

PARENTHETICALS IN M. A. BULGAKOV'S NOVEL "THE MASTER AND MARGARITA"

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ABSTRACT

This paper describes the formal and functional characteristics of parentheticals in M. A. Bulgakov's novel "The Master and Margarita" and demonstrates the following functional types of parentheticals in this novel: parenthetical remarks, metalinguistic, metaspeech, metatextual, and communicative parentheticals.

Keywords: parentheticals, functions of parentheticals; metalinguistic function; "Master and Margarita"

СКОБОЧНЫЕ ВСТАВНЫЕ КОНСТРУКЦИИ В РОМАНЕ М. А. БУЛГАКОВА «МАСТЕР И МАРГАРИТА»

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Аннотация

В данной статье представлена формальная и функциональная характеристика вставных конструкций в романе М. А. Булгакова «Мастер и Маргарита»; рассмотрены следующие функциональные типы ВК в романе: ВК-ремарки, метаязыковые, метаречевые и метатекстовые ВК, а также ВК с собственно-коммуникативной функцией.

Ключевые слова: вставные конструкции; функции вставных конструкций; метаязыковая функция; «Мастер и Маргарита».

INTRODUCTION

By inserted constructions (hereinafter - VC) we mean "syntactic constructions highlighted with brackets or paired dashes, which are related in meaning to the main sentence /.../, but can be omitted without violating the syntactic structure of the main sentence (base part, hereinafter - BC)."

Formal characteristics of insert structures in the novel "The Master and Margarita". In the text of the novel there are 38 cases of using parenthetical VK.

From the point of view of formal grammatical characteristics, VCs can be divided into 2 groups: predicative (built according to the sentence model) and non-predicative (correlated with BC as elements of the sentence composition).

Non-predicative VCs in the text of the novel are presented in 8 cases (21.05%). In 6 cases, such VCs have a homogeneous correlate in the BC, with which they enter into a relationship of coordinative or explanatory connection; in 1 case, the non-predicative VC is represented by a comparative phrase; in another case, VC is expressed by an introductory construction indicating the source of information.

Predicative VCs are presented in 30 cases (78.95%). Complex sentences were submitted to the VC in 3 cases; of these, 2 cases occur in models of complex sentences with explanatory relations; in 1 case a model of a complex sentence with comparative relations is presented. In addition, in 3 cases, parenthetical VCs in the text of the novel contain complex syntactic wholes, constructed from 2 (2 cases) and 4 (1 case) sentences. The remaining predicative VCs are constructed according to the model of a simple sentence (24 cases). Punctuation design of VCs as independent sentences is observed only in 7 cases (18.42%), of which 4 occur in models of simple sentences and 3 in complex syntactic wholes.

Functional characteristics of VK in M. A. Bulgakov's novel "The Master and Margarita."

1. VK-remarks represent the author's commentary on the speech of the characters and are therefore accompanied by switching between the subjects of speech. In the text of the novel, VK remarks occur 9 times, which is 23.68% of the total number of VKs in this text; all VK-remarks in the novel "The Master and Margarita" are expressed in predicative units.

VK-remarks in the text of the novel perform the following functions:

1) conveying the reaction of one character to the speech of another character, cf.: – Did he watch you? (Ivan nodded.) [1; 169]. This is the most frequent type of VK-remarks in the text of this work. At the same time, the character's speech presented in the warhead can be framed as direct (– You have aged quite a bit from grief over the past six months. - (Margarita flushed, but did not answer, and Azazello continued.) [1; 281]) or as improperly direct speech (Styopa called the Moscow Regional Entertainment Commission and agreed on this issue (Styopa turned pale and blinked his eyes), signed a contract with Professor Woland for seven performances (Styopa opened his mouth), agreed that Woland would come to him to clarify the details at ten o'clock in the morning today... [1;98])

2) description of the peculiarities of pronouncing the line, cf.: Here Ivan Nikolaevich raised a candle and cried out: "Brothers in literature!" (His hoarse voice strengthened and became hot.) Listen to me, everyone! [1; 77];

3) an indication of the missing fragment of the remark and a description of the content of the omitted fragment, cf.: Yesterday in this Variety Show (unprintable words) some viper-magician performed a session with chervonets (unprintable words) [1; 234].

2. Metalinguistic VCs are comments on a specific word or expression. In the text of the novel, this type of VC occurs in 12 cases, which is 31.58% of the total number of VC in the text. Metalinguistic VCs in the text of the novel perform the following functions:

1) clarification, that is, the transition from a nomination with a wider scope of the concept to a nomination with a narrower scope of the concept. The following varieties are possible: a) actual clarification (Everyone entering Griboedov's, first of all, involuntarily became acquainted with the notices of various sports clubs and with group, as well as individual photographs of MASSOLIT members, with which (photographs) the walls of the staircase were hung... [1; 66]) ; clarification through transfer (...the living space of the deceased, that is, three rooms (former jeweler's office, living room and dining room), are transferred to the disposal of the housing association... [1; 116]); clarification through inclusion (Comparison of the testimony of Arkady Apollonovich with the testimony of others, including some ladies who suffered after the session (the one in purple lingerie who amazed Rimsky, and, alas, many others), and the courier Karpov... [1; 411]). As a rule, clarification is carried out through non-

predicative VCs, but predicative VCs can also be involved (Something knocked on the dining table (it was Nikanor Ivanovich who dropped the spoon on the oilcloth) [1; 123]);

2) giving an alternative nomination, reflecting a different version of events: But the investigator was sure that Berlioz threw himself under the tram (or fell under it), being hypnotized [1; 417];

3) subjective assessment of the nomination: ...an article where the author intended to hit it, and hit it hard, at the pilatchin and that godman who decided to smuggle (that damned word again!) it into print [1; 178]

3. Metaspeech VCs are comments on a statement; the scope of the object of their commentary is wider than that of metalinguistic VCs. According to their grammatical characteristics, they can represent introductory constructions (It turned out that the head of the city branch, having “completely ruined light entertainment” (according to the girl), suffered from a mania for organizing all kinds of circles [1; 240]) or entire statements (Sparrow, meanwhile, sat down on a donated inkwell, shit in it (I’m not kidding), then flew up... [1; 266]), pointing to the source of information or providing an assessment of the information. In the novel “The Master and Margarita,” metaspeech VCs are rare (2 cases, which is 5.26% of the total number of VCs in the text of the novel).

4. Metatextual VCs are comments that operate at the text level, ensuring the interconnection of text fragments. In the novel “The Master and Margarita” there were 5 cases (13.16%) of the use of metatextual VK. In most cases, metatextual VKs contain a reference to previously entered information: the reference is often a proper name (... I saw some strange subject - long, like a pole, and wearing pince-nez (oh, if only Ivan Nikolaevich was here! He would recognize this subject immediately!) [1; 101]), however, it is also possible for a common noun to be used in this role (My beloved has changed a lot (I didn’t tell her about the octopus, of course. But she saw that something was wrong with me)... [1; 181]).

5. VCs with their own communicative function [2] are distinguished on the basis of their opposition to VCs with a service (metalinguistic or metaspeech) function. In the text of the novel we came across 10 cases (26.32%) of the use of such VCs.

Proper communicative VCs in the text of the novel perform the following functions:

1) an indication of the reason for the situation described in the BC or the rationale for the judgment expressed in the BC, cf.: I was so carried away by reading articles about myself that I did not notice how she (I forgot to close the door) appeared before me with a wet umbrella in her hands... [1 ; 178]; That is, of course, in the full sense of the word this conversation cannot be called dubious (Styopa would not have agreed to such a conversation), but it was a conversation on some unnecessary topic [1; 100].

2) an indication of the characteristics of an object or action, cf.: Through the colored glass of large windows (the fantasy of a jeweler who disappeared without a trace) an extraordinary light, similar to a church light, poured [1; 255]; Yesterday Styopa (“like crazy,” in Rimsky’s words) ran to the financial director with a draft of the agreement that had already been written, immediately ordered it to be rewritten and the money given [1; 129].

The analysis allows us to conclude that in the text of the novel “The Master and Margarita” VK with a service function, which include metalinguistic, metaspeech and metatextual VK, as well as VK remarks.

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