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The phenomenon of parcelling in the modern literary Kazakh language

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Abstract

Relevance. This paper examines the phenomenon of parcelling in the modern literary Kazakh language. The relevance of this study lies in the fact that there is a scientific need to develop information related to the phenomenon of parcelling as a syntactic method of speech in the Kazakh literary language.

Purpose. The purpose of this study is to determine the place of parcelling as a phenomenon in the modern literary Kazakh language along with other syntactic and stylistic phenomena.

Methodology. To achieve the research purpose, the following methods were applied: the method of component analysis of scientific information, logical comparison, descriptive, structural, as well as typological method.

Results. The paper analyses the concept of parcelling, as well as its role as a means of dividing the text content into speech intonation-semantic units. The parcelled construction is analysed as a special technique that has a contradictory and destructive-constructive nature. When studying the subject "The phenomenon of parcelling in the modern literary Kazakh language", the methodological basis was the works of researchers who consider the relatively new concept of "parcelling" in their works.

Conclusions. The practical value of the conducted research lies in the fact that the theoretical information considered in this study can be applied by linguists, philologists, and specialists of higher educational institutions of the Republic of Kazakhstan when compiling manuals on philological disciplines and methodological recommendations for students and schoolchildren studying the Kazakh language. The results of this research can serve as a theoretical basis for the

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classification of methodological techniques for working with parcelling constructions in the modern literary Kazakh language.

Keywords: text coherence; syntactic constructions; speech unit; linguistics; text structure.

Introduction

The modern literary Kazakh language is continuously developing according to its inherent internal laws, becoming deeper from a communicative standpoint. Among the linguistic means that have become noticeably more active in the last few years, it is necessary to note the separated constructions, which are an unusual form of the order of utterance. The relevance of the study of the parcelling phenomenon is determined by their relation to speech grammar, on which linguistics is currently focused. Parcelling is a relatively new syntactic phenomenon, the essence of which is contained in the division of the sentence structure into separate parts, turning them into equivalents of independent sentences, using the original punctuation marks that violate generally accepted rules. The particular functioning of the parcelling constructions was analysed by individual linguists (in journalism and scientific prose style) on the material of various languages (for example, English or German), the position of speech economy observed in the provided grammatical structures was organised [1]. Priority studies related to the concept of "parcelling" belong to Russian scientists who were the first to pay attention to the specific features of parcelling structures. Over the past few years, many papers on this subject have been presented, but there is still no consistent definition of parcelling in modern science. The meaning of the term "parcelling" allows using this term to denote various phenomena that are associated with the flow of human speech [2].

According to individual studies, the term "parcelling" is used as a synonym for the word division, and is used to refer to various ways of segmenting the speech flow of words and their complex equivalent sentences. Therewith, many researchers understand this term as a separate and special syntactic phenomenon, which has a focus on the division of the word form that acquires syntactic independence [3]. Generalisation or division of sentence structure into parts is an exclusively verbal way of representing a syntactic set of several communicatively independent units. A specific feature of the parcelling phenomenon for each language is usually the presence of an elliptical sentence, which acts as a kind of a series of instructions, which, when constructing a set of words in the thematic part of the sentence, focuses on the content of one of the main elements. The phenomenon of parcelling is based on the transmission of human thoughts, developed selectively and intonationally, and the results of compression of textual information allow clearly defining the structure of the language on which the author makes a semantic emphasis and define it as the "centre of gravity" of thought.

Many studies of modern linguistics give reason to believe that the phenomenon of parcelling is inherent not only in English and Russian but also in many other languages. The technology of parcelling constructions, which is widely used in many languages, has its own individual characteristics in each particular language. The capabilities of different languages when creating

parcelling constructions are not exactly identical as the syntactic features of all languages show. Most likely, the structure of the parcelling constructions restricts the use of a particular language in a special way [4]. Apparently, the reason for such a variety of parcelling constructions in different languages is related to the need to clearly express a certain meaning focused on the logical essence of the language. The parcelling asks the listener to pay attention to a logically important detail and eloquently identify it. An indicator of a syntactic gap in written speech is a dot or any other sign denoting the end of a sentence, which is placed inside a syntactic structure, in neutral circumstances framed as a single non-segmented sentence. The parcelling construction consists of two components: the base part and the parcel. A parcel is a part of a construction formed as a result of dividing a simple or complex sentence, and also grammatically and semantically depends on the preceding context (that is, the basic part) but at the same time has characteristic structural features [5].

The purpose of this study is to determine the place of parcelling as a phenomenon in the modern literary Kazakh language, along with other syntactic and stylistic phenomena.

Materials and Methods

When studying the subject "The phenomenon of parcelling in the modern literary Kazakh language", the methodological basis was the works of researchers who consider the relatively new concept of "parcelling" in their works. The fundamental information provided by the study is reflected in the papers of the following scientists: A. Dybo & J. Normanskaja [1], A.A. Gadzhieva [3], L. Nefedova & T. Kotlyarova [6], L. Maozeng & W. Hua [7], X. Chen *et al.* [8], A. Luque Amo [9], L. Yang [10], A. Anbar [11], and many other linguists. To achieve the purpose of the research, the following research methods were applied: the method of component analysis of scientific information, the method of logical comparison, descriptive, structural, and typological method. The method of component analysis of scientific information in this paper is applied as a fragmentation of the entire subject under study into components to study each individual component. In the course of the component analysis, the central concepts of this study are considered, such as "parcelling", "syntactic constructions", "speech unit", "parcelling constructions", as well as the most important positions of the structure of syntactic constructions reflected in the sections of this paper.

The method of logical comparison is one of the main methods of philological reasoning. This method is used in linguistic papers, dissertations, and other scientific publications to substantiate the theoretical conclusions of the study. In this study, a logical comparison will help to compare the opinions of various linguists, find the weaknesses and strengths of the issue under study, as well as test the main hypotheses. The main laws of formal logic contain the laws of consistency and reliability, which collect the basic principles of the current scientific

methodology. Formal and logical laws of cognition are supplemented by the laws of dialectical logic. Universal laws of logical cognition – the law of intersection of quantitative and qualitative changes, the law of unity and clarification of antitheses. The method of cognition in this study covers the features of the most important aspects of the development of parcelling phenomenon in the modern Kazakh language. The specific feature of this method is determined by the positions of objectivity, particularity, and consistency of cognition. The laws and principles of formal logic complement each other in the process of cognition and help to acquire deeper and more perfect information about the phenomenon under study.

The descriptive method is used as a type of scientific method, which consists of a whole system of steps, namely: collection, preliminary examination of information, images of the collected data and their properties. The descriptive method is used in all spheres of the social, humanitarian, and natural cycle. The very extensive use of this method in scientific publications is determined by the multi-stage methodology of current scientific knowledge, in the hierarchy of which the method of description occupies a leading position. The structuring method was also applied, which is a method focusing on detecting and displaying the structure of internal objects or phenomena. The method helps to pay increased attention to the evaluation of the actual state of the issue under study; to define the internal properties of structures; to identify not only some facts but all the connections between them. The typological method is one of the essential methods used in modern linguistics for general and particular analysis of the empirical diversity of linguistic phenomena.

Results

In the 1950-70s, in linguistics, the phenomenon of parcelling was considered mainly as a kind of connection or for some time was conventionally called attachment, although it was clearly separated from the latter. It is still difficult to distinguish between these two phenomena. The mixing of syntactic analysis and parcelling is facilitated from the standpoint of the phenomenon of parcelling, which brings a connective (additional to the general content of the utterance) shade, as well as the fact that the parcelling constructions can be divided into parts outside the sentence in which they are situated. However, a closer approach establishes a number of considerable differences between these structures. Parcelling – is a phenomenon of the dynamic side of a sentence, which is determined by the functional perspective of the language. Complement as a semantic relation is expressed by a limited set of conjunctions and related combinations and correlates with a certain set of sentence schemes as a static structure [12]. An important distinguishing point is the presence of semantic displacement in the connecting structure, semantic extraction from the main semantic centre, which is opposed by semantic integrity, monotony of the plot and the main structure. The connection of parcelling with such a common syntactic phenomenon as division is indisputable. Permanent signs of parcelling are recognised as: intonation and semantic independence, structural optionality in the highlighted part of the sentence and the function of the additional part explaining that it implements various stylistic possibilities in the text. It

seems that the difference between distribution and division is not limited by the strength of abstractedness (comma, dash, and dot).

Division, as a kind of predicative complication of a simple sentence, leads to new semantic shades between the definition and the concept, while division is a communicatively important variant of the speech implementation of the sentence. In a separate segment, almost any part of the main composition of a sentence can be put, not to mention the variety of turns. In other words, division – is an informational and syntactic simplification of thinking that has an additional character, division – is a special way of presenting information in one sentence. However, there are syntactic provisions where the boundary between these phenomena is the thinnest, the most transparent – these are the cases of divisions into parts, similar to individual turns [6]. Today, parcelling (segmented) sentences are quite common and are often used in fiction in all possible languages. Despite the fact that the phenomenon of separation is used in almost all languages, there are considerable differences in building these constructions. In this regard, the analysis of this phenomenon has recently attracted the attention of many linguists. Namely, the increased attention of researchers to this phenomenon is conditioned upon the fact that it is associated with a wide range of linguistic problems, – problems of syntax, punctuation, stylistics. Serious changes are taking place in the socio-economic and cultural life of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which has entered the 21st century as an independent state. Therefore, new terms are being introduced in the field of Kazakh literary linguistics. The phenomenon of parcelling has been studied in the Republic of Kazakhstan only in the last decade.

Linguistic norms are a historical phenomenon. They are formed, developed, and based on language and writing. Therefore, the concepts expressing the laws of language use sometimes change. Language norms are formed over a certain historical period. On the other hand, the concept of parcelling, complex syntactic integrity has been established, linguistically substantiated, and has recently become the subject of intensive research. This is the result of the development of oral and written literary speech in the modern Republic of Kazakhstan, interacting with each other. The literary Kazakh language is formed based on the lexical and grammatical structure of colloquial speech. The general influence of the syntax of colloquial speech on written speech is manifested in the interruption of the pronunciation chain in relation to different genres and styles, the weak connection of the components of syntactic structure, the actualisation and fragmentation of structures. That is why the study of the language of modern fiction and the syntactic analysis of sentences do not cover the relationship between sentences, their communicative function, logical purpose, non-syntactic, non-stylistic level. Some language units separated by semicolons cannot be considered as a separate syntactic unit, and it is unclear what kind of communicative idea they are trying to convey separately. This is conditioned upon the fact that a sentence separated from the context retains its grammatical independence and loses its meaning, which is identified only if there are other related sentences in the context [13-16].

In general linguistics, the term parcelling comes from the French word "parceller – division into small pieces". This concept means division into small pieces. Therefore, it is worth looking at this term from a different standpoint. In writing, the violation of the integrity of the syntactic construction depends on the skill and ability of the writing author. In literary works of art, many examples of linking divisions can be found, even in complex sentences, where the connection between the main and second parts is very compact since the additional part cannot convey the idea on its own [17; 18]. Therewith, despite the violation of integrity, the meaning is not only saved but also not distorted. On the contrary, it increases expressiveness in the text. The style of the works of the modern literary language is characterised by succinctness [19]. Small in size, simple and consisting of the most commonly used syntactic units. On the other hand, large sentences of complex structure are used less often. To improve the emotional and expressive colouring of works, some authors often have to use not only complex sentences but also simple sentences. Analysing examples of the phenomenon of reference in sentences from Kazakh fiction, the authors identify some typical patterns [14].

Previously, when analysing sentences, they were analysed by parts of the sentence, that is, they were limited to universal recognition of only syntactic categories of sentences. However, in the works of modern Kazakh authors, many examples that are not suitable for such an analysis can be found. From the standpoint of the conventional syntax, these sentences are analysed as follows: each sentence consists of two independent sentences, the first can be classified by the type of sentence, they can be distinguished. Parcelling constructions are constructions of expressive syntax, which represent a deliberate division of the associated text with intonation and on a sheet of text into several segments [20-22]. Parcelling is a method of division of an integral syntactic structure (that is, a sentence), in which this structure is embodied in several units. The main part and individual parts are separated by a period in written speech and a long pause in oral speech. Punctuative-intonational separation of parts of a fragmented structure fixes not only a formal break but a means of emotional separation of its parts. In literary texts in the Kazakh language, there are several main functions of parcelling constructions, such as [15; 23]: emotional-intensifying; expressive-grammatical; representational; characterological.

The emotional-intensifying function is performed when the parcelling constructions serve as a means of multiplying emotions, emotional evaluation, or emotional state. Two cases can be distinguished here: a) parcelling constructions increase the emotionality of the utterance; b) parcelling constructions do not express a particular emotion, however, they contain an evaluative component. Parcelling constructions implement an expressive-grammatical function if it is intended for the formulation of any syntactic relations. The representational function is aimed at the artistic concretisation of the presented material. This function is used for the following purposes: highlighting the details of the overall picture of the text; forming the effect of a slow-motion frame; highlighting important things from the standpoint of artistic and figurative concretisation of the presented text; deepening

visual contrast; increasing the effect of the duration of the action; the basis of a sudden pause, which contributes to multiplying the effect of suddenness of the beginning of the impact. The characterological function consists in reflecting the speech manner of the character or the subject of the narrative. It is used in the following cases: the introduction of colloquial intonation of attachment into the narrator's speech; the creation of contexts of indirect speech; images of internal speech and characteristics of the condition of the subject of this internal speech through it; formulation of peripheral binding connection, which is characteristic of oral-colloquial speech [8; 24]. The factual material allows systematising all the parcels on four levels:

1. Through the connection between the section and the base part. Parcelling constructions in this type are divided into: parcels without the presence of any connecting elements with different parts of speech; parcels associated with the main structure through special connecting means (prepositions, conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs).

2. In accordance with the position of the parcel as part of the parcelling structure, parcels are divided into: contact; remote: parcels placed on the red line; parcels separated from the base part by one or more sentences.

3. According to the composition of parcels, it is divided into several types: a parcel expressed by one-word form; a parcel that is formulated by combining word forms; a parcel expressed by a noun with a preposition; a parcel that has introductory elements in its composition; a parcel may contain explanations, clarifications.

4. According to the syntactic transformation function, there are: parcels-subjects; parcels-adverbial modifiers; parcels-attributes; parcels-complements.

Parcelling constructions may include [16; 25]: the order of two sections and the order of three sections. In literature, partial constructions are interpreted as rheme, which is consistent with the position that rheme is always formulated more intensively, and parcel is characterised by a specific accentuated positioning, which stands out in a special intonation group in relation to the basic part (structure). There are special methods that lead to additional updating of new information. In general, parcelling constructions are used as a stylistic device due to their fragmentation, which enhances the expressive effect together with various semantic and syntactic figures. One of these techniques is the repetition of a communicatively important element, especially in various combinations. A clear segmentation of logically important properties of components increases expressiveness. An additional segment update occurs in the form of an agreement through contradictions, when a new element is introduced due to a contradiction of another related concept. Contradictions can arise not only at the level of division phenomenon. Semantic words are most often compared. It is semantic similarity that allows comparisons, and the difference in meanings allows seeing this fact of growth inequality. If the content of the parcel is logically unpredictable, does not follow from the content of the main sentence, or, moreover, contradicts the expected conclusions, the effect of deception will be achieved. A similar effect occurs when heterogeneous concepts are combined into the phenomenon of parcelling.

Discussion

Linguistic influence in both fiction and journalism is realised through certain linguistic means. To achieve a psychological effect, a journalist or writer constantly strives to move away from conventional forms, to find fresh, more expressive language means for expressing old content. Expressiveness is currently one of the most actively studied linguistic categories. The interest in the problem of expressiveness that has arisen in recent decades is conditioned upon the attention to the "linguistic personality", more precisely, the description of language as a means of identification and therewith influencing the linguistic personality, its behaviour and inner spiritual activity. Due to the reorientation of linguistics, researchers' interest has shifted from the internal structure of language to structures to determine how language reflects real relationships, including the personal and human factor, which is reflected in the concept of "linguistic personality". The latter is studied both from the standpoint of the relation of the linguistic subject to reality, that is, in the aspect of semantics, and from the standpoint of the relation of the linguistic subject to the recipient, that is, within the framework of pragmatics. The subject of speech itself: it is viewed through its communicative intentions, including feelings, emotions and assessments that manifest themselves in the process of speech activity, and the object – from the standpoint of the desired emotional reaction in the form of a sense – attitude. Modern linguistics in general is formed as an anthropological one and the study of linguistic processes involves considering the factor when the subject of language and its recipient are included in the description of linguistic mechanisms [26-28].

The expression of the parcelling constructions consists, first of all, in the division itself, the choice of an unexpected, unpredictable element because the stylistic problem cannot be solved completely in an integral, indivisible structure. The function of parcelling is always connected to the function of reproduction (provided that the parcel is no longer a purely lexical repetition). Only a few general structures bring the distribution function to the fore [9]. The spread of common structures is most characteristic of scientific literature and related genres. From an artistic standpoint, due to the repetition of elements and a multitude of determinants, they create an atmosphere of reflection, which is gathered and imitates the slow flow of thought. Expressive selection and distribution during syntactic statement unloading are the most important division functions within a sentence and, more generally, in a complex syntactic purpose. The plot becomes a feature of each writer's style and begins to perform certain textual tasks. The phenomenon of parcelling, due to its grammatical and semantic properties, is intended for static description. The expressive effect of such constructions is based on the fact that the action is thematically addressed to the correct context and is syntactically related to the previous sentence. A statement in parcelling does not consist of a single syntagmatic integral structure but in the form of intonation (punctuation) dissected segments, each of which retains the form of a sentence or part of a complex sentence [29]. Division into parts leads to at least two considerable shifts in expression: syntactic and communicative. Firstly, abstractedness (therewith, a certain syntactic

independence) allows introducing more complex and voluminous elements into the plot [17; 30].

Secondly, the selection of the sentence segment updates the content of the plot, allows increasing its communicative value and even introducing it into various figurative schemes even at the text level. Such transformations contribute to the creation of new semantic nuances and, admittedly, demonstrate the creative approach of the author. Therefore, this phenomenon is complex and is widely used on the pages of newspapers, where they are considered obvious due to argumentative, rhetorical, and visually expressive means. The phenomenon of parcelling has a high potential for influencing the mind, emotions, and feelings of the recipient, and depending on the speech situation and the recipient's communicative attitudes, the rational or emotional-aesthetic nature of the impact comes to the fore [31]. The parcelling construction of the utterance should cause the reader to have the appropriate effect – the expected result of the speech effect – to attract the reader, as well as the manipulative effect – to make his consciousness ready to influence judgments or stable emotions and feelings. Its aesthetic effect is often enhanced by the simultaneous implementation of creative, symbolic, and gaming functions. The phenomenon of parcelling is a developing phenomenon all over the world. A comparison of the constructions established the similarity of its use in different languages. The difference lies in the use of parcelling in strong textual positions focused on both rational and emotional-aesthetic effects. Authors from the Republic of Kazakhstan often resort to the division of titles in media-oriented texts, which is unacceptable, for example, in the French editorial tradition. In some studies, this term is used as a synonym for the word division and, therefore, serves to denote various possibilities of segmentation of the speech flow of words and their equivalents of complex sentences and super-phrasal units [10; 32].

Therewith, the authors consider the phenomenon of parcelling as a separate and peculiar syntactic phenomenon. It consists in the fact that it occurs synchronously and the positional structure of the word form acquires syntactic autonomy, the authors agree that parcelling belongs to the field of expressive syntax. Notably, parcelling or dividing sentence structure into parts is a purely verbal way of representing a single syntactic set by several communicatively independent units. A feature of parcelling phenomenon in each language is usually called the presence of an elliptical sentence, which looks like a kind of rhymed utterance, structurally fits into the thematic part of the utterance, and the reader focuses on the content around the main element of the argument and the defined semantic meaning [33-35]. It is often noted that there is a possibility of an independent division function. However, the division of a simple sentence has certain specific features, that is, the phenomenon of parcelling does not contain a semantic core, which means that it can be characterised as a communicative and structurally independent unit. It can be stated that in a simple sentence divided into parts, grammatical and semantic relations are very limited since only a parcelling construction acquires visible

independence as part of a complex syntactic set. The phenomenon of parcelling is based on the transmission of thought, punctuation, and intonation and has the results of information compression to determine the structure of the language in which the author places semantic emphasis as the centre of thought [36]. Therewith, the latter is not a syntactically complete construction.

The phenomenon of parcelling is one of the most interesting syntactic phenomena, however, unfortunately, there are very few modern research studying Kazakh language. Many linguists note that the phenomenon of parcelling is a lively, active, and successful phenomenon, especially in the language of fiction and journalism. A number of studies in modern science give reason to believe that the phenomenon of parcelling is characteristic not only for English or Russian but also for many other languages. Evidently, the fact of widespread use of parcelling constructions indicates not only the universality of this phenomenon but also the parcelling itself as a universal phenomenon in the Kazakh literary language [18; 37]. The technique of parcelling constructions, which is widely used in many languages, has its own individual characteristics in each particular language. The possibilities of different languages in the creation of parcelling constructions are not identical since they are conditioned upon the specific features of the syntax of each language. However, apparently, the structure of some languages somewhat restricts the use of parcelling constructions. Apparently, the reason for such a wide spread of parcelling constructions is conditioned upon the need to express a special meaning concentrated in the logical core of the sentence. The parcel seems to return the listener's attention to a logically important detail and considerably defines it. Therewith, the grammar of association observed in the subject is violated and acts as a special means of grammatically legitimate semantic orientation – this is an element of semantic disclosure, which is created from expressions and the structure of the sentence is formed, which is affected not only by an intermittent sentence but also by the entire text.

Of particular interest is the study of the means of linguistic influence of mass media on the texts. The linguistic impact of the press language is defined as the impact of the press sphere on the mass audience through linguistic media, graphics and visual effects accompanying the language to achieve the recipient's goal. Well-used language tools ensure the effective impact of the text on the consumer of information [19; 38]. The impact of language occurs at different levels: phonetic, lexical, and syntactic. The potential of lexical units performing the function of language is studied in more depth. Syntactic tools with considerable linguistic and linguistic potential include tools that can integrate the necessary elements into the spotlight. The arsenal of syntactic means of speech action is quite wide but the main place in it is occupied by the phenomenon of parcelling. The phenomenon of parcelling is understood as a special technique of the communicative and stylistic organisation of the text, which is used to enhance the intellectual and emotional-aesthetic impact on the addressee. The result of distribution is a divided structure, it includes several units of communication – the main part and those parts that are divided by a dot, less often by other last punctuation marks:

a question mark, an exclamation mark, or an ellipsis. These final symbols do not define the grammatical independence of the parcelling phenomenon but represent the original punctuation and graphic design of parcelling, which is used to attract the recipient's attention to an important part of the message [39-41].

Researchers in the field of linguistics note that within the framework of persuasion technology, two areas of influence on mass consciousness are used: intellectual (rational) and emotional. The strategy of communicative persuasion is determined not by two, but by three goals of influence: in addition to the addressee's mind, it should teach emotions and aesthetic sense [20; 42]. The effect on the reader's mind is based on reflexive reasoning and logic, the emotional effect is based on the desire to evoke certain feelings, and the aesthetic effect is based on the desire to attract the attention of listeners to the messages of planned expressions. The aesthetic effect is effective since the author can use it to attract the recipient as a master of composition, the creator of an elegant and original work. The analysis of the material shows that the authors quite often put facts, arguments or conclusions in parcelling constructions, which gives them additional weight and emphasises their importance in the text. Striving for maximum expressiveness becomes a motive for the author of the text to search for means of expression that have an emotional impact and can make the reader react emotionally. The author solves this problem, among other things, through expressive linguistic means, expressive punctuation marks that create a punctuation pattern for a literary text with parcelling constructions.

The main function of punctuation marks in the Kazakh literary language is the function of semantic actualisation of the utterance. Updating is understood at the same time as an integral whole: updating means the logical and emotional allocation of a certain part of a statement or text, giving it meaning and making it relevant at that moment [43]. According to their main function, punctuation marks in parcelling constructions are defined as semantic updates that perform the functions of an expression. Structural-logical punctuation marks recognise their hidden meaning in the structure of the language based on thematic-rhematic division, reflecting the logical development of thinking. Emotional punctuation marks, which in writing indicate the emotional reactions of the speaker or writer, show their meaning in connotations. The mechanism of the expressive function of the considered parcelling constructions is also different. Expressiveness in a work is understood as strengthening the expressiveness of both the logical and emotional aspects of the utterance, which reflects the speaker's subjective attitude to what he says [11].

Conclusions

Summing up the results of this research on the subject "The phenomenon of parcelling in the modern literary Kazakh language", the conclusion can be drawn that the modern literary Kazakh language is continuously developing and improving in terms of communication. Among the language tools that have become more active in recent years, it is worth highlighting the parcelling constructions, which represent a special form of formulation. Parcelling is a relatively new syntactic phenomenon, the essence of which is to divide sentence structures into separate parts,

thereby turning them into equivalent independent sentences with predefined punctuation, which violates the rules generally accepted earlier in the literary language. As it is known, any text consists of the smallest units – sentences. In the literary Kazakh language, the syntactic method of parcelling violates the unity of the entire text or in this case, the sentence. A coherent thought suddenly interrupts and turns into short fragmentary pieces of text, each fragment of which is finalised with a finishing punctuation mark, most commonly a dot.

With a parcelling construction, the phrase in which the main idea is contained is the main (or basic) one. Intonationally and punctuationally separated part of the phrase was called a parcel. Every parcel in written speech is outlined as an independent sentence, which in most cases is incomplete, and also grammatically and syntactically depends on the preceding context. The parcelling construction is an intonation division of a sentence into semantic segments that compile it, which are emphasised using punctuation marks used at the end of the sentence, namely: a dot, an exclamation mark, a question mark, or an

ellipsis. As a figurative representational means of the literary Kazakh language, the parcelling construction is used by the author of the text to: focus the reader's interest on the main thing in the narrative; highlight individual details; emotionally enhance the influence of the text on the reader; form the effect of suddenness; describe the duration of the impact in time; enhance the contrast of the phenomena described. The phenomenon of parcelling is based on modelling the natural development of speech, during the development of a person's train of thoughts, and not from thinking thoughts in advance. The phenomenon of parcelling details the sentence, making it meaningful, which ensures greater efficiency and informativeness of such a sentence in the whole text.

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Conflict of Interest

None.

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Явище парцеляції в сучасній літературній казахській мові

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Анотація

Актуальність. У статті розглядається явище парцеляції в сучасній казахській літературній мові. Актуальність цього дослідження полягає в тому, що існує наукова потреба в розробці інформації, пов'язаної з явищем парцеляції як синтаксичного способу мовлення в казахській літературній мові.

Мета. Мета цього дослідження – визначити місце парцеляції як явища в сучасній казахській літературній мові поряд з іншими синтаксичними та стилістичними явищами.

Методологія. Для досягнення мети дослідження було застосовано такі методи: метод компонентного аналізу наукової інформації, логічного порівняння, описовий, структурний, а також типологічний метод.

Результати. У статті аналізується поняття парцеляції, а також її роль як засобу членування змісту тексту на мовленнєві інтонаційно-сміслові одиниці. Парцельована конструкція розглядається як особливий прийом, що має суперечливий і деструктивно-конструктивний характер. При вивченні теми "Явище парцеляції в сучасній літературній казахській мові" методологічною основою стали праці дослідників, які розглядають відносно нове поняття "парцеляція" у своїх роботах.

Висновки. Практична цінність проведеного дослідження полягає в тому, що розглянуті в ньому теоретичні відомості можуть бути застосовані лінгвістами, філологами, фахівцями вищих навчальних закладів Республіки Казахстан при укладанні посібників з філологічних дисциплін і методичних рекомендацій для студентів і школярів, які вивчають казахську мову. Результати дослідження можуть слугувати теоретичним підґрунтям для класифікації методичних прийомів роботи з парцельованими конструкціями в сучасній казахській літературній мові.

Ключові слова: зв'язність тексту; синтаксичні конструкції; мовленнєва одиниця; лінгвістика; структура тексту.