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Communicative Functions of Applied Elements

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Abstract: The article discusses the communicative functions of the additional elements, reveals that the communicative functions concretize, complete and realize the events taking place in the main expression structure, and this is proved by examples taken from German literature. In addition, the article mentions the repetition and expansion of the properties of applied elements, because applied elements differ sharply from other linguistic phenomena in terms of their prevalence, and therefore applied elements can manifest different structural forms of the application device.

Key words: Application device, application element, communicative function, main expression, component, generalization, concretization, realization, filling.

The main communicative functions of additional elements concretize, complete and realize the events taking place in the main expression. The mismatch of some components in the structure of additional elements actually strengthens their syntactic functions, as a result, the effectiveness of the depicted event increases. In this case, the communicative functions expressed by the application element can be first generalized and then made more specific. All this serves to enrich the pragmatic functions of application elements.

Another characteristic of applied elements is that the communicative functions of applied elements have inversion. This situation can be observed in the analysis of the following examples:

1. Das war hach kurzer Zeit schon allen Besonnenen Klar. Auch Leth. (Kellerman Bernhard. Totentanz. S. 56)

2. Ihm wirft der Oberst das vor. Den Soldaten nicht. (Kellerman Bernhard. Totentanz. S. 87)

In general, these application elements are also simple structural application elements. However, from the point of view of communicative functions, it will have some unique features. We can explain this feature by the fact that the additional elements expressed in the above examples have the character of concretization and generalization. Such properties characteristic of additional elements not only specify their communicative functions in relation to the main expression, but also generalize it. Such variability of communicative functions of applied elements is directly related to the replacement of some lexical-grammatical components, and this situation serves to strengthen both stylistic and syntactic functions of applied elements. The properties inherent in adjunctive elements can be replicated and extended, as adjunctive elements differ greatly from other language phenomena in terms of their degree of diffusion. Therefore, the application elements can represent different structural forms of the application device. As a proof of our opinion, let's move on to the analysis of additional elements.

Separate formation of additional elements:

1. Annette machte eine weite schwingende Bewegung. „Auf den Kopf", sagte sie. „Mit einer Flasche". (Kraft Ruth. Unruhiger Sommer. S. 202)

2. Gisela blattert die Seiten im Block zurück, langsam, eine nach der anderen, bis die Fraue sagt „Aber, das bin ja ich. Mit der Tasche". (Kellerman Bernhard. Totentanz. S. 105)

Based on the analysis of these additional elements, it is worth noting the following; first, these adjuncts have two different relations to the main expression: pure (1) impure (2) adjuncts; secondly, the communicative functions of additional elements concretize, explain and complete the content of the main expression (1) and the content of some of its components (2); thirdly, the additional element given in example number (1) once again emphasizes the characteristic of only secondary clauses. Such a feature is directly related to the occurrence of an application element. For example, if a base expression does not contain a have or a clause, then none of the head clauses can appear in the appended element function because they are not provided for. For second-order clauses, such a property is not important, because whether or not the main expression has a similar complement (1, 2), complements can appear in the function of additional elements. Due to these features, secondary clauses are very different from primary clauses.

J.A. Vintman, commenting on the structural, stylistic and semantic features of the secondary elements that come with fragments, or rather with cases, recommends studying the method of combining the secondary elements into the main expression in two groups: parallel and sequence [1; p. 67]. Parallel and serial connection of additional elements occurs as follows; if the application is a component similar to the application element in terms of its syntactic function, then the application element is connected in parallel to the main expression. If the main expression does not contain any component similar to the auxiliary element, or if there is, it is not similar to this auxiliary element in terms of syntactic function, then the auxiliary element is sequentially combined with the main expression.

In the above examples, the additional elements are attached to the main expression in order to fill in the omitted content, since in these examples there are no fillers in the main expression. Such features, which are characteristic of an individually formed application element, can be repeated, supplemented, and concretized in the structure of application elements of an extended character. Another characteristic of the application elements belonging to this group is that something is left out of the application elements. For example:

1. Jetzt wird auch noch die Stadt gespalten. Mit Stacheldraht und Panzern. (Kraft Ruth. Unruhiger Sommer. S. 211)

2. Und indessen hat das hungrige und mutwillige Tierdie Latten umgerissen, die den Kohl vor dem Zugriff der Hasen schutzen, und hat alle drei Kohlkopfe, den ganzen Wintervorrat abgafressen. Rostlos. Mit Stumpf und Stiel und Raupe. (Kraft Ruth. Unruhiger Sommer. S. 123)

One of the characteristics of the application elements analyzed in the examples is the completeness of the components that make them up. Of course, the omission of a component in such conditions is not an extraordinary case, on the contrary, this process is directly related to specific stylistic goals: firstly, V.N. According to Strelsov, saving language factors is one of the stylistic methods; secondly, the omission of the components of the auxiliary element does not harm its communicative function, on the contrary, it is effective, because the appearance of the auxiliary element in front of the main component reveals a logical and meaningful connection for all components, pronounced as a single whole [2; p. 45].

So, there are different meaningful relationships between the components of the application device, and such relationships are manifested in the fact that the application elements have different positions in relation to the main expression. Through the relationship between the additional element and the main expression, the happening event is clarified, that is, it is made concrete.

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