



THE PRIMARY SUBJECT IN A FUNCTION THAT HAS A SEMANTIC PARTNER

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Abstract

In our article, a noun participates in the function of syntactic partners in the formation of separate fragments of a sentence. In this case, the subject is characterized by a noun. At the same time, both common nouns and proper nouns participate in the expression of the noun. Therefore, since both the semantic partner and the separated fragments of the sentence are expressed in the form of a subject, in order to distinguish them from each other, we call the corresponding subject in the semantic partner function conditionally the primary subject, while the corresponding owner in the function of the separated parts of the sentence is called the secondary subject.

Keywords. Subject, separate parts of the sentence, analysis, interpretation.

Introduction

In our article, a noun participates in the function of syntactic partners in the formation of separate fragments of a sentence. In this case, the subject is characterized by a noun [1,2,3]. At the same time, both common nouns and proper nouns participate in the expression of the noun. Therefore, since both the semantic partner and the separated fragments of the sentence are expressed in the form of a subject, in order to distinguish them from each other, we call the corresponding subject in the semantic partner function conditionally the primary subject, while the corresponding owner in the function of the separated parts of the sentence is called the secondary subject [4,5]. Such conciseness of the chosen topic can create opportunities for the future allocation of a number of advantages with the correct analysis of the characteristics inherent in the divided parts of the sentence expressed in the form of the subject [6]:

Example 1. **Die zwei Männer, Vater und Schwager, die Füße in Schüsseln mit heißem Wasser, lasen Zeitung.**

Example 2. **Sein Begleiter "ein junger Blonder, trat gleichfalls hinzu".**

Example 3. **Die ganze Familie Hagen, Mutter und Frau und Kind, ist nach Kossin gezogen.**

Example 4. **Ihre Freunde, die großen Döblitzer Bauern, kamen seltener.**



Example 5. **Ein kleiner, schmieriger Herr, ein Winkeladvokat aus dem Osten, sprach in seinem Namen bei Macheath vor.**

Consequently, even in the composition of these examples, the individual parts of the sentence differ from the usual parts of the sentence by their own characteristics[7,9]. Such features can be seen when pronouncing by meaning, when parsing, when interpreting a work, when pronouncing with a divided tone. In addition, such divided parts, just like the previously mentioned divided parts, enter into a double meaning relationship. First of all, the individual parts of the sentence, namely:

: Vater und Schwager (1); - ein junger Blonder (2); - Mutter und Frau und Kind (3); - die großen Döblitzer Bauern (4); - ein Winkeladvokat aus dem Osten (5) determine the content of the semantic partner necessary for themselves, interprets, as a result of which uncertainties are concretized. In particular, it is specified that the identity of the people who read the newspaper (1) put their feet in hot water in the lagan, as well as who (3) consists of members of the entire Hagen family, etc. In general, the writer uses a variety of stylistic figures in order to accurately convey events to the reader[8,10]. The individual parts of the sentence are also one of these stylistic figures. This is one side of the question, and the second side of the question is the relation of individual parts of the sentence to the content of the entire sentence. It is determined that the parts of sentences separated by this are connected not only with the semantic partner, but also with the content of the entire sentence. Indeed, the same thing[11,12]. What is especially important for the analysis of the above examples, understanding this does not eliminate any problems, since individual parts of speech enter into a meaningful connection with the content of the entire sentence through the cross-section of the sentence. To indicate such characteristics that are characteristic of the divided parts, we find that some of the above examples should be written in the following order using the transformation method:

1. (2) "Ein junger Blonder trat gleichfalls hinzu".
2. (4) "Die großen Döblitzer Bauern kamen seltener".

We tried to show by the example of these examples the meaningful relationship of the individual parts of the sentence in relation to the content of the entire sentence. This experience reveals great importance in its essence: firstly, when analyzing the separated parts of sentences as an important communicative unit; and, secondly, when analyzing that the separated parts of sentences are not sentences with an

"incomplete" character, but rather sentences having both a meaningful and structurally complete character.

Independence in such a meaning and tone in the divided parts analyzed here, signs of their predicativity in the context, of course, do not send them to a certain independent or subordinate clause. Due to the fact that such separated fragments of a sentence in the form of a possessive stand at a certain distance, or next to semantic partners, which are expressed in the form of a primary possessive, emphasize their explanatory features, without giving them complete independence, both in meaning and tone. It is also known from composition and tone that the separated parts are separate parts. But the separated parts are different from the parts in which they are interpreted. This difference can be seen in the complexity of their content, that is, in the connection and tone of the two-sided content.

In general, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5- the individual parts of the sentence in the numerical examples differ in their own characteristics, on the one hand, from the known parts of the sentence, on the other hand, from incomplete characteristic sentences. Such sentences with separated syllables express a complex idea with its own peculiarities in meaning and tone. This kind of speech technique expressing a complex thought is advisable if it is analyzed as complex sentences standing between a simple and a merged sentence.

We will continue to analyze the individual parts of the sentence that make up such complex sentences:

Example 6. **Zwei Angestellte des Kossin - Werkes, Müller und Fierlap, führen mit dem Ingenieur Riedl nach Röders heim.**

Example 7. **Und die Mädchen aus deiner Klasse, Marianne und Elfriede, lassen dir Glück wünschen.**

Example 8. **Zwei junge Leute, der Abbé Gabriel Brizard und Jean-Baptiste de Cloots, Baron du Val-de-Grâce, wandelten tagelang verzückt in den Gärten umher, Werke Jean - Jacques' lesend, daraus rezitierend.**

Example 9. **Zwei in der Gity bekannte Anwälte, ein Herr O'Hara, ein Lord Bloomsbury und eine Frau Crysler, wählten den Großhändler Macheath zum Präsidenten.**

Пример 10. **Die beiden geistlichen Herren im Boot, der Kanzler, Bischof Johann von Gurk, und der Abt Viktring, der uralte, waren schlecht gelaunt.**



In the process of studying the disparate fragments formed by the meaningful talab of semantic partners similar to themselves, comparing them with each other, it is possible to identify their inherent symptoms of similarity, as well as symptoms of differentiation from each other. This similarity inherent in them can be seen mainly in the structural formation, in the ratio of values. The distinguishing features between the separated fragments of sentences are often manifested in the ways of their expression, as well as in the context of their structural structure. Now such traits are inherent in them 6, 7, 8, 9, 10- we will try to explain by the example of the analysis of texts presented in digital examples.

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