DISPLAY STRUCTURES ON THE LEFT AND RIGHT EDGE OF THE SENTENCE FORMS OF EXPOSURE

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Annotation. This article is about displaying the structure of the word order in a sentence on the left and right edges of the sentence. The definition of the structures of the proposal is given and the sources of the material taken and examples are given.

At the latest since Ross's dissertation [10], linguistics has been increasingly devoting itself to the syntactic analysis of left dislocation and right dislocation. In the following, these terms [following 1, 22] are largely equated with the German terms left and right translation. However, when analyzing Ross [10] or Rodman [9, 437], one encounters a transmission problem for German, which consists in the "incomparability of topicalization in English and apron filling in German— [1, 22]. took this question as the starting point of his habilitation thesis in order to classify the different types of exhibition of German.

Given the limited scope of this work, Altmann's analysis cannot be described in detail. Important for further argumentation on the comma or decimal point. However, there are five basic features of expositions that Altmann precedes his classification [1,46]:

1) Exposure structures are expressions that do not formally and syntactically represent complete sentences (apart from the Free Topic).

2) Expositions are associated to varying degrees with a preceding or subsequent sentence, but are never fully integrated into it.

3) Expositions do not perform a syntactic function in the assigned sentence, although at first glance this may seem so. As a rule, the syntactic function is occupied twice (correlate). The result of this is that exposures do not represent a mandatory component of the assigned sentence.

4) Exposures do not fill topological positional fields alone. On the other hand, they can belong to a position field by being inserted into it, for example.

5) Exposures are usually located on the right or left edge of the sentence. But some types can also be inserted parenthetically.

Bredel, Primus [3, 94) emphasize Altmann's second characteristic in particular by pointing out that "the separation from the carrier sentence with simultaneous connection to it is the main characteristic of a statement. While traditional linguistic research, such as Dudengrammatik, has not been able to capture exposures as a uniform phenomenon, Primus [3, 95] shows that exposures of the matrix structure cannot be assigned by canonical syntactic subordination and for this reason (see comma condition b.) must be graphematically marked with a comma or a virgel. In the following, the most important forms of emphasis according to Altmann are listed using examples from the Luther Bible (1545).

Vocative, salutation:

International Journal of Language Learning and Applied Linguistics
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Volume 2, No 5 |
May - 2023

a. Mt 7,5 You hypocrite / get the ball out of your eye at the first

 b. Mt 12,38 Master / We would like to see a sign from you.

c. Mt 6,30 Shouldn't he do that much more to you / o jr Little believers?

d. Mt 8,8 Lord I am not going to be / that you are going to my roof / As the examples a. - c. show, the vocative noun phrases on the right and left sentence margins of Luther are marked by a virgel. According to Altmann, one of the main criteria for vocatives is the connection of the highlighted expression with a personal pronoun of the 1st and 2nd person Sg./PL. in the matrix theorem, as it exists, for example, through You hypocrite and yours in example theorem A. Example sentence 8d, on the other hand, shows one of the very few examples (only 3.5% of the observed data) in which a form of exposure is not indicated by a virgel.

Imperative and adhortative:

e. Mt 9,24 Soften / For the Meidlin is not death / but it drags.

f. Mt 8,24 And there is a great deal of progress in the sea A complete overview of the quantitative evaluation of the gospel interpretation of the Gospel of Matthew can be found at the end of this chapter.

g. Mt 26,13 Warlich / Jch tell you / Where this Gospel is preached in the whole world / there it will also be said about jrem Memory / what she has done. mt 27,54 This one was God's son. Just as with the vocatives, a strong tendency towards virgel setting can be observed in the evaluated Gospel of Matthew with imperatives and adhortatives, as in 9e. - 9g. Here, too, Luther uses a virgel in 96.5% of all observed cases, while only 3.5% (see, among others, 9h.) of the data do not have a virgel. The exclamation warlich and its significance for the Virgelsetzung will be discussed in more detail in the 'Problem Cases chapter'.

Right and left shift, Free topic and addendum: i. Mt 16,7 Right shift Since they thought to themselves / vnd languages / That it will be / that we do not have bread with vns genomes. j. Mt 15,13 Left shift All plants that my Heavenly Father does not plant / they will be rested. k. Mt 10,27 Free topic What I say to you in the darkness / that speaks in the light / And what jr hear in the ear / That sermon called on the Dechers. This is my blood of the new Testament / which is shed for much / for the forgiveness of sins. m. Mt 21,11 Problem? But that's what volck said / That's Jesus the Prophet of Nazareth from Galilea. In the past, Dudengrammatik had great difficulty with the previous different forms of emphasis in reducing them to a uniform syntactic phenomenon.

This difficulty resulted in a large catalog of rules for commas for these constructions. Primus (but also Altmann) draw attention to the fact that it is not the position of an emphasis within the sentence or the grammatical category of the highlighted expression that determines, but only the separation from the carrier sentence with simultaneous connection to it. This is a classic case of non-subordinative linkage. One of the clearest features of this linking method is a syntactic doppelganger or a correlate, such as the subject pronouns the 18 and the -s in example sentences 10j. and 10k. or the -s attached to the word stem in sentence 10i. These correlates are subordinatively integrated into the matrix sentence and assume a syntactic function within this sentence.

At the same time, however, this doppelganger also prevents the subordination of the highlighted expression, which is why it can only be linked to the matrix set in a non-subordinative way. In the Gospel of Matthew, it was possible to identify 192 syntactic constructions that can be counted as right-, left-shift, free subject and addendum, with the majority of these classical types of emphasis occurring in Luther's Altmannian sense at the right edge of the sentence. The Free topic and the addendum predominated. Luther marked 190 of these constructions with a Virgel (98.96% of the data).

The two unvirgelten19 cases (see, among others, 10m.) may be close appositions, which "may be very similar in form and partly also functionally to highlighting structures such as legal

transfer and addendum― [1, 57]. Parenthesis: n Mt 2,22 But since he heard that Archelaus was king in the Jewish land / on the stat of his father Herodis / he is afraid to come there / o. Mt 10,41 Whoever picks up a prophet in a prophet's name / He will receive a prophet's reward. Whoever receives a just name will receive a just reward. p. Mt 22,35 partially recognized by someone who has a written / tried jn / vnd voice /[...] q. Mt 24,29 partially recognized SOON but after the tribulation of the same time / the Sun and the moon will lose the glow / vnd the stars will fall from the sky / [...]

Already Altmann [1, 57] draws attention to the difficulty of identifying parentheses, since they are extremely diverse in their form and function. As the most important distinguishing criterion, Altmann leads the embedding 18 At this point, the relative pronoun that of the example sentence is not meant. In the following subchapter we will discuss the virgel setting for restrictive relative clauses. Due to the lack of terminology, I am allowed this neologism. 20 Cf. Altmann's examples of King Georg and Herr Meier [1,57] or also the poet Heinrich Heine and The first director Dr. Braun [1,296] 23 in one sentence, whereby the parenthesis does not fulfill a syntactic function in the enveloping sentence [1, 63]. While this view is also supported by Bayer [2, 64,115] and Heidolph et al. [5], Pittner [7,85-108] and Primus [8,3-26] draw attention in recent research papers to the fact that parentheses can very well assume a function within the carrier sentence. Primus (2008) shows that expositions generally move not only between syntactic integration and isolation, but also inflectional morphologically and prosodically.

Thus, prosody is one of the most important means of marking expositions, in particular the parentheses [8,53]. Intonation, accentuation, rhythm, speech speed and pauses are important parameters here. These criteria have certainly contributed to the mirage of a prosodic punctuation marking breaks, although not every intonation phrase has to be highlighted, as was already discussed in chapter 2.2 with the example sentence Maria // ist eine Heidelbergerin.

Diel (I.E.) can show that the difficulty of partial (non-)subordination in parentheses even affects graphematics. For example, she argues that the punctuation marks commonly used for the parenthesis (comma, indent and parenthesis) cannot be used equivalently [4, 51]. In Luther's Gospel, a total of 51 parental theses could be identified, of which 49 are marked with virgels (on the left and right edges) and two (11p. and 11q.), which are marked only on the right edge (11p. And one of them a written one /). The Virgel omission in these two sentences can probably be attributed to a performance error, as Meyer [6] was able to show, for example, when commating restrictive relative clauses in English.

On the other hand, too many commas are much less common in English. Some of these problems in Luther's Gospel of Matthew will be discussed in more detail at a later point. In summary, it can be said that all kinds of emphasis in Luther's text are safely virged. The number of non-viral exposure types is between 1.0-3.9 percent, depending on the exposure design.

All observed data would also have to be commated in all languages according to the current rule of comma setting (see Comma conditions according to primus). So far, there are no signs that the virgel setting of Early Modern High German differs significantly from the grammatical comma setting of contemporary German. In the following, I would like to turn to the sentence-valued constructions in Luther's Gospel of Matthew.

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