

SYNTAGMA IN A COMPLEX SENTENCE

The question of the original unity of speech production remains open up to date. These units are called a word, a phrase and a sentence. However, it is advisable to speak not of a phased construction of the speech structures, but namely of speech making as a single process. In addition, with a live, oral communication the subject of speech, as well as its listener, is the least concerned about the structure of sentences, and the text itself.

Selection of components of speech units in the text is not associated with speech production but with structuring of its written results. Text as a speech unit is defined not by the number of simple or complex sentences, but semantic, intonational and structural completeness, even if it is composed of one simple sentence (recall that there are texts of laconic genre: proverb, aphorism, paradox, epitaph, and others.)

The purpose of the article is to find out the real making of a complex sentence, one that corresponds to the process of speech activity. The problem under consideration is related to the theory and practice of speech, as well as to the development of all types of speech activity that makes it actual.

Each syntagm is characterized by a particular situational meaning. The words that are its components only relate to the linguistic meaning, but at the same time differ greatly from it. In the language they have generalizing meaning, in speech – specific, situational one.

Complex sentence, as well as simple one, has syntagmatic basis. Each of its predicative units is formed of syntagmas and on their own base is perceived by the reader, that contributes to an adequate understanding of the content. The content of the exercises and the text is determined by the total content of all their constituent syntagmas. Words-syntagmas belong only to it. None of them can go to any other syntagm. With this as the real unit of speech production it differs from the phrase, which is supposedly the building material of sentences.

For most texts (scientific, educational, legislative, and others), in which there is a very high degree of use of complex sentences, the accuracy of their understanding is important, which is possible only when there is adequate syntagmatic partitioning.

Keywords: complex / compound sentence, syntagma, syntagmatical structure, syntagmatical division, unit of speech creation and perception.