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SEGREGATION OF DEFINITIONS AND APPLICATIONS

Abstract: The article deals with the isolated members of the proposal, namely, the isolation of definitions and applications. The agreed definitions, expressed by participials and adjectives with dependent words, as well as inconsistent definitions, expressed by nouns in indirect cases, are separated. The application, as a kind of definition, is isolated if it refers to a noun or personal pronoun.

Key words: segregation of minor members, segregation of agreed and inconsistent definitions, isolation of applications, word order in isolation.

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Introduction

"Separation is called the semantic and intonational highlighting of secondary members in order to give them some independence in the proposal. Separate members of the sentence contain an element of an additional message, due to which they are logically emphasized and acquire greater syntactic weight and stylistic expressiveness in the sentence" (p. 397-398). For example, compare the following sentences:

a) "... then the backwaters (Nagibin) overgrown with sedge and reeds began and b)

"A hundred shells unloaded from the steamer are stacked in rows near the cannons."

(A.N. Tolstoy). In the first sentence, the participle turnover overgrown with sedge and reeds acts as a common definition and serves to characterize the subject of the backwater. In the second sentence, the participial turnover of those unloaded from the steamer performs the same definitive function, but at the same time it has the tinge of an additional statement (compare: a hundred shells that are unloaded from the steamer are stacked in rows near the cannons). a separate member, when he is in the middle of a sentence, his voice rises, a pause is made, he has a separate phrasal stress characteristic of such syntagmas. For example, "The orderly, sitting on a

bench at the door, immediately got up" (Kozhukhova). Most often, agreed definitions and circumstances are isolated in postposition, that is, in a position after the word being defined or after the predicate, less often in preposition. For example, "The desert river was at first, then the distant banks overgrown with spruce appeared" (Kazakov); "Skrobov himself, a large, silent, rarely smiling man, ... really conducts his work with scientific precision" (Simonov); "A lamp with a twisted light hung in an iron ring under the ceiling, barely illuminating the room" (AN Tolstoy).

Only the secondary members of the proposal stand out, since the main members carry the main idea of the proposal.

Most often, definitions and applications are isolated from the number of secondary members of the sentence, as well as circumstances expressed by participial phrases, single participles, nouns in the role of circumstances, rarely - additions. Let us first consider the cases of separation of definitions - consistent and inconsistent.

1) Separate agreed definitions. Definitions, in accordance with the defined word in gender, number and case, are isolated in the following cases:

a) if common definitions, expressed by the participle and adjectives with dependent words and standing after the noun being defined (in the

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postposition). For example: “The cloud hanging over the high tops of the poplars was already pouring rain” (Cor.), The books on the upper shelf belong to my sister; “The sciences, alien to music, quickly bored me” (P.), Letters, unnecessary to anyone, were thrown out by the Pope.

Definitions are not isolated in such a case if the noun being defined in itself in a given sentence does not express the lexically necessary concept and needs a definition. For example: “I have not seen a person more exquisitely calm, self-confident and autocratic” (T.).

Also, post-positive common definitions are not isolated if they are meaningfully related not only to the subject, but also to the predicate. For example: “I was sitting immersed in deep thoughtfulness” (P.); “Taiga stood silent and full of mystery” (Cor.). In these examples, the verbs “sat”, “stood” perform the function of the significant link.

b) Two or more single post-positive definitions are separated, which explain the noun. For example: “A thousand-voiced dialect sounded in the hot and dusty air (P.). However, the separation of two uncommon definitions is necessary only when the noun being defined is preceded by another definition. For example: “The spring spirit, cheerful and dissolute, walked everywhere” (Bagr.).

c) A single post-positive definition is isolated if it has additional adverbial meaning. For example: “People, amazed, became like stones” (MG).

d) A definition is isolated if it is torn off from the noun being defined by other members of the sentence. “Here, alarmed by the whirlwind, a cornrake flew out of the grass” (Ch.); “Sun-drenched, Greek and wheat fields lay across the river” (Shol.).

e) The definition that stands immediately before the noun being defined is isolated if, in addition to the attributive, it also has adverbial meaning (causal, conditional, concessive). For example: “Growing up in poverty and hunger, Paul was hostile to the rich” (NO); “Cut off from the whole world, the Uralites withstood the Cossack siege with honor” (Furm.).

f) Definitions that refer to a personal pronoun are always isolated. Such definitions are attributive-predictive in nature and have additional adverbial meaning. For example: “Exhausted, dirty, wet, we have finally reached the shore” (T.); “How, poor, can I not grieve?” (Cr.).

2) Separate inconsistent definitions. Inconsistent definitions can be isolated in the following cases:

a) The inconsistent definitions expressed by indirect cases of nouns are isolated if it is necessary to emphasize the meaning expressed by them. For example: “Father, in a large coat and a pink check scarf, stood at the door.” Most often, inconsistent definitions are isolated with a proper name, which, being the bearer of an individual name, rather specifically designates a person or object, and an

indication of a feature is in the nature of an additional message clarifying the indication. For example: “Shabashkin, with a cap on his head, stood with his arms akimbo and proudly looked around him” (P.).

The same is observed with personal pronouns, which indicate an object or person already known from the context. For example: “He, with his intelligence and experience, could already have noticed the catch” (P.).

Usually, the isolation of an inconsistent definition serves as a means of deliberately separating it from one member of the sentence (usually a predicate), to which it could be related in meaning and syntactically. For example: “Women, with a long rake in their hands, wander into the field” (T.).

b) Most often, inconsistent post-positive definitions are isolated, expressed by the comparative degree of the adjective. In this case, the often defined noun is preceded by an agreed definition: “Another room, almost twice as large, was called a hall” (Ch.).

3) Standalone applications. An appendix is a noun definition that agrees with the case of the word being defined. By defining an item, the application gives it a different name. It can refer to any member of a sentence, which can be expressed by a noun, personal pronoun, substantive participles or adjectives, also substantive numerals. For example: Mikhail Ivanov, a locksmith, came before everyone else. It was she, the metropolitan beauty. We workers need to constantly learn. The Record TV worked well.

“Standalone applications can have purely attributive or ad hoc meanings. The conditions for separating applications can be the degree of prevalence of isolated constructions, its place in relation to the word being defined, the way of expressing the application”² (3.293). Consider the cases of application isolation:

a) A common application is distinguished, expressed by a common noun with dependent words, which also applies to a common noun. Such applications are usually post-positive, but can be pre-positive. For example: “On a large pile of rags there is always a hospital watchman, an old retired soldier” (Ch.); “Faithful sister in misfortune, hope in a dark dungeon will awaken joy and joy” (P.).

b) A single attachment relating to a common noun can be isolated if the noun being defined has explanatory words with it: “One girl, a Polish woman, looked after me” (MG).

c) An appendix is isolated that refers to a proper name if it comes after the noun being defined: “Lies under the mound a sailor Zheleznyak, a partisan” (Utk.); The prepositive application is isolated in the event that it has an additional circumstantial meaning .. For example: “A big fan of evening festivities, a bully and a naughty boy, my brother was successful among the youth of the town.”

d) The proper name of a person can act as a separate application if it serves to clarify or clarify a

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common noun (before such applications, you can put the words viz). For example: "The rest of the brothers, Martin and Prokhor, are similar to Alexei to the smallest detail" (Shol.).

e) The application is always isolated with a personal pronoun. For example: "Is it good for you, honored artists, to listen to such insults."

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