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FACULTY OF ARTS**

With the right of manuscript

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**CONSTRUCTIVE ANALYSIS OF A SENTENCE
STRUCTURE IN CONNECTION WITH THE THEORY
OF COMPOSITIONAL-SPEECH FORMS**

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AN ABSTRACT

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Introduction

The presented academic work deals with the establishment of a relationship between the two units of the linguistic system such as a sentence on the one hand, and a compositional speech form, on the other. In this respect, the reference between the two units in terms of linguo semiotics has not been studied thoroughly. Hence, the purpose of the research is to connect the two linguistic units - a sentence and a compositional speech form on the basis of paradigmatic situation, which is marked in modern linguistics. Such research also aims to construct a syntactic concept which will be synthesized within the existing theories of a sentence and a compositional speech form. There can't exist the symmetrical interrelation between these two fields of research history: The investigation of the sentence can be recalled from Ancient times, but the study of the compositional speech form is included in the latest period of linguistics.

The modern stage of a sentence research is of vital importance. In this framework, the sentence as well as the word got a status of a sign, but the sign expansion has not stopped at the level of the sentence, it spread to the text and thus a text was given the priority status of the complete sign. Therefore, the developing stage of linguosemiotic study is directly relevant to us for the following opinion: If the text, not the sentence is considered to be a complete sign, then the sentence itself should be integrated into the text. But there is an objective hierarchy of a text (micro-, macro- and megatext) and the microlevel is considered to be the text level, which, due to our research, is of great importance for the development of the compositional speech form. In spite of the fact that the question about the interrelation between the compositional speech form and its integrated part a sentence hasn't been raised explicitly, the theory of the developing history of a compositional speech form is regarded as one of the stages of the research issue. The work represents an attempt to determine the distinction that exists (from the conceptual point of view) between syntactic units such as, on the one hand the extra phrasal unity and on the other, the compositional speech form. From this point of view, it should be noted that **the compositional speech form was granted the status and function to reflect the reality in the form of discourse. Particularly, on this account, three main types of compositional speech forms are distinguished (information, description, explanation).**

The purpose of the research is

a) To construct a conception of the interrelation between the sentence and the compositional speech form consistently based on the paradigmatic situation of modern linguistics and therefore synthesizing the above mentioned language units and existing concepts.

b) verbocentrism - should be considered to form a structural centre of the compositional speech form and to be the principle to define its significant, as this is in the case of a sentence.

In accordance with the general purpose of the research the following tasks are settled:

- To investigate separately linguistic units - the sentence and the compositional speech form and to determine their main aspects: predicativity, proposition and modality.
- Linguosemiotic typology of sentences and to determine the function of the compositional speech forms in discourse.
- To amend the existing theories of compositional speech form on the basis of textocentric analysis of the units, i.e. explicitly to relate these forms to the linguistic theory of text.
- To identify the sentence as well as compositional speech form and, most importantly, the interrelation between them on the level of the system and discourse. To connect the typologies of the sentence and compositional speech forms in terms of linguosemiotics.

The theme, problem and purpose of the research have jointly determined its **methodological aspect**. The methodology adopted by us is predominantly based upon the three paradigmatic aspects of the contemporary linguistic thought: a) the paradigmatic dynamics of this thought, i.e. which conceptual paradigms replaced one another in the XX century linguistics; b) the paradigmatic situation typical of the modern linguistics: what the currently dominant linguistic paradigm is; c) the textocentric principle of raising and solving a linguistic problem, directly proceeding from the domination of the communicative paradigm in the contemporary linguistics.

The very methodological principle of textocentrism, as well as the context of the entire contemporary linguistic thought, made it possible to identify the interrelation between a sentence and a compositional speech form so that

linguosemiotic, textocentric and semantic aspects of the interrelation between the two linguistic units, have been synthesized.

Research resource is based on textual material: the XX century English-language story comprising narration, namely, the type of narrative referred to by the term "macrotext" that constitutes the "short stories" in typological as well as hierarchical respect. It is the very narrative form that provides the opportunity to identify the spectrum of potential relations between the sentence and compositional speech form in relatively short textual space.

Actuality of the research is determined by the following factors:

1. Communicatively relevant aspects of the linguistic system and discourse, functional styles and discourse, discourse and text, paradigmatic and syntagmatic relationships have been discussed simultaneously and, most importantly, in organic interrelation, with the regard to the problem formulated by us. Otherwise, it would be impossible to conceptualize the interrelationship between the sentence and compositional speech form.

2. In terms of its problems and purposes, the research is based on the two paradigmatic aspects of contemporary linguistics: paradigmatic situation and the paradigmatic principle that implies the hierarchical interrelation between the constituent units of the phenomenon of language. The actuality of the research is first and foremost proved by the definition of the essence of the above-mentioned paradigmatic situation, thence by clarification of its correlation with the hierarchical principle and, certainly, the significance of this clarification for the aims of our research.

3. Linguists focus on the communicative feature of the phenomenon of language rather than its systemic aspect. As a result, the two central figures of the research – the sentence and compositional speech form – are seen in communicative respect, i.e. according to the principles of these two linguistic disciplines that unanimously constitute the essence of communicative paradigm – linguistic pragmatics and the linguistic theory of text.

4. Both interdependent objects – a sentence and a compositional speech form – are discussed not only in the manner required by communicative linguistics, but also in accordance with the linguistic level models: a sentence is deemed the constituent of compositional speech form, the latter being a textual unit. Consequently, the same point of view is applied to understand the traditionally existing problems related to the sentence. This approach to the

problem of interrelation between the aforementioned two objects – the sentence and compositional speech form – implies not only the synthesis of the principles of two linguistic paradigms – systematic and communicative ones – but also emphasizes the fact that such kind of synthetic approach in paradigmatic respect has not been adopted before in the given case.

The scientific value and novelty of the research is that the interrelation between the two units of the linguistic system, such as a sentence on the one hand and a compositional-speech form on the other are studied from linguosemiotic point of view. To be more specific:

1. The interrelation between a sentence and a compositional-speech form has been analysed according to the methodological principle which is called "paradigmatic synthesis". All the data presented by the three linguistic paradigms – traditional, systemic-semiotic and anthropocentric-communicative has been theoretically systemized. Traditionally this interrelation existed only intuitively and practically;
2. Verbo-centrism is considered to be the conceptual basis of both – a sentence and a compositional-speech form. In case the significant of a sentence is supposed to be not only an event but the whole situation, the most important factor of a sentence must be the valency of the verb. Any compositional-speech form (information, description, explanation) can be expressed by a single sentence as well as by a chain of sentences. That is why verbo-centrism is considered to be the structural centre of a compositional-speech form;
3. The deep connection between the two aspects of a language phenomenon, such as the textual structure, on the one hand and the structure of a system of parts of speech, on the other, has been ascertained;
4. Symmetry has been formed which puts the linguosemiotic and textocentric viewpoint on the basis of a typology of a sentence and a compositional-speech form.

The theoretical value of the research is defined according to the following problematic aspects: the innovative character of the problem – the interrelation between a sentence and a compositional-speech form belongs to the previous paradigms with their definitions and formulations. The fact should be emphasized that special theoretical and methodological attention should be given to the communicative-discursive perception of the interrelation of the concepts which belong to the linguistic thought and systemic paradigm

with its genesis and formulation. It should be noted that the text linguistics becomes very important within the anthropocentric-communicative paradigm. A compositional-speech form must be considered to be the elementary manifestation of textuality within which a sentence functions as an integrant.

The practical value of the work. The results of the research, we believe, can be used in lectures and seminars of general linguistics, as well as linguistic anglicistics.

The structure and volume of the work are consistent with the aims and objectives of the research. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters and conclusion (166 printed pages) followed by references.

The introduction explains the choice of the research problem, defines the aims and objectives of the research, emphasises scientific novelty and actuality of the work, its practical and theoretical value, the background history of the research and its expected results.

In the first chapter – "Communicative linguistics and textocentric view of a sentence as theoretical-methodological problem", we give the successive formation of the theoretical-methodological background on the basis of which the following problem must be solved: how can the interrelation between a sentence and a compositional-speech form be defined on the basis of the currently dominant communicative paradigm on the one hand and on the other, hierarchical level model in linguistic system formed by systemic paradigm of modern linguistics.

In the second chapter – "Theory of compositional-speech forms: relationship between its logical and linguosemiotic aspects" we deal with the aspect of theoretical and methodological objectives presented in "introduction" and "the first chapter", which is closely connected with the textocentric interpretation of existing compositional speech forms. Though, at the same time, the same textocentric approach is taken to sentences (at the same time, in the given chapter, there is also an attempt to realise a sentence in a dynamic and not static way).

In the third chapter - "Compositional structure of a text and constructive analysis of the structure of the sentence" it is confirmed, that not only a compositional speech form, but also a sentence have typologically different structures, though at the same time, the basic principle of the interrelation between the two units – a compositional speech form and a sentence – is

considered to be fundamental: a sentence is an integrant of a compositional speech form as of a textual unit and more, it is also considered, that this basic principle is differently realised in the typologically different structures of compositional speech forms. The very criterion of the differentiation gives the fundamental basis to dynamic structure of the given chapter.

The conclusion summarises the main findings and results of the research.

The main findings of the research have been presented as papers at scientific conferences of Akaki Tsereteli State University and scientific seminars at the English Studies Department of KSU. The dissertation was presented and approved by the English Studies Department staff meeting on 10 May, 2011.

The Main Content of the work

Chapter 1. - "Communicative linguistics and the textocentric view of a sentence as theoretical-methodological problem"

Any new paradigm does not abolish the results of the research accepted by the previous paradigm, but it is also based on them and integrate them in the process of research. If we take into consideration the fact, that nowadays, the communicative paradigm of linguistic thought is dominant, it is obvious, that the research problem is dealt with on the basis of the theoretical-methodological "coincidence" of two paradigms - systematic-semiotic and anthropocentric-communicative. This very "coincidence" considered a historical fact, gives opportunity to develop problem-solving strategies and accounted to the above-mentioned strategies, theoretical-methodological problem is given the major significance to be distinguished, which are contextually closely connected with the specific problem. Due to the fact, that the fundamental basis of the research work from theoretical and methodological aspects, should be synthesis unity of such two principles in linguistic paradigms as principle of establishing strategic levels and communicative principle, the following should be taken into consideration: accounted to the fact, that modern paradigmatic situation of linguistics considers communicative paradigm standing in a dominant position, the above-mentioned synthesis of the two principles should be realised on the basis of communicative primacy. At this stage of re-

search we considered it important to give the complete definition of a term "level" which is a basic term of the principle of levels. "To understand what the procedure of the analysis is, first of all, the concept of the "level" should be defined. This is the concept, that will help us to give clear, adequate description of such linguistic essential peculiarities as its internal division and the discretion of its element. Only the concept of "level" can help us see the peculiarities between the part and the whole" (Benvenist 2004:206). The definition of the linguistic level by Benvenist, gives us the essence of the relationship between a sentence and a compositional-speech form: the central point of this relationship is interpreted in research work on the basis of the level model of linguistic system, i. e. according to this model, a sentence, on the one hand is defined as an integrant of a compositional-speech form and on the other, any sentence is given and functions as a discrete element through compositional speech form, though the level model is still far from the research principle, which is connected to the communicative paradigm, i.e. textocentrism as a research principle.

Since ancient times a sentence as a linguistic unit has been recognized and analyzed as a linguistic unit, i.e. as a syntactic one. The systemic paradigm of modern linguistics on the one hand, managed to integrate the traditional concept of a sentence into the linguistic semiotic system, on the other, it made new, i.e. lingosemiotic interpretation of this syntactic unit, which means the following: a sentence was perceived and considered as a linguistic unit like a word, which gave fundamental basis to the fact, that from the structural point of view a sentence, too was perceived as a linguistic unit having double dimensional concepts. At the same time, according to the level models in linguistic system, it was necessary to define the contextual concept of a sentence, i.e. its semantics. A thoroughly new field of syntax has been created, named "syntactic semantics" which made it necessary to understand the semantic typology of a sentence.

The paradigm of a sentence, existing in systemic linguistics, is relevant towards sentence syntagmatics existing within communicative linguistics, and the research approach to this is textocentric on the basis of the concept, that text is considered to be presented by a syntagmatic chain of sentences. But it implies the fact that a text as a communicative unit of a supreme rank can exist and function of a hierarchically different levels (micro-, macro- and megallevels), the textocentric research of a sentence means the following: it

should be referred to as an integrant of a compositional-speech form.

At the next level, the attention was drawn to the integration of such a traditional sign of a sentence as predicativity and such a new concept, as proposition, into the united research context. In order to thoroughly understand the essence of the paradigmatic synthesis, we've tried to focus on the two linguistic concepts.

Chapter II. – “Theory of compositional-speech forms: relationship between its logical and linguosemiotic aspects”

The following chapter is dedicated to the reference of the existing theory of compositional speech forms not only from elementary, but also from analytical-critical point of view. We've also taken a critical approach to the compositional forms, otherwise we wouldn't have achieved the research purposes.

It's worth mentioning, that the existing compositional speech forms tend to bear textocentric approach, but are by no means associated with the conceptual system and analysis methodology of text linguistics.

It is evident from the studies, that the given chapter is focused on the two similarly significant and interrelated tasks: based on the axiomatic according to which any compositional speech form structurally above a sentence i.e. holds a structurally higher position than a sentence, we have found it drastic to analyse and consider a sentence as an integrant of a compositional speech form and, accordingly, the whole theoretical problematics connected with a sentence were given such status; but accounted to the fact, that according to modern communicative linguistics if any linguistic structure is more than a sentence, then this structure should be referred to as a text, and it became of vital importance to spread every kind of textual theoretical issues on compositional speech forms.

The structural steps of the presented chapter are:

1. Accounted to the fact, that unlike the theory of a sentence, the theory of compositional-speech forms isn't distinguished for its commonness and for having existed for a long time, most importantly, we have developed, in the research work, the following aspects of the theory of compositional speech forms:

- a) Giving general definition to the compositional speech form, as a linguistic unit, which is the fundamental basis of the whole theory;
- b) Distinguishing the criteria as a unity, which is the basis of the existing

typology of compositional speech forms;

c) The existing typology of compositional speech forms, i.e. defining vividly the differentiative aspects of each compositional-speech form (information, description, explanation);

2. On the "analytical stage" we've managed to define the resemblance or difference between the sentence on the one and on the other, the compositional speech forms from the logical-theoretical point of view. We've found the parallels between the theories of the sentence on the one hand, and the theories of compositional speech forms, on the other. The most importance was given to define if the linguosemiotic criteria of the sentence and the typology of compositional speech forms correspond with each other;

3. We've managed to integrate the theory of compositional speech forms into the modern linguistic theory of the text.

Bessmertnaja and Wittmers make the following type of the contents for compositional speech forms, which is of cognitive nature, not linguistic. These categories present the logical contents of the simple compositional speech forms:

- Compositional speech form "information" = the abstract type of contents is "an event".
- Compositional speech form "description" = the abstract type of contents is "a thing".
- Compositional speech form "explanation" = the abstract type of contents is "a problem".

(Bessmertnaja, Wittmers 1979)

The diagram depicting the above mentioned:
The basic aspects of Simple Compositional Forms

Simple Compositional Forms	Contents Abstract Type	Logical Invariant		
		Fundamental		Structural Elements
		Tense (Tense)	Spacious (Space)	Purposional (purpose)
Information	Event	+	-	-
Description	Thing	-	+	-
Explanation	Problem	-	-	+

It's worth mentioning, that the above-mentioned authors express their opinions about the compositional speech forms. They call it "a hypothesis". Information, description and explanation are forms of double aspect having dialectically united the two types of process - cognitive and communicative. They are the means of structural forms of mind as well as textuality as phenomena (ibid 1976). Compositional speech forms are discussed in a wide context based on the interrelation between mind and reality. The approach to these units is taken on the basis of the discussion that takes place general-logically and not linguosemiotically. Necessarily, such an approach has both positive and negative aspects: **Positive**, because general-logical context gives logically an opportunity to put different, but the interrelated elements in one particular system. But, at the same time, we've faced the **negative** aspect of this approach, i.e. close connection with a central research problem defining the interrelationship of a sentence and a compositional speech form in the light of linguosemiotics and textocentrism which are inevitably between a sentence and a compositional speech form.

Naturally, the above-mentioned concept is defined and described in the light of a positive aspect, i.e. general-logical. Having realized and described this aspect, we've been able to take a critical approach to the problematic concept considering the fact, that non-linguosemiotic approach to compositional speech forms is a negative aspect of the above-mentioned concept.

Our critical approach to the existing theory of compositional speech forms has a further purpose: we've managed to establish a linguosemiotic concept of compositional speech forms to take a thoroughly effective textocentric approach to a sentence.

In this chapter we did highlight the structural parallelism that exists between linguosemiotic theories of a sentence, on the one hand and on the other, yet non-linguosemiotic and only logical-cognitive theories of the compositional speech forms. We have also expressed our opinion that the above mentioned structural parallelism should be included in the field of such kind of conceptual parallelism that would give us the chance to involve these two units (compositional speech forms and sentence) into the united linguosemiotic system. This is the exact aim of our research. But to gain this aim, the sequence of approaches are considered specially important in order to give versions of the logical invariant of compositional speech forms according to the above-mentioned authors. Specially, the research gives the facts depicting

the typologies of compositional speech forms within the theory of our research problem; the research work also shows the inner logical structure of compositional speech forms (information, description, explanation) and most importantly, the means to link the problem of interrelationship between the structure of compositional speech form and a linguosemiotic structure of a sentence. We face the fact, that the authors either do not speak about the lingual and textual (i.e. linguosemiotic) aspects of compositional speech forms, or eclectically confuse the general logical and linguistic aspects of compositional speech forms.

Thus, the given research made us sure that compositional speech forms, as a rule, are not only analyzed without the connection with text linguistics, but it also made us sure about the following: if the analysis of compositional speech forms is held as it is held today, i.e. on the general-logical and general-cognitive levels, then the use of the principals and categories of text linguistics must not be necessary.

Chapter III. The compositional structure of a text and the constructive analyses of the structure of the sentence.

We are ensured in the fact, that the interrelation between a sentence and a compositional speech form is characterised with some inner obstacles: On the one hand, it sounds impossible not to admit the fact, that this interrelationship exists empirically, but on the other, it's also impossible not to admit the fact, that empirically existed fact is not theoretically realised. They speak about the interrelationship between a sentence and a text in modern linguistics and first of all, in the theory of text linguistics, a text is realised as a unit of supreme level in linguistic system, a sentence - as its integrant.

Undoubtedly, a sentence is an integrant of a text, furthermore, a text as a linguistic unit is defined as "a sequence, a unity or a chain of thematically connected sentences".

The interrelationship between a sentence and compositional speech forms is assuredly to cause problematic sphere. Judging from the above-mentioned, we point out the central and fundamental problem being the basis for the rest of the connected tasks. This central problem has already been raised in our research work, but it will again be stated explicitly giving the base to the research in the final chapter. The chapter includes forming the problem, highlighting the unity of the tasks which are essential to be stated to solve the

mentioned problem.

This central problem is important for such three linguistic units as a sentence, a **compositional-speech form** and a text, and our opinion will vividly be confirmed with the help of this problem: The thesis of modern theory of text: a sentence is an integrant of a text and accordingly, a text should be perceived as a unity of sentences, can't be theoretically approved, unless an interrelationship between a sentence and a compositional speech form is stated explicitly, because the existence of these forms helps us perceive a sentence as an integrant of not a text (as this term is common today), but a compositional speech form. We can be asked: Aren't compositional-speech forms textual units? And if a sentence is referred to as their integrant, doesn't it mean that the thesis about a text linguistics- i.e. a sentence is an integrant of a text, is to be proved?

But, this counterargument is unacceptable for the following reason: the theory of compositional speech forms exists, functions and develops separately from text linguistics. This independence is viewed in the following fact: Believeably, principles, categories and generally, the whole conceptual system of modern linguistic theories are not used while analysing compositional speech forms functionally and structurally. approved by text linguistics. We can take pride in the research process performed in the second chapter, where it was stated, that compositional-speech forms, as a rule are analysed without any connection with text linguistics, it also ensured us in the fact that if they (compositional-speech forms) are analysed as it is common nowadays, i.e. on general-logical and general-cognitive level, then the usage of the principles and categories approved by text linguistics shouldn't be necessary. But, as it was stated, such vision of factual situation is theoretically unacceptable: if we consider compositional-speech forms as linguistic forms and if we see them as phenomenon characteristic to **speech** i.e. to discourse (we couldn't have spoken about **compositional speech forms** differently), it will be impossible and unacceptable not to analyse them based on the level of linguosemiotics and the theory of text linguistics.

Judging from the above-mentioned, we can say,- of course, in general, that we've managed to point out the research purpose, that the final chapter of the research work has been dedicated to, both structurally and contextually.

The purpose of our work is to make out how **modern linguistic theory of text** is or must be formed, and how the linguosemiotic and anthropocen-

tric-communicative basis of this theory must be applied to . We should remember the following two facts: on the one hand, the status of a sentence as an integrant of a text is thoroughly approved, which means that the supreme unit of linguistic system is not a sentence but a text; on the other hand, from the linguosemiotic, as well as anthropocentric-communicative point of view, the theory of compositional speech forms functions as being omitted (if not "dropped out") from the whole paradigmatic context of modern linguistics. "Being omitted from the context" means the following: compositional speech forms are called linguistic units and furthermore, they are discussed formally in text linguistics but without any explicitly conceptual connection with text linguistics. If the conceptual connection is completely explicated, first of all, it means to adopt the approach which exists between a sentence and compositional speech forms, as we acknowledge a sentence being an integrant of a sentence.

So, the final chapter implies the following two logical facts:

a) The aspect that was the basis for our research from start, and means to make relationship between a sentence and compositional speech forms based on textconstrism;

b) The aspect which is attained from the logical structure of our discussion: first, we've stated the hypothetical idea of that synthesis unity, which includes uniting the two linguistic units into this unity. Then, we "distributed" the unity in the way that helped us to give an analytical explanation to the both linguistic units; Now, we would like to renew the unity formed in "introduction". Accordingly, the structure of this chapter includes the following research levels:

1. While solving the central problem, we have pointed out those main principals of linguistic theory of text that our work is based on: the concentration on the main principles inevitably implies the consideration of the main aspects of the text linguistics;
2. Based on the principles of text linguistics, on the one hand and linguosemiotics on the other, it raised the question about how to be considered the internal connection between such kind of two linguistic typology of the existing compositional speech forms which have not been linguosemiotically considered so far, on the other hand;
3. Based on empirical material - the adequacy of theoretically gained conclusions was attained in connection with each compositional speech

form.

There are different attempts to define the text in text linguistics and at the same time it is interesting if it is possible to have the acknowledged definition of the text (Brinker 1992). But, in spite of the difficulty to define a concept - a text, on the one hand, foresees the language as the well-known dichotomy of the phenomenon (language as a system and language as a discourse), and on the other hand, as the fact of the paradigm exchange in the modern linguistics (systemic linguistics → communicative linguistics) and based on these two criteria, Brinker considers that the concept of a text can be defined from two completely different points of views, mainly on two levels – a) on the systemic level and b) on the communicative level, e.i. in the first case, the theoretical base should be the the level models of the language system that was formed in systemic-semiotic paradigm, in the second case, on the base of criteria having analyzed by anthropocentric-communicative paradigm.

Accounted to the fact, that we need the theory of text for detecting interrelationship between a sentence and a compositional speech form, we have attempted to emphasize those theoretical aspects connected with a text, that directly or indirectly but deeply are related to the research objectives. We decided to focus on the following aspects:

1. The way a text is interpreted on the systemic as well as discursal or communicative level;

2. Just like the case of using systemic criterion, as well as when relying on discursal-communicative criterion, it is important for us to consider distinctions existing between functional and structural definitions of a text concept;

3. It is important to have that typological vision on the text phenomenon, which is related to division of a text, taking into account those structural segments which a text may include ;

4. However, typological vision of a text is also important for the standpoint according to which there is some kind of link between compositional speech forms and those types of discourse, within which a text is functioning.

While discussing the problem on semantic vision of a sentence and on this basis while presenting semantic typology of a sentence, it was mentioned that such linguosemiotic approach to a sentence was a result of a crucial fact that took place in modern linguistics: after defining a language as a system of signs, the concept of "a sign" expanded its meaning from a word level (le-

xema) to a sentence level; as a result, not only a word but also a sentence has been perceived as a sign.

But for the purpose of our research, not only the issue of such sign concept expansion, but also the following question is highly significant: to what extent such expansion has moved from a sentence to a text level and what is the possibility that relevancy of sign concept to a text will become one of the founding principles in linguosemiotic study of compositional speech forms? "This concept is not an absolute indicator, which may be deemed as complete by one consideration and incomplete by another: if we regard a sentence as a complete sign - a word will be an incomplete one; however, if a text is also considered to be a sign, then a sentence will become an incomplete sign. When talking about a sentence, we should note under which type of sign it should be classified – complete or incomplete" (Lebanidze 2004).

Hence, a text which structurally is a **complete sign** superior to a sentence, should also be defined according to its significant like a sentence. Meanwhile, the following point is also clear: due to the fact, that a sentence is defined as an integrant of a text in all cases, these two significant – significant of a sentence and a text – conceptually should have logically been related.

Situation, which unites things, characteristics, phenomena, is also regarded as a significant of a sentence. Along with situation, "event" is also considered to be such significant. A sentence represents a lingual sign which defines situation and serves as a complete sign towards a word and an incomplete sign towards a text .

Why does it happen that situation remains to be a significant of a sentence, while it (situation) assumes a conceptual synonym or a synonym in the form of "event"? The answer to this question should have a significant impact on semantic perception of a sentence as well as generally of a text, specifically of compositional speech form. The part of speech such as a verb is regarded to be a basis for discerning conceptual synonymy between situation and event. Verb may be considered as a definitive for a significant not only of a sentence but also of any compositional speech form and a text in general. It is due to the fact, that "information", "description" and "explanation" may be expressed by one separate sentence as well as by some chain of sentences, but only if we take into consideration one thing - a verb of any sentence included in the chain is impossible not to indicate semantically either the information, description or explanation. It means that verbocentrism ought to be

considered the structural centre and the principle of defining a significant of a compositional speech form as well as of a sentence.

In order to have the vivid awareness of our last thesis, We've made use of the following metaphor: Concentric Circles are circles whose radii are indefinitely different from each other, but in spite of this, all of them have the same centre. We should also take into consideration the fact that a sentence and a compositional speech form including this very sentence, are marked with having the same categorial verbs.

The analysis of the interrelation between a sentence and a compositional speech form within a text structure is performed on narrative textual material, as we believe, such kind of text provides the opportunity to identify spectrum of potential relations between the linguistic units. A short story "The Apple Tree" by J. Galsworthy is used for the analysis. The interrelationship of the linguistic units we are interested in, is shown within passages.

For example,

On their silver-wedding day Ashurst and his wife were motoring along the outskirts of the moor, intending to crown the festival by stopping the night at Torquay, where they had first met. This was the idea of Stella Ashurst, whose character contained a streak of sentiment. If she had long lost the blue-eyed, flower-like charm, the cool slim purity of face and form, the apple-blossom colouring, which had so swiftly and so oddly affected Ashurst twenty-six years ago, she was still at forty-three a comely and faithful companion, whose cheeks were faintly mottled, and whose grey-blue eyes had acquired a certain fullness.

This fragment gives a complete confirmation to the adequacy of our theoretical conclusions: In spite of the fact, that the passage is marked with the variety of compositional speech forms, a sentence is given the priority to be structural centre for these forms, i.e. a verb is considered a centre from the point of linguosemiotics and the element defining its significant.

The research is focused on the fact, that human speech, and consequently any segment of a text should belong to any compositional speech form, which can be realised in the following variants:

1) The given text can completely represent any compositional speech form - "information", "description" or "explanation".

For example,

He ran a few steps, checked himself, and dropped into a walk. With each

step nearer to her, further from the Hollidays, he walked more and more slowly.

Compositional speech form - "description of process" is presented by the following verbs: to run, to check, to drop, to walk.

2) The given text can also represent the combination of various speech forms, which proves the adequacy of our thesis.

For example,

It was she who had stopped the car where the common rose steeply to the left, and a narrow strip of larch and beech with here and there a pine, stretched out towards the valley between the road and the first long high hill of the full moor. She was looking for a place where they might lunch, for Ashurst never looked for anything; and this, between the golden furze and the feathery green larches smelling of lemons in the last sun of April - this, with a view into the deep valley and up to the long moor heights, seemed fitting to the decisive nature of one who sledged in water-colours, and loved romantic spots.

In the above-mentioned example, we experience the case of having the combination of various types of compositional speech forms "overlapping" each other. The first compound sentence presents compositional speech form "description" (presented by the verb-to be). But the introduction of this description in the text, is due to the fact, that the author, on the one hand, informs us (the verb-to stop) about the specific fact, on the other, based on this fact, gives description of it, i.e. "description of process" (to look for).

3) The whole text in specific cases can be presented only by one sentence. In this case, only one sentence can also represent any compositional speech form -, while in different cases, our main principle couldn't be in harmony and accordingly, any segment of a text is impossible to belong to any compositional speech form.

For example,

Whoever lay there, though, had the best of it no clommy sepulchre among other hideous graves carved with futilities - just a rough stone, the wide sky, and wayside blessings.

Compositional speech form "description of a thing" is presented by the verb-to have.

4) The opening sentence of a compositional speech form can be presented by a verb describing definite event, and this event, in its own turn, can pre-

sent, for instance, the object of informing. In this case, the verbs of the following sentences will give detailed information to the mentioned event.

For example,

They arrived in the Capital City. First, they visited the City Museum, then they came to the Opera House.

The compositional speech form "Information" is presented by the verbs: to arrive, to visit, to come.

5) We can also encounter the case, when in the given text, the verbs of different sentences don't give specific, detailed information about the event and situation. In such similar cases, the verbs of the sentences in the given compositional speech form, should still belong to the combination of the verbs having the same semantic categories.

For example,

It is raining, the wind is blowing, everyone is rushing home.

The compositional speech Form "description of process" is presented.

According to the above mentioned example, we can't definitely say, that we're dealing with any of the verb giving the detailed specification to the event or the situation, but instead, the above mentioned verbs (to rain, to blow, to rush) belong to the same verbal categories, i.e. processional.

At the end of the research work, it's stated that the structure of any text has two aspects - of thematic and of event- situational. The actualization of these two aspects are fulfilled by the two different parts of speech of language system - a verb and a noun.

With the help of the above performed analysis, we not only defined the connection between such units as a sentence and a compositional speech form, and not only managed to perform the dycotomy of text structure, but also discovered and established the deep connection between the two aspects of linguistic phenomena - i.e. between the text structure and the structure of parts of speech.

Conclusions

1. The only way to establish the relationship between a sentence and compositional speech forms is the methodological principle that is called "paradigmatic synthesis". In our case the paradigmatic syntheses means the following: it is necessary to unite the three paradigms of linguistic thought about a sentence. They are: traditional, systemic-semiotic and anthropocentric- communicative;
2. According to the above mentioned principle a sentence seems to be considered as an integrant of compositional-speech form that means that it is to be studied with the help of textocentric approach;
3. The study has shown, that textocentric approach to a sentence means to take into account a new approach of the case. This new approach studies the relationship of predication, proposition and modality;
4. The study has shown, that in order to set the relationship between a sentence and compositional speech forms it is necessary to study the typology of both lexical units in terms of linguosemiotic point of view;
5. Conceptual contents of the above mentioned forms as well as their analytical studies should be based on the theory of compositional forms. The theory claims to have a textocentric character but in reality it is not connected with conceptual system and methodology of analyzing of text linguistics;
6. As we study the compositional speech forms with the connection of a sentence and the problems connected to the sentence, we have to take into account that the relationship of a sentence and compositional speech forms, the field of the research is characterized by asymmetry and symmetry to a certain extent:
 - a) Historical asymmetry can be justified with the fact that the research of a sentence has a long history counting more than a century. As for the research of compositional forms it is modern;
 - b) Theoretical asymmetry means that modern linguistics studies a sentence in terms of linguosemiotics. In other words the research is based on conceptual apparatus of systemic linguistics. As for the research of compositional speech forms it is carried out in terms of cognitive point of view and linguosemiotic approach is not used yet;
 - c) In spite of the asymmetry we have mentioned above, it is noticeable

to say that there is symmetry of formal character. There is a linguosemiotic typology of a sentence; there is also typology of compositional speech forms but it does not have a linguosemiotic character. Accordingly, it is necessary to aim the following: a) to avoid the above mentioned asymmetry or b) to form the symmetry that can be used to analyze a sentence as well as compositional forms with the help of both linguosemiotic and textocentric approach;

7. It is worthy to mention that even cognitive approach is not absolutely coherent within the theories about compositional speech forms. In the conceptual structure of this approach there are some elements that are not connected with each other as part of one system. Accordingly, the research has formed so called 'linguosemiotisation' of the cognitive method that will help to avoid non-systemic use of such concepts;
8. In spite of the fact that the existing theory of compositional forms is not integrated within modern context of linguistic, there are still some positive aspects: the positive aspect is the wide cognitive context which accompanies the research of such kind of compositional forms. Accordingly, the next step in the research needs to build the "bridge" between cognitive context and linguistic context. In other words to form the synthesis of both approaches;
9. The research shows, that verbocentrism has been considered the united conceptual foundation of the compositional speech form as well as that of the sentence. Verbocentrism has resulted in the definition of a significant of a sentence according to which a significant of a sentence constitutes the event (since the verb is the part of speech that, unlike the noun, expresses not the substance, but the event). Even if a significant of a sentence is regarded not only as the event, but also the situation, the verb valency should be considered the determining factor of the sentence: in syntactic terms, the objects involved in the situation are actants, which depend on the verb valency quantitatively and semantically. Though, in both cases the verb is deemed the linguosemiotic centre of the sentence and accordingly the element determining the significant;
10. However, at the same time, the verb might probably be considered the determining factor significant of not only the sentence, but also of any compositional speech form and of the text in general, because information, description and definition can be expressed by a particular sentence

as well as the sequence of sentences. Though, one should note that the verb from any sentence from this sequence semantically refers to the information, description or explanation; it means that verbocentrism may be deemed the structural centre of the compositional speech form as well as the determining principle of its significant as it occurs in the case of the sentence;

11. The structure of the text has two dimensions: thematic and event-situational. We already know that the event-oriented dimension of the text structure is determined by the verb; consequently, it may be noted that, unlike the event-situational structure, the thematic structure of the text depends on the noun, namely, a set of the nouns constituting the elements of the text. The verb and noun – the two radically different members of the system of the parts of speech – contribute to the realization of these two dimensions in any specific case. As a result, the presented analysis not only determines the interrelation between the linguistic units such as a sentence and a compositional speech form and contributes to the dicotomization of the text structure, but also it identifies a strong link between the two aspects of the phenomenon of language: the text structure and the structure of the system of the parts of speech. In both cases there are two immensely significant moments: a) both structures are dicotomous, i.e. internally divided into two poles; b) most importantly, there is a profound connection between these two dicotomous structures: the dicotomous structure of the text would not exist without the dicotomy in the system of language.

**THE MAIN CONCEPTS OF THE DISSERTATION
ARE GIVEN IN THE FOLLOWING WORKS:**

1. **Oboladze, L.** Problem of Method of Analysis a Sentence Structure. *The works of the Faculty of European Languages and Literature. vol. X.* Kutaisi. Publisher “Kutaisi 2008-2009, 174-176..
2. **Oboladze, L.** Construction of Sentence Elements. “International Conference”Language – Intercultural Mediator”, Kutaisi 2009, 496-500.
3. **Oboladze, L.** A Sentence and Speech-Form (posing the problem). *International Scientific Journal "Intelect"* , Tbilisi 2011, 257-258.