

The Use Of Complex Sentences In Oral Public Speech

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Abstract – This article discusses the problems of using complex sentences in oral public speech. It is necessary to identify the most essential characteristics of intellectualized oral speech, its connections and relationships in the sphere of varieties of the modern Russian literary language, as well as its characteristic differences due to the technical way of presentation.

Keywords – Oral Public Speech, Pronunciation, Variation, Difficult Sentence, Subordinative Compound Sentence, Non-Union Complex Sentence, Polypredicative Compound Sentence, Composed Complex Sentence.

Usually, much attention is paid to the theory and description of a complex sentence in linguistics. According to the fair remark of I.P. Raspopov, "The whole syntax" revolves "around the sentence." And despite the abundance of literature related to the problem of a complex sentence, the syntactic unit again became the object of attention in our work. What is the reason for this? The answer to this question presupposes, first of all, an appeal to the peculiarities of the type of speech, which is investigated in the work. What is interesting about oral public speech as a sphere of functioning of a complex sentence?

The oral type of speech (namely, its subtype - colloquial speech) begins to be studied in Russian studies since the mid-60s. And a complex sentence immediately becomes the object of attention of linguists. However, studies are directed only to individual elements of its system: certain types of composed, complex, subordinative, non-union sentences (CCS, SCS, NCS). In this case, as a rule, bipredicative constructions are considered. Multicomponent CCS and SCS, as well as polypredicative complex sentences (PCS) of oral speech, formed on the basis of two or three types of communication, do not fall into the field of view of linguists at all, since it is believed that in the conditions of the oral-speech flow there is a large volume and presence weak syntactic links at the main level of articulation do not provide the polypredicative construction with the necessary fastening potential, allowing it to function as an integral syntactic unit (when verbally realized, the PCS breaks down into separate phrases).

In the works of E.N. Shiryayev presents a systematic description of a non-union complex sentence that functions in both written and oral literary speech. On the basis of extensive linguistic material, the author showed that book-written asyndetic structures and oral-spoken structures have significant differences due to the form of speech implementation. The next step in the analysis should be the study and integration of the general principles of constructing a complex sentence in the oral-speech stream, which is characterized by segmentation. Since it is she who generates various properties of the relations between segments, which are often common to union and non-union sentences. Therefore, the need to study the system of a complex sentence as a whole was clearly revealed, taking into account the peculiarities of the oral form of implementation.

To solve this problem, it is necessary to determine the specific type of oral speech .. Modern publicly addressed oral speech from the point of view of the way of presentation appears in two main forms: radio and television. Here we can also name Internet

speech, which, while not being oral in the proper sense of the term, reveals in some of its genres the features of the oral-speech organization.

The lack of direct contact with the audience predominantly determines the monologic nature of radio speech in comparison, for example, with television. The monologue factor is relevant for the analysis of an oral complex sentence, since segmentation, as the main way of organizing the oral-speech flow, is most fully manifested in a monologue. Dialogue speech consists of short, situationally fixed replicas. In them, as a rule, firstly, the boundaries of the proposal are clearly presented, and secondly, a clearer intra-structural organization. And the shorter the sentence, the less opportunities for manifestation of destructive tendencies, the more strict are the formal features of the models. Conversational dialogue contains syntactic constructions that differ in a certain stable, reproducible form.

An oral monologue is a different matter. The principle of segmentation, implemented in a monologue, allows the speaker to connect segments of a wide variety of devices within one structure. This creates a wide field for syntactic transformations: a sentence can coincide with the codified model, it can have oral and speech specificity with a general adherence to the structural-semantic scheme of a codified sentence, it can have no analogues both with formal observance of the structural-semantic scheme of a sentence, and inconsistency with her. Thus, a monologue speech allows you to fully realize the syntactic potential of a complex sentence.

For the analysis of an oral sentence, in addition to monologic organization, the factor of spontaneous speech production is relevant. Spontaneity, as an immanent conditionality of speech, as a property that is formed at the time of a message, distinguishes radio speech, for example, from Internet speech, where (with formally spontaneous production) it always remains possible to return to the text created on the screen and correct it if necessary. In television speech, due to the pictorial support of meaning, as well as the wide representation of the reproduced speech, not all types of transformations may appear.

In addition to spontaneity and monologue, for the analysis of a complex sentence realized orally, such a factor as the intellectualized nature of speech is important. The richness of speech provides a variety of semantic-syntactic relations expressed in the sentence. The more serious and complex a thought, the more complex and varied the type of syntactic constructions expressing it. As TV critics note, modern television is increasingly turning into a means of entertainment rather than information. And television analytical programs tend to use a reproducible way of presenting speech. In this case, the linguistic material does not possess properties relevant to the organization of a complex sentence realized orally.

Thus, we turn to radio speech, which is positioned as an information radio, where analytical, cultural and enlightening, educational programs are broadcasted live.

Radio speech, possessing the necessary properties that are significant for the organization of an oral complex sentence, and the characterological features of oral publicly addressed speech, is able to adequately represent its features. In the future, the abbreviation OPAS will mean it.

In Russian linguistics, there is still no systematic description of the Russian complex sentence functioning in the oral type of communication. Very many fundamental questions have been little studied or not studied. You can name the following: what are the obligatory signs of an oral compound sentence; what are the main tendencies of development in the complex supply system of the OPAS; how does the system of a complex sentence OPAS correlate with similar systems of other speech varieties of the modern Russian literary language; what are the principles of differentiating paratactic, hypotactic and asyndetic structures; what is the specificity of multicomponent and polypredicative oral constructs; what are the restrictions imposed by the spontaneous nature of the speech process that are relevant to the syntax of a complex sentence; what are the word-order and linear-structural features of the organization of an oral complex sentence; what determines the multifunctionality of communication indicators in an oral sentence; which components in the complex sentence system evolve in the first place, and which of its links are more stable. The description of the system of a complex sentence of the UPR, the study of the features of its structuring allows you to take a certain position on these issues

To describe a wide range of poorly studied oral-speech phenomena, the position of the researcher is also important on a number of general theoretical problems: the hierarchy of syntactic units; structure and semantics of linguistic units; complex sentence typology; variability in speech; oral public speech as a type of oral type of the modern Russian literary language.

These problems inevitably arise when analyzing our material. They determine the relevance of the topic of dissertation research.

In modern linguistics, the fact is noted that the emergence and development of global and regional computer networks in recent decades has led to the emergence of the communication sphere, which has qualitatively new properties. The term "Internet speech" has already been introduced into scientific use. The study of this type of speech is just beginning, but its uniqueness is already being noted, which is manifested in the combination and peculiar refraction of the signs of written and oral types of speech.

A fairly large part of the Internet information is the intellectualized type of speech. Today, any oral conversation on a socially significant topic, given on a live radio or television broadcast, can then be read on the Internet. Ways of transforming an oral text into a written one are interesting. Specifically oral moments associated with the organization of the utterance are eliminated. For example, the grammatical forms of the sentence members are brought into clear correspondence, the lacunae are filled in with the verbal material, functionally unloaded repetitions are eliminated, etc. All this makes the text comfortable and familiar to visual perception.

However, it is not possible to completely get rid of the specifics of oral-speech construction, since when transforming an oral text into a written one, there is a danger of eliminating coherently significant components. So, on the Internet, constructions built on the principle of interrupting the syntactic perspective of an utterance (interruption is transmitted by ellipsis) and constructions with a violation of the syntactic perspective are usually preserved. Such structures contain some component, which is then developed in subsequent sentences, so it is impossible to eliminate them without prejudice to understanding the meaning. However, the presence of such constructions in a written text causes the effect of visual rejection, visual discomfort. The Internet user sees a construction that is different from the usual sentence scheme that he encounters every day in any other type of written text.

All this prompts to turn again to the complex of theoretical problems that the practice of linguistic research of oral speech has already encountered. It is necessary to identify the most essential characteristics of intellectualized oral speech, its connections and relationships in the sphere of varieties of the modern Russian literary language, as well as its characteristic differences due to the technical way of presentation. This, in turn, leads to problems of the form of implementation of intellectualized speech, types of speech, its genre originality and linguistic means used in it.

Thus, consideration of the above problems allows us to clarify the structure of the literary language and its varieties, to clarify the relationship of the corpus of syntactic means in oral public speech to the corpus of general literary, book-written and oral-literary syntactic means. The study of the theoretical problems of the oral sentence allows, on the one hand, to explain the appearance in the literary-written speech of constructions that become productive and are activated in modern linguistic reality as a result of the influence of the oral type of speech on the literary-written, as a result of the "democratization of codified syntax". On the other hand, it will make it possible to establish patterns of syntactic organization of speech in new areas of communication, in particular, Internet speech (computerized speech, according to V.M. Leichik), the mechanisms of the device and syntax of which will definitely become the subject of comprehensive study in the near future. Our research (within the framework of the designated topic) is designed to contribute to this. It should highlight theoretical approaches to the new material.

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