



## SEPARATED PARTS OF SPEECH AND METHODS OF THEIR SEPARATION IN GERMAN

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### Annotation

This article is devoted to describing one of the linguistic parameters of the writer's individual style, namely, a simple sentence structure marked with a delimited passage.

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### Introduction

Parts of speech that emphasize and explain the meaning of a particular part of speech, are divided into parts that differ from other parts in terms of pause and tone, and parts of sentences that are separated from such parts of speech. is called. Sentences are more complex in content. The information expressed in the main part of the sentence is supplemented by additional information understood from the separated section

Separated sections perform two different functions:

- (a) Emphasize the meaning of a particular passage;
- b) Explain, specify, explain the general meaning of a particular passage.

These two functions of the separated segment are also known by its separation method.

Separated sections are divided into two ways according to the above task:

- a) Change of order;
- b) Rename one name.

Ways to separate parts of speech

Change of order: This is a German guy, kind.

Renaming: I saw my friend in the garden, Almighty.

The descriptive determiner usually comes before the determiner. Sometimes, when the listener's attention is drawn to the adjective, the speaker changes his usual order and quotes after the adjective. As a result, the adjective stands out from the rest of the sentence with a different tone. The meaning of the adjective is exaggerated in relation to the adjective used in the usual way, with special emphasis. The most important part of the sentence becomes the new information carrier. Separated adjectives are always separated from other parts of the record by commas, and if the





adjectives are self-organized and separated by commas, the separated part is separated from other parts by hyphens. When you use a word that is unfamiliar to others, you use a familiar word next to it to make it easier for the listener to understand. Linguistics, for example, is my favorite subject. These are separated from other parts of speech by commas, sometimes with hyphens. All parts of the sentence can be separated. The part of speech that answers the question is called by the name of that part of speech. The separated phrase as a derivational phenomenon at the syntactic level of the German language

The description and interpretation of the new laws of German syntax, as well as the clarification of the directions of speech development, has been one of the focus of German studies for the last decades. Significant changes in the syntactic structure of modern German are undeniable. These changes are confirmed by non-contradictory explanations. Changes in the syntactic node, of course, to some extent cover all functional styles of language, and it is clear that the boundary between the styles shifts to a certain extent.

Clearly, the precise description of modern syntactic norms stems from the results of a number of studies on the syntactic laws of some functional methods. These laws, in turn, are based on the syntactic description of many individual styles, which apply to general syntactic norms as well as to specific aspects of these norms. Thus, the definition of integral laws and directions is inevitably associated with a particular atomism of research. Separated parts are a multifaceted and complex phenomenon; it is caused by syntactic, formal-structural, communicative and stylistic factors. As a complex syntactic phenomenon, the essence of the separated parts is that the separated parts come between two levels, that is, between phrases and sentences. This allows you to draw synonymous parallels between both undivided phrases and sentences according to the following scheme:

durch die Stadt gehend

beim Rundgang durch als (während) man durch

die die Stadt ging

Stadt - man ging durch die Stadt

Intonation is characteristic of the parts of speech that are separated in the plan of expression, that is, there is a violation of the formal-grammatical connection with the sentence. This connection differs not only in terms of intonation but also in terms of structure. This is a common feature that unites all the separated parts. In the content plan, the separated parts represent a new additional idea (the communicative function of the separated parts). It should be noted that there are cases when a part of speech is "dropped" from the predicate of an entire sentence and grammatical dependence is





lost from other parts of speech. In our opinion, it is necessary to pay attention to the content of the allocated sections, taking into account their specific communicative function.

Let's move on to the analysis of specific language materials.

Distinguished adjectives

Separated adjectives (forms) express a sign (state) in a postposition and cannot be related to any attributive (determinative) adverb. It only deals with parentheses. The main component of such attributive sentences does not have formal syntactic elements. In traditional grammar terms, these are called "free attributive sentences."

V. Mosch illustrates this situation with examples as follows:

Ich ziehe "die, Schuhe (pause), die" bequem (emphasis) an, an - I tip.

Ich ziehe die "Schuhe, (no pause) die" bequem sind, an - tip II.

V. Moch calls type II sentences parenthetical sentences (according to the intonation of these sentences: accent, pause, melody). Type I sentences are related to undifferentiated sentences:

Ich ziehe (die) bequeme (n) Schuhe an.

However, W. Moch does not analyze the semantic and syntactic function of the separated parts, as he worked on the formal modeling of the separated adjectives that follow the determiner and the postposition associated with it. These are just some of the goal setting shareware that you can use. Because they affect the structure of a phrase or sentence.

Let's look at some examples:

Ihre halblangen "Haare, glänzend" schwarz, umstanden... wie eine Mähne den schmalen Kopf.

Separated parts can be transformed into an undivided determiner (word transform) and a follow-up sentence or an introductory sentence (right-hand transform). Later, less commonly used or grammatically undefined models are denoted by the sign, while changes in the communicative significance of the compound and the whole sentence are denoted by the sign. Phrase-level transformations arising from the communicative function and structure of the separated parts are given by the symbol. Speech emphasis is used to examine changed semantics and communicative significance:

- Ihre... glänzend schwarzen Ihre halblangen "Haare, die umstanden... den... Kopf glänzend" schwarz waren, -  
umstanden... den Kopf.

Ihre halblangen "Haare - sie waren  
glänzend" schwarz - umstanden



wie eine Mähne den... Kopf.

A similar example:

• Dann waren wieder strahlende “Herbsttage heraufgedämmt,“ warm und “wolkenlos.

Strahlende ' warme,... die “warm und“ wolkenlos

Wolkenlose “Herbsttage. waren,... - sie waren “warm and“ wolkenlos.

The adjectives in the examples discussed above serve as determinants. They can be easily transformed into undifferentiated identifiers. In this case, the undifferentiated constructions change the semantic and communicative essence (task): in the transformation on the left, the word Herbsttage with the accent is separated, and on the right, the words warm, wolkenlos, indicating the sign. If the separated adjectives come as a predicative determiner, they fall into the category of follow-up and introductory sentences not only semantically but also structurally. The transform on the left is rarely used. For example:

Ich muß auf die Kinder aufpassen, sagte “Gundel,“ atemlos vom schnellen Lauf.

As mentioned above, the separated parts depend on the main component has an independent structure and is distinguished by intonation. In fact, it has a new associative meaning in the communication plan. The examples show that the transformations on the left (separated, adapted determinants) do not correspond grammatically in the plan of communication with the first separated parts (prediction disappears and the whole structure is subordinate). In this case, they are close to following or introducing. Modern linguists argue that "oppositional adjectives" that do not match the word being approached tend to be substantiated.

Separated sections in the post position may be scattered. According to W. Moch, the aggregate parts of a postposition are not considered to be completely separated parts, and they must be replaced by the undifferentiated attribute of the preposition. For example:

Ihr Körper, makellos, lenkte alle Blicke auf sich → Ihr makelloser Körper.

The fact that isolated adjectives occur in different syntactic functions is due to the fact that syntactic units have synonymous properties. This idea is unanimously confirmed by linguists. However, the syntactic function is one of the existing criteria, which is closely related to other criteria, in particular, the criterion that performs the communicative function.

Adjectives, which also have both verb and adjective categories, interact with undifferentiated prepositive attributes, such as separated adjectives, on the one hand, and with parenthetical follow-up sentences and critical sentences, on the other.



Parenthetical and introductory sentences are closer to the separated parts. They retain their predicative properties, intonation tone, and communicative function.

2. Transformed adjective transformations in isolated adjectives have the following form:

Burkert, zur Seite geschleudert, lag tot auf dem Feldweg.

Der zur Seite geschleuderte Burkert, der zur Seite geschleudert

Burkert lag tot wurde,...

Burkert - er wurde (war) zur Seite

geschleudert - lag tot.

As in other isolated adjectives, the grammatical meaning of the adjective is not the sign but the verb. Transitive verbs are often given in the passive mood when separated by a participle.

Separated construction: revenue agreement + Adjective II.

This construction has a special grammatical meaning and is lexically complementary to the transactions discussed above. It has an adjective-oriented object, that is, it has an action ratio. When this statement is included in the predicate of the whole sentence, it does not serve as an adjective determiner. It is not possible to follow a sentence only if the sentence has complete syntactic independence from the main component of the sentence. For example:

Er hielt die Hände in den Manteltaschen, den Kopf gesenkt.

Er hielt mit gesenktem Kopf Er hielt die Hände in den

die Hände in den Manteltaschen Manteltaschen - den Kopf hielt (hatte) er gesenkt.

The transformation on the right conveys a new idea in the second part of the sentence, keeping the action relevant.

Separated comments from the spread posture

These are constructions that are similar in function and structure to 1) incomplete sentences (without cuts), and 2) separate revenue agreements. The separated comments in the postposition have the following features, similar to the constructions discussed above:

1. Attributive-predicative character,
2. Increase in syntactic independence due to separation,
3. In the communication plan - a new additional idea,
4. The introduction is separated by intonation like sentences.

However, the methods of substitution and transformation have shown that when these constructions are included in the general prediction of a sentence, not only communicative and structural change, but often less or not used models at all, i.e., separation close to introductory sentences application was observed. The main



objectives of the study are: 1) to include the separated infinitive group, the separated adjective group, the separation, the parts of speech into simple sentence components, and 2) one-piece, two-piece, three-piece, four-piece and etc. to differentiate sentences according to the number of components in them (sentence types according to their composition) as well as to determine the level of derivative activity of separation in the context of a simple sentence. Explanatory sentence extensions are not specific to three-part sentences (only 14 examples are given). Even when encountered, they usually come in a postposition. It can be either a prepositional, or a predicative determiner, or a determiner in the accusative case. This type of speech does not have the characteristics of expanding the volume of speech at the expense of cohesive parts. Of the samples taken during the study, only four cohorts and one cohort were involved. Methods of expanding the volume of speech can be given as follows: in one sentence the expansion of the volume of speech is carried out at the expense of formal possessive, in two at the expense of DISTRIBUTION, and in another at the expense of infinitive group:

Er las, das Buch unter der Bank versteckt.

Er brachte es fertig, ihr in die Augen zu sehen.

Separated parts of speech are used to emphasize, exaggerate, or explain the meaning of the parts they relate to.

Separated sections can be separated in two ways according to the above tasks: 1) change the order; 2) rename one name.

The descriptive determiner usually comes before the determiner. Sometimes, when the listener's attention is drawn to the adjective, the speaker changes his usual order and quotes after the adjective. As a result, the adjective stands out from the rest of the sentence with a different tone. The meaning of the adjective is exaggerated in relation to the adjective used in the usual way, with special emphasis. The most important part of the sentence becomes the new information carrier.

### **Links**

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