Complex syntactic whole as a linguistic text unit

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Abstract. A complex syntactic whole is one of the linguistic units that function in the text. The article discusses structural and semantic indicators that realize indivisibility of expression and content planes, as well as discreteness and specific reproducibility. Special attention is paid to invariant matrices of the external form of a complex syntactic unit, which contribute to the spatial-temporal separateness of a complex syntactic whole in a text and allow to reveal the patterns of its production / perception. The term base of the article is based on the original author's glossary of the research topic.

1 Introduction

A complex syntactic whole (CSW) is a specially organized, closed group of sentences that, as a system linguistic unit, functions in a text, being at the same time an integrant (one of the components that form it) and a constituent (one of the components that are singled out from it). In written communication as a form of language activity, the choice of linguistic means is unlimited. However, in functional belles-lettres styles as well as in intellectual literary texts, preference is given to complex syntactic structures, namely composite syntactic constructions with various types of clause structure, periods, complex syntactic units, etc. The so-called higher communicative syntactic units – HCSU [1] have different degrees of cohesion in speech and appear either as segmented (complex syntactic units consisting of synsemantic sentences), or in the form of non-segmented (complex autosemantic sentences) variants.

A complex syntactic whole is a single utterance that demonstrates the smallest particular subject of the text, which does not consist of smaller topics contained in component sentences, and is not segmented into even smaller themes. An autosemantic sentence that is not part of a complex syntactic entity can convey a separate topic. However, synsemantic sentences, which are possible only as part of the CSW, do not have an independent topic, and serve together to express its monotheme, complement each other during its development and do not belong to the text directly, that is, they function only as part of a group where all linguistic units are relevant and perform a common inner function, and, therefore, any semantic augmentations are subject to the author's objective. The structure, as well as the content of each synsemantic sentence depends on the development strategy of a topic of a complex syntactic whole. The structure and semantics of a complex syntactic entity are interdependent, which ensures the common meaning of the entire closed group of sentences and the indivisibility of expression and content planes. Professor Moskalskaya O.

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I. has expressed an indisputable opinion saying that "by the end of a supra-phrasal unity" (complex syntactic whole), everything that is uttered in it turns into "background knowledge" that accompanies the reader until the end of the story (macrotext), along with the same "background knowledge" obtained by reading other supra-phrasal unities in the text, creating a single inextricable narration [2]. Due to the presence of a topic in a complex syntactic whole, an "isotopic network" appears in the text, and the transition from one topic to another in the text serves as a signal marking the end of one complex syntactic whole and the beginning of either the next autosemantic sentence or the next complex syntactic whole. It should be noted that it is not always easy to identify a group of sentences in a text, that are united by a topic, since, in the structure of a whole text, thematic transitions are notional, and complex syntactic entities in the text rarely come one after another. The meaning of a whole utterance in the form of a complex syntactic whole is always greater than the sum of the meanings of the linguistic units included in it. This specific property of a complex syntactic unit allows to reveal multifaceted meanings of a text through it, basing on "the objectivity of linguistic units that reflect the extralinguistic reality as it is formed in linguistic consciousness" [3]. It is assumed that a complex syntactic whole should be produced / perceived only when allowing for both its semantics and its structure, that is, when the content plane (monotheme) and the expression plane, in which the CSW demonstrates a certain grammatical meaning, "which is expressed by a particular grammatical means", are indivisible [4].

2 Materials and methods

In the process of identification of the nature of a complex syntactic whole, various inductive and deductive complementary approaches were applied, namely the structural-semantic approach; the comparative method; the descriptive-analytical method; the method of dominance analysis, using quantitative processing of the material; the method of complex analysis; the method of componential analysis; the method of field description; modeling and transformation methods. All these methods were applied not separately, but holistically, at each stage of the work involving those techniques and methods that most contributed to the achievement of purposes and objectives of the study.

In order to obtain and summarize the data, the method of linguistic observation and description of specific linguistic facts were employed as the major research method. In addition, a deductive approach was used in the work, since the theoretical principles of the scientific concept were directed at the research.

In accordance with the objectives of the study, the concepts and approaches of other disciplines of humanities, namely psychology, psycholinguistics, logic, the theory of knowledge, etc., were partially applied in the research.

3 Results

As a unit of linguistic / speech system, a complex syntactic whole manifests the properties of this system both in content and expression planes. The systematic nature of language determines the indivisibility of these planes for a given linguistic unit and allows to precisely regulate its upper and lower limit. The interdependence of the two planes of a CSW is specific due to the fact that it is implemented through the linear structure of a text, which, being of the ontological nature, allows all linguistic units to manifest positional qualities, and the position as a system concept of a text always determines the interaction mechanisms of linguistic units.

The expression plane of a complex syntactic whole is represented by an external form, internal structure, and internal relations between elements.

The external form of a complex syntactic whole allows to differentiate a CSW, single it out from the text and / or reproduce it in speech owing to such qualities as reproducibility and discreteness. Variants of external forms of a complex syntactic unity form a stable set equation – *invariant matrices*, which contribute to the spatial-temporal separateness of a complex syntactic whole in a text and allow to reveal the patterns of its production / perception, which only exist without the parameters of the whole form. However, it should be noted that a complex syntactic whole is not a reproducible unit of rigid structure, and the distinctive features of framing a particular variant in the analysis can be completely examined with the scheme that defines the external boundary of its matrix.

The scheme of a complex syntactic whole demonstrates integrity of a form of a complex syntactic unit and its components, namely the number of sentences included in the CSW; the sequence of sentences with different structures; the number of simple sentences and their place; the number of composite sentences and their place; one-member sentences in the CSW and their place; interrogative and imperative sentences; exclamatory sentences; sentences with omitted parts of the sentence; the beginning structure; the ending structure; complication of simple sentences and parts of composite sentences; means of interaction between parts of composite sentences and complex syntactic structures; means of interaction between the CSW sentences: conjunctions, parentheses, repetitions, parallelism of structures of parts, etc.

Despite certain abstraction peculiar to abstract invariant matrices, the scheme of a complex syntactic whole determines its external form and establishes its structural minimum that is needed to preserve a complex syntactic unit as a closed group of sentences. The scheme of a complex syntactic whole discovers an extra or a missing sentence almost unambiguously by reflecting its matrix.

The combination of relevant structures of sentences that are components of a CSW is identified by the author as a *linguistic matrix* of a complex syntactic whole. Invariant linguistic structure matrices indicates that a complex syntactic entity is a *specifically reproduced* linguistic unit. A certain linguistic matrix is applied, depending on which structures are involved in the formation of a CSW. During the study, the following types were identified:

- matrix of combination of simple sentences,
- widening linguistic matrix,
- narrowing linguistic matrix,
- combined linguistic matrix,
- matrix of combination of composite sentences.

The concept of *linguistic matrix* (from Latin – *matrix*, gen. – *matricis* meaning 'base') intersects with the concept of *language model* (from Latin *modulus* meaning 'measure'), which is widely used in relation to the structure of a sentence, defining it as "a set of constant elements" [5] and as "an abstract sample consisting of a minimum of components that are necessary to create a certain linguistic unit" [6]. The application of the term *linguistic matrix* in relation to a complex syntactic whole as a unit with a specific non-rigid reproducibility allows to distinguish it from a sentence and to produce / perceive this linguistic unit in the form of an *extended utterance*.

In the syntagmatic aspect, at the syntactic level, in the context of the sequence of sentences, the volume of a complex syntactic whole is determined by the last number of combinations of sentences. The study revealed certain patterns of sentence combinations within a complex syntactic unit, which allows to classify invariant linguistic matrices of a complex syntactic entity.

The matrix of combination of simple sentences as a variant of combination of sentences in a complex syntactic compound is common in many genres of official style, in certain genres of journalistic style, in literary texts of children's literature or in a CSW, the main content of which does not imply the presence of deep meanings.

For instance: *"We didn't break the blue cup. Marusya herself may have broken something. But we had forgiven her. Who doesn't think ill of people sometimes for no good reason? Didn't Svetlana think ill of me once? And didn't I think ill of Marusya too?"* (translated by Bernard Isaacs) (*Мы не разбивали голубой чашки. Это, может быть, сама Маруся как-нибудь разбила. Но мы ее простили. Мало ли кто на кого понапрасну плохое подумает? Однажды и Светлана на меня подумала. Да я и сам на Марусю плохое подумал тоже*)" A. Gaidar. *The Blue Cup*.

A deliberate version of such a construction is also possible, a classic example of which is *"Evening. Seashore. A sighing wind. Majestic waves roar.* (Вечер. Взморье. Вздохи ветра. Величавый возглас волн)" K. D. Balmont or *"Autumn. Fairy-tale place! Open to every heart to amaze. With clearings of forest trails, peeped in lakes with pure grace.* (translated by S. Gorinova) (Осень. Сказочный чертог, весь открытый для обзора. Просеки лесных дорог, заглядевшихся в озера)" B. Pasternak. In a poetic text, this matrix of a complex syntactic whole functions productively.

The combination of simple sentences in a complex syntactic whole reveals one of the discussed problems, namely the definition of the lower (right) limit. This is essentially a problem of the acceptable volume of a complex syntactic unit. However, with such a plane of expression, the content plane inevitably becomes subjective, therefore, the author believes that there must be certain criteria that limit the number of sentences included in a closed group. In 1956, in his article "The Magical Number Seven, Plus or Minus Two: Some Limits on Our Capacity for Processing Information", the American psychologist George A. Miller wrote that "the span of absolute judgment and the span of immediate memory impose severe limitations on the amount of information that we are able to receive, process, and remember" [7, URL]. The experiments carried out by G. Miller and other researchers referred to by him made it possible to determine the span of absolute judgment, or the greatest number of objects, the number or magnitude of which could be estimated at a time. The studied material confirms this postulate for the lower limit: the number of sentences in a complex syntactic whole is rarely greater than seven and never exceeds nine. According to G. Miller, "our language is tremendously useful for repackaging material into a few chunks rich in information" [Ibid.]. The same could be said about a CSW: a complex syntactic whole, due to its distinctive features, represents a "chunk of meanings" in the text.

Most commonly, other invariant matrices that include composite sentences consist of 3-5 sentences. In these matrices, the objects are considered to be predicative parts (instead of sentences) which in total correspond to the "magical number seven" and in terms of a complex syntactic whole acquire an additional status of its components and therefore, additional functions that they do not possess in an autosemantic composite sentence, – "the process of recoding is a very important one in human psychology" [Ibid].

In such functional-semantic types of speech as description and narration, as well as prescription and statement, which have been singled out as independent types of speech relatively recently, the use of a linguistic matrix of combination of simple sentences makes it possible to implement an extended utterance in strict accordance with the author's objective.

A widening linguistic matrix is formed by combining simple and composite sentences. It is called widening since, in this matrix, each subsequent sentence has a more complex structure compared to the previous sentence. It is assumed that, with the help of such a matrix, a language reflects one of the variants of the thought process based on the induction: from the particular to the general, from simple to complicated. The beginning, a

simple sentence, is required for the matrix under discussion. The sentence can be either two-member or one-member, with or without detached constructions. The ending of the widening matrix is always represented by a complex sentence of any structure. For instance:

"I was already feeling tired. My feet ached in my dusty, hot boots. So, I began to count my steps, and I was so engrossed in this task that I only came to myself when the road bended sharply to the left and suddenly blinded me with the glaring whiteness of chalk." ("Я уже чувствовал усталость. Ноги ныли в пыльных, горячих сапогах. И я принялся считать шаги, и занятие это так увлекло меня, что я очнулся только тогда, когда дорога круто завернула влево и вдруг ослепила резкой белизной мела") I. Bunin. Holy mountains.

A narrowing linguistic matrix as well as a widening one is formed by combining simple and composite sentences. In this matrix, however, the structure of each subsequent sentence is simpler than the previous one. This matrix reflects another variant of the thought process, which is based on deduction: from the general to the particular, from complicated to simple. Complex syntactic units constructed basing on a narrowing matrix are significantly less common than complex syntactic units constructed basing on a widening matrix (3:1 ratio). It might be explained by the logic of development of the theme, where the development involves transition from a simple form to a complex one. Therefore, widening matrices peculiar to both complex syntactic units of a literary text and functional belles-lettres styles are easier to produce / perceive. The vector of development of the theme from a complex form to a simple one indicates the singularity of the matrix, and therefore complex syntactic units of this structure are most commonly found in a literary text and genres of journalistic style. For instance:

"The millstones grated, then the wheel turned faster, and suddenly the whole old mill shook and then started to knock, creak, grind the grain. Pankrat poured grain, and hot flour showered into the sacks under the millstone. Women dipped their cold hands in it and laughed. (Заскрежетали жернова, потом колесо повернулось быстрее, и вдруг вся старая мельница затряслась, заходила ходуном и пошла стучать, скрипеть, молотъ зерно. Панкрат сыпал зерно, а из-под жернова лилась в мешки горячая мука. Женщины окунали в неё озябшие руки и смеялись)" K. Paustovsky. Warm bread.

The combined linguistic matrix, which combines the structures of widening and narrowing matrices, has two variants depending on the structures of composite sentences, that is, if used in the medium part, the matrix looks like a "rhombus"; and if used at the beginning and at the ending, it is similar to an "hourglass". This matrix is quite productive and is frequently used for construction of complex syntactic entities of literary texts, as well as journalistic and scientific styles. Complex syntactic units with four to seven sentences demonstrate many varieties of manifestation of the combined matrix of both variants. For instance:

a) "Rhombus": *"Beyond the cemetery came the smoking brickyards. From under the long roofs of reeds that looked as though pressed flat to the ground, a thick black smoke rose in great clouds and floated lazily upwards. The sky was murky above the brickyards and the cemetery, and great shadows from the clouds of smoke crept over the fields and across the roads. Men and horses covered with red dust were moving about in the smoke near the roofs... (translated by Constance Garnett) (А за кладбищем дымились кирпичные заводы. Густой, черный дым большими клубами шел из-под длинных камышовых крыши, приплюснутых к земле, и лениво поднимался вверх. Небо над заводами и кладбищем было смугло, и большие тени от клубов дыма ползли по полю и через дорогу. В дыму около крыши двигались люди и лошади, покрытые красной пылью...)"* Chekhov. The Steppe.

b) "Hourglass": *"Still, we are running late: the train was standing in a field, and no one knew why, and we all sat waiting, listening to the wind blowing mournfully outside the walls of the motionless carriages, and to the pitiful cry of the barrel-shaped steam train, which has such a way of pulling off that the passengers fall off the sofas. Swaying because of irregular movement of the train, I go from one carriage to another and everywhere I see the ordinary life of a Russian provincial train. The first and the second classes are empty. And the third is full of bags, short fur coats, trunks. There is litter and sunflowers on the floor. Almost everyone is sleeping, lying in the most difficult and ugly positions."* ("Едем все же с опозданием: стояли в поле, и никто не знал почему, и все сидели в томительном ожидании, слушая, как уныло шумит ветер за стенами неподвижных вагонов и как жалобно кричит бочкообразный паровоз, имеющий манеру трогать с места так, что пассажиры падают с диванов. Качаясь на неровном бегу поезда, я хожу из вагона в вагон и везде вижу обычную жизнь русского захолустного поезда. В первом и втором классе пусто, а в третьем – мешки, полушубки, сундуки, на полу сор и подсолнухи, почти все спят, лежа в самых тяжелых и безобразных позах.") I. Bunin. The New road.

The linguistic matrix of combination of composite sentence in a complex syntactic whole has many implementation variants, owing to the lack of restrictions on the compatibility of composite sentences of different structures in the Russian language. Composite sentences can be of the same structure type – then the main type of relation is syntactic parallelism. And they can be of different structure types. This matrix is mainly applied for constructing complex syntactic units of literary text and scientific style. For instance:

"But a little time passed, the dew evaporated, the air grew stagnant, and the disillusioned steppe began to wear its jaded July aspect. The grass drooped, everything living was hushed. The sun-baked hills, brownish-green and lilac in the distance, with their quiet shadowy tones, the plain with the misty distance and, arched above them, the sky, which seems terribly deep and transparent in the steppes, where there are no woods or high hills, seemed now endless, petrified with dreariness..." (translated by Constance Garnett) ("Но прошло немного времени, роса испарилась, воздух застыл, и обманутая степь приняла свой унылый июльский вид. Трава поникла, жизнь замерла. Загорелые холмы, буро-зеленые, вдали лиловые, со своими покойными, как тень, тонами, равнина с туманной далью и опрокинутое над ними небо, которое в степи, где нет лесов и высоких гор, кажется страшно глубоким и прозрачным, представлялись теперь бесконечными, оцепеневшими от тоски...") A. Chekhov. The Steppe.

The invariant matrices of a complex syntactic whole indicate a complex process of producing / perceiving an extended utterance, which is continuous for a certain period of time and therefore involves certain linguistic forms that contribute to the implementation of the content. The author agrees with Luria A.R., who stated that "in addition to a stable formulation of the purpose of the utterance and the specific objective the speaker is facing (this objective may vary depending on what situation generates the utterance, what information should be conveyed by the speaker and whom the message is addressed to), a significant feature of production of an utterance as a special form of speech activity is also a fairly great short-term memory span and a complex system of "strategies", the use of which allows to emphasize the essential meaning of the utterance, as well as to slow down secondary associations and to choose speech formulations that correspond to the set objective" [8]. On the one hand, invariant matrices illustrate the closed nature of a complex syntactic whole in the expression plane and, on the other hand, ensure the closed nature of semantic information.

The structural properties of a complex syntactic whole include:

- required composition of two or more semantically related sentences;

- segmenting into smaller component units (sentences);
- required presence of all components of the composition (the beginning – the central part – the ending);
- correspondence to one of the construction models (invariant linguistic matrices);
- the presence of certain groups of interphrase types of relation (explicit and implicit methods);
- the presence of herms;
- the presence of a field of linguistic stress.

It should be noted that the closed nature of a complex syntactic whole, both in the plane of content and in the plane of expression, is the rationale for regarding it as a system. Owing to the integrity achieved through certain relations and interactions between elements, such a system becomes the basis for the emergence of new properties that the elements of the system do not possess individually. The herms of a complex syntactic whole contribute to the manifestation of this property of the system, by accumulating linguistic features of units of different levels and determining a new quality of the combination of linguistic phenomena. "A herm (from Greek *herma* – a boundary marker, a road sign) is a component of the linear structure of a complex syntactic whole, in which the degree of concentration of simultaneous language meanings of units of several language levels becomes a signal of special significance of this positional component" [9]. The linearity of the written text, which is "a rigidly limited independent speech formation with a clearly marked monological and closed nature, the material of which was arranged in a single sequence, in a certain linear order" [10], due to the very nature of the language. However, the closed nature of the linear structure of a complex syntactic whole as a component of the text demonstrates the special role of sentence components (words, word combinations, homogeneous parts of a sentence, parenthesis, detached constructions, etc.), rather than the semantic-grammatical relation of its sentences. Such components, being included into a complex syntactic whole, acquire the status of components of its linear structure as an entity that reflects the dichotomy language / thinking: linearity, one-dimensionality are the universals that limit the features of language / speech. This is confirmed by the statement of Professor Shalyutin S.M.: "This means that the speech act for both the speaker and the listener is progressively developing for a certain period of time. The elements of the sound series, as well as the elements of the content of the speech act, are linearly ordered. Almost the same applies to the written form of the natural language. The text written in a manuscript or a book exists entirely as a simultaneously developed in two-dimensional space, that is on a flat surface of a paper sheet. However, the reader perceives, and the writer creates the elements of this text progressively for a certain period of time, that is, the one-dimensionality of the language is preserved in the written form" [11]. Thus, a complex syntactic whole as a linguistic unit is manifested in a written form under the conditions of one-dimensionality of the linear structure, and each herm as a component of its linear structure represents a bit of information.

Herms are determined according to the number of linguistic categories of different levels involved in a complex syntactic whole: the more discovered characteristics of units of different levels are used in a herm, the more significant this component is for the author and the more adequately it is perceived by the recipient. It is essential that the significance of a linguistic unit arises according to the linguistic laws: the integrity of language features is not the prerogative of the author, but of the language. A language as a system has an excess of elements and relations [12], and, in order to maintain balance, it contains the entire multiplicity of word forms, word combinations, syntactic structures. The author produces a CSW using linguistic units according to the laws of the language and by preference. However, linguistic units acquire significance within a complex syntactic whole due to their position and a set of linguistic features that are determining factors for the

differential and functional characteristics of the herm. Herms of a complex syntactic whole are active language positions that allow to perceive the produced as equal to the produced, thereby greatly simplifying the process of producing / perceiving the complex syntactic unit.

The activity of the linguistic features of units of different levels, which is regarded as the implementation of a language category or form in a particular CSW, acting as a system with interrelations between the elements, is the major criterion for identifying the herm in the linear structure of a complex syntactic whole and determining the degree of its stress. The closed nature of a structure of a complex syntactic whole makes it the only environment in which the activity is possible, regardless of whether it is a linguistic fact or the result of an author's intention. The volume of a herm must be determined taking into account the entire set of linguistic components of a particular complex syntactic whole, since each fact affects the characteristics of a particular herm, the relations between elements within a herm, and the relations between herms.

In the closed structure of a complex syntactic whole, realizing the cohesion of a CSW, instead of a text, intratextual relations, which generally include lexical, lexical-syntactic, syntactic, linear, remote relations (Pospelov N. S., Kryuchkov S. E., Blokh M.Ia., Vannikov Yu. P., Kobzev P. V., Kulagin A. F., Beletskaya I. P. et al.), and also some other relations, namely logical, associative, figurative, compositional-structural, stylistic, rhythmic-forming, etc., form the internal relations as a set of position structures that contribute to the performance of a certain function of each element. For example, repetition (of a sound, a word, a grammatical form, a syntactic construction, etc.) would be a feature of both the text and the complex syntactic whole. And the single use of such a linguistic element is solely a feature of the structure of a specific complex syntactic whole. According to the author, it is not possible to typify the linguistic features that form a herm, since in each complex syntactic whole, these indicators are variable.

The linear sequence of herms is a special indicator of the internal structure of a complex syntactic entity, which forms the author's objective and the microidea of the CSW, that is the field of linguistic stress (FLS). The position of each linguistic unit in a complex syntactic compound determines its compositional role and lexical-syntactic properties, which affect the establishment of the volume of a herm, and, consequently, the degree of stress, which in turn determines its function in the field of linguistic stress [9]. The significance of herms as components of the linear structure of an CSW lies in the fact that, by demonstrating the dialectical indivisibility of the signifier and the signified, they serve as markers of development of the microidea, differently accumulating the features of language levels in different segments of the linear structure. The specific field structure that emerges due to herms of varying degrees of stress unites the system of herms, in which the linguistic information, which contains the author's intention, the microidea of the CSW, its main and hidden meanings, is accumulated. The field approach to the description of the structure of a complex syntactic whole allows to reveal the system relations of its elements and argues for a system organization of the language at all levels: a set of herms of a complex syntactic unit, each of which connects a certain number of language levels, forms a field structure, in which the function of herms of the same degree of stress is determined by the area of the field of linguistic stress. According to the number of distinguished language features of different levels, herms are divided into two-level, three-level, four-level, and five-level (nuclear) ones.

The field of linguistic stress of a complex syntactic compound is a closed model, an independent microsystem, since it is based on the integral properties of linguistic features of different levels, that is components of the linguistic system, which form a herm of certain quality and a particular degree of stress and type. Owing to all its characteristics, a herm occupies a certain position and performs a particular role in a complex syntactic whole.

Being related to each other, all herms of a complex syntactic unit include "a mechanism of the emergence of the field structure of meaning" [13]. Since herms in the linear structure of a complex syntactic whole have different degrees of stress, swings that reflect the pattern of swings of the linguistic stress of a complex syntactic whole are formed in the field.

The field of linguistic stress in a complex syntactic whole represents a certain type of a semantic field, that is "a model of a functional system of meanings, which are grouped by an integrative attribute relevant for the producer / the recipient", [14] since the field approach to the structure of a complex syntactic compound allows to consider herms of different degrees of stress as representatives of the meaning. Their integrative attribute is directly related to the microidea as the semantic dominant idea of the field.

Forming a field of linguistic stress, the system of herms of a complex syntactic whole reveals the interrelations of the levels of the linguistic system and accumulates their linguistic features. Herms function as heterogeneous means of production / perception of meaning, and the FLS is characterized by the same parameters that are peculiar to the other field structures, namely the relation between elements, the presence of a structure (the core and the periphery), and the irregularity. The capacity of a linguistic unit within a complex syntactic whole and outside it is different, since the patterns of internal relations of elements of a CSW are subject to the systematic nature of the language and to the indivisibility of the content plane and the plane of expression in the closed linear structure.

The process of production / perception of a text is the most complicated mechanism of speech-mental activity, which includes extralinguistic and intralinguistic factors that at the level of the transition from internal speech-mental activity to external speech-mental activity allow to determine the structural elements of the author's objective: the systematic nature of the language in the process of text formation facilitates the selection of a linguistic unit, and in any speech act the chosen linguistic unit is subject to the preservation of the integrity of the trinity of structure, meaning and communication. In each complex syntactic unit, in accordance with the author's objective, a certain language material that reflects a particular variant of the conceptualization of the world is modeled. "It can be assumed that a language is a mode of existence of mind, especially if the language is regarded in a broad sense, that is as a structure of signs, as an organization of particular elements conveying a certain meaning and serving for communication between mind carriers (i.e., minds in general)" [15]. A complex syntactic whole is the sign of a text that facilitates "the communication of mind carriers" through the interaction of linguistic units accumulated in the system of herms – in the field of linguistic stress and the swings in it.

4 Conclusions

As a linguistic unit, a complex syntactic whole, determined by its grammatical organization, fits into a certain sequence of the text components that constitute its structure. And, as a line unit, it plays a key role in making special meanings of the text relevant. Certain grammatical components of a complex syntactic whole emphasized by an author convey its microidea, which in turn reveals the author's intention, defines and organizes the lexical-grammatical composition of a specific complex syntactic unit and its objective. The structural-semantic organization of a complex syntactic entity forms the basis for the manifestation of both the CSW's microtheme containing a certain information volume and conveying the relation of a given CSW to the content of the text as a whole, and the microidea. Therefore, a CSW is regarded as a text-forming element, one of the compositional-semantic units of the text. A complex syntactic whole and a text are indivisible, since they are interdependent with the constructive-syntactic, communicative-syntactic, and semantic-syntactic sides of their organization [16]. This fact underlies the implementation of the text-forming features of a complex syntactic whole, which, on the

one hand, manifest the linguistic system through syntactic statics, and, on the other hand, turn the linguistic structure into speech through syntactic dynamics.

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