THE PLACE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF INCOMPLETE SENTENCES AND WORDS IN A LITERATURE TEXT

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Annotation: This article comprehensively analyzes the linguistic, semantic-structural and stylistic properties of phrases and incomplete sentences in Russian linguistics. Phrases appear as independent predicative units in the speech process, morphologically invariable, often formed on the basis of modal words, exclamations and short response units. Incomplete sentences, despite the fact that they are syntactically devoid of some parts, are interpreted as sentences that are fully understood through the general speech situation and context. The article covers the theoretical interpretations of these units, the opinions of world and Russian linguists about them, and the features of their use in practical speech. The role of phrases and incomplete sentences in ensuring the expressiveness, conciseness and liveliness of speech is also substantiated.

Key words: Phrases, incomplete sentences, linguistic features, semantic-structural analysis, stylistic possibilities, modal words, exclamations, elliptical sentences, predicative units, speech economy, contextual reconstruction, world linguistics, Russian linguistics.

Introduction

In modern linguistics, the study of minimal forms of sentences, their structure and semantic possibilities is taking shape as a separate scientific direction. In this regard, the issue of phrases is currently being studied at the intersection of theoretical syntax and morphology. Among simple sentences with various structures, phrases are unique in their inseparability, that is, in their structure neither primary nor secondary parts of the sentence are separated. This feature determines their syntactic essence and allows them to be distinguished from other simple sentences.

The study of incomplete sentences has a long history, and the views expressed in this direction and the proposed classifications are distinguished by their diversity. Various methods and approaches to studying these constructions have been formed according to the initial point of view of researchers, that is, their answers to the question of which criterion should underlie the concepts of "completeness" and "incompleteness", whether it is a formal criterion or a semantic criterion.

Another feature that ensures the uniqueness of sentences is their special **lexical-morphological structure.** They are usually expressed by predicates, modal words and exclamations. These two features - syntactic inseparability and special lexical-morphological structure - not only reveal the essence of sentences, but also serve as the basis for classifying other types of simple sentences.

V.V. Babaytseva notes that sentences, unlike other types of sentences, are used as independent predicative units, but they cannot be expanded or their constituent parts can be determined. This feature fundamentally distinguishes them from, for example, one-part sentences, the first part of which is expressed by an exclamation. Although such sentences have been interpreted differently by researchers (E.M. Galkina Fedoruk, N.S. Pospelov, A.N. Gvozdev, etc.), according to the general conclusion, sentences should be distinguished as a separate type.

Thus, the syntactic and morphological features of phrases are closely related to each other: the indivisibility of prepositions, modal words, and exclamations determines their use as phrases. This, in turn, creates the basis for clearly defining and studying their difference from other types of phrases.

Phrases interact with other language units at the syntagmatic and paradigmatic levels. They often serve as a means of replacing the previous or subsequent phrase, that is, they perform a **substitution** function. Therefore, phrases are always context-dependent, have a high degree of **modality** and **emotionality**. One of the important aspects of phrases is their **combinatory properties.** They can be used independently in speech or be combined in various ways with other units: modal words, adverbs, pronouns, nouns, and sometimes with whole phrases or clauses. This phenomenon demonstrates a high level of **syntactic flexibility** of words and phrases. As a result, each combination option gives a new semantic or pragmatic meaning to the word or phrase.

Research shows that words and phrases in speech mainly express **subjective modality.** In dialogic speech, they often appear as the main means of expressing logical relations such as affirmation/negation. Therefore, affirmative-negative modal units such as ja, nein, doch are considered the core of the field of words and phrases. They express not only simple affirmation or negation, but also various **emotional relations** - such as agreement, disapproval, doubt, surprise, regret, gratitude, ironic assessment.

The semantic field of utterances is extremely wide-ranging:

– affirmation/denial;

– confidence or assumption;

– command, request, invitation;

– surprise, impression;

– regret or pity;

– phatic communication (continuation or termination of communication);

– adding a comment or clarification to the text.

Also, utterances have **a functional synthesis**: they can simultaneously perform communicative, substitutional, phatic, pragmatic, syntactic, text-forming and metacommunicative functions. Such multifaceted functionality indicates their synthesizing and economic nature. For the speaker of the language, utterances serve as a short, concise, but rich pragmatic tool.

Sayings are studied not only as a separate part of the morphological-syntactic system of the language, but they are also one of the tools that ensure the continuity, coherence, and even emotional diversity of the text in the speech process.

The role of words in the speech system is more clearly seen through their manifestation in various transformation processes. In this regard, the Russian linguist Kovalev expresses the following opinion in his research: Words are divided into four main transformation types: **derivational transformation, distributive transformation, non-verbal transformation and combined transformation.** Each type of transformation expands the formal and semantic properties of the word-speech and enriches its communicative and pragmatic capabilities. The following are the characteristics of each type.

1. Derivational transformation.

In this type of transformation, the structural components of the word-speech change morphologically. For example: *"Спасибо!" → "Спасибище!"* As a result of such a change, the expressiveness of the word increases, and its semantic scope is given additional expressive meaning.

2. Distributive transformation.

In this process, additional components are added to the structure of the word or phrase and it is expanded. The added components can be of various types:

Pronouns: *"Ничего!" → "Ничего себе!", "Вот ничего себе!"*

Chastity: *"ничего ж себе!", "да ничего ж себе!"*

Adverbs: *"Нет!" → "просто нет", "категорически нет"*

Exclamations: *"Ну ничего себе!", "Ай нет!"*
Such expansion enhances the emotional and modal meaning of the utterance.

3. Nonverbal transformation.

Sometimes the content and expression of the utterance are enriched by means other than the word itself. These include intonation, facial expressions, and gestures. For example, in Gogol's *"The Inspector General" (Ревизор):*

"После? Вот новости — после! Я не хочу после... Мне только одно слово: что он, полковник? А?"
In this case, the full meaning of the utterance is formed not only through the spoken words, but also through nonverbal signals.

4. Combined transformation.

In this type of transformation, several of the above transformations are used together. For example:

"Ну во-от, опя-ять, сколько мо-ожно!.."
In such cases, derivational or distributive change, combined with non-verbal means of expression, further enhances the semantic and pragmatic load of the word-sentence.

As early as Smotritsky's grammar, it was noted that some words could be omitted from the structure of a sentence. This situation was also mentioned in other grammars of that period. In the grammar of N. Grech, published in 1827, a definition of an incomplete sentence is given and a list of cases related to the omission of parts of a sentence is given. N. Grech, belonging to the logical direction of Russian grammar, determines the structure of an ideal sentence by the presence of the main parts of the sentence (subject, predicate, conjunction).

The history of the study of incomplete sentences shows that many issues related to this type of sentences were related to the initial views of researchers and their frequent confusion of incomplete sentences with one-part sentences. At that time, some researchers did not take into account the specific features of such constructions. For example, representatives of the logical-grammatical direction - F.I. Buslaev, A.Kh. Vostokov, N.I. Grech - considered a sentence to be equivalent to a sentence. Therefore, they included one-part sentences in the list of incomplete sentences. Because, in their opinion, one of the main parts of the sentence (i.e., the sentence) is missing. In their opinion, a sentence without a participle is impossible, for this reason, for example, nominative sentences were interpreted by them not as a complete sentence, but as an incomplete sentence.

According to **F.F. Fortunatov**, a sentence is a psychological judgment, which is a combination of two representations (psychological subject and psychological participle). In incomplete sentences, one of these representations may not have a verbal expression. For example: Pojar. In the sentence the psychological subject is the representation of fire, smoke, and the psychological participle includes the representation expressed by the word "pojar" (fire). According to **A.G. Rudnev**, this is explained by Fortunatov's interpretation of the subject and participle as a direct perception of the phenomenon and its expression through words. He also distinguishes, for example, impersonal sentences: they do not have a subject and it is not restored from the context of speech or the situation. This distinguishes them from incomplete two-part sentences with a possessor omitted [Rudnev 1963: 364]

One of the important stages in the development of the theory of incomplete sentences is the work of **A.A.Shakhmatov** entitled "Syntax of the Russian Language", published in 1941. In this work, the researcher considers monopart sentences as a separate type and analyzes their types in detail. According to him, monopart sentences (definite personal, indefinite personal, imperative and imperative sentences) are included in the category of complete sentences. It should also be noted that A.A.Shakhmatov, like **A.M.Peshkovsky**, attached great importance to intonation and recognized it as a grammatical factor.

Modern directions in the study of syntactic units in the language system are based on the analysis of their structural, semantic and functional aspects in an inextricably linked manner. In this sense, both phrases and incomplete sentences require special attention as active units of the language, widely used in text and speech, with their own characteristics.

Phrases are distinguished by their special lexical-morphological composition, speech means such as modal words, exclamations, and loadings. They usually appear in the text as independent syntactic devices, but may not have all the components of a complete sentence. However, their pragmatic function is strong, enriching the emotional-expressive layer of the text and serving to convey the author's communicative intentions.

Incomplete sentences, in turn, arise in a structurally and semantically insufficient form, but in the process of speech they are often supplemented by the context and do not violate the coherence of meaning. Over the past century, scientists such as I.A.Popova, E.M.Galkina-Fedoruk, A.P.Skovorodnikov, P.A.Lekant, A.L.Faktorovich, A.A.Chuvakin, E.N.Shiryaev, L.V.Lisochenko have conducted in-depth studies of their structural schemes, paradigmatics and syntagmatics. Nevertheless, even today the formal and semantic criteria of incompleteness, their behavior in the text and discourse cannot be considered fully studied.

In the analysis of these units, the relationship between language and linguistic personality, the individual style of the author and communicative goals are of great importance. Because in a literary text, the semantic load of syntactic means is often hidden, but when used consciously, they help create new conceptual meanings. If phrases increase the expressive power of a literary text, then incomplete sentences create naturalness and liveliness in the dynamic construction of speech.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the analysis of phrases and incomplete sentences is relevant not only from a structural and semantic point of view, but also from a functional and pragmatic point of view. A deep study of the features of their use in the text helps to understand the possibilities of language more broadly, to reveal the individuality of the author's speech and the creative possibilities of the language system.

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