



GRAMMATICAL AND STYLISTIC FUNCTIONS OF CONNECTING CONSTRUCTIONS IN MODERN GERMAN

Submission Date: February 28, 2022, **Accepted Date:** March 20, 2022,

Published Date: March 31, 2022

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/philological-crijps-03-03-19>

Journal Website:
<https://masterjournals.com/index.php/crijps>

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ABSTRACT

The article describes grammatical and stylistic functions, structural and grammatical formations, structures, semantic relations with the main parts of speech and the variety of grammatical and stylistic functions of connecting structures in modern German. It has been established that the functions that can be performed by subordinate constructions in the main parts of the sentence carry a greater semantic load due to the fact that the subordinate constructions are isolated and differentiate from the main part of the sentence to simple parts of speech. As the result of the research, connecting constructions were divided into structural and grammatical types and analyzed using examples in modern German.

KEYWORDS

Adjunction, adjunctive connection, connecting constructions, grammatical and stylistic functions, main parts of speech, structural and grammatical formations.

INTRODUCTION

By connecting constructions, we mean a syntactic device that communicates information in the mind of

the author of the speech, arising after the expression of the main thought, that is, a thought that arises in the



form of attachment. These constructions reflect the peculiarity of the syntactic connection, which is formed by a separate tone after a long pause, represented in the text by a dot, intermittent. Additional messages provided by attachment constructs will have defining, interpretive, and evolving content of the main idea. A certain part of the connecting structures are parceled structures, i.e., union-free connecting structures are as independent as possible in relation to the main proposal.

Connection is a controversial phenomenon for some authors [Gulyga 1971: 181], which is often not separated from composition and subordination and is considered in the relevant sections of theoretical grammar [Russian Grammar ed. N.Yu. Shvedova 1980]. However, many researchers have already noted the special status of structures in relation to composition and subordination. In composition, connecting elements are syntactically equal, and in subordination, one element is subordinate to another. In addition, connecting constructions not only express facts, their connections and relationships, but also are interpreted by the author of the speech as information about this fact and their relationships. More precisely, L. V. Shcherba took into account all the characteristic features of the connection in his research. In this regard, he writes that “both parts are present in the mind, albeit vaguely, at the beginning of thought”, and in connection to “the second element appears in the mind after the first or during the expression of thought” [Valgina 2002: 405], [Roslyakova, Krot 2013: 105]. Such a structure is combined with a functional unit of use in speech, with the help of which a thought is expressed that arises in the mind of the speaker and in speech after the main sentence, i.e. after the main thought. To sliding structures V.V. Vinogradov also refers to constructions of attachment [Valgina 2002: 406], in which “sentences are often not located on the

same semantic level, but form an associated chain of connections”.

Connecting structures, which were previously the subject of research, mainly studied allied accession, now non-union connecting structures are being studied more actively. This is due to the fact that the allied attachment was common in the written speech of the past (mostly written speech constructions were studied), then the non-union joining constructions were not of particular interest to linguists as a phenomenon that creates the specifics of oral speech. Associative joining constructions have been studied as a subject of stylistic study such as parcellations.

MAIN PART

The purpose of using connecting constructions is to give statements (speech) a certain semantic and expressive-stylistic shade, to give a huge semantic and emotional load to individual parts of thought, to develop and enrich the author's intention, to convey it to the person (addressee).

Connective constructions are diverse in their structural and grammatical structure, in their semantic relationships with the main parts of the sentence, as well as in grammatical and stylistic functions.

In German, as in Russian, connecting constructions can be divided into four structural and grammatical types:

1. Connecting structures;
2. Compositional structures. Bei Alois kam die Rede dann auf Josef. Ladet ihn mal zum Essen ein, sagte Bruno. Oder in die Bude am Wasser. (Bredel Willi. Die Söhne. S. 57);
3. Subordinating-allied constructions;
4. Connectionless constructions.



Connecting constructions are divided logically and intonationally. There is a much longer pause between the main part (the main utterance) and the connecting structures, which indicates the intermittent nature of the syntactic connection. A long pause in writing is represented mainly by a dot before the conjugation, although it is also possible through a hyphen and a comma. The point serves primarily as indicators of connectionless accession.

Compare:

1. Du kannst das ganze Ufer umpflügen, finden wirst du nichts. Nicht einmal den Sampan. (Bredel Willi. Erzählungen II. S. 99).
2. „Im Frühjahr gehen wir auf Tournee nach Skandinavien. Besonders aus Schweden kommen. Viele Angebote. Mein Stück – du erinnerst dich wohl noch? Der Moloch hat einen durchschlagenden Erfolg. Ich habe es noch gründlich überarbeitet ... Vierhundert Aufführungen. Und eine Presse – prima. Inzwischen hab ich längst ein neues Stück geschrieben, eine Tragödie, Kriegsliebe. Das Sujet stammt übrigens von dir...“ (Hofe Gunter. Roter Schnee. S. 335).
3. „Ich habe ihren Antrag zwei Tage nach unserem letzten Gespräch genehmigt. Mit der Maßgabe, daß ich über den Termin entscheide, zu dem Sie kommen ...“ (Bredel Willi. Erzählungen II. S. 22)

The nature of the semantic connection of connecting constructions with the main parts of speech can be different. These constructs may contain important information requiring special attention.

Compare:

4. Dieses Verhältnis sieht solche Freundlichkeiten nicht vor. Das kann sich vielleicht ein Lehrer der

Unterstufe gegenüber einem seiner Schüler erlauben. Aber kein Zugführer gegenüber einem Soldaten. Nicht einmal, wenn er Leonhard heißt und schläft. (Bruns Marianne. Die Lichtung. S. 71). This relationship does not provide for such kindness. A lower school teacher might be able to do that to one of his students. But no platoon leader versus a soldier. Not even if his name is Leonhard and he's sleeping.

The connecting parts of the sentence may contain additional information about the main part.

Compare:

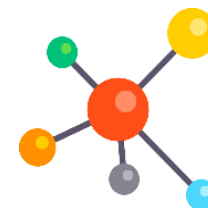
5. Acht Koggen besitzen sie und beherrschen ganz Stralsund. Der alte Wulflam geht bei den Herzögen von Pommern und Rügen ein und aus. Sogar beim Dänenkönig. (Hörig Ursula. Palermo und die himmelblauen Höschen. S. 29).

Connecting constructions can also reinforce and determine the meaning of the main parts of speech:

Compare:

6. „... Und darum, Heinrich Kugler, sind wir Sozialdemokraten für die bedauernswerten Neger, die der deutsche Militarismus unterjocht. Und darum sagen wir: Kampf diesem System. Keinen Mann und keinen Groschen für Afrika!“ (Flegel Walter. Ein Katzensprung. S. 109).
7. Johanna war wie von Sinnen. Sie verkroch sich in ein schmutziges Nebengemach, sperrte die Tür zu, wollte allein sein mit ihrer Schuld am Tode aller Einwohner der Stadt Compiègne. Der Frauen auch, der Kinder. (Elgers Paul. Jungfrau Johanna II. S. 266).

In addition to their connecting meaning with additional, explanatory, defining, expansive shades,



allied connecting constructions acquire additional meaning from subordination in the sense of a subordinating connection when connecting words, and from connecting with the main part of the thought, freely interpreting the second part of the statement.

Compare:

8. „Ja, überall ein bisschen dran. Aber nur in der Liebe“. (Elgers Paul. Jungfrau Johanna II. S. 179).
9. Ob ihn ihre anonyme Post erreichen würde? Vielleicht war er morgen bei einer anderen Division und bekam eine neue Feldpostnummer. Dann wäre auch das zu Ende. (Bredel Willi. Der erste Schuß am Tage der Schlacht. S. 399).

Connecting structures are diverse in their content, they contain from a single word - a separate part of speech - to a phrase, part of speech and a whole sentence.

Compare:

- Single word:
10. Die Patrioten dagegen, so hieß es, seien alles im allein kaum fünfzigtausend. Dazu ohne Offiziere. (Hörig Ursula. Palermo und die himmelblauen Höschen. S. 217).
- Phrase
11. Dagegen setzte er sich zur Wehr. Immer und mit allen Kräften. (Bredel Willi. Die Väter. S. 158).
- Whole sentence
12. Er führte ihn in eine Höhle. Ohne Weg und Steg. (Bredel Willi. Die Väter. S. 382).
- Part of speech (subordinate clause)

13. Kammerger antwortete: „Über England war ich. Auch über Kreta. Seit dem ersten Tag in Russland“. (Kleine Dorothea. Annette. S. 147).
14. Und Herr Prokop hatte auf einem Pferde gesessen. Mit ihm andere Herren, alle auf Pferden. (Bredel Willi. Die Väter. S. 46).
15. Zu Hause ist es dein Kopf. Da kannst du so heimlaufen. Oder auf der Straße. Hier nicht. (Bredel Willi. Die Söhne. S. 225).

Connecting structures also perform various grammatical and stylistic functions. They can also act as a homogeneous connected part of speech present in the main parts of speech:

Compare: Homogeneous associated predicate in the following sentence:

16. Der Himmel schenkte ihr jedoch keinen Zuspruch, wenn sie zu ihm flehte, nachts, wenn die Angst auf sie zu kroch. Keine Stimmen, kein Zeichen, nur das heisere Gekreisch der Seevögel (Elgers Paul. Jungfrau Johanna II. S. 279). However, heaven would not grant her comfort when she pleaded with him at night when fear crept up on her. No voices, no sign, just the hoarse screeching of the seabirds.

The phenomenon of attachment often specifies and explains parts of the main statement:

17. Er reckt sich, stößt mit dem Ohr gegen einen Metallknopf. Die Uniform. (Brunns Marianne. Die Lichtung. S. 60).

Connecting structures can provide additional opportunities for the main parts of speech:

18. Das hätte nichts mit der Cosel zu tun. Nein, allerdings nicht. Aber mit dem König, der nichts



beleidigt werden dürfe. (Bredel Willi. Die Väter. S. 154).

The speaker talks to the listener about Germany:

19. Ich habe erklärt, Deutschland liegt zwischen Frankreich und Russland, sozusagen, in der Mitte. Jedenfalls weit weg von Amerika. (Bredel Willi. Erzählungen II. S. 119). Мен Германиянинг Франция ва Россия оралиғида, яъни ўртада жойлашганини тушунтирдим. Ҳарқалай Америкадан анча узоқда.

They can include secondary parts of speech (definition, addition, circumstance) that are not in the main part, thereby expanding the main statement (main sentence). Often this will be a circumstance of place and time.

20. Wir haben von den Hubschraubern ein paar Infrarotaufnahmen auf Verdacht schießen lassen. Nichts. (Thurk Harry. Der Tod und der Regen. S. 173).
21. Mit ihm lässt sich gut von Baustelle ziehen. Abreise. Ankunft. (Bredel Willi. Erzählungen I. S. 8)).

This may be the circumstances of the reason.

22. Gisela blättert die Seiten im Block zurück, langsam, eine nach der anderen, bis die Frau sagt: „Aber, das bin ja ich. Mit der Tasche“. (Bruns Marianne. Die Lichtung. S. 185).

In the following example, the connecting part is a prepositional object.

23. Ihr seht die gehorsamen Bürger von Tours edle Herrin. Deren Zorn wider England reicht nicht über die Stadtmauer hinaus. Die Bauern aber, die Heimatlosen auf den Landstraßen und die Armen in den Vorstädten entbrennen in einem anderen

Zorn. Nicht so sehr gegen England, sondern gegen den Adel Frankreichs und sogar gegen den König. (Otto Herbert. Zum Beispiel Josef. S. 250). Here the focus is on the main action itself, by taking the prepositional object (gegen den Adel..., gegen den König) representing the participant out of the main idea...

Connecting constructions take on a greater semantic connotation than simple parts of sentences, due to their isolation and remoteness from the main part:

24. Matthias Brenten stand leicht gebeugt da, mit konzilianter Ausdruck. Er erinnerte tatsächlich in Aussehen und Haltung an Bismarck. Dieselben buschigen Augenbrauen. Derselbe struppige Schnauzbart. Derselbe kahle Schädel. (Hofe Gunter. Roter Schnee. S. 269).

Connecting structures are also common in fiction.

25. Die Schuhe, nun, die hatte er mitgebracht, das waren seine. Auch die Hose. Aber den Militärrock. Einen blauen, ganz neuen. Und dann die Weste. Und den Weißen Gürtel mit den Taschen. (Reinowski Werner. Zwei Bruder. S. 43).

Connecting structures are widely used not only in the context of artistic discourse, but are also common in journalism. In written speech, which is as independent as possible in relation to the main part of the sentence, the parcel constructions used in the field of journalism, in fiction, are formed in connection with the desire of the author of the speech to tone live speech. In such genres of journalistic literature as a feuilleton, essay, news (article), the phenomenon of joining becomes a stable genre feature as a specific method of syntactic division. With its help, the illusion of free, simple speech is created (false imagination).



26. Sie begaben sich in den Speisesaal, wo die anderen Gäste bereits warteten. Eschmara war bester Stimmung. Auch Lugal Aga freute sich, daß Melam nun zu einer Entscheidung gezwungen wurde.

Doch beide täuschten sich. (Elgers Paul. Jungfrau Johanna I. S. 173).

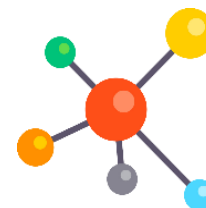
Here, each connecting element has a certain semantic function to attract the attention of the person to the part to which the speech is addressed, highlighted by the author.

CONCLUSION

So, in the modern German language, connecting constructions in themselves represent not only the features of oral speech, they are widely used in other functional styles of speech, in an emotionally expressive function (in fiction and journalism), in the text to attract attention and desire to one or another other activities of the person (addressee) to whom the speech is addressed.

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