

Representation of Frost Full and Compact Proposition in the Russian Language

Olga A. Selemeneva¹, Bunin Yelets State University

^{1,2} 28.1 Kommunarov str., 399770 Yelets, Russian Federation, ORCID: 0000-0002-0488-8428,

ResearcherID: B-6408-2018

E-mail: editor11@academicpapers.org

Abstract

The authors distinguishes and describes sign clusters which represent a full or a compact proposition of frost in the Russian language on the material of fictional prose. Situational and semantic-cognitive approaches, descriptive-analytical, distributive, and synchronous-diachronic methods were used to interpret the factual data. It was found that, first, the complex signs of the full proposition state of the frost can be expressed through six structural patterns. Second, the compact proposition frost is represented with word combinations and word forms that bear additional meanings of time and reason. Third, in all polypropositional statements the compact proposition can be explicated.

Keywords: Full Proposition, Compactibility, Cognitive Syncretism.

Representación de la propuesta completa y compacta de Frost en el idioma ruso

Resumen

El autor distingue y describe grupos de signos que representan una proposición completa o compacta de escarcha en el idioma ruso en el material de prosa ficticia. Se utilizaron métodos situacionales y semánticos-cognitivos, métodos descriptivos-analíticos, distributivos y sincrónico-diacrónicos para interpretar los datos fácticos. Se encontró que, primero, los signos complejos del estado de proposición completa de la escarcha se pueden expresar a través de seis patrones estructurales. Segundo, la proposición compacta frost se representa con combinaciones de palabras y formas de palabras que tienen significados adicionales de tiempo y razón. Tercero, en todas las declaraciones de proposiciones políticas, la proposición compacta puede explicarse.

Palabras clave: Proposición Completa, Compactabilidad, Sincretismo Cognitivo.

1. Introduction

The denotative approach to the sentence is based on the idea of the correlation between a sentence and situations of extralinguistic reality, which have an ontological status and are considered as a cluster of interrelated objects of reality in their connection with the Observer (Yakushin and Yaroslavtseva, 1980). Human perception of extralinguistic situations with subsequent processes of categorization and classification, which are a consequence of the reflective function of the brain and its ability to model, leads to the emergence of some mental images of these situations in the speaker's mind. Such mental situations, serving as the nominative nucleus of a sentence, are coined with the term propositions.

Logicians were the first to show interest how propositions and reality correlate. Thus, Frege extrapolated his model of the logical triangle, which was applied to the noun (Form, Sinn and Bedeutung), to a sentence that has both sense and meaning (Frege, 1952); Karinsky defined the relationship between the subject and the predicate with extra linguistic space (Karinsky, 1956); Russell (2000), assuming there is connection between reality and the content of the sentence, characterized the proposition as something capable of expressing a truth value and possessing a structure isomorphic to the structure of the actual fact; Wittgenstein extended Russell's theory; he did not only see the model of the world in the sentence, but also formulated a distinction between the noun (simple sign) and the propositional sign (Wittgenstein, 1958).

In the 1970s and 1980s, with the emancipation of syntax, Russian scientists, when interpreting the logical and philosophical ideas, extrapolated them to the linguistic research and began to describe the proposition using such terms as remote structure, typical meaning, sense, etc. (Gak, 1969; Shvedova, 1973; Arutyunova, 1976; Zolotova, 2005). Despite the differences in the approaches to the study of the semantics of the sentence (denotative, formal-constructive, psychological, logical-grammatical, etc.), the meta-languages of the description and the conceptual models, the following statements were axiomatic, in our opinion: 1) the universal character of the proposition, the universal character of human thought; 2) bidirectional link of the proposition: on the one hand, with the real situation of extralinguistic reality, and on the other hand, with linguistic signs.

At the end of the XX and beginning of the XXI century, the formation of cognitive syntax, which was oriented on the analysis of the role of syntactic means in the process of cognition, leads to the activation of proposition research as a way of conceptual organization of knowledge, the type of concept along with the prototype, frame, script, gestalt, etc. (Boldyrev, 2002; Fedorov, 2013). According to this approach, propositions are viewed as high-level concepts of abstraction that convey certain entities with their properties and relations (Boldyrev, 2002). Although there is much ambiguity of the available interpretations of the nature of the proposition, the means of its representation in Russian philology are given much attention. As one can judge by the language practice, the signs of a proposition can be sentences that represent situations fully and differentially, as well as words and phrases, provided the proposition realizes the property of compatibility. The transformation of the full (or basic) proposition into a compact one is explained by the processes of nominalization, infinitization, adverbialization, etc., which, in turn, are the result of the principle of speech economy in the Russian language.

At the moment, some studies in national linguistics are dealing with the means of representation of compact propositions (Li, 1998; Dyachkova, 2002; Dolzhenko, 2006; Koshkareva, 2007; Khamaganova, 2013; Balakin, 2014; 2015), and the topicality of such studies is increasing due to wide functional possibilities of the proposition and the interest of psychologists, physiologists, philosophers, cognitivists and linguists in such an aspect of the psychophysical problem as the interaction of matter and the psyche in the act of thought expression (Ushakova, 2009). The purpose of our article is to identify and describe a set of signs that can represent a full and compact state of the frost proposition in the Russian language. The object of the analysis of elementary statements with the semantics state of the frost and polypropositional constructions (which also include components nominating the compact proposition state of the frost) is stimulated by several factors. Firstly, in cognitive linguistics, the category of state is interpreted as a hypercategory, which has an ontological status and is used by the cognitive system for the representation of the world (Leny, 1979; Jackendoff, 1983); secondly, snow and frost are invariable signs of Russian winter and have a special place in the folklore and proverbial world picture which reflects the national-specific perception of the world (Shesterkina, 2012); thirdly, in the written form of speech (for example, in fictional texts) utterances with semantics the state of the nature manifested by the change in the temperature (including the temperature below zero) are in demand in terms of communication in the process of information exchange: according to the frequency of use, they occupy the second place 16.6%) after statements with the meaning of the state of the nature, manifested by the presence or absence of light (29%) (Selemeneva, 2015: 239).

2. Methodology

The study used the material taken from fictional prosaic texts of various genres (novel, story, short story, etc.) of the native authors of the XIX - XX centuries. To verify the language material collected on the basis of the continuous sampling method, the data from the reference system The National Corpus of the Russian Language (www.ruscorpora.ru) were used. The total number of the collected examples constitutes 2,106 utterances. The interpretation of the collected material stipulated the use of situational and semantic-cognitive approaches, which presuppose the study of the relation between the semantics of the language and cognitive processes; the following general scientific and specific scientific methods of research were also used: descriptive and analytical methods with observation, interpretation, systematization techniques; method of contextual analysis along with the method of identifying contextual features of the meaning of separate words actualized in the text; distributional method, aimed at revealing the collocations of some lexemes; synchronous-diachronic method, which made it possible to compare utterances from texts of different historical periods.

3. Results and Discussion

The study develops the idea of mediated (i.e., through thinking) reflection of the reality by the language, therefore in the description and systematization of the material, the following statements are taken into consideration:

- 1) Each state does not nominate the very situation of extralinguistic reality, but the thought image of this situation, the proposition of the utterance, which has no formal structure and is represented with a set of propositional meanings;
- 2) The proposition of the utterance differs from a typical proposition, which is a mental image of a set of real situations of extralinguistic reality, ordered and ranked into classes by human consciousness;
- 3) The verbalization of a typical proposition is carried out with linguistic signs – structural patterns of simple sentences, and propositions of the utterance – by positional patterns that are formed in the process of speech realization of structural patterns.

Since the priority in the proposition verbalization belongs to the sentence, which is the finished product of the semiosis, then as complex, split and composite signs of the typical and full proposition state of the frost in the factual material are considered a set of structural patterns, singled out on the basis of the principle of informative sufficiency and the similarity of lexical content: where and how it feels there (V lesy bylo morozno (It was frosty in the forest ... (Dovlatov S. Nashi. Ours)); where it takes place itself (K vecheru podmorozilo (By the evening it got freezing ... (Mospan T. Podium)); where and what kind of a state is expressed (Strashnaya stuzha, gradusov thidtzad', ne menshe... (It is terribly cold, thirty degrees, not less... (Ulitskaya L. Gulya)); where and what kind of a state is not expressed (Nochju ne bylo moroza (At night there was no frost (Prishvin M. Lesnaya kapel', Forest drip drop)); what features it takes according to the state (Den' byl moroznyi (The day was frosty ... (Dovlatov S. Chemodan, Suitcase)) and how it feels according to the state (Noch' morozna, The night is frosty ... (Astafyev V. Tsar-fish, Tsar-ryba)).

The listed structural patterns are differentiated into groups according to a number of characteristics: the number of obligatory components that form the pattern; purposefulness or non-purposefulness of the pattern for the verbalization of the typical proposition state of the frost; frequency of the pattern realization in written speech. The first criterion makes it possible to single out one two-component and five three-component patterns: where it takes place itself (constitutive components: ¹locative subjective + ²predicative); where and how it feels there (constitutive components: ¹locative subjective → ²sign of the relation between the signified subjective and the predicative → ³predicative); where and what kind of a state is expressed (constitutive components: ¹locative subjective → ²sign of the relation between the signified subjective and the predicative → ³predicative (present state)); where and what kind of a state is not expressed (constitutive components: ¹locative subjective → ²sign of the relation between the signified subjective and the predicative → ³predictive (absent state)); how it feels according to the state (constitutive components: ¹locative subjective → ²sign of the relation between the signified subjective and the predicative → ³predicative) and what features it takes according to the state (constitutive components: ¹locative subjective → ²sign of the relation between the signified subjective and the predicative → ³predicative).

For example: Na ulitse podsokhlo i dazhe neskol'ko podmorozilo (In the street it got a bit dry and slightly freezing (Gorenstein F. Kucha) (two-component pattern where it takes place itself: locative subjective na ulitse (in the street) + predicative podmorozilo (got freezing)); Zimoi, ot chaya do obeda, igrali v komnatakh, esli na dvore bylo ochen' morozno (In the winter, between tea to dinner time, they were playing in the rooms, if it was very frosty in the yard ... (Gorky M. Foma Gordeev) (three-component pattern where and how it feels there: the locative subjective na dvore (in the yard) +

the sign of the relation bylo (was) + the predicative morozno (frosty)); Den' byl moroznyi (The day was frosty (Semenov G. Arrival of the son) (three-component pattern what features it takes according to the state: the locative subjective den' (day) + the sign of the relation bylo (was) + the predicative moroznyi (frosty)), etc.

In terms of morphology, the subjective and predicative in these patterns are represented in different ways: the subjective – with words meaning a place such as zdes', vokrug (here, around), nouns in the nominative case (such as den', noch', utro (day, night, morning, etc.), prepositional and case forms (like v lesu, v pole, na ulitse (in the forest, in the field, in the street, etc.), syntactically indivisible phrases; predicative – impersonal verbs (morozit' (make someone frozen (about frosty weather), podmorozit' (get frosty/freezing (when it gets colder), nouns (zamorozki (frosts (the temperature below zero degrees in the lowest atmospheric layer or on the ground), zamoroz (archaic, dialect, meaning touch of frost, the same as frosts), moroz (frost/freeze (cold weather with very low temperature), morozische (strong frost (intensifier to the frost), morozetz (slight frost (diminutive to the frost), utrennik (early morning frost (frost before sunrise), zazimok (first frost), stuzha (cold/severe frost), the words of the category of state (morozno (frosty/freezing (severe frost (about the weather)), studeno (bitterly cold (about severe frost), short and full forms of adjectives (moroznyi (frosty/freezing (having a characteristic of a low temperature of air accompanied with frost), studenyi (bitterly cold (meaning extremely frosty), phrases such as moroznaya pogoda, moroznye nochi, tritizat' gradusov morozna (frosty weather, frosty nights, thirty degrees below zero) etc. For example: Opyat' sil'no podmorozilo (Again it got very frosty (Kataev V. Yunoshesky roman, Youthful novel); Nakanune byl zazimok (The day before there was a first frost... (Tolstoy L. Polikushka); Utrom podnyalis' na Ai-Petri, gde na bolee chem kilometrovoi vysote nad urovnem morya bylo morozno... In the morning we climbed to the Ai-Petri to more than a kilometer above sea level, where it was quite frosty... (Levin B. Bluzhdayushie ogni, Wandering lights); Vecher byl moroznyi (The evening was frosty ... (Korolenko V. Marusina zaimka); – A na Lune morozhische v dvesti sem'desyat gradusov (And on the Moon there's a bitter frost at two hundred and seventy degrees ... – otkliknulsya byvshyi priyatel' (a former friend responded (Baranova M., Veltistov E. Tyapa, Borka i raketa, Tyapa, Borka and the rocket), and etc.

The predicative of the patterns where and how it feels there and where and what kind of a state is expressed is represented in single examples with so-called lexeme-composites such as moroz-utrennik (the early morning frost) and vyuzhno-morozno (windy and frosty), which occupy an intermediate position between words, phraseological units and free phrases. For example: Vypustit' na volyu – na dvore vyuzhno-morozno (To release free – it is windy and frosty in the yard (Charushin E. Tyupa, Tomka and soroka, Tomka and the magpie) (where and how it feels there); Byl krepkiy moroz-utrennik (There was a strong morning frost... (Altaev Al. (Yamshchikova).) Groza na Moskve, The storm in Moscow) (where and what kind of a state is expressed), etc.

The third component (the relation sign) of the patterns where and how it feels there, where and what kind of a state is expressed, where and what kind of a state is not expressed, what features it takes according to the state and how it feels according to the state is labeled with the linking verb byt' (to be), delexicalized verbs such as stoyat' (to stand), verbs containing phase semes in the semes (akhnut' (to gasp (in the sense of (to begin), nachatsya, udarit' (to begin, to strike (in the meaning (to begin)), lexicalized verbs with main meaning of being and characterization meaning as an additional

one (such as *svirepstvovat'*, *zveret'* (become furious, get angry), etc. For example: *Nachinalis' uzhe zamorozki* (The first frosts have already begun (D. Mamin-Siberian *Cherty iz zhizni pepko*, some moments of Pepko's life); *Poslednie nedeli posta stoyala yasnaya, moroznaya pogoda* (Last week of the fasting there was clear, frosty weather (L. Tolstoy, *Anna Karenina*); *Nakanune bylo yasno i morozno* (Before it was clear and frosty ... (Golitsyn S. *Zapiski bespogonnika*) and etc.

In the written form of speech the selected structural patterns observed do not have the expressed subjective due to the semantic redundancy, as the state of the frost is attributed to unlimited space, which is either observed by the speaker/observer (sensory type of reality perception) or imagined by the speaker/observer (the mental type of reality perception). For example: *Nochyu slegka podmorozilo* (It was slightly freezing at night (Druzhnikov Yu. *Viza v pozavchera*, the visa to the day before yesterday) (a two-component pattern where it takes place itself: the locative subjective in the speech realization is elliptical); *Chut' golubovatyj svet brezzhil v okoshechko skvoz' sneg. Studeno* (A little bluish light was shining in the window through the snow. Bitterly cold (Tolstoy A. *Peter the Great*) (three-component pattern where and how it feels there : the locative subjective in the speech realization is elliptical, the sign of the relation between the signified subjective and the predicative in the form of the present tense is represented with a null structure); *Pomn'u tol'ko: pozhary krugom – doma goryat, lesa...A potom –stuzha* (I remember only: fires around – houses were burning, forests ... And then – bitter cold (Lukin E. *Katali my vashe solntse*, We were moving your sun) (three-component pattern where and what kind of a state is expressed: the locative subjective in the speech realization is elliptical, the sign of the relation in the form of present tense is represented with a null structure) and etc.

According to the abovementioned classification (purposefulness or non-purposefulness for the standard proposition state of nature representation), the patterns are divided into two groups:

1) Specialized (where and how it feels there and where it takes place itself) which are the basis of the impersonal sentences and have been formed during the historical development of the syntactic system of the Russian language for the representation of extralinguistic situations physical or anthropomorphic state of nature. For example: *S utra morozilo* (In the morning it was freezing (Simonov K. *Tak nazyvaemaya lichnaya zhizn'*, So-called personal life) (where it takes place itself); ...*Morozno* (... Frosty (Kataev V. *Yunosheskiy roman*, Youthful novel) (where and how it feels there);

2) Non-specialized, genetically serving as signs of typical propositions object being (where and what kind of a state is expressed developed from the pattern who/what is where), the object non-being (where and what kind of a state is not expressed developed from the pattern who/ what is not where) and object's feature being (what features it takes according to the state , how it feels according to the state correspondingly from the patterns who/what is what and who/ what is what and how it feels), but used for the purpose of nominating a standard proposition state of the frost due to the specific lexical content of such an obligatory component of the patterns, as predicative (it is replaced by lexemes with a seme state). For example: *Skoro zazimok!* (Soon there will be first frosts (Kazakov Yu. *Osen' v dybovykh lesakh*, Autumn in the oak forests) (where and what kind of a state is expressed); *Tri dnya ne bylo moroza* (For three days there was no frost (Prishvin M. *Lesnaya kapel'*, Forest drip drop) (where and what kind of a state is not expressed); *Noch' byla moroznaya*, The night was frosty ... (Abramov F. *Poslednyaya okhota*, The last hunt) (what features it takes according to the state); *Vecher v Krasnom*

bory byl...morozen...(The evening in Red Forest was ... frosty ... (Bubennov M. Belaya bereza, White birch) (how it feels according to the state).

The possibility of a concrete complex sign to provide its own form for expressing an entirely different meaning is not a properly studied aspect of analyzing the structural patterns of sentences in Russian studies. In the Vsevolodova's opinion, the analysis of this phenomenon will contribute to the knowledge of the specifics of the national reality division (Vsevolodova, 2007). The third classification criterion – the frequency of the realization of the pattern in speech – helps single out a highly productive pattern for the representation of the typical state of the frost proposition in the Russian language: where and what kind of a state is expressed (52%); patterns of average productivity where and how it feels there (22.5%) and where it takes place itself (12.2%); low-productivity patterns what features it takes according to the state (7.7%) and how it feels according to the state (4.9%), unproductive pattern where and what kind of a state is not expressed (0.6%). Obviously, the most frequent pattern in speech realization is the structural pattern which is basic for the sentences that exist in a number of languages (English, Bulgarian, Danish, Spanish, German, Russian, Swedish, etc.), they are called existential and are considered as means of representation of the category of existentialism (Arutyunova and Shiryaev, 1983; Platzack, 1983; Borschev and Partee, 2002; Ivanova, 2003; Partee and Borschev, 2007; McNally, 2011; Milsark, 2014). Due to its polyfunctionality, the structural pattern of such sentences (who/ what is where) is used to nominate mental images of extralinguistic situations of being in terms of space or a person or an object being, as well as different states of nature. The full proposition state of the frost is modified into a full one when it possesses the properties of compatibility and cognitive syncretism, which is interpreted as the possibility of representing the proposition with various morphological and syntactic constructions (Balakin, 2014). Its verbalization in written speech is carried out in the following ways:

- 1) With the form of the genitive case of nouns moroz, morozetz, stuzha, utrennik (frost, slight frost, bitter frost, early morning frost) with the preposition ot (because of). For example: Mozhet, i...– sdokhnem ot moroza? Byvaet (Maybe, and ... – Will we die because of the frost? It happens (Gorky M. Dva bosyaka, Two tramps); Litso bylo bagrovoe ot moroza... (The face was purple because of the frost ... (Simonov K. Zhivye and mertvye, The Alive and the dead); Ni snega, ni l'da, kak v proshlom godu, nyli ot stuzhi kartonnye scheki. (Neither snow nor ice, like last year, carton cheeks were aching because of the severe frost... (Terekhov A. Kamennyi most, Stone Bridge), etc.;
- 2) Form of the accusative case of the nouns moroz, zamorozki, morozetz, zamoroz (frost, slight frosts, bitter frost, and strong frost) with the preposition v (in). For example: Uzh v zamorozki grekh vyshel (You should not have come out in the frost (Mamin-Sibiriyak D. Priyemysh, Forster child); V zamoroz k polnochi nachnem v sinem barkhate nebesnom poyaskom serebryanym prodergivat's zapada do vostoka (In the midnight frost, in blue velvet with a celestial silver girdle he will begin to thin the area from the west to the east... (Shergin B. Otvovo znanje, Father's knowledge); V stuzhu on ne ukhodil cherez laz v zimnee pomechenie, a spal tut zhe, v kletke, na zaindevevshem polu (In the bitter frost, he did not go through the hole to the winter room, but slept right there, in a cage, on the frosted floor ...(Metter I. Mukhtar);

- 3) Form of the genitive case of the nouns *moroz*, *zazimok*, *zamorozki* (frost, slight frost, first frosts) with prepositions *posle*, *do* (after, before) or a phrase *do nastupleniya moroza* (before the onset of the frost). For example: *Byvaet pozdney osen'yu, dazhe i posle zazimka vernetsa leto* (It happens late in the autumn, even after the slight frost, summer comes back again ... (Troepolsky G. *Belyi Bim chernoje ukho*, White Bim black ear); *Sobstvenno, khleb u starika vyshel esche do zamorozkov* (Actually, the old man's bread ran out before the frost ... (Mamin-Sibiriyak D. *Zimovye na Studenoy*); *Takim obrazom, do nastupleniya morozov ya sdelalsya udalym naezdnikom* (Thus, before the onset of frosts, I became a good rider ... (Bulgarin F. *Ivan Ivanovich Vyzhigin*);
- 4) Word combinations with the accusative case of the nouns *moroz*, *stuzha* (frost, bitter frost) with a preposition *v* (in) and attributive specifiers such as *yanvarskiy*, *dekabrskiy* etc. (January, December), etc. For example: *V surovye yanvarskiye morozy 188* goda priblizhalsya k Nizhnemu Novgorodu poezd* (In the severe January frosts of 188 * the train was approaching Nizhny Novgorod ... (Teleshov N. *Na troikakhs*, On the troikas); *Zato v moroz, v stuzhu kreschenskuyu vse proklyanesh na svete* (But in the cold, bitter frost, you will curse everything in the world ... (Abramov F. *Home, Dom*);
- 5) Word-combination of nouns with the meanings of the time of day, a specific month or the time of the year (*den'*, *zima*, *noch'*, *oktyabr'*, *polden'*, *polnoch'*, *utro* (day, winter, night, October, noon, midnight, morning, etc.)) and attributive word form *moroznyi* (frosty). For example: *V luchistye moroznye dni on po tzelym chasam sidel na pustynnom beregu Volgi, zanesennoi tolstym sloem snega* (In the sunny frosty days, he spent hours sitting on the deserted bank of the Volga, which was covered with a thick layer of snow ... (Skitaletz, *Wanderer* (Petrov S.G.) *Octava*); *V yasnyu moroznyu polnoch' na Pluschikhe v dome Feta zvyaknula paradnaya dver'* (In the clear frosty midnight on the Plyushchikha in Fet's house the front door clanged ... (Sadovskaya B. *Sny, Dreams*) and etc.

With speech manifestation of structural patterns, such word forms and word combinations act as circumstants. The word forms of the first group (nouns in the genitive case with the preposition *ot* (because of)) in the positional utterance patterns represent the additional sense of cause, acting as causers

– Of physiological, psychological conditions of the body (or parts of the body) of living beings, changes in the quality of the voice sound of an animate subject up to its disappearance, the color of the skin of a person or an animal, etc.: *Ekaterina Alekseevna Ekaterina govorila, chto u nee stynut ot moroza zuby, i smeyalas'* (Ekaterina Alekseevna said that her teeth were cold with frost, and laughed (Shishkin M. *Vsekh ozhidaet odna noch'*, One night expects everyone); ... *Boroda i usy u nego pobeledi ot moroza* (... His beard and mustache were white with frost (Chekhov A. *Tri goda*, Three years);

– Actions of moving an animate subject: *Toptavshyisya s nogi na nogu ot moroza u svoei budki budochnik tknul alebardoi vniz po Sadovoy* (Shifting from one foot to another because of the frost, the guard pointed his halberd down the Sadovaya (Avenarius V. *Shkola zhizni velikogo yumorista*, School of Life of the great humorist);

– Physical condition of the nature, astronomical objects or inanimate objects of the environment: *Za polnoch' vyzvezdilo, zvonko stalo ot moroza* (After midnight it became clear in the sky, and it became clearer because of the frost ... (Astafyev V. *Veselyi soldat*, Merry soldier); *Na vetru*

ya kachayus' i ot stuzhi gnus' (In the wind I swing and with the bitter cold I bend ... (Astafyev V. Oberton); A nad usad'boi solntse saditsya – ot moroza raspukhlo i vsye krasnoe...(And the sun is setting over the manor – it's swelled because of the frost and everything is red (Zamyatin E. Slovo predostavlyaetsya tovarishchu Churyginu, The word is given to Comrade Churygin); Vozdukh ot moroza stal studentistym, ne vpolne prozrachnym (The air because of the frost became foggy, not quite clear (Lazarchuk A., Uspensky M. Posmotru v glaza chudovisch, Look into the monsters' eyes);

– Sounds produced by inanimate objects: ...Ot moroza potreskivali derevja, rasplastavshie svoi vetvi, otyagchennye sypuchim, melkim snegom (...trees crackled because of the frost, they spread out their branches, which were heavy with sand-like, fine snow (Andreev L. Chto videla galka, What the jackdaw saw); Sneg, kak na zlo, khrustit pod nogami ot moroza (Snow crunches underfoot because of the frost (Druzhnikov Yu. Visa v pozachera, Visa to the day before yesterday), etc.

Word forms and word combinations of the second, third, fourth and fifth groups, nominating the compact state of the frost proposition, represent the sense time in positional patterns of the utterances. Such temporal structures name the time which coincides with the time of the content of the utterance (V moroz golye kupalis', i nichego (In the frost they were swimming naked, and it was quite ok (Vasilenko S. Durochka, The foolish girl)), and time that does not coincide with the time of the content of the utterance: preceding it or following it (Posle moroza, ukhi i sta grammov son shibaet nemedlenno i navernyaka (After the frost, ukha and one hundred grams you fall asleep immediately and for sure (Soloukhin V. Grogorovy ostrova, Grigorovy's Islands)).

In semantically complex utterances, the compact proposition state of the frost coexists with such full propositions as object being (...I na obeih shchekah sine-bagrovye pyatna ot moroza...(And on both cheeks there were blue-purple marks because of the frost (Gorkiy M. Izvozchik) (full proposition object being+ compact state of the frost)); object's feature being (V moroz ona slegka serebryanaya...(In the frost, it [the wall - O.S.] is slightly silver ... (Caterley N. Okno, Window) (full proposition object's feature being + compact proposition state of the frost)); object cover (Vse litso, ot stuzhi li, ili ot chego drugogo, bylo pokryto sinyakami... (The entire face, because of the frost, or something else, was covered with bruises (Grigorovich D. Bobyl (full proposition object cover + compact proposition state of the frost)); physical state of the inanimate object (Roza vyanet ot moroza (Rose withers from the frost ... (Ancharov M. Kak ptitsa Garuda, Like the Garuda Bird) (full proposition physical state of the inanimate object + compact proposition state of the frost)), etc.

However, most often the compact proposition state of the frost interacts with the full proposition physiological state of an animate subject (living being). For example: V tepluyu pogodu v nei bylo dushno, a v moroz nesterpimo, steklyanno kholodno (... In warm weather it [in a jacket with synthetic fur – O.S.] was hot, and cold in the frost, glasslike cold (Tokareva V. Ni synu, ni zhene, ni bratu, Neither son, nor wife, nor brother) (full proposition physiological state of an animate subject (living being) is verbalized with a structural pattern who feels how, + compact proposition state of the frost, represented in the structure of the utterance by a wordform v moroz (in the frost)); A ona sovsem okochenela ot stuzhi (And she was completely stiff because of the frost ... (Bykov V. Na blotnoy stezhke) (full proposition physiological state of an animate subject (living being), verbalized by a structural pattern who is in what kind of a state, + compact proposition state of the frost, represented in the structure of the utterance by a wordform ot stuzhi (because of the frost)); Ego ruki vzbukhli i posineli ot moroza (His hands swelled and turned blue because of the frost ... (Kuprin A. Chudesnyi

doctor, Miraculous doctor) (full proposition physiological state of an animate subject (living being), verbalized by a structural pattern who gets what features in this state, + compact proposition state of the frost, represented in the structure of the utterance by a wordform ot moroza (because of the frost)), etc.

The compact proposition state of the frost, regardless of the means of verbalization, can be explicated to the full one, which is represented by a non-specialized structural pattern where and what kind of a state is expressed, which, in turn, goes back to a specialized pattern who/what is where – the sign of the typical proposition object being. For example: Ot moroza vashi fizionimii stali rummyany... (Because of the frost, your faces turned pink... (Kim A. Belka, Squirrel) (Full proposition object's feature being, represented by a specialized structural pattern who/what is like, + the compact state of the frost proposition, represented by the wordform ot moroza (from the frost/because of the frost)). – compare with a complex sentence with a subordinate clause of a cause: Vashi fizionimii stali rummyany, potomu chto byl moroz (Your faces turned pink because it was frosty) (full proposition object's feature being, represented by a specialized structural pattern who/what is like, + the full proposition state of the frost proposition, represented by the non-specialized structural pattern where and what kind of a state is expressed); I ya v morozy tam ne zamerzayu (I don't get frozen even in the bitter frost) (Aleksievich S. Tzinkovye malchiki, Zink boys) (full proposition physiological state of the animate subject (living being), represented by a non-specialized structural pattern who is in what kind of a state, + compact proposition state of the frost proposition, represented by the word form v morozy (in the frost)) – Compare with a complex sentence with a subordinate clause of time Kogda stoyat morozy, ya tam ne zamerzayu (When it is freezing, I do not get frozen there) (full proposition state of the frost, represented by a non-specialized structural pattern where and what kind of a state is expressed + full proposition physiological state of an animate subject (living being), represented by the specialized structural pattern who is in what kind of a state), etc.

4. Conclusion

During the course of the study the following conclusions were made: the typical proposition state of the frost as a quantum of knowledge of the categorized and classified situations of extralinguistic reality is verbalized with a combination of linguistic means and appears in semantically complex utterances as a basic, full, and as non-basic, compact one; taking into account the bilateral nature of the sentence (a unit of language and speech at the same time), six block patterns of sentences can serve as complex representative signs of the full proposition (where and how it feels there, where it takes place itself, where and what kind of a state is expressed, where and what kind of a state is not expressed, what features it takes according to the state, how it feels according to the state), which differentiate in the number of constitutive components, purposefulness or non-purposefulness for verbalizing the state of the frost proposition and the frequency of its manifestation in the written form of speech; the compact proposition state of the frost in positional patterns of various semantics utterances (the physical state of objects, the existence of signs of various objects, the independent movement of the agent, the physiological state of the living being, etc.) is presented with word combinations or word forms that carry additional meanings time and reason (ot moroza, posle

zamorozkov, v kreschenskie morozy, v stuzhu, do nastupleniya morozov (because of the frost, after the frosts, during the Epiphany frosts, into the bitter frost, before the onset of frost, etc.); a compact proposition can be developed and represented with a non-specialized structural pattern where and what kind of a state is expressed, genetically rising to the linguistic sign of the standard proposition object being.

The conclusions drawn do not cover all the aspects of the issue. Since the conceptual system of speakers of different languages is manifested in different language units and categories and in different ways, it is actually to study the means of representation of full and compact propositions, not only in terms of syntactic semantics, cognitive syntax, derivational onomasiology, but also with the help of contrastive linguistics, linguocultorology, teaching methodology of the Russian language as a foreign one.

References

- ARUTYUNOVA, N. 1976. **Sentence and its meaning: Logical and semantic problems.** Nauka. Moscow. Russia.
- ARUTYUNOVA, N., and SHIRYAEV, E. 1983. **The Russian sentence. Genesis type: structure and meaning.** Russkij jazyk. Moscow. Russia.
- BALAKIN, S. 2014. **The main properties of the propositional structure in derivational processes (on the basis of the French language).** Scientific works of Kazan University. Vol. 156. N° 5: 90-98. Russia.
- BALAKIN, S. 2015. **Fractal essence of language.** Reporter of the Ural State University of Railway Engineering and Transportation. Vol. 4. N° 28: 99-112. DOI: 10.20291 / 2079-0392-2015-4-99-112. Russia.
- BOLDYREV, N. 2002. **Cognitive semantics. Course of lectures on English philology.** Tambov State University. Tambov. Russia.
- BORSHEV, V., and PARTEE, B. 2002. **The Russian genitive of negation in existential sentences: The role of Theme-Rheme structure reconsidered.** Vol. 4. Pp. 185–250. Amsterdam. Netherlands.
- DOLZHENKO, N. 2006. **Russian sentence with a deverbative construction: functioning, syntactic status and semantic models.** Doctoral (Philology) thesis. Ekaterinburg. Russia.
- DYACHKOVA, N. 2002. **Polypropositional structures in the study of a simple sentence (constructions with the included predicate in the presubjective position).** Doctoral (Philology) thesis. Ekaterinburg, Russia.

- FEDOROV, V. 2013. **National specificity of syntactic concepts**. Doctoral (Philology) thesis. Voronezh, Russia.
- FREGE, G. 1952. **On sense and reference**. In: **Translations from philosophical writings of Gottlob Frege**. Pp. 56–78. Blackwell. Oxford. UK.
- FURS, L. 2004. **Syntactically represented concepts**. Doctoral (Philology) thesis. Tambov. Russia.
- GAK, V. 1969. **On Syntactic Semantics: Semantic interpretation of deep and surface structures**. In: **Invariant Syntactic Values and the Structure of a Sentence (Reports at a Conference on Theoretical Syntax Problems)**. Pp. 77-85. Nauka. Moscow. Russia.
- IVANOVA, E. 2003. **Logical-semantic types of sentences. Incomplete speech manifestation (in Russian and Bulgarian)**. Doctoral (Philology) thesis. St. Petersburg. Russia.
- JACKENDOFF, R. 1983. **Semantics and cognition**. MIT Press. Cambridge. USA.
- KARINSKY, M. 1956. **Classification of conclusions**. In: **Selected works of Russian logicians of the XIX century**. Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. pp 3-178. Moscow. Russia.
- KHAMAGANOVA, V. 2013. **Polipropositional sentences in Russian bilingual speech**. Reporter of Buryat State University. N° 15: 165-167. Russia.
- KOSHKAREVA, N. 2007. **Typical syntactic structures and their semantics in the Uralic languages of Siberia**. Doctoral (Philology) thesis. Novosibirsk. Russia.
- LENY, J. 1979. **La sémantique psychologique**. Presses Universitaires de France. Paris. France.
- LI, C. 1998. **Structure and functioning of sentences with propositions of nonperfect nominalization in modern Russian**. PhD (Philology) thesis. Moscow. Russia.
- MCNALLY, L. 2011. **Existential sentences**. **Semantics: An International Handbook of Natural Language Meaning**. Vol. 2. Pp. 1829–1848. Gruyter. Berlin. Germany.
- MILSARK, G. 2014. **Existential Sentences in English**. Milton Park, Routledge. Abingdon. UK.
- PARTEE, B., and BORSCHEV, V. 2007. **Existential sentences, BE, and the genitive of negation in Russian**. **Existence: Semantics and syntax**. Pp. 147–190. Springer. Dordrecht. Netherlands.
- PLATZACK, C. 1983. **Existential sentences in English, German, Icelandic and Swedish**. In: **Papers from the 7th Scandinavian Conference of Linguistics**. Pp. 80–100. Karlsson Fed. Sweden.
- POPOVA, Z. 2009. **Syntactic system of the Russian language through the theory of syntactic concepts**. Istoki. Voronezh. Russia.

- RUSSELL, B. 2000. **Logic and knowledge**. Spokesman Books. London. UK.
- SELEMENEVA, O. 2015. **Sentences with the State of Nature Meaning in the Russian Language: Cognitive and Linguocultural Aspects of the Analysis**. Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences. Vol 6. N° 5: 235–241. DOI: 10.5901/mjss.2015.v6n5s4p235. Italy.
- SELEMENEVA, O. 2016. **Existential sentences as a means of representation of the state of nature typical proposition in the Russian language**. Russian Linguistic Bulletin. Russia. Vol. 2. N° 6: 39–41. DOI: 10.18454/RULB.6.19. Russia.
- SHESTERKINA, N. 2012. **Concept winter on the material of Russian and German proverbs**. Cognitive linguistics and conceptual studies: a collection of scientific articles. Vol. 17, pp. 253-259. Kemerovo. Russia.
- SHVEDOVA, N. 1973. **On the correlation between the grammatical and semantic structure of the sentence**. Slavic linguistics. VII International Congress of Slavists. pp. 458-483. Nauka. Moscow. Russia.
- USHAKOVA, T. 2009. **On the mechanisms of human verbal processes**. Psychology. Journal of Higher School of Economics. Vol. 6. N° 1: 99-113. Russia.
- VSEVOLODOVA, M. 2007. **Grammar as a means of reflection of the national language picture of the world**. Frazeologia a jezykowe obrazy swiata przelomu wiekow. Opole. URL: <http://www.vsevolodova.ru/content/view/29/31/> (reference date: 03.06.2012). Poland.
- WITTGENSTEIN, L. 1958. **Logical-philosophical treatise**. Nauka. Moscow. Russia.
- YAKUSHIN, B., and YAROSLAVTSEVA, E. 1980. Criterion for the similarity of texts in their content (situational criterion). **Izv. AN SSSR. A series of literature and language**. Vol. 6. N° 39: 549-551. Russia.
- ZOLOTOVA, G. 2005. **An outline of the functional syntax of the Russian language**. KomKniga. Moscow. Russia.