INSERTED CONSTRUCTIONS IN A. N. RADISCHEV'S NOVEL "JOURNEY FROM PETERSBURG TO MOSCOW"

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ABSTRACT

This paper describes the functioning of parentheticals as a means of switching between different functional and semantic layers of the text; the following types of insertions are distinguished: parenthetical remarks, metalinguistic, causative, and evaluative parentheticals.

Keywords: parentheses; parenthetical offset with brackets; functions of parentheticals; A. Radishchev

ВСТАВНЫЕ КОНСТРУКЦИИ В ПОВЕСТИ А.Н. РАДИЩЕВА «ПУТЕШЕСТВИЕ ИЗ ПЕТЕРБУРГА В МОСКВУ»

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АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье описана реализация вставных конструкций как средства переключения между различными функционально-смысловыми пластами текста; выделены следующие типы вставок: вставки-ремарки, метаязыковые, причинные и оценочные вставки.

Ключевые слова: парентеза; скобочные вставные конструкции; функции вставных конструкций; А. Радищев.

By plug-in constructions (hereinafter - VC) we mean syntactic constructions highlighted with brackets or double dashes, explicitly or implicitly related in meaning to the main text (basic part, hereinafter - BC), but capable of being omitted without violating the syntactic and semantic integrity of the main text.

Language specificity of the story "Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow". Researchers have repeatedly noted the stylistic diversity of the Journey: see, in particular, [1, 585]. The journalistic parts of the text are characterized by oratorical pathos, which goes back to the tradition of political preaching and academic eloquence and, accordingly, is saturated with archaic elements and constructions; while the description of domestic scenes uses a medium and low style. As E. G. Kovalevskaya notes, in the text of the story "elements of different styles constantly collide, bookish and colloquial, old and new, domestic and Western are combined" [4, 144]. Probably, it is this unbalanced combination of different stylistic elements that can serve as the basis for A. S. Pushkin's well-known remark about Radishchev's "barbaric style" [2, 24]. One way or another, despite the aesthetic controversy, the Journey style has a number of features that make it an interesting object for syntactic study. This is a work born on the border

of two literary eras, free from the influence of the Russian literary language of A. S. Pushkin, but absorbing the achievements of previous authors: texts of European enlighteners, works of Russian writers of the 18th century, journalistic articles, political speeches, diary notes - and melted all these components in an alchemical crucible on the flame of civil indignation and human compassion: "My soul has become wounded by human suffering." Therefore, we would prefer to characterize the style of "Journey" with another Pushkin quote - "inimitable strangeness."

Formal characteristics of insert structures in the story "Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow". In the text of the story, there are 20 cases of using VC, which is approximately 0.58% of the total number of sentences in the story.

It is known that from a grammatical point of view, VCs can be divided into two groups: predicative (i.e., built according to a sentence model and containing a grammatical basis) and non-predicative (i.e., related to BP as elements of a sentence).

In the text "Journey" there are only 3 non-predicative VCs (15%). In two cases, such VC are correlated with BC as circumstances (referring to the upcoming; and in my state), in the third case, VC can be interpreted as an addition (in proportion to my promise to the Edrovskaya coachman). There are 17 predicative VCs in the text "Travel" (85%). Of these, 14 (70%) are built according to the simple sentence model; 3 (15%) - according to the model of a complex sentence (in 2 cases - conditional-temporal, in the third case - explanatory).

Despite the predominance of predicative VCs, in most cases (85%) they do not have punctuation for independent sentences at the beginning (capital letter) and at the end (end-of-sentence signs). Thus, despite the frequency of predicativeness, VCs in the text of Journeys are rarely understood as independent communicative units.

Functional characteristics of VC in the story "Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow".

1. VK remarks are one of the most frequent types of VK in literary texts; in the text "Travel" they occur 4 times, which is 20% of the total number of VCs in this text. It is the VK remarks that receive the punctuation that is typical for independent sentences. Wed:

(1) Sh. Tomorrow is an agreement, and a week later a wedding.

I. (Leaves.)

Sh. (Chhaet.) Probably won't come back [5, 81].

In this example, an excerpt from a letter is presented in which the dialogue is presented in a concise, concise form, translating the narrative into a dramatic register; therefore, the functioning and design of the VC in this fragment is closest to their characteristics in dramaturgy: they name the actions of the characters that accompany their replicas.

A slightly different functioning of the VC is observed in the following example:

(1) - And Vanyukha immediately picked up … (We were already driving into the outskirts …) That's it, master! [5, 110].

Despite the external similarity of the VC in the above examples, the VC in example (2) not only names the action accompanying the words, but also fixes the spatio-temporal situation parallel to the deployment of the dialogue, and in addition, due to the compositional specifics of the Journey, divided into chapters in accordance with the names of settlements, marks the end of one chapter and the transition to the next, that is, it supports the compositional organization of the text.

VC remarks do not necessarily receive punctuation corresponding to independent sentences, cf.:
(2) "Very handy; (turning to the upcoming ones): right, a worthy person, serviceable and not a drunkard … "[5, 43].

In this example, the VC remark is more closely related to the content of the replica and describes the change in the position of the speaker in accordance with the change in the addressees of the replica.

2. Metalinguistic VCs are "statements about the statement itself" [3, 404]. Metalinguistic comments can be divided into 2 groups: metaspeech comments (related to speech as a process and text as a result) and metalinguistic comments proper (related to language as a system). In the text "Travel" this type of VC is the most frequent and accounts for 30% (6 cases) of the total number of VC.

As a rule, metalinguistic comments contain special markers, have a typical semantic structure and a certain formal repertoire [6, 71]. In the text "Journeys", such metalinguistic markers are most often used by verbs of speech/thought (name, dispute, speak), as well as nouns with a similar meaning (story, sayings). For VC with the verb name in the role of a metalinguistic marker, the actual metalinguistic function is characteristic: such VCs are comments on word usage, cf.:

(3) Whoever revolts with a word (let us call all firm reflections, based on truth, contrary to the authorities, to please the authorities), is the same madman as he speaks blasphemy against God [5, 133].

The meta-speech function of the VC can be implemented in modal-persuasive statements that emphasize the truth of what is reported in the base part, as well as in preventing the interlocutor's reaction to the content of the base part; cf. examples (5)–(6):

(1) … some peasants (this story is not false), having tied their master, took him to the inevitable execution [5, 104];

(2) There is only one prejudice of the moment, one self-interest (don't be hurt by our sayings), one self-interest takes away our gaze and in the darkness likens us to demons [5, 114].

3. Causal VCs interrupt the narrative of events by pointing to their cause. Wed:

(3) It roars, gurgles, groans, and, breaking bonds with a swoop, flies headlong (no stumbling) to its pretext [5, 179];

(4) I was not able to continue on my way and shake on wooden drogues (there were no springs in my wagon) [5, 57].

In both examples (7)–(8), indications of the cause are not marked by allied means and are presented by impersonal sentences with a denial of the presence or existence as the cause of the situation described in the BC.

4. Evaluative VCs in the text of the story are represented by exclamatory statements: punctuation with an exclamation mark correlates with their evaluative orientation and increases the emotional component.

(5) He gets paid, well-fed, clothed, I never flog him with whips or batog (oh moderate man!) - and you think that a piece of bread and a piece of cloth give you the right to treat a creature like you like a head over heels … [5, 34];

(6) … there are two or three pots (a happy hut, if there are empty shti in one of them every day!) [5, 176].

Both examples contain an exaggeratedly positive assessment and are an expression of bitter irony.

The analysis carried out allows us to conclude that for the VC in the novel "Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow" the frequency function is the function of switching between different functional and semantic layers. So, VC provide the following types of switching: 1) between the words of the characters and the actions accompanying the words (VC remarks); 2) between narration and various kinds of meta-speech and meta-linguistic comments (metalinguistic VC); 3) between facts and an indication of their cause (causal VC); 4) between facts and various kinds of assessments of facts (estimated VC).

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