

## **LEXICAL AND LEXICO-SEMANTIC CONNECTIONS OF PARENTHETICAL CONSTRUCTIONS WITH THE MAIN SENTENCE**

*The semantic and grammatical connection of parenthetical constructions with the main sentence finds its manifestation in special lexical and lexico-semantic means which unite the main sentence with parenthetical constructions. The lexical means of connection are the expressive means of connection which are external and easily perceived. They are the characteristic features of parenthetical constructions as well. Lexical and lexico-semantic means of connection constitute the cases of the uses of lexical units for the expression of the dependence of constructions.*

**Key words:** *lexical connection, lexico-semantic connection, parenthetical construction, grammatical connection, semantic connection, syntactic constructions, anaphoric pronouns syntactic isolation*

In English language the position of parentheses is free. They can appear everywhere in the sentence. Owing to the fact that in English a word gets its grammatical meaning depending on its place in the sentence, each part of the sentence, in general, has its own definite place. Changing the place of this or that part of the sentence manifests definite functions which are connected with definite rules, that is why the place of parentheses in the sentence is a very important problem in English.

The semantic connection of parenthetical constructions with the sentence is observed in all the cases. It is enough to point out the common features of the numerous lexical and lexico-semantic connectives characteristic of the overwhelming majority of parenthetical constructions to prove the tangibility of this semantic connection.

Thanks to this semantic connection with the sentence the parenthetical construction is inserted into it, first of all into the intonation pattern of the sentence as a whole which gives it the opportunity to take part in the communicative function typical of the given sentence. Nevertheless, being phonetically singled out it is not considered to be a part of the sentence.

The semantic and grammatical connection of parenthetical constructions with the main sentence finds its manifestation in special lexical and lexico-semantic means which unite the main sentence with parenthetical constructions.

Lexical and lexico-semantic means of connection constitute the cases of the uses of lexical units for the expression of the dependence of constructions.

The lexical means of connection presuppose the existence of identical lexical units. The lexico-semantic means of connection presuppose the existence of related words (synonyms, antonyms, etc.).

These means of connection are characteristic only of certain syntactic constructions. For example, they are one of the means of connection between independent sentences within a paragraph and as a possible means of connection between the paragraphs, because the words which are repeated in neighbouring sentences are the connective means between the sentences: they unite them and form a grammatical unity. The lexical means of connection are the expressive means of connection which are external and easily perceived.

The usage of the lexical means of connection within the main sentence is the characteristic feature of parenthetical constructions as well.

Parenthetical constructions have a certain independence from the main sentence as a consequence of looser grammatical connections with the latter. That is why; the lexical connections which make for the semantic and the grammatical combining of parenthetical constructions with the main sentence are essential factors for the correct understanding and perceiving the whole sentence meaning /Alexandrova, 2007/.

In Russian and Armenian grammars, where parenthetical elements are marked as an independent syntactic category, their lexical connections are illustrated in some research works. In English where parenthetical elements are not singled out as an independent syntactic category, their lexical connections with the main sentence were not subject to investigation. Meanwhile, the analysed material has shown that the lexical connections of parenthetical constructions with the main sentence are notable for their variety and they have peculiarities which are specific for the English language. They are so comprehensive (including both the sentences and word-combinations) and typical of parenthetical constructions that all the facts are in favour of the belief that the existence of special lexical connections with the sentence are the characteristic features of parenthetical elements as an independent syntactic category.

Let's examine the types of the lexical connections which are typical of the parenthetical constructions in English.

I. The most typical type of the lexical connections of the parenthetical elements with the sentence is the repetition of that word of the main sentence to which the parenthetical element refers.

a) This word is repeated in the same form as in the main sentence, but with an attribute which gives it a new quality:

E.g. 1. Now that Freemasonry had served its purpose, Isabel was intensely jealous of its **mysteries** – **poor mysteries!** – which George Augustus honorably refused to reveal to her. (R. Aldington, p. 105)

2. And **fortunately** – **how fortunately** – he had had the good sense not to let himself in for anything yet. (T. Dreiser, p. 264)

b) In the parenthetical construction is repeated the word (the defined one), but in another grammatical form:

E.g. 1. In **Freedom's** name, sir – holy **Freedom** – I address you. (Ch. Dickens, p. 443)

The correlated **Freedom's** and **Freedom** are used in different cases.

2. ... It **was – still is** – and admirable way of inducing counter-irritation. (A. J. Cronin, p. 300)

The correlated **was – is** are in different tenses.

3. ... and I make **her** cup of coffee for her (**of course she** taught me), and I have learnt to make it so well... (Ch. Dickens, p. 207)

Pronouns of different groups are correlated here: **her** (possessive) and **she** (personal) and so on.

II. Both in the parenthetical construction and in the main sentence there may be derivatives of the same word, belonging to different parts of speech: verb – noun, preposition – noun, etc.

E.g. 1. Wasn't she 'happily' married to a man who '**luved**' her – a '**luv**' match – and to a 'rich' man! (R. Aldington, p. 66)

2. " ... we are met to-day, really as if we were a funeral party, **except – a blessed exception** – that there is nobody in the house". (Ch. Dickens, p. 42)

III. A special place have the so-called anaphoric pronouns which refer to the noun in the main sentence.

a) personal – objective pronoun:

E.g. When Andrew received his **check** from Ivory – **again it came by post** – Freddie was with him. (A. J. Cronin, p. 300)

b) indefinite pronoun (one, all and etc.):

E.g. After he had fought the **swine (i. e. the British ones)** so gallantly for so many years. (R. Aldington, p. 100)

IV. Through the anaphoric pronouns can also be fulfilled the semantic connection between the whole main sentence and the parenthetical construction. Such anaphoric pronouns can be demonstrative, relative and others.

E.g. Though his wife went to church, he was never seen there – **Doctor Oxborrow had been the first to point this out**, - and he was reported to have laughed at the doctrine of total immersion. (A. J. Cronin, p. 202)

V. The lexical meaning between the sentence and the parenthetical construction can be fulfilled with the help of the words which are connected in meaning.

a) synonyms:

E.g. ... **my flame (that is the very word for an opera inamorata)** alighted ... (Ch. Bronte, p. 185)

b) antonyms:

E.g. "I take it", he says ... "that I am the only man **alive (or dead either)**, that gets the value of a pipe out of you?" (Ch. Dickens, p. 311)

VI. The main sentence and the parenthetical construction can be correlated through the words which express kinship and generic notions.

E.g. 1. My dear, I shall be happy to take some of this **wine** with you. (**Captain Swosser's claret to your mistress, James!**). (Ch. Dickens, p. 185)

Here, the correlated words are **wine – claret**.

2. Head of three murders, five manslaughters, seven arsons and as many as **eleven** rapes – **a surprisingly high number** – in addition to many less conspicuous crimes, ... (J. Galsworthy, p. 266)

Here, the correlated words are **eleven – number**.

These examples are not the complete list of the lexical and lexico-semantic connective types of parenthetical constructions with the main sentence which show the variety and wide-spread use of these connections. The analysis of the linguistic material has shown that the given type of connection is typical of parenthetical constructions as different from the detached sentence parts and clauses.

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**Մ. ՅԱՂՈՒԲՅԱՆ** – *Միջանկյալ կառույցների բառային և բառաիմաստային կապակցման միջոցները գլխավոր նախադասության հետ.* – Սույն հոդվածում բառային և բառաիմաստային կապակցման միջոցները դիտվում են որպես իմաստային և քերականական կապակցման մի ձև, որը ձևավորվում է միջանկյալ կառույցի և գլխավոր նախադասության միջև: Միջանկյալ կառույցները նախադասության որևէ անդամ չեն հանդիսանում: Ուսումնասիրությունները ցույց են տալիս, որ միջանկյալ նախադասությունները կատարում են նույն գործառնությունները, ինչ միջանկյալ բառերն ու բառակապակցությունները: Վերոհիշյալ հոդվածում քննարկվում են նախադասության հետ դրանց կապակցման ձևերը և դրանց միջև եղած տարբերությունները:

**Քանալի բառեր.** բառային կապ, բառաիմաստային կապ, միջանկյալ կառույց, քերականական կապ, իմաստային կապ, շարահյուսական կառույցներ, հարակրկնական դերանուններ, շարահյուսական տարանջատում

**М. ЯГУБЯН** – *Лексические и лексико-семантические связи вводных конструкций с главным предложением.* – В данной статье лексические и лексико-семантические связи рассматриваются как один из способов семантической и грамматической связи, которая формируется между вводной конструкцией и главным предложением. Вводные конструкции не являются членом предложения. Вводные предложения выполняют те же функции, что и вводные слова и сочетания слов. В статье также рассматриваются типы их связи способы их соединения с предложением, а также существующие между ними различия.

**Ключевые слова:** лексическая связь, лексико-семантическая связь, вводная конструкция, грамматическая связь, семантическая связь, синтаксические конструкции, анафорические местоимения, синтаксическое отграничение