

**TO THE PROBLEM
OF SEMANTICS AND FUNCTIONS OF SET NOMINAL-VERBAL COMPLEXES
IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE**

The article covers the study of set nominal-verbal complexes (SNVC) in the modern German language, which play an important part in word combination paradigm of the language system and differ from all other word combinations (free, phraseological etc.) because of their semasiological, onomasiological and pragmafuntional features. In the article one examines the role of mentioned unities in the formation of framed structure of expression and sentence as it is represented in the German language.

Key words: *linguistic dynamics, nominal-verbal, word-group, structuring, conventional, function.*

In his time the genius of this country's literature N. V. Gogol said that "there is an abyss of space in every word, every word is boundless" [5, p. 570]. And indeed, there is something in every word that provides it with the ability to convey not only purely logical, easily reproduced content, but to produce an aesthetic and cognitive impression. The case in point is its informative meaningfulness which is still not perceived enough until now. When perceiving one or another word each communicant has his own association and notions, his own thoughts, feelings and emotions, that hide his own life, professional and language experience. And "to get out from this spatial abyss" combinatorics of words by considering their valence abilities helps, making them concrete with the help of other unit and thus forming word-combinations of different configurations, complete chains of word combinations that serve as the basic material for building sentences (texts, etc).

In the word combining paradigm of the language system a definite place is occupied by set word combinations that differ from all other word combinations (free ones, phraseological, collocations and others) by their semasiological, onomasiological and pragmafuntional features. The relationship between a word and a word combination, on the one hand, and also a word combination and a sentence, on the other hand, was persuasively unveiled by academician Vinogradov V.V. in his works.

Differentiated comprehension of a word, a word combination and a sentence functioning in a speech flow allowed the scientist to define the place of a word combination as a constituent nominal unit in the language system. "A word combination – after V. V. Vinogradov – is only a building material for sentences..." [2, p. 222]. Beyond sentence word combinations as well as words belong to the sphere of nominal means of the language, means of defining subject, phenomena, abilities, processes, qualities connections and relations.

The subject matter of our study is set nominal-verbal complexes (SNVC) in the modern German language. Characteristic for which is ambiguity of their definitions (monoverbal, verbal-nominal, verbal-functional and others), a variety of terms (Funktionsverbgefüge, analytische Wortgruppen, Streckformen, verbonominale Wortverbindungen, Schwellformen, structures that cannot be decomposed and others), and their general and partial localization. SNVC is a combination of 3 (rarely – of 2) full meaning differently categorized units with a stable inner connection, not possessing generalized figurative (imagery) meaning, that has a single general meaning that can be correlated with the equivalent simple verb: *in Anrechnung bringen – anrechnen, zum Ausdruck bringen – ausdrücken, in Besitz nehmen – besetzen (bewältigen), am Überlegen sein – überlegen (sich), in Zweifel ziehen – zweifeln (bezweifeln)* and others.

The problem of the language functions as a highly organized complex multisystem and its nominal units is topical as formerly, especially, it refers to word combinations, as they are not studied enough in this plan. Their research makes it possible to look behind the curtain of the language dynamics with the aim of deeper penetration into derivation processes taking place in the language. That is why we share the opinion of a known linguist V. V. Levitsky that for a researcher it is expedient and legitimate to consider not only words and word combinations as a syntagmatic totality of words [4, p. 194]. The study of SNVC in pragmafuntional aspect facilitates revealing peculiarities of a sentence functioning but not only the sentence as a constituent part of a text and also the text itself as a complete speech creative work.

What concerns the list of word combinations functions it may be assumed that they, as other language units (a word, a sentence), are polyfunctional, that is a mirror reflection of the polyfunctional character of the language itself. Revealing some functions of SNVC is the subject of our observations. The German language has a considerable arsenal of SNVC at its disposal. Lately there has been observed a tendency to their constant increase that testifies of the productivity of this model. The Productivity can change depending on the informativity of starting units at the Input, inner cognitive filtration and its result at the Output. Paradoxical as it may be, but an especially rich source of replenishing of SNVC arsenal is a conversational speech together with others. The

dynamics of modern verbal communication is a corroboration to it, that can be explained by the deeper roots of the conversational speech in the language consciousness of ethnic native speakers of the language. Right is Helbig, a well-known German Germanist who states, that "die Performanz ist zwar nicht direkt aus der Kompetenz ableitbar, aber die Kompetenz ergibt sich umgekehrt aus der Performanz" [7, p. 6].

SNVC that are studied by us play an essential part in a sentence structuring, the frame construction of which serves as one of important means of revealing its structural wholeness. In different languages the frame construction of a sentence is presented differently, but in the German language the frame construction prevails, although it is dependent on the influence of a lot of factors. Under the frame construction of a sentence arbitrarily understood is such a construction where the tendency to put a necessary sentence component in its final position is more pronounced independent of what occupies its initial position in a sentence. With this kind of the sentence structuring it remains formally and semantically an incomplete unit till the appearance of the very last component, due to which the strain cementing the whole sentence as an integrated communicative unit is provided" [1, p. 168]. In his time as to this peculiarity of a German sentence the well-known American writer Mark Twain expressed his opinion with the help of a graphic phrase: "If a German writer dives into a phrase you will not see him until he emerges to the surface at the other side of his Atlantic Ocean with the verb in his mouth" [5, p. 698]. By this witty utterance the role of verbal forms (both inner and outward ones) in the German sentence building is deliberately underlined. As is known, to their number belong separable and inseparable prefixes, infinitive forms with modal verbs, and also some other components closely connected with the verbal-predicative part, a definitive place being occupied by SNVC among them. As an illustration let us give some examples taken from authentic sources:

1. *Prosamachen in unserer Zeit ist Inbesitznehmen von Welt. Und dies solange, bis sie wirklich ganz und gar unser ist ...* [10, p. 358]
2. *Für wen nimmt N. Welt in Besitz, wenn er Prosa schreibt?* [10, p. 359]
3. *Wie nimmt nun N. mittels seiner Prosa Welt für uns in Besitz?* [10, p. 360]
4. *Das Verwaltungsgericht zog dann zwar den denkmalschätzerischen Aspekt nicht in Zweifel...* [9, p. 150]
5. *Seit Mitte des vergangenen Jahres zögen Expertengutachten die Investitionsplanung von Elf massiv in Zweifel ...* [9, p. 150]
6. *Mehrere Zeugenaussagen zogen die Angaben der Frau in Zweifel* [9, p. 150].
7. *Dass die Gesellschaftssatire ... zum besten Film des Jahres wird, zieht kaum jemand mehr in Zweifel* [9, p. 150].

In the first case we have an SNVC *in Besitz nehmen*, but as a solidly designed unit in the substantivated form (*das*) *Inbesitznehmen*, that as a postpositive definition takes the final position. The postpositive attribute can be easily turned into a prepositive component of a composite derivate *Welt – Inbesitznehmen*, that facilitates the finalization of the substantive group. In the second example a SNVC emerges as a separately designed unit *in Besitz nehmen*. The verb occupies its lawful second place and the prepositional group occupies the final position in the first sentence, not closing it, because further on a subordinate clause follows. In the other examples (3 – 7) a complete frame structure is clearly presented in which the sense bearing part occupies the final position leading the utterance to the logical completion, and a sentence, its sign representant, to the completed structural form. In such a way the role of SNVC in representing the utterance and in structuring a German sentence is quite evident and that is why it is perfectly logical to speak about the structuring function of SNVC as one of many relevant for them functions (nominative-informative, word-building, text-creating, meditative and others).

We are aware that in the language dynamics all functions often cross each other, enriching, adding and stipulating one another; they are not only in relation of mutual complementing but also in relation of mutual induction, similar to the fact that all levels of the language are mutually connected and mutually stipulated. Hence it follows that SNVC unite in themselves some contextually relevant functions that form a peculiar ensemble unusual both in its outer form and its inner sounding. That is why we share the opinion of Z. V. Koloiz that "freshness, originality, unusualness of the outer form of expression of language units, on the one hand, and strengthening of sounding of their inner form, on the other hand, in any case facilitate the realization of pragmatic function of influencing the addressee" [3, p. 123]. The confirmation of this thought of the author is also the set nominal-verbal complexes in the modern German language.

In conclusion it may be stated that not only lexical units (separable words) but also syntax structures (word combinations) reveal a wide spectrum of implicitly expressed pragma-functional nuances that need to be further studied considering the language picture in the world.

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ЩОДО ПРОБЛЕМИ СЕМАНТИКИ ТА ФУНКЦІЙ СТІЙКИХ НОМІНО-ВЕРБАЛЬНИХ КОМПЛЕКСІВ У НІМЕЦЬКІЙ МОВІ

Стаття присвячена дослідженню стійких номіно-вербальних комплексів у сучасній німецькій мові, які відіграють важливу роль у парадигмі словосполучень у мовній системі і відрізняються від усіх інших словосполучень (вільних, фразеологічних та ін.) внаслідок своїх семасіологічних, ономасіологічних та прагмафункціональних характеристик. Розглядається роль вищезазначених одиниць при утворенні рамкових конструкцій у висловленнях та реченнях, що представлені у німецькій мові.

Ключові слова: група слів, динаміка лінгвістики, номіно-вербальний, обумовлений, структурований, функція.

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К ПРОБЛЕМЕ СЕМАНТИКИ И ФУНКЦИЙ УСТОЙЧИВЫХ НОМИНО-ВЕРБАЛЬНЫХ КОМПЛЕКСОВ В НЕМЕЦКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Статья посвящена изучению устойчивых номино-вербальных комплексов в современном немецком языке, которые играют важную роль в парадигме словосочетаний в языковой системе и отличаются от всех других словосочетаний (свободных, фразеологических и др.) вследствие своих семасиологических, ономасиологических и прагмафункциональных характеристик. В статье рассматривается роль вышеуказанных единиц в образовании рамочных конструкций в выражениях и предложениях, представленных в немецком языке.

Ключевые слова: группа слов, динамика лингвистики, номіно-вербальний, обусловленный, структурированный, функция.

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