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## SYNCRETIC NATURE OF COMPLEX SENTENCES WITH RELATIONSHIPS OF ATTRIBUTE AND PLACE

*There are detailed classifications of complex constructions with a full set of differential features in the syntax of modern English, but complex constructions of a transitional nature with a layering of additional meaning still remain outside the existing classifications. In this regard, the article is devoted to studying of these intermediate units with a rich semantic-syntactic potential as they do not have a certain set of differential features of only one category, but they are more functionally significant. This is especially evident at the level of a complex sentence because it is these structures that are most prone to syncretism that causes the development of transitional structures. When studying such complex constructions of a transitional nature with a syncretic nature, it has been proven that semantic relationships complement each other revealing their full potential. Considerable attention is paid to the analysis of such transitional constructions taking into account their transformational character and syncretic nature. Complex sentences are considered addressing the nuclear and peripheral structures, as well as the complicated nature of new additional meanings. It has been established that the layering of additional meaning can be caused by lexical content, namely by marker (key) words, and the specificity of connecting means. The syncretic nature of complex sentences of a transitional nature has been considered to be motivated by the fact that these methods of syntactic means of communication are able to move the vectors of semantic load and bring them as close as possible, despite their heterogeneous nature. Thereby, such complex sentences are identified taking into account the syncretism of content and the syncretism of form and content at the same time. The semantic syncretism and the syncretism of form and meaning arising in this case, create special intermediate units of a transitional nature. It has been determined that developing syncretic units of a transitional nature allow for the formation of a double meaning of connecting means of communication supporting the development of another semantic meaning within the framework of one structural unit. Vivid examples of the synthesis of the semantic load of a syncretic nature are complex sentences with the relationships of attribute and place. In this regard, it is believed scientifically promising to expand the spectrum of analysis of syncretic complex sentences to identify numerous combinative variants of subordinate parts.*

**Key words:** complex sentence, syncretism, functional-semantic field, nuclear constructions, peripheral constructions, transitional nature, intermediate constructions, the scale of transitivity, relationships of attribute and place.

**Statement of the problem.** The flexible nature and tendency to variability make any language endless giving it the opportunity not only to develop but also to update itself in order to be able to function at all levels and serve the main areas. Many researchers believe that language is not only capable of updating or multiplying its linguistic resources but it also tends to save linguistic efforts within all subsystems.

Such linguistic economy causes the development of variable relationships especially at the level of a complex sentence. All this indicates the existence of a surface level and a deep level in complex structures. At the same time, standard units with their primary forms and functional potential function exist within the deep level. Variable relationships arise precisely at the surface level, since it is here where secondary

forms acquire a complicated nature, significantly expanding their functional potential. This can be explained by the fact that the structural elements of the surface structure are able to express variability that is not reflected at the level of the deep structure.

This is precisely what constitutes the novelty and relevance of our study since the semantic economy arising in linguistic units indicates that the surface structure may not reflect some elements of the deep structure. Thus, the principle of economy in language helps to convey new developing concepts without going beyond the old forms of complex structures due to the effective mechanism of language and its rapid development.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** The development of additional semantic meanings

at the level of one complex construction becomes possible precisely due to syncretism with its universal nature and ability to convey the complex semantic load of structural units with a multifunctional nature.

The nature of syncretism and the functioning of syncretic units in language have been studied by a number of scientists such as M. Baerman and D. Brown, Yu. Boyko, O. Donik, R. O. Khrystianinova, N. Faryna, E. Murphy, Yu. Nalyvaiko, A. Onatii, L.S. Ostrovska, Yu. Ozohohan, A. Ozohan, B. Storme, L. Shytyk and others.

Researcher Yu. Nalyvaiko considers syncretism to be the most common term from a number of such synonymous units as hybrid, syncretic functioning to reflect the same phenomenon and characterizing its specific and special nature [3].

The most vivid examples of complex constructions of a syncretic nature, where the entire rich functional and semantic potential is revealed, are complex sentences in the English language.

When studying syncretic complex sentences, scientist L. Shytyk suggests paying attention to the distribution of these complex constructions taking into account the type of syncretism, such as formal, semantic and formal-semantic. In order to analyze such units in a more detailed way the researcher suggests addressing the principles of structural-semantic classification, since the concept of transition can be implemented here as it helps to distinguish between syncretism of form, content and syncretism of form and content simultaneously [8, с. 94].

In this way, the peculiar classification of complex sentences and the ambiguously expressed structural-semantic organization of these complex constructions become the cause of the development of a syncretic character as a result of the intersection of some semantic vectors. This intersection becomes a reason of intra-level syncretism since syncretic formations are traced here amidst different types of complex sentences by means of synchronous transitivity within one structural unit. As N. Faryna notes, there are a number of factors influencing the causes of intra-level syncretism, such as “semantics and part-speech belonging of the key word; functional specificity of the means of communication; semantic content of the dependent predicative part” [6, p. 165].

In turn, this determines the functioning of transitional units of a complicated nature in the language which have signs of internal syncretism. It leads to the fact that internal syncretism affects the semantic load of a complex sentence causing some discrepancy between the semantics of this structural unit and the specific semantic load and complicating the charac-

teristic semantic-syntactic relationships at the level of this unit. That is, such constructions are qualified as syncretic complex sentences, the semantic potential of which is capable of conveying various structural-semantic types [7]. The study of such syntactic constructions is relevant as it requires clarifying the status of syncretic units of a transitional nature and their status in the syntactic framework of the language.

It should be noted that the transitional nature of such units has all the properties of a universal nature that is the reason for the development of internal syncretism at the level of English complex sentences. Perhaps, it can be explained by the hybridity and ambiguity of connecting elements between the structural units of a complex sentence. The functioning of the subordinating conjunction, being capable of transmitting semantic shades of a certain classification type, is significantly expanded within the framework of syncretic complex sentences. Due to the transitional nature of syncretic units this subordinating conjunction gets the ability to complicate semantic-syntactic relationships and change the vector of semantic subordination of these units. All this allows the subordinate clause of the sentence to acquire the features of another subordinate clause. The arising double semantic means of communication between subordinate clauses in a complex sentence acquires diversity due to semantic parallelism and semantic-syntactic heterogeneity. Such syncretic constructions are characterized by an asymmetrical nature, since they lack a clear correlation with the content of the key word of the main clause. And this is precisely what results in the development of syncretic complex sentences of a transitional nature in the language, within which we can observe the layering of secondary semantics.

Therefore, identifying the boundary between semantic types of complex sentences and determining their clear classification frameworks often becomes quite a difficult phenomenon. Owing to syncretic semantic load and syntactic relationships subordinate clauses combine the features of each other. These intersections of semantic-syntactic relationships also determine the development of transitional units of a syncretic nature as new constructions of a modified nature.

**Task statement.** The purpose of the article is to comprehensively analyze syncretic complex sentences of a transitional nature. The study of such syntactic structures of a modified nature will contribute to the creation of a more detailed and multi-aspect classification of complex sentences taking into consideration all the diversity of numerous linguistic factors. The object of the proposed article is complex sentences of

the functional-semantic field “attribute-place” which are characterized by a syncretic nature and transitional character. The main methods for studying and analyzing syncretic semantic-syntactic relationships of complex sentences with the functional-semantic field “attribute-place” are the method of complex analysis and the descriptive method for isolating and describing the units at the semantic-syntactic level, as well as the method of transformational analysis for studying semantic-syntactic relationships in complex sentences with this functional-semantic field.

#### Outline of the main material of the study.

According to researcher V. Ozhohan, development of syncretic semantic-syntactic relationships within complex sentences arises as a result of the layering of additional meanings on the main semantic load which is explained by the specific nature and type of syntactic connection [4, p. 4].

Thus, based on this idea, complex sentences with the relationships of attribute and place can be classified as a semantic-syntactic type of syncretic units characterized by the synthesis of semantic-syntactic relationships which becomes a marker of semantic syncretism.

It should be specified that complex constructions are often found in the language where the relationships of attribute and place within the same complex sentence are not clearly distinguished that indicates the possible crossing of several semantic plans in one structure. According to L.S. Ostrovska, the syncretism of attributive constructions depends on the semantic nature of the key word and its feature, the semantic condensation of informative constructions leading to the synthesis of differential components that are connected by the phenomena of transposition and are in oppositional relationships. That is, the syncretism of the semantics of attributive constructions is due to the synthesis of the primary semantics of the initial structure and the meaning of attribution [5, p. 81].

For this reason, unclear differentiation of the functional-semantic potential of complex sentences with the relationships of attribute and place occurs due to the fact that the key words in the main clause are able to change their functional plan and actualize the semantic load to different degrees. On the other hand, the syncretism of these structures is caused by the ability of the key words to typify different lexical content.

It is the scale of transitivity that helps to strictly distinguish complex units of a transitional nature as it contains not only nuclear constructions but also peripheral constructions. According to Yu. Boiko, it is these peripheral units that are characterized by a

syncretic nature, and due to their transitional nature, they acquire additional meaning with the synthesis of several semantic meanings [1, p.3]. It is these processes that are traced in the complex sentence within the framework of the functional-semantic field “attribute-place”. Here we identify the central (nuclear) zone and the periphery as well. The categorical meaning with a complete set of all grammatical features is traced at the level of nuclear structures. The peripheral zone is represented by the structural units with an incomplete set of all features, since the features of several categories accumulate here. In our opinion, it makes their subordination to one or another category more abstract. Thus, in the peripheral zone, we run across the functional-semantic fields that intersect and interact with each other and as a result they are able to combine the properties of different types of complex sentences. At the same time, the determination of the categorical meaning of syncretic complex sentences of the intermediate type depends on taking into account the syntactic function of connecting elements, that is, on the semantic load of the complex sentence as a whole.

Complex subordinate clauses with the functional-semantic field “attribute-place” can be represented by the following examples:

**A.** *Her and the boy **that** goes to work are the only ones bringing in any money ... [11, p. 107]. I've got Seamus O'Brien **who** washes up and does the potatoes [11, p. 328].*

**Ab.** *He turned from the sink **where** he was busy washing up [11, p. 204]. In a country **where** beauty among the young is a commonplace, he was still striking [10, p. 44].*

**AB.** *After putting two heaped teaspoons in each mug she replaced the wet spoon in the sugar bowl and carried the two thick mugs of steaming dark brown liquid to that table **where** Milly was sitting [10, p. 74].*

**aB.** *He presumably had a right to be there **where** he was [10, p. 21]. Behind the house and to either side sloped the cool woods **where** small birds flashed and twittered [10, p. 10].*

**B.** *Gerald came striding towards her **where** she stood on the doorstep [9, p. 169]. As yet the brothers hadn't exchanged a greeting, and Harry Stapleton was walking towards Constance, **where** she stood in the lounge doorway [9, p. 15].*

Subordinate clauses of the nuclear zone **A** have an individual meaning of attribution and, in combination with the key words of the main clause, indicate a feature of the subject. The implementation of attributive relationships is caused by a number of features that are characteristic only of complex sentences with the

relationships of attribute. All these complex subordinate structures are closely related to the morphological nature of the key words that allows us to speak of the implementation of attributive relationships in their pure form (*Katherine looked at Josh who was deep in conversation with a well-dressed man Katherine hadn't seen before* [11, p. 85]; *She tucked up those few loose strands of hair that had slipped from the bun that sat on top of her head* [11, p. 279]).

Complex sentences of the nuclear zone **B** are differentiated as constructions with the relationships of place. Here the place, that is referred to in the main clause, is specified in subordinate clauses (*The loop fastened just where the great bow of the tail springs out horizontally from the spine, seemed to bite into the beast's flesh* [10, p. 109]; *I stuck the knife in my belt, pirate-wise, then splashed back to where the dolphin lay* [10, p. 108]). The components of the complex sentences are linked with the help of connecting elements (**where**, **whence**, **wherever**) with the semantics of place (*I let the bushes slip back into place, and stood still whence I was, to wait for him to pass* [10, p. 67]; *We were both soaked to the skin, and chilled, but wherever our bodies met and clung I could feel the quick heat of his skin and the blood beating warm against mine* [10, p. 111]).

The peripheral zone **Ab** is represented by complex constructions where the center is prone to the complex sentences with the functional-semantic field of attribute. The predominance of the attributive meaning in the complex sentences is explained by the close connection of subordinating conjunctions with the key words, i.e. nouns, the clarifying nature of which is revealed in the main clause (*He indicated a narrow opening at the corner of the square where steps led up into the shadow between two tall houses* [10, p. 45]). However, these structures also have the meaning of place as the semantic connotation of place is provided by the wide use of the key words with this load (*And now we had reached the place where the bottom shelved more steeply* [10, p. 110]; *He indicated a narrow opening at the corner of the square where steps led up into the shadow between two tall houses* [10, p. 45]). So, syncretism occurs when the semantic load of the key word of the main clause outlines one type of relationship while the connecting elements of the subordinate clause can be a marker of another type [2, p. 47–48].

The intermediate zone **AB** has the constructions with an approximately equal ratio of the functional-semantic field “attribute-place”. Attributive semantics is explained by the close connection of the subordinating conjunction with the noun in the

main clause where various kinds of demonstrative pronouns and correlates are used. They perform the function of attributive meaning in the complex sentences (*I could hear the trickle of water now, and ahead of me was such a beak-in the trees where the pool lay* [10, p. 66]; *I saw the torchlight pause again, then rake that place where the dolphin had lain, and the wide, gouged track where he had been dragged down to the sea* [10, p. 113]). The semantics of place is evidenced by the presence of typified words that can perform the function of an adverbial modifier of place (*Phyllida had advised me to go into the town that morning to watch the Palm Sunday procession, which one of the four occasions in the year when the island Saint, SApiridion, is brought out of those churches where he lies the year round in a dim shrine all smoky with taper-light, and is carried through the streets in his golden palanquin* [10, p. 41]). The transformation is possible in such complex sentences and it indicates the possibility of considering such elements as constructions with a synthesized meaning of attribute and place. Compare, *I saw the torchlight move slowly over that ground where the dolphin had lain, before it dodged once again up on to the rocks* [10, p. 115] – *I saw the torchlight move slowly over that ground near which the dolphin had lain, before it dodged once again up on to the rocks*. In this case, a comprehensive analysis of the given syntactic constructions indicates the presence of a transitional nature of the syncretic subordinate clause.

The use of complex subordinate constructions with the dominance of the meaning of place is traced in the complex sentences of the intermediate zone **aB**. The tendency to the meaning of place is due to the presence of the indicative word **there** in combination with the words of the meaning of place, as well as adjectives that perform attributive function (*It twisted through the trees, to lead out suddenly into a small clearing where a stream, trickling down to the sea, was trapped in a sunny pool under a bank of honeysuckle* [10, p. 14]; *Give him a mug of tea, Grace, and go and sit over there where I can keep my eye on you and find out what he wanted* [10, p. 307]). The main meaning of place can also be determined in those structures where there are no adjectives, and subordinate clauses contain a kind of remark about the objects mentioned in the main clause. In this regard it is considered impossible to use a key word (*The vast crowd fell almost silent, all eyes turned to watch the narrow mouth of Nikephoros Street, where the first banners glinted, slowly moving up into the sunlight of the square* [10, p. 42]).

Complex sentences of zones **Ab**, **aB**, **AB** are characterized by a semantic-syntactic variety of syncretic complex sentences prone to semantic syncretism, since it is here that the synthesis of semantic-syntactic relationships of complex sentences of the same structural type takes place.

The examples given indicate that the internal transitivity of such syncretic complex sentences with relationships of attribute and place can be characterized by some changes in the semantic load, therefore the study and analysis of the internal transitivity of syncretic complex sentences is promising for identifying the structures of the central (nuclear) and peripheral zones with a rather complicated semantic load.

**Conclusions.** Having analyzed the provided material, we see that there is a two-way syntactic and semantic correlation in such syncretic compound sentences with a transitional nature. This can be explained by the fact that the functioning of such a variety of syncretic complex sentences in the language is explained by the need to convey the necessary speech information through the economy of language means. Acquiring a syncretic character, complex sentences become complex syntactic constructions that receive significant modifications as they are multidimensional

units with a highly organized system characterized by an asymmetrical nature. So, it is important to emphasize the consideration of semantic-syntactic relationships between subordinate clauses, the properties of the key word as a part of speech, the function of the subordinate clause in relation to the main clause, the nature and semantics of the connecting subordinating conjunctions. In these cases, synchronous transition within the framework of syncretic complex sentences indicates the interconnections and interaction of structural units of the language and it is evidence of its dynamic development. All this indicates the absence of an isolated nature of complex syntactic structures due to the intersection of their grammatical features and a change in semantic load.

The results of the proposed scientific study can enrich syntax with new information about syncretic complex sentences of an asymmetric nature, contribute to the clarification of the classification characteristics of formations with a transitional nature, that is, intermediate units with a syncretic nature of the functional-semantic field "attribute-place". We see the prospect of further scientific research in the study of other combinative variants of differential features at the level of a complex sentence.

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**Шундель Т. О. СИНКРЕТИЧНИЙ ХАРАКТЕР СКЛАДНОПІДРЯДНИХ РЕЧЕНЬ  
З ВІДНОШЕННЯМИ АТРИБУТИВНОСТІ ТА ПРОСТОРУ**

Синтаксис сучасної англійської мови детально класифікує складні конструкції з повним набором диференційних ознак, але конструкції перехідного характеру з нашаруванням додаткового значення й досі залишаються за межами існуючих класифікацій. У зв'язку з цим, стаття присвячена дослідженню цих проміжних одиниць з багатим семантико-семантичним потенціалом, оскільки вони не мають певного набору диференційних ознак лише однієї категорії, але є більш функціонально значимими. Особливо це проявляється на рівні складнопідрядного речення, бо саме ці структури найбільш всього схильні до синкретичності, що стає причиною виникнення перехідних структур. Досліджуючи такі складні конструкції з перехідним характером, що володіють синкретичною природою, доведено, що семантичні відношення доповнюють одне інше, розкриваючи весь їх потенціал. Значна увага приділяється аналізу перехідних конструкцій з урахуванням їх трансформаційного характеру та синкретичної сутності. Складнопідрядні речення розглядаються з урахуванням ядерних і периферійних структур, а також ускладненого характеру нових додаткових значень. З'ясовано, що нашарування додаткового значення може бути спричинено лексичним наповненням, а саме словами-маркерами (ключовими словами), та специфікою сполучних засобів зв'язку. Зроблено висновок, що синкретична природа складнопідрядних речень перехідного характеру мотивована тим, що ці способи синтаксичного зв'язку здатні переміщати вектори семантичного навантаження та максимально їх зближувати, не зважаючи на їх неоднорідний характер. Таким чином, такі складнопідрядні речення розмежовуються з урахуванням синкретизму змісту і синкретизму форми і змісту одночасно. Значеннєвий синкретизм та синкретизм форми і значення, що виникає у цьому випадку, створює особливі проміжні форми перехідного характеру. Визначено, що виникаючі синкретичні одиниці перехідного характеру допускають виникнення подвійного значення сполучних засобів зв'язку, підтримуючи появу іншого семантичного значення в рамках однієї структурної одиниці. Яскравими прикладами синтезу семантичного навантаження синкретичної природи виявляються складнопідрядні речення з відношеннями атрибутивності та простору. У зв'язку з цим, науково перспективним вважається розширення спектру аналізу синкретичних складнопідрядних речень для виявлення численних комбінаторних варіантів підрядних частин.

**Ключові слова:** складнопідрядне речення, синкретизм, функціонально-семантичне поле, ядерні конструкції, периферійні конструкції, перехідний характер, проміжні конструкції, шкала перехідності, відношення атрибутивності та простору.