II. STUDY OF REGIONAL LANGUAGE SPECIFICS

THE PROBLEM OF THE SENTENCE AS A DEFINITE SYNTACTIC PATTERN CONVEYING A THOUGHT AND ITS FUNCTIONAL ASPECT

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Summary. This article deals with the study of the contextual – semantic functions of the nuclear sentence patterns in expanding the communicative intention of the speaker, which presents a certain interest both for theoretical investigation and for practical usage. We intend to approve that many linguists have brought the invaluable contribution to studying various properties of the sentence patterns in expanding the communicative intention of the speaker.
Keywords: sentence; word; structure; aspect; communication; intonation; combination; preposition; mean; language.

The sentence is the immediate integral unit of speech built up of words according to a definite syntactic pattern and distinguished by a contextually relevant communicative purpose. This definition proves that B. A. Ilyish is quite right when he writes: "The notion of sentence has not so far received a satisfactory definition." A sentence is a unit of speech whose grammatical structure conforms to the laws of the language and which serves as the chief means of conveying a thought. A sentence is not only a means of communicating something about reality but also a means of showing the speaker's attitude to it: *The train moved out of the city. Are you ready? Put down the book.* Thus, any act of communication there are three factors: *the act of speech; the speaker; reality.*

It is stated that these factors are variable since they change with every act of speech. They may be viewed from two viewpoints: from the point of view of language are constant because they are found in all acts of communication, they are variable because they change in every act of speech. Every act of communication contains the notions of *time, person* and *reality*. The events mentioned in the communications are correlated in time and time correlation is expressed by certain grammatical and lexical means: *Yesterday Anvar bought a car. They will do it tomorrow.* Any act of communication presupposes existence of the speaker and the hearer. The meaning of person is expressed by the category of person of verbs. They may be expressed grammatically and lexico-grammatically by words: *I, you, he...*

I asked them to bring the chair into the dining room.
"He doesn't know that" – said Andrew.

The speaker treats reality differently and this attitude of the speaker is expressed by the category of mood in verbs. They may be expressed grammatically and lexically (*may, must, probably...*): *He must have forgotten to do it in time. Susan may come today.* According to the same authors the three relations - to the act of speech, to the speaker and to reality - can be summarized as the relation to the situation of speech. The relation of the thought of a sentence to the situation of speech is called predictability. Predictability is the structural meaning of the sentence while intonation is the structural form of it. Thus, a sentence is a communication unit made up of words /and word-morphemes/ in conformity with their combinability and structurally united by intonation and predictability. Within a sentence, the word or combination of words that contains the meanings of predictability may be called the predication.

My father used to make nets and sell them.
My mother kept a little day-school for the girls.

The conception of the sentence is based on the alternative interpretation of the syntactic structure of the sentence, its functional or syntactic positions. Unlike the traditional grammar, which says that there are two principal parts in the sentence -the subject and the predicate, the verb centric conception (or verb-centred conception) argues that the main part of the sentence is the verb. According to this theory, the verb determines the constituent structure of the whole sentence. It is pictured that the sentence as a "*small drama*", centred on an action, denoted by the verb-predicate and its participants, which he termed «actants» (the subject and the object of the sentence), and "**circonstants**" (the time, the place, the quality of the action). In other words, the verb opens up some syntactic positions for other parts of the sentence. This combining power of the verb (or its comb inability) is called valency of the verb. Thus, in the sentence "*We started our journey at the dawn*" the verb predicate "*start*" denotes an action, while the other parts denote its participants: "*We*" – the subject or the doer of the action, "*journey*" its object.

Paradigmatic of the simple sentence is closely connected with the idea of the kernel sentence and sentence-derivation, which was introduced by N. Chomsky. He believed that all sentences generated in speech (that is surface structures) are derived from or can be reduced to some limited number of basic syntactic structures, which he called "*kernel*". The sentence "*He did the job carefully and thoroughly*" can be reduced to the kernel sentence "*He did the job*". The sentence "*I saw him come*" is derived from two kernel sentences "*I saw him*" and "*He came*".

Thus, the simple sentence is a monopredicative unit. The grammatical structure of a simple sentence is mainly determined by its syntactic pattern, which presents a system of function-expressing positions, defined by the syntactic valency of the verb predicate. There is also one inconstant "at the dawn", which denotes the time of the action. The syntactic valency of the verb can be of two cardinal types: obligatory and optional. The obligatory valency is necessary realized in the sentence; otherwise, the sentence is grammatically incomplete.

The optional valency is not significant for the competence of the sentence. It may or may not be realized depending on the needs of communication.

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ПРОБЛЕМА ТОЖДЕСТВА СЛОВА В ЛАКСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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Summary. The article considers the problem of the identity of a word, its identification, i.e. the question of whether different grammatical forms belong to one word and, in connection with this, the definition of criteria for distinguishing inflection from word formation.
Keywords: verbal phrases; phrases; morphology; inflection; polysemy; homonymy.

Проблема тождества слова затрагивает два аспекта: а) вопрос о принадлежности разных грамматических форм одному слову и связанная с этим проблема разграничения словообразования и словоизменения; б) вопрос о принадлежности разных употреблений одного и того же звукового комплекса одному и тому же слову и связанная с этим проблема полисемии и омонимии.

Исследователи обращали внимание на трудность определения единых критериев выделения для всех видов слов и всех языков. Данный вопрос является дискутируемым представителями разных лингвистических школ.

В контексте нашей задачи – описания глагольных словосочетаний в лакском языке – в фокусе нашего внимания находится проблема отдельности слова. Она связана с наличием на разных уровнях языка аналитических конструкций: а) аналитических форм морфологических категорий; б) аналитических лексем на лексико-словообразовательном уровне; в) аналитических членов предложения на синтаксическом уровне – в составе элементарного предложения.

Изучению аналитических структур разного типа в русском и европейских языках уделялось внимание в трудах отечественных исследовате-