



Dynamics of syntactic processes in the pre-national period of the Spanish language

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Abstract

Originating in the Iberian-Roman period, hypotactic polynomials in Spanish are historically of the greatest interest in terms of the possibility of various relationships and connections in them. Their structural schemes, reflecting the transmitted volume of denotative and significative information, can generate various deep chains of subordinate clauses. By their nature, hypotactic polynomials are a collection of more than two sentences with a leading subordinate relationship. The purpose of the article is to analyse the main processes in a sentence in the Spanish language, starting from its pre-literary period and ending with the period of unification and formation of the national literary language. The volume of a sentence was analysed and three main structural models have been developed: the pro-Latin model, the paratactic polynomial model and the hypotactic polynomial model, which conditionally correspond to various historical stages of the development of Spanish society and which were subjected to various extralinguistic, sociocultural, linguistic and cultural and individual-author influences. The study showed that in the process of the evolution of the Spanish language, the semantic-syntactic structure of the sentence passes three main boundaries: from the constrained, inflexible Latin model, which is characteristic of the pre-national pre-literary period, through the unfree use of the paratactic polynomial in the pre-national literary period, and then the hypotactic polynomial in the early modern Spanish and classical periods. Analysis of the polynomial in comparison with a simple and complex sentence in the Spanish language of the 18th – early 21st centuries can become a prospect for further research on the structural configuration of a text.

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Keywords: Syntax; structure; polynomial; Spanish; evolution

1. Introduction

In modern linguistics, the attention of scientists is again attracted by the problem of constructing (Khaburska & Tytyk, 2020; Moisienko, 2009; Zagnitko, 1994; 2001; Afful & Ankomah, 2020;

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Dubrova, 2020; Kulbavskaya, 2014; Trush, 2016) multi-structured sentences, from simple to multicomponent complex sentences, which differ in their structure hierarchy and, as a result, single-layer or multi-layered semantic structure, which allows them to perform various types of communicative tasks in the text. The construction of such disparate units is determined both by objective, first of all, socio-cultural, historical, linguacultural factors, and purely subjective, that is, individual-author intentions. The multicomponent complex sentences, which have received the denomination of polynomials in this article, are intended for a more capacious transmission of information in a specific context compared to simple sentences, and they can also perform the function of a panoramic display of the real environment. At various stages of the development of the language, polynomials could have various forms and semantic load – from limitless and blurry to rather compact, from uninformative to overly informative.

A complex sentence exists in the language in the form of an integral structural-semantic unity, built on the syntactic basis of the subordination of predicative elements and characterised by a communicative-pragmatic orientation and a single/separate referential reference to the subject situation. Its situational status can be defined as the communicative-pragmatic predestination of its formal-semantic expression to one or another type of correlation with extra-linguistic reality. Evolutionary transformations of this unit proceed within the framework of the basic laws, which, to L.M. Skrelina (1973), includes the correspondence of the syntactic invariant to the speech variant in terms of implementation, the existence of functional oppositions between the elements of the language system at each of its levels, as well as the preservation of the dynamic balance between the elements of the system at each of its levels and between the higher levels.

The purpose of the article is to analyse the main processes in the field of a sentence in the Spanish language, starting from its pre-literary period and ending with the period of unification and formation of the national literary language.

2. Methods

One of the important factors in the theory of the evolution of a complex sentence is a change in its length and depth and, as a consequence, in the total volume of semantic content and the entire syntactic structure, which is expressed in the features of the categories of means of allied communication, predictivity, modality, linear arrangement of the components of the sentence. An increase or, conversely, a decrease in the volume of a complex sentence takes place against the background of the main picture of changes in the volume of proposals, which, being at first simple, then characterised by structural fuzziness and gradually becomes more complex, gradually acquiring clear structural outlines.

A complex sentence of a minimum composition, or an elementary complex sentence, as one of the most important informative elements in the communication process, quickly reacted to historical changes in the life of society and to changes in the structure of the language. It undergoes a complex process of development: from a rather constrained and inflexible structure, repeating in its structure the Latin model and including a limited number of verbal forms (that is, the principle “Brevity is a soul of wit”) through complication, excessive oversaturation and inclusion in the composition of polynomials (that is, the norm “Extensiveness in presentation” comes into effect here) and, finally, to a significant simplification of its syntactic structure (that is, the principle “Influence of acceleration of the life pace”). As a result of reducing the size of a complex sentence, a variety and more clearly differentiated semantic relations are established between the main and subordinate parts. At the same time, at each stage of evolution in the field of sentence syntax, a special communicative-pragmatic model of a complex sentence was developed.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Development stages of the structure of a complex sentence in Spanish

In the history of the development of the volume of the structure of a complex sentence in Spanish, several of the most important stages are distinguished, characterised by general regularities, each of which has its own specific features in the structure and functioning of a complex sentence. Periodisation is based on a historically variable language-related norm, established in accordance with the requirements of the Royal Spanish Academy and recorded in Spanish historical and normative grammars.

The periodisation of the history of the development of the volume of the syntactic structure of a complex sentence in Spanish is established conditionally, since it is quite clear that the differences in the quantitative filling of it with lexical and elementary sentences relate to the compositional-stylistic area. In particular, in Spanish studies it has been repeatedly noted that the size of a sentence depends on the author's style, the author's manner of presentation, on the style of the work, and on its subject matter (Korolenko, 1981; Alonso, 1962). However, the identification of stages in the development of characteristic features in the volume of the syntactic structure of complex sentences will allow tracing the general trend in the evolution of this syntactic unit.

According to the author's observations, important changes in the syntactic nature are clearly revealed by comparing the complex sentence of four periods (Table 1): pre-literary (Iberian-Roman period, 5th-9th centuries), pre-national (Old Spanish, including three sub-periods: pre-literary, 10th – mid-12th century, literary, the second half of the 12th – the middle of the 13th century and Middle Spanish, the second half of the 13th – 15th centuries), the formation of the national (early New Spanish sub-period, 16th – early 18th century) and the national, consisting of the New Spanish sub-period, including the classical, second half of the 17th – 18th centuries and modern (new, 19th century and newest, 20th – early 21st century). With the temporary division of the Spanish linguistic continuum, it was important, although not decisive, to take into account not only purely linguistic, but also social and linguacultural changes – stages of history and the state, since language arises and develops in a certain society. At the same time, a specific connection is established between intra-linguistic and extralinguistic patterns, which together determine the development of the language (Yudakin, 1984). The leading role remains for the internal linguistic laws and for the laws of thinking, however, social factors can affect the speed of language processes and the modification of their direction.

Table 1. Main periods of syntactic change

Periods	Centuries
Pre-literary	5th-9th centuries
Pre-national	10th-15th centuries
The formation of the national	16th – early 18th century
National	19th- early 21st century

The movement in the development of the size of a complex sentence from small forms through significant to compact forms is a very slow process, although it is always steady and progressive, even though the volume of a complex sentence at the studied stage may overlap with the volume of a complex sentence of an earlier period. In this regard, a differentiated approach to the concept of “volume” of a sentence is necessary, which means not only purely quantitative, but also qualitative characteristics of its composition. When analysing a complex sentence, it is important that at one time

or another in the history of the development of the Spanish language, a complex sentence is either used in its elementary form, or is included in the composition of a polynomial or a complex sentence of a complicated structure. Complex sentences in speech reality are most often represented by various combinations of elementary sentences. For the Spanish language of the 13th-18th centuries, such a combination is a syntactic norm and therefore an obligatory operation.

Polynomials can be complicated in two ways: in structural and in semantic. An increase in the amount of information communicated, resulting from the compatibility of a large number of speech meanings and the complication of the semantics of the sentence, accompanied by the emergence of new syntactic connections and relations between components, as well as the quantitative growth of predicative nodes. The complication can occur horizontally and vertically. In the first case, there is a mechanical increase in the length of the sentence, the so-called lengthening, in the second – an increase in its depth, the so-called semantic deepening. The lengthening and deepening of a complex sentence are observed in all periods of the development of the Spanish language, however, lengthening is most characteristic of the syntactic structure of the pre-national period, and deepening – for the national period.

In polynomials, similar semantic-syntactic relations arise between their constituent members, expressed by means and methods characteristic of a complex sentence of minimum composition. A quantitative characteristic creates an external formal characteristic of gender other, which include at least three components, and an essential characteristic of polynomials is the type of syntactic relationship between the components, the degree of their structural and semantic homogeneity, the ability to semantic segmentation of components and the presence of a single structural scheme. At first glance, polynomials are represented by countless combinations of constitutive terms. However, their combination has its own structural and semantic patterns, according to which they are clearly classified. So, over the course of the evolution of the Spanish language, compound, complex, non-union polynomials, as well as polynomials of a mixed, contaminated and periodic type, characterised by unequal use in different periods of language development, are distinguished.

3.2. *The functioning of the Pro-Latin model of the Spanish sentence*

The historical study of a complex sentence in Spanish always begins with the Latin language, in particular from the late period of Latin (5th century), which in subsequent centuries (6th-9th centuries) (Alkire & Rosen, 2010) against the background of common Roman traditions undergoes the most pronounced differential processes (Domrovsky, 1970; Peker, 2020) in the language area of Romania. Complex divergent processes in the general Roman language from the 6th century are caused by a number of socio-historical reasons, the most important of which was the collapse of the Roman Empire in the 5th century, which served as the starting point in the formation of a new ethnic structure throughout Western Europe. The specifics of the new historical and linguistic conditions on the Iberian Peninsula were, starting from the 5th century, its complete conquest by the Germanic tribes (5th-7th centuries), and then the Arab conquests (8th-15th centuries).

On the Iberian Peninsula from the end of the 5th century begins the history of Iberian Latin, a living oral language that immediately preceded the Spanish language of the old period (Litvinenko, 1983; Vasiyeva-Shvede, 1983). The complex sentence in the period of Iberian-Romanic Latin in its structure repeated mainly the Latin model, rather simple, but not very flexible: “*Quomodo mortuus qui istic sepultus est, necloqui nec sermonare potest, seic Rodhine apud M. Licenium Faustum mortus sit nec loqui nec sermonare possit*”. In Spanish: “*Como el muerto que está aquí sepultado no puede hablar ni conversar, así también se muera y no pueda hablar ni conversar con Rodine, que está en casa de M. Licinio Faust*” (Litvinenko, 1983; Vasiyeva-Shvede, 1983).

From the point of view of formal organisation, the complex sentence of the Iberian-Roman period is distinguished by a certain tendency in the placement of words, which regulated the possible stringing of subordinate clauses. The means of union communication unambiguously conveyed specific syntactic relations between the main and subordinate clauses. Quite remarkable is the unique location of the union, which in many cases did not occupy a signalling position in the subordinate clause, thus echoing to some extent with the introductory words: “*Iste enim sacerdos Dei exceli, cum benediceret Abrahae, ob mysterium futuri holocausti panem et vinum in sacrificio obtulit*” (De las Etimologías de San Isidoro; n.d.). The filling of a simple sentence with lexical elements ranges from 2 to 12 words, an elementary complex sentence – from 10 to 18 words, and a polynomial – from 25 to 50 words. The composition of elementary sentences, as a rule, is always subordinate, in the structure of the polynomial it is equal to three or five.

3.3. *Syntactic structure of the pre-national period of the Spanish language*

Appeared in the 10th-11th centuries the “Emilian” and “Silenian” glosses, the first written documents in the Pyrenees, testify to a transitional stage in the development of the language: from Iberian-Romance Latin to the pre-literary Old Spanish period. The language in which the glosses are written is quite different from its Latin source. In the syntactic aspect, cardinal changes are taking place. Against the background of single examples of models of complex sentences of a simple structure and a small volume, new structural types of complex sentences begin to function. First of all, these are polynomials overloaded with subordinate relations, which received a wide scope of use in Spanish much later. Hypotactic polynomials in the pre-literary Spanish period could include up to 8-10 subordinate clauses. At the level of a complex sentence, mainly primary syntactic connections of explicative, attributive, temporal, causal and conditional dependence were expressed. During this period, there are, although very rarely, paratactic polynomials – one example per 10 pages of text. Further improvement of the structure of a complex sentence is observed in the period of the literary language.

The definition of the chronological beginning of the Spanish, Castilian, literary language, which later became the national language of Spain, is a question that is among the most important and relevant in modern linguistics. Having arisen on the basis of the common Roman language and being closely associated with the development of writing, the Spanish literary language in no way can and should not be identified either with writing in general, or with the common language, or with the language of folk literature.

Pre-national Spanish consists of two constantly evolving forms – Old Spanish (10th – mid-13th century) and Middle Spanish (second half of the 13th – 15th centuries) with a strongly manifested regional dialectal fragmentation. The language of the Old Spanish and Middle Spanish periods, as a result of a constant internal movement up the spiral, gradually created the prerequisites for the emergence of a higher and more modern form of its existence and manifestation – the national literary language. Especially significant in this regard is the Middle Spanish, or medieval period, in particular the 14th – 15th centuries. In the life of Spanish society, an important period is the Reconquista struggle against the Arabs for the conquest of Spanish lands, for the political and economic freedom and independence of the country, for its unification. This is the period of the beginning of the conquest of a part of the American continent and its romanisation, the rise of national pride and self-awareness. Within the framework of the two indicated periods of the Spanish language, the syntactic system experienced complex and sometimes contradictory developmental processes. In the literary texts of the Old Spanish period, the syntactic tracing of the Latin phrase (Korolenko, 1981) continues, which creates a somewhat archaic type of the sentence model in the 12th century.

At the final stage of the Old Spanish period and at the initial stage of the Middle Spanish period, on the contrary, the paratactic polynomial revives in prosaic texts, the appearance of which dates back to the 10th century in Spanish. Linguistic contacts with the East contributed to the modification and acceleration of the development of syntactic categories, the formation of which on the Spanish basis proceeded according to internal laws and covered a rather long period of time. The interaction of the Spanish and Arabic languages significantly contributed to the emergence of a paratactic polynomial in the syntactic structure of the Spanish paratactic polynomial, which, probably, should have reflected the desire to combine the maximum of meanings within one sentence. In the Middle Spanish period, the paratactic polynomial acquires specific features inherent only in medieval syntax. This is a heavy, structurally complicated and semantically overloaded type of complex sentence model, built according to the Arabic model, which was very widespread and fashionable for those times in Europe.

The oversaturation of medieval paratactic polynomials with word forms, phrases, syntactic models, hypotactic sentences not always, however, served the purpose of additional information. The medieval paratactic polynomial is a kind of chain of strung simple or subordinate clauses (Company, 2020), interconnected by a desemantised union-bond *et*: “*Los maestros del canto et de los estrumentos auien establecido entre si, por fazer plazer a Nero, del enuiar toda las coronas et las cantigas de los que uencien et eran coronados por ende; et enuiangelas todauia, e el recebie las tan de grado, que fazie por ellas mucha ondra a losmandaderos que gelas trayen de guisa que les fazie comer antell en logares que non estauan otro sino el et aquellos que eran muy sus priuados*” (Rey de Castilla, 1906).

The most indicative in this regard is the structural design of the paractic polynomial in translations of Arabic works into Spanish, a striking example of which is “Kalila and Dimna”: “*Pasada la media noche, sopo Calila cómo Dymna era preso, et hobo dello grant pesar por la grant amistad que habia con él, et por la compañía, et por el mal que le acaesciera, et con grant dolor en corazon fuéese pora la cárcel encobiertamente, et cuando entró e lo vió, con la grant argura que hobo lloró et dijole: “Llegada es la tu hacienda a tal logar que non he cura ya de te fablar brosnamente*” (Cuento y novela corta en España, 1999). The paratactic polynomial turned out to be the most frequently used in the 13th century. For example, in “Kalila and Dimna”, for every 250 uses of a paratactic polynomial, there is only one example of using simple sentences.

Two fundamentally different syntactic tendencies in the pre-national period of the Spanish literary language – the tendency to Latinise syntax, or to its archaization, manifested in the structural tracing of the Latin phrase, and the tendency to Arabise syntax, or to modernise it, manifested in the structural tracing of the Arabic phrase, could not but affect the peculiarities of the functioning of a complex sentence. Thus, in the texts of the Old Spanish period, compressed, independently used complex elementary sentences are often encountered: “*E en tiempo deste rey era arcobispo en Toledo uno que auie nombre Eladio*” (Rey de Castilla, 1906).

At the initial stage of the medieval period, the role of a complex sentence in the text changes significantly. So, a complex sentence from a relatively independent used elementary sentence turns into one of the components of more complex structural formations, in other words, into a paratactic polynomial. As a result of the noted process, the significance of syntactic relations contained in a complex sentence and inherent in its elementary types decreases with a simultaneous relative increase in the general background of the informativeness of the entire utterance due to the pile-up of various meanings concluded in a whole cascade of parallel subordinate or subordinate clauses.

In translations of Arabic texts into medieval Spanish, the translators did not deviate from the structural Arab models and thus artificially created an oversaturation of sentences with unnecessary syntactic elements from the point of view of form and meaning, such as the duplication of *que ... que* union, the introduction of an unnecessary and meaningless in this situation *que* union. At the same

time, in the depths of the Middle Spanish language, sentences are emerging to designate qualitatively new subordinate sentence structures, which have shown a tendency towards an independent, self-contained construction according to a purely Spanish model. The consequence of the Latinisation of the syntax of the 14th and 15th centuries in Spanish was a rearrangement of polynomials: the paratactic polynomial was abandoned in favour of the hypotactic one. Nevertheless, the practical polynomial did not end its existence with the end of the medieval period. It continues to develop, improve, modernise, forming new construction models.

3.4. Transition to a hypotactic polynomial

Spanish, Castilian, the language of the 16th century, spreading widely throughout Spain, gains universal recognition. It becomes an important means of communication. During this period, it is the language of politics, administration, religion, science, literature. In terms of the history of the language, this is the most important transitional stage from the language of the Middle Spanish period to the language of the New Spanish period. And its last period is created by the conscious influence of the writers and scientists of Spain, who in the 17th century as if “cleansed and streamlined” (Referovskaya, 1980) the language of the literature of that time. The spread of the Castilian language was facilitated by the socio-political conditions of the country. So, in the social aspect, the 15th century is the century of the formation of the Spanish national state. During this period, independent and scattered regions became united into one nation. Thus, in the 16th century the necessary prerequisites for the formation of a national literary Spanish language were created. In the most literary language the tendency towards uniformity, towards internal unity, which leads to the folding and consolidation of the norms of the literary language, to its restructuring as a system of systems, begins to manifest itself with all its might. There is a deliberate departure from outdated traditional forms to achieve certain artistic and expressive goals. In parallel, the further development of the literary language was being carried out along the way of bringing it closer to the spoken language.

In the works of prominent writers of Spain of the 16th – first half of the 17th century unified national norms of the literary language were developed and consolidated as a result of combining into one indissoluble whole all the semantic-stylistic and socio-historical layers of the language on a broad folk basis. After the formation of the national literary Spanish language, the evolving processes in it do not stop, although they are no longer as violent as in the 14th and 16th centuries. In the 16th – early 17th century, the most intensive changes in the syntactic system are observed, and more they significant more changes in the morphological, lexical and phonetic nature.

In the history of the Spanish language, the normalisation of a complex sentence took place in the 16th – early 17th centuries. By this period, the formal-semantic structure and complex sentences were strengthened as a result of the differentiation of logical-semantic relations expressed by subordinate unions, the relative stabilisation of the position of the subordinate clause and the correlation of modal-temporal forms of predicates. The complex sentence turned out to be more pragmatic for achieving the goals of communication in the period from the end of the fifteenth to the beginning of the sixteenth century. to the end of the nineteenth century. This fact allowed a complex sentence to become the basis for the formation of a new type of polynomial – hypotactic. Thought was expressed fully, albeit complexly, thanks to the use of sentences of a complex structure. The numerical growth and predominance of the hypotactic polynomial has been observed since the end of the Early New Spanish period.

Of the total number of all syntactic constructions used, 51% of hypotactic polynomials in Lazarillo, 65% – in the works of Luis de Leon, 50% – in the works of F. De Quevedo, 68% – in the works of Calderon account for every hundred pages of text. The author found a slightly different positional

distribution of sentences in the text in Cervantes, along with the hypotactic one (40% are widely used paratactic and asyndetic polynomials). Hypotactic polynomials tend to detail all relations existing in the real world which finally established itself in the classical period of the Spanish literary language: “*Señor caballero, este muchacho que estoy castigando es un mi criado, que me sirve de guardar una manada de ovejas que tengo en estos contornos; el cual es tan descuidado, que cada día me falta una; y porque castigo su descuido, ó bellaquería, dice que lo hago de miserable, por no pagarle la soldada que le debo, y en Dios y en mi ánima miente*” (Obras completas de Miguel de Cervantes de Saavedra, 1998).

However, from the middle of the 17th century, against the background of positive processes in language policy, an unreasonable return to outdated, long out of use constructions that have generated regression in the development of the syntactic structure of a sentence was also revealed. As a linguistic phenomenon, syntactic anachronism originated in the 15th century. In the 17th century stagnation in the system of syntax can be associated primarily with the excessive conscious influence of writers-culteranists on the literary norm. If in the 16th – early 17th century the influence of the established linguistic tendencies of Cervantes, Lope de Vega, Quevedo and others had a beneficial effect on the formation of the sentence structure, then at the stage from the middle of the 17th to 18th centuries such an influence turned out to be not an impetus to development, but its brake. Writers, primarily culteranists, have developed an unnatural type of sentence, often inaccessible to the broad masses, complicated and loaded with countless phrases and borrowed words. All this contributed to the creation and temporary establishment in the literary language of a sentence structure unusual for a living language.

With sequential subordination, the hierarchy of established links in a hypotactic polynomial usually corresponds to the chain order of the dependent parts, which consists in the fact that the first subordinate clause refers to the main clause, the second to the first subordinate clause, the third to the second, etc. Thus, subordinate clauses of the first degree, second degree, etc. are generated, and each subordinate clause acts as a main clause in relation to the subsequent subordinate clause. Sequential dependency is most common in the syntax of a rogue novel: “*Y la noche que llegamos nos señaló nuestro aposento y nos hizo una plática corta, que, por no gastar tiempo, no duró más*” (de Quevedo y Villegas; 1998). In polynomials with successive subordination, a pile of explanatory union *que* with conditional and temporary union *si*, *cuando* can form. A similar model of the hypotactic polynomial has been preserved in the modern period of the Spanish language. However, their lexical filling is much less than the filling of polynomials in previous centuries.

With the parallel subordination of homogeneous subordinate clauses, the latter can correspond either with the main part as a whole, or with a certain member of it. Such cases are rare, on the contrary, the interlacing of homogeneous and heterogeneous subordinate clauses in hypotactic polynomials are observed quite often: “*Y ciertamente, cuando mi amo esto oyó, aunque no tenía por qué estar muy risueño, rió tanto, que estuvo sin poder hablar*” (Mendoza, 1554). When the subordinate clauses are dependent, the latter are of the same order and are located one after another, being in the same relation to the main clause. Two options are also possible here: the ratio of the subordinate clause with the entire composition of the main part or the ratio of the subordinate clause with a certain member of it: “*En esto, llegó la que decía sollozamente, y sintiéndola Monopodio, abrió la puerta, y mandó a Tigarete que se volviese a su posta y que de allí adelante avisase lo que vieses...*” (Cervantes de Saavedra; 2010). The specific semantic and syntactic meaning of the subordinate clauses of a polynomial is always hypotactic. This structural model of the hypotactic polynomial survived almost until the modern period.

4. Conclusions

Originating in the Iberian-Roman period, hypotactic polynomials in Spanish are historically of the greatest interest in terms of the possibility of various relationships and connections in them. Their structural schemes, reflecting the transmitted volume of denotative and significative information, can generate various deep chains of subordinate clauses. By their nature, hypotactic polynomials are a collection of more than two sentences with a leading subordinate relationship. The hypotactic polynomial model took shape in the early New Spanish period. It is then that the main types of syntactic connection are clearly defined between the components, namely, sequence, parallelism, heterogeneity and homogeneity of subordination, and in a linear arrangement, subordinate sentences usually take any position in relation to the main sentence. In hypotactic polynomials containing more than three members, more complex combinations of connections were also possible due to the simultaneous combination of sequential and parallel, sequential and homogeneous, parallel and homogeneous subordination of elements.

The study showed that in the process of the evolution of the Spanish language, the semantic-syntactic structure of a sentence passes three main boundaries: from the constrained, inflexible Latin model, which is characteristic of the pre-national pre-literary period, through the unfree use of the paratactic polynomial in the pre-national literary period, and then the hypotactic polynomial in the early modern Spanish and classical periods. But the development of the semantic-syntactic structure of a sentence does not end there, so the author believes that the prospect for further research of the structural configuration of a text can be the analysis of the polynomial in comparison with a simple and complex sentence in Spanish in the 18th – early 21st centuries.

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İspanyol dilinin ulusal öncesi dönemindeki sözdizimsel süreçlerin dinamikleri

Özet

İbero-Romanesk dönemde ortaya çıkan, İspanyolca'daki hipotaktik polinomlar, tarihsel olarak içlerindeki çeşitli ilişkilerin ve bağlantıların olasılığı açısından en büyük ilgi alanıdır. Bunların yapısal şemaları, iletilen denotatif ve imzalayıcı bilgi hacmini yansıtarak, alt cümlelerin farklı derinlik zincirlerini üretebilir. Doğası gereği, hipotaktik polinomlar, önde gelen alt bağlantıya iletişim sahip ikiden fazla cümle kümesidir. Araştırmanın amacı, İspanyol dilinin edebiyat öncesinden ulusal edebi dilin birleşme ve oluşum dönemine kadar cümle alanındaki temel süreçleri incelemektir. Önerinin hacmi analiz edildi ve üç ana yapısal model geliştirildi: İspanyol toplumunun gelişimindeki çeşitli tarihsel aşamalara koşullu olarak karşılık gelen ve çeşitli yöntemlere bir şekilde veya başka, extralinguistic, sosyokültürel, linguokültürel, bireysel-telif hakkı tabi tutulan etkilere prolatin modeli, paraktik polinom modeli ve hipotaktik polinom modeli. *Çalışma, İspanyol dilinin evrim sürecinde, cümlenin anlamsal-sözdizimsel yapısının üç ana sınırı geçtiğini gösterdi: ulusal öncesi edebiyat öncesi dönemin özelliği olan kısıtlı, esnek olmayan latin modelinden ulusal öncesi edebi dönemde paraktik polinomun özgürce kullanımı ve ardından erken yeni İspanyol ve klasik dönemlerde hipotaktik polinom.* Polinomun 18. yüzyıldan 21. yüzyılın başlarına kadar İspanyol dilinde basit ve karmaşık bir cümle ile karşılaştırmalı analizi, metnin yapısal konfigürasyonu hakkında daha fazla araştırma yapmak için bir olasılık olabilir.

Anahtar sözcükler: sözdizimi; yapı; polinom; İspanyolca; evrim.

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