ностроения характеризуются наличием единого категориального значения, которое конкретизируется в контекстуальном окружении, выполняя заместительную функцию. В свою очередь глаголы с широкой семантикой обладают неограниченной сочетаемостью в рамках строго определенных синтаксических конструкций. Значение широкозначного глагола зависит от стоящего после него существительного.

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Автосемантическая релевантность компонента длительности / повторяемости при актуализации аспектуальных значений

Auto semantic relevance of the duration / repeatability component while updating the aspect values

Статья посвящена рассмотрению проблемы взаимодействия компонента длительности / повторяемости в изображаемых действиях, происходящих параллельно / синхронно, на примере произведений немецких авторов.

Ключевые слова: контекстная теория; синтагматический лимит; компонент длительность / частотность; параллельная корреляция

The article is devoted to the problem of the interaction of the duration / repeatability component with parallel/synchronously related actions.

Key words: context theory; syntagmatics limit; component duration / frequency; the parallel correlation

Aspect context theory needs further development, particularly in determining the linguistic status of its individual components. As is known, the finite/nonfinite features, being one of the semantic features of the verb have no morphological formality in non-specific languages, in particular, in German. Its manifestation should be found at the level of syntagmatics, i.e. by studying the compatibility of verbal actions. The purpose of this paper is to study the interactions of the duration / repeatability component with parallel/synchronously related actions. When updating of the language conceptual aspect of category the main seme is the aspect seme represented on the paradigmatic level by the semasiological category of completeness/incompleteness (= N/NP), and at the level of realized values it is represented by syntagmatic limit of accessibility/inaccessibility (=DP/Naps).

The ability of the component duration / frequency to realize the value NTP is considered as the auto semantic aspect and as the dominant indication aspect to define KD/KP as semantic and structural centre of the aspect structure - synchrony of action (SDH). Actual sema of unlimited is characteristic of KD/KP already at the level of paradigmatics and is independent from other constituents of aspect structure of the synchrony of action:

1. Und sie saßen und hörten ihm zu [2, p. 65].

The implementation of the NDP value *saßen* is predetermined by the contextual-paradigmatic duration component of the italic verb sitzen. When eliminating from the speech chain CD, for example, "sie saßen", the nature of factual information of this action remains the same, i.e. has the value of NDP. Updating of the non-finite sema of the action expressed by the conventional non-finite verb "zuhören" is realized through the parallel correlation with the action of KD, expressed by the italic verb sitzen. The possibility of simultaneous reference to the environment of both actions of the test indicator "lange" confirms the presence of a sign of observability [4, p.140] of both actions, and therefore the implementation of the aspect structure of synchronized actions.

However, outside the parallel correlation with the CD of the action expressed by the verb "zuhören" shows factual dualism: it is possible to perceive this action both with the value of the limit reach and with the value of the limit of the inaccessibility.

Let us consider a number of examples:

2. Er lief im Vorzimmer mit schweren Schritten auf und ab, blieb die Hände auf Rücken, vor dem Thälmannbild an der Wand stehen, und betrachtete es, ohne wahrzunehmen, was er sah [2, p. 423].

3. Während sie aber, ihr Geschäft abschlossen, Geld in die Taschen stopften, gefroren ihnen Schweißtropfen auf der Stirn [2, p. 16].

4. Im Vorzimmer standen 6 Männer und sprachen über Schweineaufkommen und Rinderbesatz (1, p. 165).

Actions "blieb stehen", "betrachtete", "sah" (2), "gefroren" (3), "sprachen" (4) are actualized by the infinite seme, due to the aspect of the semantics of the component repeatability, expressed by "lief auf und ab" (2) and duration components "während" (3), "standen" (4). Depending on the aspect-paradigm potential, the actions eliminated from the synchronous series "blieb stehen", "betrachtete", "sah" (2) and from the parallel action series "gefroren" (3), "sprachen" (4) have a limit reach value or exhibited dualism aspect, as for example, "betrachtete" (2), "sprachen" (4). Component duration / repetition leads to the definite aspect information for all action statements, respectively, associated with it.

The aspect dependence of parallel / synchronously related actions with the component of duration / repeatability on the infinite sema of these components when updating the value of the unassailability of the limit is defined by us as the aspect semantics.

The aspect semantics is a significant criterion of action, simultaneously / synchronously correlated with the component duration/frequency within these components aspect construction of the synchrony of action, because in terms of the actualization of the conceptual values of the linguistic category of aspect auto semantic and synsemantic reveal the nature of the relationship between actions of the aspect constructions. This relationship is expressed by the subordinate aspectual-paradigmatic capacity parallel/simultaneously correlated action of the infinite seme component duration / recurrence. Aspect semantics of the associated actions is defined by the component duration/recurrence in the implementation plan value of the unattainable limit.

Aspect auto semantic of the component duration/repeatability represents it as aspectual-auto semantic component of the aspect construction of synchrony of action. Actions, accordingly collocated with the component duration/frequency are actually important members of the semantic aspect construction.

Semantic based interaction aspectual auto semantic and aspectual synsemantic action of the aspect construction of the synchrony of action is a categorical value of the limit inaccessibility updated in the infinite seme "duration".

Thus, under the term duration is meant not only unlimited, but long duration. In this case, the duration is interpreted more broadly, namely as the duration of the action, state, quality in time or as a constant presence / frequency of the appearance of an object in time, which is associated with the denial of the limitations of the manifestation of the considered moments [10, p. 5]. In this regard, we find it possible to consider the duration as an aspect of this absence of any limit.

Enclosed in the actual reality the object-carrier duration can be interpreted differently by the language means: both as a characteristic of the object, inherent in its nature, and as a process emanating from the carrier manifestation of a long state or action, and as something distracted from the carrier itself acting as an object of characteristics. This linguistic interpretation of the duration is due to the possibility of transmitting this meaning in words of different lexical and grammatical classes-parts of speech [5, pp. 133, 155, 173].

The explicit or implicit expression of duration in the meaning of different lexical and grammatical classes enables the transmission of the temporal structure of duration by language means [9, p. 16].

Depending on the grammatical nature of the duration/repeatability component, it is possible to distinguish four structural varieties of the aspect construction of the action synchrony: verb (V), substantive (N), adverb (a), conjunction (K).

The meaning of duration in the semantic structure of this part of speech class of words, capable under certain conditions to function as a component of duration / repeatability occupies a different position, demonstrating a complex range of time features of the objective reality [9, p. 18].

If in the verbal word form the duration is determined by the categorical meaning of the grammatical form itself, which in most cases determines the verb explicit-paradigmatic expression of duration, the potential value of the duration of nouns, adverbs and unions is mainly realized in speech, in a particular context [3, p. 87].

The empirical meaning of nouns, conjunction and adverbs duration, despite the fact that it is secondary in them, i.e., which arose on the basis of the primary meaning of these words [6, pp. 84, 85], has a direct impact on their semantic and syntagmatic properties and, in particular, determines their inclusion in the area of functional and semantic micro fields of no limitation in the modern German language.

In the description of linguistic resources – constituents of the synchrony construction of action in typological terms of the structural fragment of the functional-semantic field, they update the corresponding conceptual category [7, pp. 236, 237]. In this case the language of the conceptual category of aspect [2, p. 33], necessary considers the possibility of providing substantive duration by adverbs, connective words, for "in the duties of the linguist – researcher is not only to discover the meaning of any one fact, but to find all the facts of the language which detect it, no matter how much they were varied" [8, p. 49].

With the general similarity of the potencies of the duration, expressed by nouns, verbs, adverbs and conjunctions, a different view of the duration of these parts of speech invariably gives rise to specific features of the ways how it is implemented in the form of infinite seme. Analysis of the factual material shows that the set of linguistic means of explication of non limited in the structural varieties of the aspect construction of the synchrony of action does not completely comply, different is the semantic productivity of the aspectual – auto semantic constituents of the structure, as well as the frequency of structural types of actions synchrony in updating the meaning of the unattainable limit.

In the course of quantitative analysis, the relative frequency [1, p. 102–106] of each of the structural types of the actions synchrony construction was established, which makes it possible to judge the probability of these linguistic events in the aggregate of such a linguistic phenomenon like the actions synchrony. The total number of cases of the phenomenon under study is m fragments, the absolute frequency of each structural type is n cases, and the relative frequency of each structural type of synchronized actions is $p=n/m$:

m	n/P_{aves}	n/P_k	n/P_A	n/P_N
6.000	2346/=0.39	1678/=0.27	1128/=0.18	848/0.16

According to the above data the most frequent type of synchrony of the action is the verbal one, where the component duration / repeatability is expressed by unlimited italic verb. The meaning of the duration of the italic verbs is predetermined by the nature of the actions indicated by these verb word forms, so regardless of the syntagmatic implementation, this meaning is autonomously present in the italic verb.

In our opinion, the aspect autosemancy of the unlimited italic verb, while updating the meaning of limit inaccessibility can be explained by the presence of duration already within the action denoted by this verb, which in turn depends on the internal duration, "abundance inside itself" [11, p. 3].

Based on the foregoing, we can conclude that determining the semantic basis of component duration/repeatability is the aspect autosemancy of these components during the realization of the meaning of the limit of the inaccessibility. Aspect autosemancy of the component duration / repeatability expresses the nature of the relationship with respectively associated actions shown in the subordinate aspectual-paradigmatic capacity correlated to the action aspect of the unlimited seme of the component duration / repeatability. Component duration/repeatability is a structural and semantic centre of the aspect construction of synchrony of action. Parallel/simultaneously correlated with it actions are aspectual-semantic ones.

Aspectual-semantic actions of the aspect construction of the synchrony of action can be represented as limited verbs, and conventional unlimited verbs. This does not affect the actualization of the basic categorical meaning of the inaccessible limit within the framework of this construction.

Consideration and description of structural varieties of the synchrony of actions construction was not included in the aim of this article.

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Проявление паузы в разных стилях произношения в современном французском языке

В статье рассматривается один из просодических компонентов современного французского языка – пауза – и проводится анализ ее функционирования в текстах различной стилевой принадлежности. Затрагиваются вопросы, связанные с классификациями типов пауз, их функций, раскрываются особенности различных произносительных стилей. Приводятся статистические данные, полученные в результате экспериментально-фонетического исследования, основанного на аудитивном и аудиторском анализе.

Ключевые слова: пауза; типы пауз; стили произношения; французский язык; аудитивный анализ; аудиторский анализ

Речевое общение, а именно устная речь, остается важнейшей формой взаимодействия между людьми, имеет свои характеристики и особенности. Наряду с содержательной стороной большое значение для восприятия речи слушателем имеет ее просодическая сторона: интонация, тон и тембр голоса, темп речи и, конечно, паузы.