, since with a sharp intonation (in written speech - graphic) emphasis they turn out to be so clearly opposed to each other that their formal grammatical connection becomes less noticeable and they acquire features the insertion component of the sentence, emphasizing, for example, the contrast of the CAC components.

As well as parentesis, CA promotes the closest contact between the speaker and the listener, making it easier to understand what is said. However, it should be noted that, unlike parentese, CA does not contain a personal form of the verb, for example: Venedig, die Traumstadt im Nordosten Italiens, zieht magisch die Besucher an. Compare: Venedig - die Stadt ist die Perle des italienischen Nordostens - zieht magisch die Besucher an.

6. SA differs from the associated apposition in its communicative task in relation to the defined word. The associated apposition is intended to express a constant, essential property. Isolation, being a process of logical development of thought, when an application does not immediately follow the defined word, but first another explanation, or predicate, to a certain extent ceases to be a simple definition to another word and often becomes the semantic and syntactic core of a new thought, structurally not formed in accordance with the usual grammatical norm of a "complete" sentence. SA is, as a rule, a rema in relation to the word being defined, it introduces new, additional, variable features of an object that are relevant in a given speech situation, for example: Er (der Krieg) unüberhörbar mit den Breitseiten eines Linienschiffes und dem Anflug von Sturzkampfflugzeugen ... und nahbei verkündet aus unserem Radio, dem Volksempfänger, der im Wohnzimmer auf dem Büfett seinen Platz hatte.

Nouns related according to the principle of application can be mutually determined, varying and intensifying each other's meanings, for example: Schon ist widerlegt, was jeweils auf Wahrheit bestehen will, denn oft gibt die Lüge oder deren kleine Schwester, die Schummelei, den haltbarsten Teil der Erinnerung ab.

7. And finally, CA and the associated apposition are stylistic means that enrich the expressive resources of the language, making it especially flexible for conveying the subtlest nuances of thought and feeling. With the help of CA, a better visibility of the sentence structure is achieved and the emphatic selection of the isolated member of the sentence is carried out. The expressive potential of such segregations is based on information compression. Possessing rich stylistic possibilities and being a means of expressiveness and imagery, CAC realizes various types of metaphor. In fiction, they can act as the leitmotif of the character and the entire work as a whole.

The syntactic organization of appositive syntagmas is influenced by two opposing structural tendencies of German syntax. On the one hand, there are tendencies towards composure and compactness, and on the other, towards syntactic loosening of the heavy grammatical structure of the sentence, forged by the rigid framework of syntax. Due to syntactic

loosening, new types of verb and nominal frames appear, thereby simplifying the structure of the sentence, which is likened to the structure of colloquial speech. Thus, the written norm of the German literary language approaches its living and spontaneous colloquial norm.

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