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Nominal Sentence and Text

¹Zamzagul Zhuynntaeva²Marhaba Tursunova³Ainagul Kazanbaeva

¹Karaganda State University named after the academician E.A. Buketov, Kazakhstan
Cosmonaut street 149-53. Karaganda, 100022

PhD (Philology), Associate Professor

E-mail: zamza_bota@mail.ru

²Karaganda State University named after the academician E.A. Buketov, Kazakhstan
Voloshaev street 55-24. Karaganda, 100022

PhD (Philology), Associate Professor

E-mail: t_marhaba@mail.ru

³Karaganda State University named after the academician E.A. Buketov, Kazakhstan
University street 15-34. Karaganda, 100026

PhD (Philology), Associate Professor

E-mail: K_Ainagul@mail.ru

Abstract. Syntax of the text promotes disclosure of communicative aspect of a syntactic system of any language. In article communication between the offer and the text is considered. The author proves that the main condition of the nominative offer is the context. Also describes types of nominative offers and its relation to the text.

Keywords: Text; offer; context; nominative offer; nominative offer; syntax; syntax of the text; text linguistics; imenitelny subjects.

Introduction. A sentence has a definite meaning with intonational integrity; it is the basic unit of language which expresses a complete thought. It does this by following the grammatical rules of syntax. In General Linguistics as well in Kazakh studies there were given many opinions on defining a sentence. Definitions analyzed show that new approaches had appeared. To summarize given definitions, we can assume a sentence is a proposition expressed by words, interrelates words, sentences, actions, ideas.

Therefore, there are grammatical means which show the dependence of a sentence to its content, the need in another clause to reveal the whole thought with incomplete thought or idea. Our aim is to reveal the interrelation between sentences, namely nominal sentences with a discourse. This relation can be clearly seen on the sample of nominal sentences.

Materials and Methods. Zh.Zhakypov defines a sentence in a new way: It's not true to say that a thought or idea in a sentence always "complete and finished". Therefore any kind of phenomena fail to be just one sided, isolated by its nature, it considers to be a difficult phenomenon of the system. A communicator normally tries to meet his/her interests, he is eager to get as much information as possible. But it is impossible to comprise in one sentence's content.

Let us ground this opinion by some examples: 1. *Abai karsy uide onasha otyryp, songy on shakty kunnen kein beri kitapka, kagazga kundiz de, kesh te unilip enbek etedi* (Ten days long Abai had been working alone with his books and papers in the opposite room). 2. *Tukpir uide Magash pen Kakitai oz aldarina kitap okyp uirenude* (In a distant room Magash and Kakitai were sitting and learning to read books by themselves). 3. *Onyn ekeui bul kunderi oruzsha kitaptardy, asiresse zhenil tilmen zhasulgan kizik romandardy okityn* (Two of them these days got used to read Russian books especially exciting novels). 4. *Oz mazhilisterinde sol okugandaryn ayzsha angime, ertegi kyp aitysyp oturady* (M.A.) (In their gatherings they discuss willingly the things they read). According to its structure the sentences are completed and intonation ravine with them. But, if we look through the third and fourth sentences we can notice that they are incomplete. To change this situation previous sentences should give the information who were that two men, what they had been reading. So the sentence will be filled up the following way: Magash

pen Kakitai da bul kunderi ritaptardy, asirese zhenil tilmen zhazilgan kizik romandardy okutyn, ertegi kup aitysyp otyrady (Today Magash and Kakitai were used to read books, especially adapted interesting novels. In their gatherings they took turns in narrating excitedly what they had read before.)

In nominal sentence a subject and predicate based on a predicative relation, even it has a predicate in a clause. It has a certain and complete thought, in reference to the tense and person. Nominal sentence bears syntactical form due to intonation and content. Intonation specific to a sentence brings a certain and complete form into a nominative sentence. [2.57]

L.M. Losseva in her work "Kak stroiysya text" (The way a discourse built) distinguishes the following specific features of a discourse:

1. A discourse is a statement given in a written form.
2. It is specified by contextual and structural completeness.
3. An author informs about something in a discourse

In syntactical relation a discourse with the help of meaningful and lexical-grammatical means comprises a complex of sentences. In a conversation sentences are united due to topic, structure and intonation and form one syntactical union [3.4].

The following dissertations were dedicated to the nature of a discourse: "Semanticheskaya structura microtexta (A microtext and its semantical structure)" by N.V. Melikhova (1987); "Kategoriya zavershonnosti texta v funkcionalnom – stilisticheskom aspekte" (The category of a completeness in a text with functional and stylistic aspect) A.V. Meirerovich (1987) and others. N.V. Melikhova defines "a microtext (a unit behind the phrase) - similar to a communicative product which gives a communicative and nominative aspects, functions general cognitive and straightly directed content", while A.V. Meirerovich "one of the specific feature of a text/discourse it has a topical or contextual unit."

Any word or word combination fails to be a nominative sentence. To be called a nominative sentence a word or word combination should relate to a story or reality being narrated.

According to its meaning one can distinguish three groups of a nominal sentence: nominal sentence denoting place, nominative sentence denoting time, nominal sentence denoting a thing [6. 136].

1. To nominal sentence of place belong general and proper names: lands, waters, woods, mountains, cities, establishments, organizations, factories, houses and rooms names. E.g. *Almaty city. After the rain the clouds faded away* (S.S.). After the sentence "Almaty city", it is not difficult to see a presence of certain thought. We can change this sentence into "After the rain in Almaty city the clouds faded away."

2. Nominal sentence of time are defined by day, month, year and season, night, darkness, evening, time, winter and others. *In 1916. The last day of July. Weather became clear after a heavy rain. In the middle of March. This month there is no traditional snow storms, but often snows, no wind, the sun shines, and strikes by sudden bursts of wind. A dark night. The flat of Akhmet. The door is locked inside. Akhmet and Otar were sitting in a horror, like some burglars were dusting the guns.*

3. Nominal sentence denoting a thing are different in their meanings.

a) Names of natural phenomena: e.g. *Winter. A white snow. When I went out the land was sleeping under white blanket.*

b) Names of furniture, names relating to a story: *An ornamental carpet. A red cloth. A cleaned room. There was nobody seen but Akbota. A wide жайлау. In the evening two people were talking in a white house.*

We can assume by analyzing given examples that nominal sentence functions to correct a discourse.

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Let's analyze the following example: Sorry! It can be different. If to examine it carefully, when people love each other there is always hidden the feelings of sorry in its bottom. If one fails to feel sorry about someone he/she can never take care of anyone. But this feeling used to be hidden from people eyes and views. In this example a word sorry has a proper name, it names an object relating

to the story narrated. The power of the content is invaluable. Thanks to the nominal sentence we can follow the thought and idea depicted.

Discussion. Therefore, nominal sentence within contextual meaning reveal us new features.

One of the specific features of the modern language is in usage of topical sentence in a discourse. "Traditionally it is defined as a type of a sentence in which an author states about the topic, content of the further sentence to the listener or reader" says Zh. Zhakypov. [1.32]

E.g. A man! He is an owner of his destiny, a soviet citizen who looks without fear to his future life and pace forward bravely – he is nearly to get the top of the high hill. We can notice from these examples segmental phenomenon as well. It is important to point out the following features: firstly a man is a noun in the common case, secondly, it has a specific intonation, thirdly, there is a break or pause between them, then follows a main clause, sentences united by personal pronouns. One can see text relating quality and its dependence to the content. A topical sentence is similar to the nominal sentence, it does not correspond to the sentence, but it can be a basis to the further sentence. Without it we can not see who or what is about the next sentence? So it depends on the whole content.

Summing up, we observed that nominal sentence closely related with a discourse itself.

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Номинальное предложение и текст

¹Замзагул Нагашыбаевна Жуынтаева

²Мархаба Ахметкалиевна Турсунова

³Айнагул Зикировна Казанбаева

¹ Карагандинского государственного университета им. Е.А.Букетова
кандидат филологических наук, доцент

E-mail: zamza_bota@mail.ru

² Карагандинского государственного университета им. Е.А.Букетова
кандидат филологических наук, доцент

E-mail: t_marhaba@mail.ru

³ Карагандинского государственного университета им. Е.А.Букетова
кандидат филологических наук, доцент

E-mail: K_Ainagul@mail.ru

Аннотация. Синтаксис текста способствует раскрытию коммуникативного аспекта синтаксического строя любого языка. В статье рассматривается связь между предложением и текстом. Авторы доказывают, что основным условием назывного предложения является контекст. Также описывает виды назывных предложений и его отношение к тексту.

Ключевые слова: текст; предложение; контекст; назывное предложение; номинативное предложение; синтаксис; синтаксис текста; лингвистика текста; именные темы.