On the Issue of Structure-Semantic and Predicative Features of Semi-Composite Sentences and Their Functions in the Bounds of Paradigmatic Syntax

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Abstract: Syntactic theory obtained some new lines that should be generally defined as semantic syntax. Together with the development of semiotics – the study of signs – semantic syntax, as a science, promoted the appearance of notion that sentence is an entire sign and so it has not only syntactic construction (plane of expression), but also content aspect (semantics). In this research we will consider structure-semantic and predicative features of sentence and its functions: structural and predicative. Syntactic relations theory is based on the extent to which the words are connected in a sentence and on contrasting notions of hypotaxis and parataxis. In order to describe the structure of a sentence completely and thoroughly, it is necessary to study its structural, semantic and predicative features in the context of paradigmatic syntax. This particular consideration gives us a complete idea about the nature of composite and semi-composite syntax. The means of structural and semantic links unite groups of syntactic constructions into composite or semi-composite syntactic whole and include incompleteness of the following sentences at the expense of the previous ones. These incomplete constructions make the whole statement semi-composite and create semi-composite sentences that represent a syntactic unit expressed by one or several semi-predicative lines. In present research we use paradigmatic analysis of sentences that have different syntactic structures. This analyses is based on averaged quantities and shows the numerical characteristic for relative volume of syntagmatic system per unit of its derivational system, because relations concerned show the extent of open representation of the sentence's derivational base that is called "the factor of open predication" (FOP). This factor detects specific predicative volume of sentences. Two main functions with different syntactic content are considered within the bounds of paradigmatic syntax. The first function is related to the possibility to extend a sentence into syntagmatic succession that implements object naming of a situation. The other function – predicative – is connected with relations between object situation, reflected in a sentence, and reality.
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1. Introduction

Long search for the main syntactic unit testify that syntactic science deals with a really complex thing – a set of bound words expressing various objective and subjective relations. To express relations it is necessary to have two components at the minimum. That's why, to our opinion, any syntactic construction must include more than one component. Though we cannot rule out the possibility that one of the components may be expressed implicitly, because every statement of natural speech is logically based on the subject-predicate scheme (thing – action (condition)). Among various word combinations, following many researchers [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8], we believe that the main syntactic unit is a predicative combination expressing subject-predicate relations between notions as a specific act that underlies human thinking. There is a predicative unit in all natural languages of the world, though its internal structure, in the judgment of I.I.

Meschaninov, varies greatly in components, their relations, degree of their connections and interconnections, syntactic ways of connection, their forms and functions [9]. In some research papers, predicativity acts as the main feature of a sentence that no statement is possible without [10]. Some researchers suppose that verb is not the main component of a sentence and that predicativity can be expressed without a verb, like in Chinese language [11].

Syntactic units of all languages correlate with each other as predicative units in the bounds of their predicative relations. As for the parts of syntactic units, they are organized differently in different languages.

In respect to Turkic languages, simple sentences include – on the base of subordinate link – word combinations expressing different kinds of non-predicative relations. These relations, being isolated,

don't form a sentence, but they are just its component.

While solving the question about the main syntactic unit, there are good reasons to take into account what syntactic structure is initial and basic in the system of mutually conditioned and correlated syntactic structures, and, on the contrary, what syntactic structures are created on the base of this initial structure.

Initial syntactic structure should found not only for the whole syntactic system, but for subsystems that are characterized, first of all, as interpenetrating, mutually conditioned and interdependent syntactic structure. In this case, we can mark out the subsystem of word combination that does not contain predicative relations and is not a predicative unit. This subsystem is the nominative part of a predicative unit and is characterized as a syntactic word-form. Also we can mark out the subsystem of sentence with simple sentence as the basic unit. The subsystems "word combination" and "sentence" in themselves interrelate, and their units, making a single syntactic whole, have hierarchic relations where one structure is initial and sets up conditions for other structures.

In the subsystem "sentence", the basic, initial structure is a simple sentence with monopredicative base having predicativity as a grammatical meaning. Initial monopredicative structure can become a base for a composite sentence with polypredicative base that consists of components built on the base of initial monopredicative structure of a simple sentence. In a composite sentence, predicativity is an essential characteristic of its components but not of the whole structure.

Semi-composite sentence is also formed on the monopredicative base of a simple sentence.

Indispensible components of a semi-composite sentence include homogeneous, isolated, specializing parts, addresses, parentheses and expletives. They are united according to the following common structural features: 1) they are notable for their particular semantics that reflects their syntactic functions – homogeneous components signify objective and material similarity of some notions or phenomena; isolated components signify emphatic feature; specializing components signify the concretization of an abstract feature; parentheses signify a modal remark; addresses signify vocative; 2) the indispensable condition for the components' existence is the presence of a indivisible syntagma that reflects "fundamental", "essential" segmentation of a sentence and therefore has structural features; 3) the components are based on the links between syntagmas or between a syntagma and a whole sentence unlike ordinary sentence parts that are based on the links of a word-form; 4) the components do not extend a sentence because extending is based on a subordinating link; the components based on the links of syntagmas make some sort of second structural plane; 5) the components belong to sentence syntactic category because they are not based on a word combination, but they are sentences themselves; 6) the components have structural features because positions of homogeneity, isolation, specification, parenthesis and address are potentially modal-predicative, and the existence of these positions in the whole positional structure causes considerable shifts in the whole modal-predicative plane; 7) the bounds of sentence structure are too narrow for the components, that is why they go beyond punctuation limits and form a modal-predicative space divided by punctuation but not by sense completeness.

Basic, initial structure of a simple sentence becomes the base for a particular syntactic structure – semi-composite sentence that contaminates features of monopredicative and polypredicative structures. Monopredicative structure has one kernel. Polypredicative structure is notable for having modal-predicative features inherent in positions of homogeneity, isolation, specification, parenthesis and address. At the same time one-kernel structure and monopredicativity of a semi-composite sentence, in contamination with polypredicativity, appears to be less important in general qualification of semi-composite sentence structure than predicativity, because predicativity arouses splitting of a predicative kernel in semi-composite polypredicative structure. It is precisely possible kernel splitting that distinguishes polypredicative structure from basic, initial, matrix structure of a sentence.

2. Methods. One of the most important peculiarities of modern technical syntax development is the steady improvement of methods and technique of syntax research. It can be said with confidence that a certain success was achieved in this area. However it would be too early to make a final conclusion about the efficiency of various new methods before they are tested using quite concrete and enough material. In a row of research papers concerning syntax, sentence is more and more persistently described through its paradigmatics. Best of all, it can be seen in papers written by E.A. Sedelnikov [12], N.Y. Shvedov [13] and P. Roberts [14].

Syntactic paradigmatics, as an independent aspect of syntactic research, has been used for a long time. However the attempt to use paradigmatic description universalization as a new method was made relatively recently. Paradigmatic and transformational analysis as a method to study

composite and semi-composite was interpreted in research papers [15, 16, 17, 18, 19]. The term "sentence paradigmatics" deprives it of formal-syntactic content, becomes a part of general associative plane of language units study in its syntactic interpretation and contacts with the notion "syntactic study of synonyms". In the present research we consider sentence paradigmatics in terms of its qualitative and quantitative characteristics. These characteristics show complexity of a sentence in consideration of structure, semantics and predicativity of the whole statement.

In the bounds of the analyzed phenomenon, we can detect a new linguistic notion – "constructseme" (from the word "construct" – the notion of unobserved objects in science that are postulated to explain facts given in observations [20]; "seme" – meaning), including structural-semantic and predicative features of a syntactic structure. These features are expressed in mutual characteristics of syntactic unit's parts forming an entire statement that goes beyond the bounds of traditional sentence. Traditional sentence is limited by punctuation and general syntagma but usually has a mutual meaning with the previous construction. This meaning is expressed by a fully predicative line. At the same time it complements a basic structure and makes it more exact. While studying any syntactic construction, it is necessary to take into account its predicative features, because there can be no sentence without predicativity. In our opinion, to study syntactic structure completely it is necessary to consider its structural, semantic and predicative features united in general universal phenomenon – constructseme.

Let us consider this phenomenon as exemplified in the following passage:
"I don't know the game." says I. "That's for you and Mr. Bill to decide. He's your playmate for the day."I'm going away for a while, on business. Now, you come in and make friends with him and say you are sorry for hurting him, or home you go, at once." (O. Henry)

In this passage taken from O. Henry's short story "The Ransom of Red Chief" we underlined the constructseme "*That's for you and Mr. Bill to decide*" that is isolated and carried out of the fully predicative, basic sentence *"I don't know the game"*. This constructseme includes an implicit predicative unit and expresses the meaning that complements the basic sentence. Using derivation we can take the implicit predication out of the constructseme: "*That's for you and Mr. Bill to decide →You should decide yourself and Mr. Bill should do it*". Unlike parcellated construction, constructseme has its predicative center that is expressed implicitly and is

more autosemantic in its text functioning. At the same time constructseme is structurally and semantically connected with the basic fully predicative sentence.
"Hello, Slug! Slug's the early bird that caught the worm this time."
"Up all night watching for it, weren't you, Slug?"
"No more stopping up the chinks in your hut with paper, eh?"
You'll get a new house out of it. (Vance Palmer)

In the foregoing example, in the capacity of constructseme there are semi-predicative parts "*Up all night watching for it*" and *"No more stopping up the chinks in your hut with paper"* that function as an additional construction to the fully predicative eliminated part represented as tagseme "*weren't you*". Tagseme is a conjunctive subordinate syntactic speech unit demanding confirmation or negation of the main declarative sentence. Tagseme reflects, structurally and semantically, the fully predicative part of a sentence in folded, implicit form. Tagseme plays a mixed, interrogative and affirmative, role in speech [21]. To make up some eliminated constructions it is necessary to consider them in context, because implicit constructions can be revealed only at context level.
"*I've heard. Different crowds everywhere, too. All the old-timers will be dead. Sam Tyers of Murgha…" (John Morrison)*

While analyzing paradigmatics of a sentence, we can mark out two main functions that have different syntactic content. The first function is connected with the possibility to unfold a sentence into syntagmatic succession that implements object naming of a situation.

The second function (predicative) is connected with detecting of relations between objective situation described in a sentence and real life.

Thus one should discern two opposed systems of paradigmatic rows in paradigmatic syntax: structural and predicative.

As M.Y. Blokh notes, "structural rows form sentences with different syntagmatic complexity: simple unextended, simple extended, transitional semi-composite, compound, complex sentences that are context-isolated or context-sensitive in speech situation" [22].

In view of paradigmatic analysis, one of the main functions of structural syntactic categories is to find, among the great number of syntactic structures, the one that is general for all sentences of language. Separation of a certain set of these categories leads to construction of an elementary derivation base for any

sentence. In traditional grammar science, this base is called "kernel sentence".

Predicative functions are detected in a sentence differently. Unlike structural functions, predicative features are ever-present for all sentences regardless of their complexity. According to its communicative nature, every sentence expresses an indispensable predicative appraisal of real life.

So structural functions of a sentence construct syntactic units of different complexity. At the level of superphrase entities, structural functions join syntactic units in a text. Community in any structural combination of language units reveals itself in its binary nature when one element is added to another. Binarity is an essential base for every syntactic building of a structural row with a minimal derivation base. Besides it is necessary to have not less than two predicative units that show syntactic connection between different levels of syntax. Hence two kernel sentences can reproduce a syntactic-paradigmatic row. In its nominative structures, this row reflects all the syntactic hierarchy at the level of proposition. Such structural rows of sentences are created on the base of two main principles of syntactic-paradigmatic unfolding: one-level unfolding and interlevel unfolding.

One-level unfolding implies reproducing of a sentence on one and the same level of syntactic hierarchy. As a result, we can get a row of sentences with different functions. Let us consider this in the following example:

As I was leaving the breakfast room, I heard a tremendous hubbub coming from the hall.

At the level of complex sentence, basic sentences "*I was leaving the breakfast room*" and "*I heard a tremendous hubbub*" will be connected like this:

I heard a tremendous hubbub coming from the hall when I was leaving the breakfast room.

As I was leaving the breakfast room, I heard a tremendous hubbub coming from the hall.

When I was leaving the breakfast room, I heard a tremendous hubbub coming from the hall.

While I was leaving the breakfast room, I heard a tremendous hubbub coming from the hall.

I was leaving the breakfast room; I heard a tremendous hubbub coming from the hall.

Though I was leaving the breakfast room, I didn't hear a tremendous hubbub coming from the hall. **etc.**

At the level of compound sentence, these basic constructions produce the following combinations:

I left the breakfast room and I heard a tremendous hubbub coming from the hall.

I left the breakfast room then I heard a tremendous hubbub coming from the hall.

At the level of semi-complex sentence, combination of basic constructions produces the following row:

Leaving the breakfast room, I heard a tremendous hubbub coming from the hall.

Having left the room I heard a tremendous hubbub coming from the hall.

Without leaving the breakfast room, I wouldn't have heard a tremendous hubbub.

After leaving the breakfast room, I heard a tremendous hubbub coming from the hall.

etc.

At the level of semi-compound sentence, combination of these basic constructions gives us the following result:

I left the breakfast room and heard a tremendous hubbub coming from the hall.

So we can make a conclusion that any combination of syntactic structures, at the level of derivation, reveals a certain type of communicative semantics that is general for all language levels. This fact reflects itself in joining of the proposition that belongs to its enumerations, comparisons and contrasts, and in the interconnection of its locative, temporal characteristics, and also expresses their cause-effect relations. Besides we can see the extent of interconnection and matching of propositional units that are set by level type of joining of derivation bases.

At the same time, correlations situated at the intersection of structural and functional characteristics of a construction, at different levels of syntactic hierarchy, reveal another principle of their paradigmatic ordering – an interlevel principle. Unlike one-level unfolding, interlevel unfolding is characterized by joint arrangement of syntactic constructions in one row that is based on the substantial equivalence of their functional meanings. Thus paradigmatic unfolding of the first type is one-level and multifunction one, but paradigmatic unfolding of the second type is interlevel and one-function.

As distinct from so called "surface" syntactic rows of the first type, we can label the rows of the second type as "underlying", because paradigmatic forms of these rows belong to different syntactic levels, and the rows, in general, transpierce syntactic hierarchy from top to bottom [22].

It is more reasonable to unfold the elements of surface structural paradigm downward – from reciprocal arrangement of sentences in text succession to the possible simplification of their connections in a monopredicative unit. Hence surface structural paradigm will look like this:

The first level: basic sentences connect in a text as independent sentences. *The second level:* basic sentences link together in a compound sentence. *The third level:* they form a composite sentence. *The forth level:* a semi-compound sentence is formed. *The fifth level:* a semi-complex sentence appears. At *the sixth level* we can see a simplified sentence.

As an example of a paradigmatic row made of semi-composite sentences in English language, we can offer the following sets of sentences:

Dressed in the scarlet uniform of the Goldstream Guards, he had looked so noble and strong (J.W.Brown).

Being dressed in the scarlet uniform of the Goldstream Guards, he had looked so noble and strong.

Without being dressed in the scarlet uniform of the Goldstream Guards, he had looked so noble and strong.

Because of his being dressed in the scarlet uniform of the Goldstream Guards, he had looked so noble and strong.

The foregoing example contains participial and gerund complexes of English language that vary when the complex is perfectly nominalized:

His dress of the scarlet uniform of the Goldstream Guards made him look so noble and strong.

The following sentence serves as a fully predicative base for the semi-composite row:

He was dressed in the scarlet uniform of the Goldstream Guards and that made him look so noble and strong.

After considering and comparison of these two principles of paradigmatic ordering of sentences in view of their structural features, we can make a conclusion that these principles, according to their syntactic nature, correspond to two consecutive stages in studying of syntax structural system, because the second principle is a consequence of analyzing the whole set of paradigmatic rows based on the paradigmatization principle.

We share M.Y. Blokh's opinion that the total multitude of potential paradigmatic forms, produced on some more or less complex predicative derivation base, seems to be an aggregate of interlevel structural paradigms of equivalence arranged in a certain functional order depending on expressed propositional meanings in one or another language [22].

Thus any sentence-statement in real life can be more or less complex depending on nominative-situational sense. To evaluate sentence complexity one should correlate two fundamental characteristics of a sentence: its linear-predicative (syntagmatic,

"surface") structure and its derivative-predicative (paradigmatic, "underlying") structure.

The qualitative evaluation of paradigmatic constructions can be combined with the quantitative evaluation analyzed in mathematical calculations. Such evaluation attempt was made in a term "compression coefficient" in the research paper of I.A. Gavrilenko [23]. Every predicative unit of syntagmatic and derivative structure will be expressed by the identical numerical measure that is equal to one. At the same time, relations between the sum of such units in syntagmatic structure and the sum of units in derivation base form the degree of statement complexity. These relations can be called "predicative volume factor" [21].

Predicative volume factor formula:

$$FV = \frac{S}{B}$$

where S is a predicative unit of the syntactic structure of a sentence, and B is a predicative unit of a derivation base.

For example let us find the predicative volume factor of the following sentences in English:

There were more of the shabby palms too, the ambulance turning in at speed, the siren's wail dying, the tires dry and sibilant on oyster shells, when he emerged from the ambulance and could hear the palms rustling and hissing again (Faulkner).

At first he had waved aside the litter bears with an angry toss of his hand and he moved his brown mare, when he was sitting in the saddle with his arm dragging, before they had gone many li from Sky-Kissing Peak and from that he had fallen into a dead faint, he awoke at one, he found himself on a stretcher which was suspended from the crossbars and which was moving rhythmically with the motion of litter bearers and then he only rolled his eyes and he looked at them without making a protest (Allan, Gordon).

On the syntagmatic surface of this fragment, we see two predicative units (connected by coordinating link) with verbal-personal elements "*there were more of the shabby palms*" and "*he emerged*" that form their predicative centers. However in derivation depth of the statement, we can detect not two but six predicative units, four of which represent semi-predicative constructions. At the syntagmatic (surface) level, we can detect the additional four basic constructions:

There were more of the shabby palms.
The ambulance turning in at speed.
The siren's wail dying.
He emerged from the ambulance.
Could hear the palms.
The palms rustling and hissing again.

The palms hissing again.

To make a paradigmatic comparison of differently structured sentences on the base of averaged quantities it is important to have the full predicative volume factor expressed in decimal fraction. Decimal fraction shows the quantitative characteristic of relative volume of syntagmatic structure per unit of its derivative structure, because considered decimal ratio shows the degree of open representation of statement's derivation base and can be called "factor of open predication" (FOP). This factor reveals the specific predicative volume of a statement. Factors of open predication for two statements compared will be respectively equal to:

$$FOP_1 = \frac{2}{6} = 0,333\ ;$$

$$FOP_2 = \frac{10}{12} = 0,833$$

$$FOP1 = \frac{2}{6} ; = 0,333 \quad FOP2 = \frac{10}{12} = 0,833$$

Both factor of open predication and predicative volume factor are useful, they supplement each other in general paradigmatic description of a sentence. But none of them can reveal the differences between constructions where coordination meets subordination and constructions where subordination meets coordination in the syntagmatic structure of a statement. However it is important to take into account this difference when detecting the correlation measure of subordinating structure of a sentence as one of its syntactic and semantic characteristics.

Here we should put forward another evaluative factor that correlates predicative units of syntactically-dependent status with predicative units of independent status. This factor considers semi-compound constructions as equivalent to semi-complex constructions by their statuses because coordinated semi-predicative constructions practically merge with independent fully-predicative constructions just like subordinated semi-predicative complexes do.

In this context, full coordination differs cardinally from semi-compounding coordination because full coordination results in a complex construction with equipotent links of full-predicative lines.

Thus subordinate clauses with all secondary-predicative constructions connected with the main (independent) construction will be the units of syntagmatic structure of a sentence that are relevant for considered evaluation.

This evaluation is conducted by the ratio of dependent constructions quantity to basic sentence quantity per one independent predicative unit of statement's syntagmatic structure. This ratio shows "dependence factor" as the syntactic-dependence aspect of the full predicative volume of a sentence, leaving the volume itself constant. Let us denote this factor by symbols FD/I. Then we'll denote dependent constructions by letter D, independent construction will be called I. The dependence factor formula will look like this:

$$FD/I = \frac{D}{B}$$

The sum of basic sentences will be equal to the sum of dependent constructions plus one (one independent construction):

$$\mathbf{B = D + I}$$

The first sentence of the example contains two coordinated clauses and gives us two valuable criteria:

$FD/I_1 = \frac{0}{1} = 0.0;$
$FD/I_2 = \frac{4}{5} = 0.8.$

Average dependence factor DI/Ia is important in view of averaged characteristics of text in their wide comparison. It can fe found this way:

$$FD/I_a = \frac{0.8}{2} = 0.4$$

The same analysis of the sentences from the other example, including 5 independent constructions, results in:

$FD/I_1 = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5;$
$FD/I_2 = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5;$
$FD/I_3 = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75;$
$FD/I_4 = \frac{2}{3} = 0.667;$
$FD/I_5 = \frac{0}{1} = 0.0$

Average dependence factor:
$$FD/I_{aV2} = (0.5 + 0.5 + 0.75 + 0.667 + 0.0) : 5 = 0.483.$$

Now let us introduce another factor for averaged syntactic-paragmatic characteristic of a text. This factor reflects relations between half-clauseme and independent clause. These relations give a quantitative characteristic to the semi-compositionality of a sentence. Let's call it "semi-composition factor" [22]. We'll denote the half-clauseme by letters Dh.

Semi-composition factor will look like this:
$$FDh/I = \frac{Dh}{B}$$

Semi-composition factor for the first sentence:

$$FDh/I_1 = \frac{0}{1} = 0.0;$$

$$FDh/I_2 = \frac{4}{5} = 0.8;$$

$$FDh/I_{av1} = (0.0+0.8):2=0.4$$

Semi-composition factor for the second sentence:

$$FDh/I_1 = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5;$$

$$FDh/I_2 = \frac{0}{2} = 0.0;$$

$$FDh/I_3 = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25;$$

$$FDh/I_4 = \frac{0}{3} = 0.0;$$

$$FDh/I_5 = 0.0.$$

$$FDh/I_{av2} = (0.5+0.0+0.25+0.0+0.0):0.15.$$

The foregoing quantitative data indicates that the sentences from the first example form a much more simple construction.

The specified types of quantitative paradigmatic complexity evaluation are used with many different texts that allow statistical treatment. Such application of this treatment seems to be of great importance as a part in general study of various language speech styles.

So if derivative sentences are equal to initial, basic sentences, then FOP will be equal to one. And if derivative sentences make an infinite set from the finite number of initial, basic sentences, then it can be found using the formula:

$$\frac{a}{\infty}, mo\ FOP = 0$$

It is obvious that the FOP value will be from zero to one. The closer the FOP value to one, the lower the compression of a sentence. The closer the FOP value to zero, the higher the compression. In this case we recommend using the following compression gradation table:

If the FOP value is 0.75 ≤ FOP ≤ 1, then the compression degree is "low".

If the FOP value is 0.5 ≤ FOP ≤ 0.95, then the compression degree is "medium".

If the FOP value is 0.25 ≤ FOP ≤ 0.5, then the compression degree is "high".

If the FOP value is 0 ≤ FOP ≤ 0.25, then the compression degree is "very high".

So we can find a quantitative characteristic for degree of predicative unit compression and predication factor using the suggested compression gradation table.

Now we'll consider this phenomenon with the help of a dependence diagram. Let us assume that basic sentence has a constant, and derivative sentences can change their quantity. In this case the dependence diagram (Fig. 1) will look like this:

Fig.1 Diagram of dependence FOP from the number of derivatives proposals
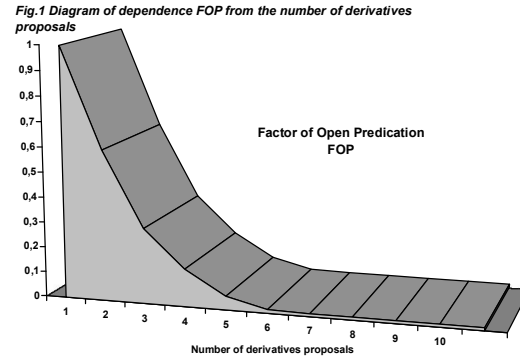
If factor of open predication is equal to one, then derivative sentences are equal to basic sentences and to the constant. As the number of derivative sentences increases, the volume of open predication factor decreases randomly. In cases when derivative sentences obtain infinite set value, the FOP goes to zero, although the volume of open predication will never reach zero.

To quantify sentences that have simultaneously gerund, participle and infinitive constructions in the total number of sentences it is necessary to turn to the means of mathematical theory of probability.

For example, in a participle expressing semi-predicative relations appears in art style of speech 264 times while the total number of sentences is 388. Hence the probability of the above mentioned structure in this speech style is equal to the ratio of appearance quantity to the total number of semi-composite sentences.

The average probability of semi-predicative syntactic constructions is the ratio of the sum of their selective probabilities to the total number of examples where it is used.

So the average probability of a certain structure can be found using the formula:

$$P = \frac{S}{M}$$

where P is the average probability of this construction, S is the sum of selective probabilities, M − the total number of sentences with which this construction is used.

In some concrete example the values for each structure will be the following:

$$\frac{0}{2}$$

It is obvious that probability value ranges from zero to one, i.e. required construction will not appear in the total volume of examples at all. So the appearance probability will be equal to zero.

This case is called an impossible event. Certain event is a case when probability is equal to one or to:

$$P = \frac{388}{388} = 1$$

Under such conditions, required construction will always appear. The probability of simultaneous occurrence of these two events (appearance in the total number of sentences that have gerund, participle and infinitive complexes) is equal to the product of probabilities of every event occurrence. We found this value theoretically. In the same way one can consider all possible combinations of probabilities in the total number of examples.

3. Conclusion.

Hence in the studied language phenomenon, we introduce a notion of constructseme that is a syntactic entity with united structural, semantic and predicative features and a single meaning. Constructseme is connected with the following syntactic unit that forms a semi-composite construction. This construction goes beyond the bounds of traditional sentence and welded with primary syntactic transform expressed by fully predicative structure. Besides we marked out two main functions with different syntactic content. The first – structural – function is connected with the possibility to unfold a sentence into a syntagmatic succession that realizes its object naming of a situation. The second – predicative – function is connected with establishing of relations between objective situation reflected in a sentence and reality.

In the bound of paradigmatic syntax, we introduced a notion of open predication factor that gives us qualitative and quantitative values of complexity degree of composite and semi-composite syntactic structures through the derivation of initial and derivative constructions. These actions give us the averaged syntactic-paradigmatic characteristic of a text. This factor reflects ratio of semi-predicative constructions to independent clause expressed by fully predicative construction of subject-predicative base. Hence this ratio gives us a quantitative characteristic of sentence's compositionality.

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