

PHILOLOGY

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The role of particles of indirect speech in the structure of hypotaxis in the Nakh languages

It is presented a critical review of the main provisions in the interpretation of complex syntactic phenomena in Caucasian linguistics and made an attempt to establish the state of knowledge of the problem, theoretically comprehend the transitional phenomena of the formation and functioning of hypotaxis in Caucasian linguistics. The analysis of sentences gives us reason to believe that in the Chechen literary language there are the beginnings of the formation of subordinate object objects that make up for the nearest object that is missing in the main sentence. And, on the contrary, there are no additional subordinate clauses, since in the Chechen language it is impossible to construct a complex sentence with the so-called demonstrative pronouns in the main, which show the forms of indirect cases. In all cases where they are found in languages with a developed hypotaxis, in the Chechen language we find expressions with inflected forms of the verb: an independent participle and masdar.

Key words: hypotaxis in Caucasian linguistics, constructions with inflected forms of the verb.

November 10, 2021
