

## EXPRESSIVE INCOMPLETE SENTENCES IN TATAR AND FRENCH LANGUAGES

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**Abstract:** The present stage of development of linguistics is characterized by keen interest in comparative studying of languages. The problem of comparative studying of languages is a subject of linguistic researches in many works of domestic and foreign scientists. Article reveals features of realization of expressional syntax of the Tatar and French languages. Expressional offers of incomplete structure of the Tatar and French languages are specialized syntactic means and serve for realization of category of an emotional expression. An integrated approach to studying of the syntactic units presented in different system languages in several aspects is represented relevant: substantial, structural, culturological within axiological approach and also from positions of linguistic and extralinguistic meanings that opens access to studying the way of worldview of representatives of different nationalities. The scientific novelty of a research is as well that in it the syntactic units of different structure languages functioning in different societies are for the first time studied in the comparative plan. The research showed existence of similar typological lines that, in turn, demonstrates a certain similarity of the Tatar and French languages belonging to various language families. The existing divergences are shown generally in the field of structure of the studied offers in the compared languages.

**Keywords:** emotional and expressional offers, emotional and expressional factor, communicative situation, incomplete sentences; parcelled designs; connecting designs.

### 1 Introduction

The specifics of any language are shown in the course of the comparative analysis of the concrete language facts within similar categories of the learned languages. Data on lines of similarity and difference between the compared languages allow promoting by prevention of interference to more reliable acquisition of a foreign language.

The modern linguistics is designed not only to be engaged in studying of language, but also to solve problems of mutual understanding between people in all spheres of life. The emotional and expressional incomplete sentences considered in this work connect basic expressional function of language and the basic functional purpose that serves as means of expression of semantic volume category of an emotional expression. The expressional task of these offers based on a pauzation consists in violation of smoothness of a current of the text that opens broad lands for implication (Malinovich, 1983). Incomplete sentences depend on sense of the main sentence and independently do not function since they would not be understood (Polezhayeva, 2013; Villalobos Antúnez, 2013).

Besides, such factors as the combination on one time base of the factual event and the emotional relation speaking to this event which is the synchronous act and also specific intonation allow to combine in structure of an incomplete sentence sense of the main thing and subordinate clause at the same time therefore the syntactic position of the main clause remains not replaced only formally (Zakiyev et al, 2007; Khabibullina & Vassilieva, 2015).

### 2 Methodology

In the course of work various general scientific and linguistic methods of the analysis are used: deductive and inductive methods of a research, correlation of the language and social phenomena, an observation method over language material, the semantic, syntactic, contextual, derivational analysis. In work linguistic methods and receptions of the analysis of the actual material are used: comparative and comparative which allows defining similarities and differences between two compared languages; to define system compliances and discrepancies between the compared languages; to establish the reasons of similarities and distinctions. The considered receptions of a comparative and comparative method and model of typological researches are purposefully used for definition of linguistic

universalia. Object of a research dictated need of use of text methods: methods of complete text analysis and the contextual analysis are applied to establishment of emotiv subjects and emotiv structure of texts; need of consideration of functional and stylistic features of a text emotivity demanded attraction of a method of the functional and stylistic analysis; by consideration of emotiv language means and their combinations in texts the method of the distributive analysis and a method of emotiv valency was used (Abdullina et al, 2016).

### 3 Results and discussion

There are various points of view concerning the nature of emotional and expressional offers of incomplete structure. Many researchers consider transformation incomplete in independent offers result of separation of complex sentences (Sadykova & Aleeva, 2014; Timofeeva et al, 2017).

It should be noted that in syntax of modern Tatar and French languages wide dissemination of emotional and expressional offers of quasi-additional structure which are considered as "parcelled designs" is observed. Emergence of parcelled designs is connected with manifestation of features of live informal conversation in the literary language. The specified designs in Tatar became a subject of special studying in F.S. Safiullina's works (Safiullina, 1978).

Emergence of connecting designs, according to M.Z. Zakiyev, is directly connected with communicative partitioning and a word order. In a stream of live informal conversation especially important rheme as a part of a complex rheme from the usual place moves out of intonational limits of the offer. But as the subject of this especially important rheme absolutely coincides with a subject of the previous offer, this rheme semantic is not made out as the separate, following offer, and joins previous Zakiyev, 1992).

In the analysis of structure of the text, V.G. Gak considers parceling as the phenomenon opposite to a super-compound sentence, "execution of one statement in a number of intonational isolated pieces". According to the scientist, these speech units separate points as independent offers. Possibilities of parcelling separate sentence parts in both languages are various. Structurally less connected elements which the uniform and isolated members treat most often are exposed to parceling. The main members, additions, except for circumstances, in much smaller degree are subject to parceling (Gak, 1981).

Emotional and expressional offers of incomplete structure in our work are considered as "parcelled designs" which are used independently and serve for expression of expressional syntax of the Tatar and French languages.

Incomplete sentences in both languages may contain some coordinative, subordinating conjunctions:

He quit them all. Forever. François did not see such table as this. And these writers! Always ready to exaggerate! This is the madman ... even worse! Zombie!

Let's address consideration of those conditions which allow emotional and expressional offers of incomplete structure to function as volume language units in the semantic relation. A constant in these offers is the fact of objective reality, and a variable - the emotional relation speaking to this fact:

Such beautiful eyes! And curls too. Atasa – is peasant. His father – is a peasant. Poor. Le notaire est mort. Je l'ai aperçu tout à l'heure au bord de la route. Pauvre type. / The notary died. I just found him on the edge of the road. Poor guy. Olga! Qu'est-ce qui vous amène ici? Surprise! / Olga! What brings you here? Surprise!

Concentration to incomplete structure of two semantic lines indicates the difficult semantic volume concluded in structure of

these offers. Manifestation of the language economy allowing keeping balance in language is shown these. For the purpose of achievement of the total syntactic-semantic characteristic of these offers it is necessary to specify that they serve expression of subjected semantics of the person. Intensive expression of emotional and expressional values is reached by various level means and therefore the quantity of markers considerably increases. The emotional and expressional syntax is just that transitional sphere of language structure where separate elements of a subsystem adjoin and often duplicate each other that demonstrates mobility and mutually permeability of subsystems of language (Zamaletdinov & Faizullina, 2015).

One of important and possible ways of systematization of syntax of the offer is the morphological criterion which became a basis for a research of expressional offers of incomplete structure of the Tatar and French languages. The following structural kinds of incomplete sentences of the Tatar and French languages differ:

1. Incomplete sentences of the compared languages where parcelled subject with simultaneous replacement with his another (uniform):

Even the dog won't abandon its child. Neither cat, nor wolf. Here the scope, width is felt. Not the latitude of fields, but breadth of soul. All this I wanted to tell you. Miracle. Imagination is not deception. Oh! That voice ...

2. The incomplete sentences of the compared languages representing parceling of predicates which is also connected to existence of uniformity. Close predicative connection between a subject and a predicate does not allow a gap between them. They are very rare in both languages:

He writes letters every day. Reveals soul secrets. He is the most advanced student now. And hospital attendant. It's me - the victim! Hm, mistake! Quelle chimère est-ce donc que l'homme? What a chimera, a person is? What novelty, what monster, what chaos, what contradiction, what miracle!

3. Partsellirovaniye of additions in incomplete sentences of the Tatar and French languages is also observed not often:

I am not afraid of a draft. And cold weather. They haughtily see more, learn more. Both terrible, and bright future. Tu es un menteur! You are a deceiver! Simulator! Nullity! I am sure that it is him your wife will chose. This monster!

4. The incomplete sentences of two languages including parcelled definitions. In Tatar definition is usually connected with defined by means of an adjunction and an obligatory preposition therefore the separation of such definition is observed very seldom. In Tatar the model of the quasisubordinate clause representing parceling of definitions with repetition of a word from the basic offer was structurally formed:

In the sky the moon flashes. Dim. Ordinary-looking. Kushtiryak - the small village. On Thursday, early in the morning George came unshaven, the face grew with bristle, and it seems to me that the Primo coat crumpled ... Incredibly !

5. Most often the incomplete sentences including parceling of a structural link meet: a predicate - a circumstance:

You have to judge yourself. Under the law of honest doctors. We need the surgeon. Quickly, very quickly. It's her... It's her ... My mistake, devil take it! Nobody as it seems to me, thought of it. Such evidence!

At the syntactic level different repetitions belong to means of increase in emotional saturation of incomplete structures:

If you also wanted to walk, there is in it neither joy, nor pleasure! Youth, youth! Silly youth!!! - Why I will swear, Galimzhan aby! So pleasantly, so interestingly! It is chance,

chance! I will have a bust which I wanted. Tenez, docteur Petursson, ceci s'appelle un procès-verbal. Que contient-il? You know, doctor Peturson, - it is called thought process. What does it include? Secret! When it was started? Secret!

From the examples given above it is necessary to conclude that expressional offers of incomplete structure are characterized by existence by specific emotional and estimated lexicon and variety of various level intensifiers. Their role consists in creation of intensive expression of emotions and feelings of speaking.

#### 4 Summary

So, in this work the comparative and typological research of emotional and expressional offers in the Tatar and French languages was conducted. Having compared the structural and semantic organization emotional and expressional offers in the Tatar and French languages, we came to a conclusion that they are under construction by means of a certain set of means of an emotional expression, namely:

1. Analyzing a way of expression of emotions in emotional and expressional offers of the compared languages, we were convinced that it can be expressed by both full and incomplete sentences.
2. Incomplete sentences in Tatar and French are the most widespread and numerous. In substantive emotional and expressional offers of French constantly shown intensifying function is implemented in the form of a definite article while in the specified offers of Tatar this function is performed by an accessory affix.

The regular systematically confirmed reproducibility of emotional and expressional offers confirms the basic functional purpose of these units, namely - to express the expressional relation speaking to the fact of objective reality.

#### 5 Conclusion

The expressivity problem as language phenomenon always was in the center of attention of many linguists as it is connected with expression of the subjective relation speaking to a subject of the speech. However the phenomenon of expressivity is so many-sided that the subject cannot be exhausted by already existing research works and demands further studying. Incompleteness (accession and parceling) in both languages are feature of emotional and expressional syntax and serve for underlining of semantic pieces and simplification of their understanding. Activation of emotional and expressional offers of incomplete structure in both languages is explained in the most part by development of oral forms and realization of category of an emotional expression syntactic level.

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