



THE CONCEPT OF A PROSE STANZA AND ITS PECULIARITIES

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Abstract:

The article describes a prose stanza as a group of sentences that are closely interconnected in meaning and syntactically, expressing a more complete development of thought compared to a separate sentence; one of the basic units of speech. In the linguistic literature, other terms are also used to refer to this unit, more often than others - "complex syntactic whole", as well as "super-phrasal unity", "paragraph", "component". However, the term "complex syntactic whole" emphasizes the syntactic nature of this unit, leaving aside its semantic unity. In addition, the term "complex whole" is used by some scholars to designate a complex sentence.

Keywords: complex syntactic whole, super-phrasal unity, paragraph, component, component, prose stanza.

The prose stanza is characterized by rhythmic and intonational unity and elongated pauses at the borders. From the semantic side, the prose stanza is characterized by the unity of thought, utterance, theme, which is especially acutely felt in fiction. A separate sentence, as a rule, is incomplete, not complete in meaning. A sentence finds its true life in context, i.e. in a prose stanza

The most important syntactic characteristic of the prose stanza. as a syntactic unit is the presence of specific syntactic links between its constituent sentences (chain, parallel, connecting links). An important feature of the grammatical organization of a prose stanza is the agreement (in the broad sense) of the forms of time, which determines the creation of a common temporal perspective of a narrative or message. The predicates within the prosaic stanza have a single type of time plan, which contributes to the close connection of sentences.

Representing a close semantic-syntactic unity, the prose stanza is at the same time a modal unity. The sentences of a prose stanza, as a rule, have a single subjective-modal coloring, and any change in the modal "tone" affects its structure. Personal pronouns (I, we), personal verb forms, modal words, particles, etc. are used as means of expressing subjective modality (to design transitions, the beginning, end of thought, etc.)

Being one of the major structural and semantic units into which speech is divided, the prose stanza has a certain composition. The sentences included in it play an unequal





role. The greatest independence, relatively greater freedom of its structure, is characterized by the first sentence of the prose stanza - the beginning, for which special syntactic means are used that shape the moment of the beginning of thought. Other sentences of the prose stanza are less independent in structural and semantic terms and depend syntactically on the beginning, which is the organizing center of the stanza. In addition to the beginning and the middle part, the prose stanza often has an ending, for the design of which special syntactic means are also used.

A prose stanza, as a rule, has the following composition: the beginning, containing the beginning of a thought, forming its theme; the middle part is the development of thoughts, themes; the ending is a kind of syntactic (compositional) point, summing up the micro-theme of the prose stanza and emphasizing this not only in semantic, but also in syntactic terms.

The described composition of the prose stanza is characteristic, typical, but not mandatory. Depending on the structure of the whole work or its fragment, prose stanzas are possible without a beginning, without an ending; prose stanzas consisting of one sentence. The compositional and thematic diversity of a prose stanza is determined by the tasks and content of the text. However, this diversity is based on the typical, ideal form of a prose stanza consisting of a beginning, a middle part and an ending.

Two plans for dividing a prose stanza should be distinguished: a compositional-thematic one, giving, as it were, an external outline of the prose stanza, its outline, and a syntactic one, representing the ways of communication between the sentences that make up the prose stanza. Syntactic articulation is the internal plan of the structure of a prose stanza.

A complete characterization of a prose stanza consists of its analysis in these two plans. Depending on the syntactic structure, the prose stanza is divided into chain, classified according to the type of beginnings, parallel (narrative, descriptive, anaphoric), as well as special structural types (prose stanza with a single subject, prose stanza built on the model of the beginning, ring). Unlike the prose sentence, the stanza has a flexible structure. A prose stanza is not a reproducible unit of a rigid structure (only grammatical patterns, models of sentence combinations are reproducible).

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