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Peculiarities of the Syntax of Oral Speech in the Idiolect of Johann Wolfgang Goethe

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Abstract: Speech is a minimal nominative and communicative unit. Such an interpretation of the speech goes back to its functions in the process of understanding and communication. This is, firstly, naming (nomination), that is, at the same time events are reflected indirectly through the mind of the speaker or restored in the mind of the speaker through life experiences, and secondly, simultaneous information in a set of diverse information is realized in the act of nomination. Such information makes it possible to describe the speech as communicative.

1. INTRODUCTION

A simple (elementary) sentence is characterized by a strict order of words. In this, special attention is paid to the manifestation of the communicative functions of thought, the realization of the speaker's consciousness and emotionality. Finally, sentence-complexing components make up for the lack of minimal structural schemes.

I.V. Types of simple sentences in Goethe's texts include sentences with a high level of expressiveness, semantic-figurative expression, and modal value.

Derivational change of the leading types of simple sentences in the literary text constitutes modeling. This modeling is reflected in active syntactic relations existing in German.

Simple sentences with the main semantic-grammatical discharge differ in their activity in the

text of an artistic work with different parameters, i.e., communicative, derivational, etc.

Elementary sentences can consist of one word. Usually, these types of simple sentences express the meaning of command and emotion. For example, "Comm!"; "Dummheiten!". But in most cases, elementary sentences consist of two or more words.

Two or more words in a sentence have a syntactic relationship with each other. At the same time, this relationship can be simply semantic, that is, this situation is manifested in the combination of specific semantic content in the words entering into the relationship. Thus, in the three-word sentence "Mein Bruder kommt", the lexical meaning of the word "brother" is combined with the lexical meaning of the word "my", and these two meanings are also combined with the lexical meaning of the word "come". But at the same time as the formal character of the words entering the relationship, their connection with each other is the connection of specific grammatical forms with a clear common

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meaning. Such a purposeful connection of specific grammatical (morphological) forms with their special grammatical meanings is called syntactic relations. Based on them, sentence fragments and word combinations are defined.

Participial relationships often occur between the inflected form of the verb, which represents a particular process, and the subject of the phrase, which acts as the doer of the action (or, generally speaking, the source of some type of process). The participle is the inflected form of the verb, and the possessive is the subject in this instance. Put otherwise, there is a participle connection between the possessor and the participle.

Primary and secondary clauses in a sentence can appear not only individually, but also in complex structural forms. In particular, they will have facultative followers (eg, these may be word-determiners in many cases) around them. It is difficult to determine the number of such determinants theoretically. It depends on the nature of typical communicative situations or the speaker's requirements. The speaker's request shows that his act has a free construction (sometimes this comes from the framework of constant models in the norms of their lexical-semantic completeness or from the valid laws of valency) (A.K. Karpakov 1982, p. 35-36; A.F. Zinoveva 1989, pp. 101-102).

The influence of the norms of oral speech is visible in the syntax of the writer's idiolect. It reflects the tendency to complicate the cut forms. For example, in many cases, the writer uses a noun formed from a verb instead of an infinitive as an indirect complement: Ich tat Fragen, die er später zu bewertungen, ich machte Forderungen, die er günstig zu befriedigen versprach (J.W. Goethe). Here, "tat Fragen" and "machte Forderungen" are considered object devices and are semantic equivalents of the verb forms "fragte" and "forderte" and express action.

These kinds of movement expressions have a variety of causes. Semantic and rhythmic compositional factors are among them. Furthermore, the author attempted to construct sentences by modifying the noun with determiners, as in "Er tat einen gefährlichen Sprung" (J.W. Goethe 1980, c. 117).

Here it is clear that the possibility of expressing specific semantic shades that German verbs could not give in other syntactic conditions in the same way is

important (L.I. Grishaeva 1987, p. 126-127; V.A. Jerebkov 1988, p. 112-113 ; N.M. Popov 1982, p. 161-162. For example, it is extremely difficult (or even impossible) to realize one-sided or multi-sided movement (P. Klotz 1996, c. 122-123; L. Korhonen 1982, c. 185-186; P. von Polenz 1984, c. 29 -31; St. Stricker 1996, c. 101-102). Note that the one-sidedness of the movement is clearly expressed below: "Er tat einen Sprung" (J.W. Goethe 1980, c. 140).

I.V. The above-mentioned method of implementation of verb semantic-derivation possibilities in syntactic subsystems of Goethe's idiolect indicates that (K. Burdach 1926, c. 40-41; U. Engel 1982, c. 224-225; P. von Polenz 1984, c. 31-32), such possibilities are related to the general structural tendency of the participle in German, i.e. the "two" participle, compared to the widely used verb derivatives (W. Admoni 1972, c. 117-118; Chr. von Stutterheim 1997, c. 281 -282). This is even single-content clauses (N.O. Guchinskaya 1987, p. 70-71; N.M. Popov 1982, p. 67-68; A.A. Prokopchuk 1988, p. 74-75; Die Zukunft der Textlinguistik ... 1997, c. 171-172; M. Hartig 1997, c. 180-181) even though it forms the majority (U. Engel 1982, c. 226-227; J. Korhonen 1982, c. 187-188; O. Moskalskaja 1977, c. 103-104).

The vast range of possible sentence forms in the writer's idiolect is part of the sentence typology, in addition to the conventional syntactic categories. Thus, the grammar of daily life is particularly characterized by these little groups, which take the form of an instrumental complement and suggest an inaccurate prediction: "Wem ist das Haus da drüben!" (Goethe, J.W. 1980, c. 241).

Sentences of various content are considered characteristic of the Goethean idiolect, and most of them are verbless sentences. As long as the inflected form of verbs is dropped in one-component and two-component sentences, it is certainly based on the specific characteristics of such types of sentences. In addition, they reflect an extremely high level of relevance and a significant increase in emotionality, which is expressed in the context. These sentences are divided into parts in different turns (stable, phraseological units) based on the rhythmic-grammatical features of the possessive and noun-participle. Compare: "Träume Schäume" (J.W. Goethe 1951, c. 24); "Ein Mann-ein Wort" (J.W. Goethe 1980, c. 115).

Such phrases are closely connected to sentences with shared semantics ("Träume Schäume") yet are technically separate from one another.

The tool of rhythmic-grammatical parallelism without a verb in the context of the writer's idiolect sometimes creates very complex semantic image devices. In this case, one participle is involved in both possessive function and participle function, in general, they are characterized as elliptical sentences. For example: "Ende gut-alles gut" (J.W. Goethe 1982, c. 124).

The considered general and special semantic sentences with high emotionality, as a rule, are implemented in contexts in the form of reference. This brings them closer to the class of non-conjunctive clauses. In purely sensory devices, the cut is associated with the possessor. In some cases, the predicative character of expressions like this is manifested in the repetition of the possessor expressed by a pronoun at the end of the sentence. For example, "Die ahnungsvoller Engel, du!" (J.W. Goethe 1971, c. 416). In such sentences, due to the strong emotionality, the change of the word structure is often found in the idiolect, and this causes the participle to come before the possessor, especially in the sentences expressed in the third person. For example: "Lumpenhunde die Reiter" (J.W. Goethe 1980, c. 340).

Such a situation is often found in specific infinitive sentences with high emotionality, which are rhetorical interrogative sentences: "Ich dich ehren?" (J.W. Goethe 1971, c. 248).

A persistent tendency to encourage the narration of the context is characteristic of the syntax of the studied writer's idiolect (K. Burdach 1926, c. 40-41; H. Kühnel 1978, c. 208; St. Stricher 1996, c. 103-104).

For example, this is especially noticeable in the formation of horse groups with leading components in the form of horses. In this case, the service of the full monoflex effect is shown at the expense of substantive attribution. Compare: "Memorial des Philipp Neri" (J.W. Goethe 1982, c. 117).

The group of appositive models also belongs to this category. The occurrence of a head agreement instead of another specific agreement in apposition can occur for various reasons. Thus, in the sentence "Traf ich einen jungen V. an, ein offener Junge" (J.W. Goethe 1982, c. 241), the explanatory context is brought

closer to the nominal clause. The main clause forming a separate sentence is directed to the complement of the sentence in the predicative form, reflected only in the context with the meaning of presence: "einen jungen V".

In the rhythmic tone scheme, the determiner can be relatively autonomous, meaning it is distinct from the group's nucleus-noun. Different from other determiners, these represent the interpretant inside. They are not seen as inferior decision-makers. Determiners are often autonomous, and there is a lot of possibilities for meaning to be articulated in many formal contexts. Unlike regular determiners, these modifiers apply to both pronouns and nouns, which is one of their distinguishing characteristics.

There are also special types of exponents that belong to the group of connected parts of the sentence and conclude by summarizing their content. They are made through conjunctions and prepositions *kurz*, *überhaupt*, also. For example: "Die Darstellung der Sitten, Charaktere, Leidenschaften, *kurz*, des inneren Menschen" (J.W. Goethe 1982, c. 172).

2. TYPES OF SENTENCES

Important semantic and grammatical types of sentences include sentences that express a specific concept that is considered relevant in a specific context (usually the context of this sentence). In such cases, the defining word cannot accurately reflect its meaning without an interpretant. Also, the interpretant is not properly understood in isolation from the determiner. Therefore, an interpretant cannot change its determiner, but only represents one aspect of it that exists in a given context. Declaratives of this type are usually made using the conjunction *als* and are very close to the predicative determiner. When such descriptors come next to pronouns, they form a single unit together with it. This is, of course, due to the deep connection between adjectives and sentences, which represent a more relevant aspect of the concept or person represented by the adjective. Such an invariant unity is usually manifested when a pause is not involved in a rhythmic tone, and a comma is not involved graphically. For example: *Aber inzwischen ist ihm als Menschen manches Wunderliche begegnet ...* (J.W. Goethe 1982, c. 212).

Cases are generally understood to be an indication of an activity or condition represented in a verb. In a

broad sense, a sign is a word, but it has nothing to do with the instant the word strikes an object. Adjective, adjective, prepositional noun, adjective, and infinitive devices are some of the ways that case can be stated.

In Goethe's idiolect syntax, case types are diverse. According to the meanings they express, the following types of cases can be indicated: measure and level, mode of action, place, time, general compatibility, cause and condition, purpose, activity, weapon and means. However, there are more case types than the usual case types given in normative grammar (Duden. Die Grammatik ... 1998; U. Engel 1996). Hol cannot cover all semantic polymorphic categories. Consider the following sentence: "Auf die Nachricht der Überschwemmung beschleunigte er seine Reise..." (J.W. Goethe 1982, c. 199). Here the case - "Auf der Nachricht der Überschwemmung" - is a case of immediate time, but also a case of cause, because the action expressed in the sentence "Beschleunigte er seine Reise" is happening precisely as a result of the information being communicated.

In order to express all types of cases, pronominal expressions are adopted in accordance with semantics. For example: "Dabei bleibe ich und verharre nun, ohne deshalb meine weiteren Forschungen aufzugeben" (J.W. Goethe 1982, c. 280). Here the mode of action or the case of place (dabei) and the case of cause (deshalb) and others are involved.

Cases are frequently identified by their clear meaning, much like a basic sentence part. Through clear linkages, they are completed. As an illustration, consider this: "Don Alfonso, obwohl sichtlich beeindruckt, war einsilbig" (J.W. Goethe 1982, c. 370).

It is appropriate to start with the meanings of the sentence's constituent parts when studying the semantic aspect. As a result, although the occurrences in many cases refer to outside objects, they are in fact strongly tied to the possessor (in certain situations, related to the object in pronominal devices). Verbs like sich entkleiden and sich entledigen, for instance, are frequently employed metaphorically to convey internal modifications in the possessive status.

Expressing the possessive state usually requires an action expressed by the verb sich enthalten. This type of meaning can be observed in the action represented by the verb sich erwehren (for example, Er erwehrte sich des Schlafes), but also in sentences with the

meaning of action directed at an external object (Er erwehrte sich der Feinde).

The character of the situation is also reflected in the inner and outer shades characteristic of sentences with verbs such as bedürfen, mangeln, entbehren and possessing a complement in the accusative case: Ich komme nun bald und bedarf wirklich eines Gesprächs ... (J.W. Goethe 1982, c. 401).

Thus, the complement in the nominative case cannot be completely in contact with the object of the internal action. The exact meaning of the external object is clearly manifested in verbs that are combined with two complements at the same time. In this case, one of the complements is in the accusative case, that is, representing the direct object of the action (usually a person), and the second one is in the indicative case, that is, the concrete object.

In this, the semantics of the sentence types and their stability in the language are determined. Therefore, in the writer's idiolect, machenQinfinitive structure rarely occurs in causative sentences. According to H. Brinkman (1971, p. 191), the following devices are found in this case: "Der Schrecken machte ihn erblassen"; "Der Gedanke machte ihn trauern" (J.W. Goethe 1980, c. 120 and 147).

At the same time, it is necessary to note that there is a specific syntactic combination in which this phrase is found. Only the combination of these two moments can give a full understanding of the grammatical nature of the passage and why these two moments are related.

Although this action is not intended at all, a transitive complement might indicate the recipient of the action specified in the phrase in the subject agreement. In these situations, the instrumental complement is very apart from the sentence's core idea. For instance, J.W. Goethe wrote, "Wohldschön leuchtet mir die Natur!" in 1980, about 320. Here, the instrumental filler myrrh portrays a person who gets the spring beauty of nature, but this beauty is occurring to him and not to this person, even if the poet called attention to the emotional attitude represented in himself and in Goethe's pantheistic poem.

In the German literary language, the determinative relation of the case of departure is common, and despite the above-mentioned use of the pure object, it is very close to the case of departure in the noun clause of the participle, which has all the object

properties. For example, *Es ist mir eine Ehre*. Here, *mir* in the case of departure is definitely connected with the definite article and possessive relations with the noun part (*mir eine Ehre-meine Ehre*). But the use of the departure clause here indicates the general purpose of the sentence content (E. Riesel 1974, c. 40-50; E. Riesel; E. Schendels 1975, c. 151, 160).

In German, the adjective, adjective, noun, order number, demonstrative, possessive, interrogative and indefinite pronouns and articles serve as adaptive determiners.

In German, the most important thing for determining adjectives is to indicate the quality of the sign. Determiners denoting quality are, of course, characterized by the possession of a material quality in the attributive function. They indicate such a material that the fact that this or that object is made of a certain substance is considered one of the most important qualities characteristic of the object (R. Delphendhal, C. Martindale 1982, c. 99-101).

In addition to the basic suffix-invariant *er* form used in their construction, there is also the suffix *-isch* (*-sch*, *-esch*). For example: *auf farnesischem Grund und Boden* (J.W. Goethe). Here, the relative meaning acquires a figurative meaning, giving rise to specific qualitative shades. For example: *"Mit wahrer Aristophanischer Bosheit verspart Plato diesen letzten Schlag für seinen armen Sünder ... !"* (J.W. Goethe 1980, c. 285) (H. Umbach 1983, c. 383-384; U. Pretzel 1974, c. 416-417; P. Schäublin 1977, c. 29-30; N.A. Sigal 1960, c. 230 -240; H.H. Drößiger 1995, c. 25-26).

Simple Sentences

Simple sentences that contain a phrase that is not part of the main part of the given sentence are absolute devices. But the word governor does not express the usual grammatical relations that depend on the main clauses in this simple sentence.

This suggests that the primary agreement in this line should be preferred above the topic agreement. Moreover, head agreement can occasionally arise in isolated determiners when the determiner is in a different case, resulting in a broken link between the determined word and the isolated determiner. For instance, J.W. Goethe (1982, c. 241) states, *"Traf ich einen jungen V. an, ein offener Junge."*

This importance of the head agreement is probably explained in the general tendency towards monoflexion of the noun group. However, the isolated determiner does not form such a single unit with the determiner, whose very effect of isolation is based on the monoflexive structures of the noun group. Such a role of the general agreement is based on the "naming" meaning characteristic of its independent use, which is reflected not only in sentences expressing marriage, but also in naming sentences. Sometimes the comparison with the rather independent use of distinct determiners leads to convergence with these forms of main agreement activity. For example, a separate determiner is perceived as a separate content of a sentence, as an absolute expression of a certain event or sign.

Individual parts of the sentence can be related to the sentence in different ways in terms of rhythmic tone. In a special syntagm, such a division of one or another parts is expressed by the term "separation", in German grammar sometimes by the terms *Verselbständigung* and *Absonderung* (T.A. Sviblova 1966, pp. 14-15).

All parts of speech (except the underlined verb forms) have the feature of highlighting. However, the main clauses of the sentence have much less of this feature than the secondary clauses. If they are distinguished, they will appear in the form of subordinate clauses and correlatives. For example, *Die Kinder, die hören es gerne* (J.W. Goethe 1980, c. 381).

Complete Sentences

Complete sentences include only the necessary sentence fragments that express the main logical-grammatical relationships that make up the sentence. It can be said about simple compound sentences that one or another word as a part of a sentence can have elements that are considered a separate word or a separate part of a sentence (determiner).

Simple Compound Sentences

Simple compound sentences contain all the parts (parts of the sentence) that are necessary for making the logical-grammatical types of the sentence. In similar sentences (for example, *Die Rose ist eine Blume*), the article is not a part of the sentence, but serves as an auxiliary component in the sentence, that is, it acquires a purely independent meaning, despite the fact that the existing meaning in it is related to the noun. It should also be noted that the complex form

of verbs (for example, *Er ist gekommen*) is the only form that forms the simple participle in the sentence. Thus, simple compound sentences are certainly one of the main logical-grammatical types of sentences.

Compound Sentences

Compound sentences will not be the most common type of sentence in the process of concrete use, but in fiction, in particular, I.V. It is more common in the Goethe idiolect. For example: *Mitternacht kam heran, die Baronin verlangte, wenn er schlafe, ihn zu sehen; die Arzt widerstand, der Arzt gab nach* (J.W. Goethe 1980, c. 182). Except for the second sentence (die Baronin ... zu sehen), all sentences in this passage are simple compound sentences. The subordinate clause in this passage is also a collective clause (wenn er schlafe).

In their composition, at least one of the main parts necessary from the point of view of the structure of the logical-grammatical types of the sentence is lost.

Qualitative constructions arise in this. Adjective constructions include sentences that do not belong to the main predicative group of simple sentences and have one or more subordinate components. They are not usually considered adjectival constructions, but are closely related to undifferentiated prepositive adjectival determiners. Adjective constructions are important in expanding the scope of the sentence. Its importance lies in the fact that it can have a large number of complements, cases, etc., while retaining the control properties of the verb. In the analyzed idiolect, examples of expanding the scope of the sentence by means of adjectives are rare, but one can find cases where one adjective is determined by another adjective: ... *Wir ... erfreuten uns der Gegenwart dieses so oft nachgebildet gesehenen Monuments ...* (J.W. Goethe 1980, c. 140).

These determiners are always prepositive without distinction and agree with noun phrases. They can be combined in the framework of the concept of adaptive spread determinants.

Such diffuse descriptors, especially qualitative diffuse descriptors, can be extremely broad. For example: *ein großer, von dem Vater bunt und reich angelegter, aber doch nicht widerlich verzierter Saal* (J.W. Goethe 1980, c. 134).

In the Goethean idiolect, infinitives with an object without a preposition are found together with the

verbs of perception, as well as cases of reflection. It reflects a very old and complex group of words in the German sentence structure.

Objective Infinitives

Object infinitive means such verb infinitives that the subject of the action is the complement of the verb, or does not express the sentence at all. For example: *"Ich bitte dich zu kommen"; "Ich höre den Vogel singen"; "Sie befahl, den Tisch zu decken"*. If the subject of the action of the verb is considered the subject of the action expressed in the infinitive at the same time, then the infinitive with the subject occurs in such sentences. For example: *"Ich kann dieses Buch lesen"; "Ich glaube, dieses Buch gelesen zu haben"* (G. Bech 1955, c. 387-388; H. Brinkmann 1971, c. 421-422; U. Engel 1982, c. 198-199; P. Klotz 1966, c. 133-134).

Object infinitives after verbs of emotional perception have a special identity, that is, historical syntactic relations within the sentence (J. Korhonen 1982, c. 201-202).

In the Goethean idiolect, verbs of sense perception such as *sehen, finden, hören, fühlen, spüren*, like in modern German, can be combined with object infinitives. For example: *"Ich fühle junges, heil'ges Lebensglück neuglühend mir durch Nerv und Adern rinnen"* (J.W. Goethe 1971, c. 27).

Cases of combining object infinitives with other verbs I.V. Rare in Goethe's idiolect: *"Ich schaue in diesen reinen Zügen die wirkende Natur vor meiner Seele liegen"* (J.W. Goethe 1971, c. 28).

Groups with the words *ohne* and *statt* forming the passive form of the infinitive are extremely rare in the Goethean idiolect: *"Das Zettelchen fiel, ohne von ihm bemerkt zu werden, auf den Boden"* (1951, c. 117).

I.V. In Goethe's idiolect, it is noteworthy that the object infinitive phrase can meet with verbs of emotional perception not only in the author's speech, but also in dialogues. For example: *"-Wir finden ihn gewiß bei jenen Pappeln stehen"* (J.W. Goethe 1971, c. 43). In addition, such a situation can be found in the tradition of folk songs (O. Behaghel 1923, c. 117-118; 1932, c. 188-189; H. Brinkmann 1971, c. 560-561; A. Langen 1957, c. 1158-1159; L. Lemnitzer 1997, c. 116-117).

3. CONCLUSION

The general derivation at the syntactic level shows the following:

- a) the active creativity of the writer specific to the text;
- b) successive coordination of Goethe's idiolect with the main laws in the development of the modern German language.

Verbal speech has an intensive influence on the derivational development and functioning of syntactic norms. This leads to the enrichment of expression possibilities of syntactic devices in the literary language.

The following methods with text-creating syntactic-stylistic features are characteristic of the syntax of Goethe's idiolect:

- a) the use of a noun made from a verb instead of an infinitive as an indirect complement;
- b) analysis of syntactic devices in order to achieve the effect of rhythmic-compositional expression (also, the syntax of the writer's idiolect is fully analyzed, the conjugation of German verbs in the formation of various higher word structures, that is, in the development of two-content syntactic devices);
- c) activation of single-content sentences in the idiolect with special tendencies in the construction of verbless sentences;
- d) most of the components of the main sentences in the idiolect have the characteristic of variation (for example: in the written language, the majority of adjectival determinatives).

Situations characteristic of Goethe's idiolect and its syntax can be observed even in the sources of many linguistic phenomena (for example, the writer's use of ancient compounds based on devices such as the infinitive verb with an object without a preposition).

The above-mentioned specific features of Goethe's syntax allow not only to achieve a variety of semantic expression, but also significantly increase the general emotionality and stylistic aspects of different genres of artistic storytelling. Here, mainly, the constant use of the possessive and noun participles in the form of rhythmic-grammatical parallelism, sentences with similar semantics, various types of ellipsis in the sentence, nominative (without conjunction) sentences, all possible changes in word order (for

example, this author's methods of putting a participle before the possessive) the formation of rhetorical interrogative sentences, the development of noun groups based on proper nouns, etc. are taken into account.

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