ELEMENTS WITH THE USE OF A COMMUNICATIVE COMPONENT

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It is known that the discrepancy of some components that make up the applied elements to their own place in practice strengthens their syntactic functions, as a result of which the expressiveness of the described event increases even more. At the same time, the communicative functions expressed by the applied element can first be generalized, and then concretized again. The main communicative functions of the application elements concretize, complement and implement the events occurring in the structure of the main expression. All this serves to enrich the pragmatic functions of the applied elements. Another property inherent in the application element is that the communicative functions of the application elements have an inversion. This case can be traced in the analysis of the following examples:

1. Das war hach kurzer Zeit schon allen Besonnenen Klar. Auch Leth. (Kellerman Bernhard. Totentanz. S. 56)

2. Ihm wirft der Oberst das vor. Den Soldaten nicht. (Kellerman Bernhard. Totentanz. S. 87)

These application elements are also simple structural application elements. However, from the point of view of communicative functions, it acquires a certain specificity. We can explain this property by the fact that the application elements presented in the above examples have the character of concretization and generalization.

Such properties inherent in applicative elements can not only concretize the communicative functions expressed by them in relation to the main expression, but also generalize it. Such variability of communicative functions of applicative elements is directly related mainly to the displacement of some lexical and grammatical components, such a situation serves to strengthen both the stylistic and syntactic functions of applicative elements. The application assumes that the

chain of Constructions is expressed in one way or another in the text, in some cases bringing attractiveness, increasing the importance (meaning) of thought with the help of various means [3; 115-p.].

The properties inherent in the elements of the application can be reproduced and expanded, since the elements of the application differ sharply from other linguistic phenomena in their degree of prevalence. For this reason, application elements the application can display various structural forms of the device.

As a proof of our point of view, we will proceed to the analysis of applied elements.

Formation of application elements in the singular:

1. Annette machte eine weite schwingende Bewegung. „Auf den Kopf", sagte sie. „Mit einer Flasche". (Kraft Ruth. Unruhiger Sommer. S. 202)

2. Gisela blattert die Seiten im Block zurück, langsam, eine nach der anderen, bis die Fraue sagt „Aber, das bin ja ich. Mit der Tasche". (Kellerman Bernhard. Totentanz. S. 105)

Based on the analysis of these applied elements, it is appropriate to note the following; Firstly, these applied elements relate to the main expression in two ways: pure (1) not pure (2) applied elements; secondly, the communicative functions of the applied elements concretize, interpret and complement the content of the entire main expression (1) and the content of its individual components (2). thirdly, the application element presented in Example No. 1 once again emphasizes the property inherent only in secondary fragments. This feature will be directly related to the appearance of the application element. [1; 72-p.].

For example, if there is no subject or participle in the structure of the base expression, then none of the subject can be a subject in the function of the application element, because there is no possibility for

them.

However, for second-order fragments, such a property does not matter, because regardless of whether an addition comes that sleeps exactly the same in the main expression (1, 2), additions can come in the functions of the application elements. Because of these characteristics, the applied elements represented by the secondary parts differ sharply from the applied elements represented by the head parts.

Linguist J.A. Wintman, arguing about the structural, stylistic and spiritual properties of the elements of the application that come with fragments of the second order, or rather with cases, recommends investigating the method of attaching the elements of the application to the main expression in two groups: parallel and sequential [2; 67-p.].

Parallel and sequential connection of application elements occurs as follows; if the application is a component similar in syntactic function to the application element executed by the device, in these conditions the application element is attached in parallel with respect to the main expression. If the main expression does not contain any component similar to the application element, or even if it is not similar in syntactic function to this application element, then the application element is sequentially attached to the main expression.

The application elements presented in the examples are sequentially attached to the main expression in order to supplement the content that is omitted in it, since in these examples there are no fillers in the structure of the main expression at all.

Such properties, formed singly, inherent in the applied element, can be repeated, supplemented, concretized again and as part of the applied elements having an expanded character. Another feature inherent in the applied elements belonging to this group is that something is omitted in the composition of the applied elements. For example:

1. *Jetzt wird auch noch die Stadt gespalten. Mit Stacheldraht und Panzern. (Kraft Ruth. Unruhiger Sommer. S. 211)*

2. *Und indessen hat das hungrige und mutwillige Tierdie Latten umgerissen, die den Kohl vor dem Zugriff der Hasen schutzen, und hat alle drei Kohlkopfe, den ganzen Wintervorrat abgafressen. Rostlos. Mit Stumpf und Stiel und Raupe. (Kraft Ruth. Unruhiger Sommer. S. 123)*

One of the characteristics inherent in the applied elements involved in the analysis is the completeness of their components. Of course, in such conditions, the omission of any component is not an emergency situation, rather, this process is directly related to specific stylistic goals: firstly, V.N. The economy of linguistic factors, according to Streltsov's definition, is also one of the stylistic techniques; secondly, the omission of the components contained in the applied element does not harm its communicative function, but rather has an impact, since the appearance of the applied element in front of the main component reveals a logical and significant relationship for all components, pronounced as a whole [4; 45-p.].

Summing up, we can say that there are various meaningful relationships between the components of the application device, such relationships are manifested in the fact that the application elements occupy different positions in relation to the main expression. Through the connection that exists between the applied element and the main expression, the event that occurs is clarified, that is, specified.

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