



IMPERSONAL OFFERS IN MODERN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

The article presents the system of impersonal sentences of the modern Russian language, shows their structural and semantic specificity and features of their functioning. Separate varieties of Russian impersonal sentences are considered in detail.

KEYWORDS: impersonal sentences , research , actions, states .

Impersonal sentences are one of the most common and diverse in structure and semantics type of sentences in the Russian language. They are used to convey such important meanings as, for example, the absence of something or someone, modal meanings (necessity, obligation, opportunity), as well as to describe the physical, mental and emotional state of a person, various natural phenomena and phenomena. Therefore, impersonal sentences are the most communicatively significant types of sentences in the Russian language, and "subtle shades of meaning conveyed by impersonal constructions contribute to their widespread use in colloquial speech and in the language of fiction"

The study of the types of a simple sentence is one of the most important aspects of the work of linguists in the field of the syntax of the Russian language. Speaking about individual structural types from the point of view of the breadth of the problematic, we would put impersonal sentences in one of the first places. The multitude of problems arising in the study of impersonal constructions is mainly due to the fact that this special type of one-piece sentences does not represent a unity either in structure or in the functional purpose of individual members. At the same time, the presence of common linguistic features is indisputable, which made A.Kh. Vostokov. He unified a number of varieties before the expansions under the title "impersonal sentences," the study of their semantic structure became especially important in the last two decades. Impersonal sentences have always been in the field of view of modern Russianists. However, the study of the semantics of these sentences did not go beyond the separation of their general grammatical meaning. Aspects of the study of these sentences, such as the selection of semantic components, the



interaction of lexical, morphological levels in the formation of complex sentences with correlative statements, have not yet been fully reflected in the linguistic literature.

Impersonal sentences are one-part sentences in which the main member (predicate) is presented in the form:

- 1) an impersonal verb ("It was beginning to get dark");
- 2) the impersonal use of a personal verb ("It was beginning to get dark");
- 3) a predicative adverb ("It's getting dark");
- 4) a short passive participle in the form of the neuter gender ("No sooner said than done");
- 5) a negative word or construction expressing negation ("Nothing is impossible").

The main member of the impersonal sentence expresses manifestation processes or conditions which either did not depend on the active figure, or originate from the subject (figure active or carrier state) in the oblique case name. For a long time, the concept of an impersonal sentence was not unambiguous: each linguistic school had its own view of the concept of the impersonality of the predicate.

Now in linguistics, the idea of anthropocentrism is being actively developed, which is characteristic of scientific research in the last third of the 20th - early 21st centuries, which allows us to look at the semantics of impersonal sentences in a new way, from the standpoint of the relationship between language, thinking and extra-linguistic reality. We know that objects and phenomena of reality in their connections and relationships are not passively reflected by the human consciousness, but are transformed by it, they are viewed from a certain angle of view, in a certain connection. E. Sapir wrote: "Language is a guidebook, which is becoming increasingly important as a guiding principle in the scientific study of culture."

The semantic basis without personal sentences is the absence of an active agent (or bearer of a feature), since an indication of an agent (or bearer of a feature) in a sentence can still be, however, in a form that does not allow a grammatical subject. Compare examples: I wanted to remove it from there and X wanted to remove it from there.... In an impersonal sentence I wanted to remove it from there ... there is an indication of the character (me), however, the predicate verb form does not allow the nominative case, it cannot be established by connection with other words, and the action is presented as



occurring independently of the actor. About the same in the following sentences: The field is dark and Oh, however, it is already dark in the field.... In the two-part sentence Field, the bearer of the attribute (field) is darkly indicated, and in the impersonal one. However, in the field there is too much ... the attribute appears as existing regardless of its bearer, and the attribute somewhat changes its quality: it goes into a state.

It follows from what has been said that the general meaning of impersonal sentences is the assertion of an independent feature (action) not correlated with the doer. This value is passed by the main member of the clause. The content of the main member of impersonal sentences is:

- a) designation of an independent feature - action, state;
- b) the expression of the non- correlation of the action with the agent;
- c) an indication of the relation of the utterance to the moment of speech (syntactic time). The indicator of these values is the form of impersonality: 3rd person singular, past tense, neuter.

In Russian linguistics, various classifications of impersonal sentences are presented. Classical linguists, determining the nature of these sentences, proceed from the grammatical form of not only the main member (predicate), but also other members, mandatory or optional in this construction.

When approaching the study of impersonal sentences, one must always remember that only the study of the grammatical and stylistic aspects of linguistic phenomena in their organic unity will make it possible to study them not formally, but deeply, consciously, to reveal its true content in each individual phenomenon , to see it in motion and functioning in various speech and functional language styles. Literacy is not only the ability to write correctly, but also the ability to correctly, appropriately use speech means in various contexts, circumstances, situations and purposes. Only such a study of grammatical phenomena, including impersonal sentences, will provide a high speech culture.

Such a variety of points of view on the problem of impersonal sentences is due to the fact that until now scientists have not come to a consensus regarding impersonal sentences, there is also no single classification of these sentences. However, the existence of such a variety of approaches allows one to consider impersonal sentences from different points of view: proceeding from the grammatical form of not only the main member (predicate), but



also other members that are obligatory in the given construction; by the ways of expressing material and grammatical meanings ; based on the semantic features of such sentences.

We examined impersonal sentences from the point of view of defining impersonality, as well as from various points of view: structural, semantic.

Most scholars are of the opinion that impersonal sentences represent the legacy of that era when primitive people, having no idea of either the laws of the external world or the structure of their bodies, felt completely helpless in the fight against natural elements and diseases . Due to ignorance of the true causes of natural and social phenomena, distorted, fantastic ideas of savages about the reality around them arise, the belief that an unknown force sends illness and the weather. In modern Russian literary language, in the overwhelming majority of cases, when the choice falls on impersonal constructions in the presence of synonyms of personal personal, it is explained by the need, for one reason or another, to remove from speech the designation of the producer of the action and the bearer of the attribute. We noted that such constructions exist in parallel, which allows native speakers to diversify their speech. The main, most frequent, part of impersonal sentences expresses the intellectual perception of reality (the state of nature and the environment, the physical state of the living world, the psycho-emotional state of a person), as well as the will of a person or his aspirations, desires (the function of influencing other people).It is also necessary to note the merit of studying impersonal sentences on the basis of artistic texts. This allows the teacher to clearly demonstrate to students the ways of functioning of impersonal sentences in a real speech situation, to show them all the variety of such sentences. And to integrate the lessons of the Russian language and literature.

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