
Non-Conditional Constructions as Means of Expressing Conditionality

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Abstract: This research analyzes non-conditional constructions as means of expression of conditional relations. In particular, we analyze non-conditional structures as expressing conditionality on the material of English. The corpus data for our analysis are literary works of English writers. The research materials are non-conditional constructions expressing conditional relations in the literary texts of English. The procedure of analysis goes through the following stages: linguistic and extralinguistic context consideration, sample analysis, contextual analysis. Results of research have shown that conditionality is expressed by the following constructions: interrogatives (subordinate clause in the form of interrogatives, main clause in the form of interrogatives), affirmatives (subordinate clause in the form of affirmatives), imperatives (main clause in the form of imperatives), exclamatory sentences (subordinate clause in the form of exclamatory sentence), relative clause (both subordinate and main clauses in the form of relative clause).

Keys words: syntactic structure, non-conditional constructions, conditional relations, conditional clauses, condition, conditional markers.

INTRODUCTION.

The problem of conditionality is a grammatical category and it is a language phenomenon which plays a significant role in language and human activity therefore it has been studied from different disciplines such as philosophy, sociology, culturology, ethnology, anthropology, logics and linguistics. In particular, it has been linguistically investigated from many viewpoints: structural, semantic, functional, cognitive, cultural, pragmatic and so on. However, it is necessarily important to note that the problem is so actual and necessary which requires a lot of research on it. Therefore, we believe that it is important to deal with a deeper insight of the problem from the viewpoint of two plans of expression (more particularly its form plan). The aim of the study is to reveal the potential of conditional content and its forms of expression through which conditional markers or non-conditional structures and analyzing only non-conditional ones.

MATERIALS AND METHODS. This research is qualitative by its nature. The research methodology is based on qualitative research design. The research is theoretical-practical as it develops some theoretical research principles as generalizations, comparison, contrast, analysis, synthesis, critical review and so on and deals with analysis of the material in question. In this study, the following linguistic analysis methods are used: linguistic description, interpretation, stylistic analysis and etc. The language material used for analysis is the expression of conditionality in non-conditional structures in literary texts of English. The object of research is non-conditional constructions expressing conditional relations in English literary texts.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.

1. He cannot know that it is only one man against him, nor that it is an old man. ***But what a great fish he is and what will he bring in the market if the flesh is good.*** He took the bait like a male and he pulls like a male and his fight has no panic in it. ***I wonder if he has any plans or if he is just as desperate as I sin?*** (Ernest Hemingway, "The old man and the Sea", 1952, 24).

According to the analysis of the sentence in question, its stylistic features are revealed by the following: the subordinate clause in the forms of exclamatory and rhetoric sentences, enumeration of subordinate clauses. The aim is to describe the physical feature of a character and inner feelings (astonishment, wonder, presupposition) of a character.

2. "What kind of a hand is that," he said. **"Cramp then if you want.** Make yourself into a claw. It will do you no good." (Ernest Hemingway, "The old man and the Sea", 1952, 28).

As it is analysed in this passage, the following linguistic factors determine the stylistic aspect of the conditional sentence: the imperative form of a main clause, word order or inversion in the main clause. The aim is to show inner feelings and psychological state of the character.

3. And what is mine? Mine I must improvise to his because of his great size. **If he will jump I can kill him.** But he stays down forever. Then I will stay down with him forever (Ernest Hemingway, "The old man and the Sea", 1952, 29).

This analysis can show ungrammaticality in the subordinate clause: the use of "will" after the conjunction "if", as a means of expressing stylistic information, the conditional constructions emerge some stylistic effect. The aim is to show uncertainty of a character to a situation.

4. But he seems calm, he thought, and following his plan. But what is his plan, he thought. And what is mine? Mine I must improvise to his because of his great size. If he will jump I can kill him. **But he stays down forever. Then I will stay down with him forever** (Ernest Hemingway, "The old man and the Sea", 1952, 29).

As it is seen from this example, the stylistic aspect of the sentence in bold is determined by the followings: the use of non-conditional structures to express a conditionality: two independent sentences (two affirmative sentences for the expression of main and subordinate clauses). The aim is to show the personality, character or temperament of a character.

5. The sun and his steady movement of his fingers had uncramped his left hand now completely and he began to shift more of the strain to it and he shrugged the muscles of his back to shift the hurt of the cord a little. **"If you're not tired, fish,"** he said aloud, **"you must be very strange"** (Ernest Hemingway, "The old man and the Sea", 1952, 33).

As this analysis shows, the use of the subject and its exclamation form in the same subordinate clause determines the stylistics of the conditional clause in bold. The aim is to express inner feelings, emotional state of a character.

6. **Imagine if each day a man must try to kill the moon,** he thought. The moon runs away. **But imagine if a man each day should have to try to kill the sun?** We were born lucky, he thought (Ernest Hemingway, "The old man and the Sea", 1952, 37). As it is analysed, the inversion of some parts of the subordinate clause: inversion of adverbial modifier of time "each day", the use of two modal verbs in the same place of the subordinate clause are important to reveal the stylistics of the conditional sentence. The aim is to express a strong emotionality of a character, his inner feelings.

7. **The boy was here he would wet the coils of line,** he thought. Yes. If the boy were here. If the boy were here (Ernest Hemingway, "The old man and the Sea", 1952, 40).

According to the analysis, the affirmative sentence instead of a subordinate clause to express conditionality is used to make the conditional sentence stylistically bound. As a result, the inner feelings of a character are revealed, the emotional state of the old man is expressed.

8. His dress was very plain and simple, and the fashion of it between the Asiatic and the European; but he had on his head a light helmet of gold, adorned with jewels, and a plume on the crest. **He held his sword drawn in his hand to defend himself, if I should happen to break loose;** it was almost three inches long; the hilt and scabbard were gold enriched with diamonds (Jonathan Swift, "Gulliver's Travels" 1727, 27).

As the analyses show that ungrammaticality of "should" after "if" is a factor which determines the stylistic aspect of the sentence in bold. To reach an emotional effect, the writer uses such language means.

9. However, many of the most learned and wise adhere to the new scheme of expressing themselves by things; which has only this inconvenience attending it, **that if a man's business be very great, and of various kinds, he must be obliged, in proportion, to carry a greater bundle of things upon his back, unless he can afford one or two strong servants to attend him** (Jonathan Swift, "Gulliver's Travels", 1727, 232).

The analysis shows that ungrammaticality of the use of non-finite form of the verb "to be" is also a means of expressing a stylistic aspect of the conditional sentence.

10. I was amazed to see such actions and behaviour in brute beasts; and concluded with myself, **that if the inhabitants of this country were endued with a proportionable degree of reason, they must needs be the wisest people upon earth** (Jonathan Swift, "Gulliver's Travels", 1727, 283).

As it is seen from the example that the use of the combination of modal verbs in the main clause is important for the conditional sentence to be stylistically free.

CONCLUSION. Conditionality as a linguistic phenomenon is complex issue in linguistics and therefore it can be expressed by not only conditional structures but also non-conditional constructions. In fact, the content plan of this grammatical category is so essential in human thought and reasoning as a result, it influences its form plan. The conditional relations in English can be expressed in non-conditional structures (the conditional meaning in the non-conditional structures): interrogatives (subordinate clause in the form of interrogatives, main clause in the form of interrogatives), affirmatives (subordinate clause in the form of affirmatives), imperatives (main clause in the form of imperatives), exclamatory sentences (subordinate clause in the form of exclamatory sentence), relative clause (both subordinate and main clauses in the form of relative clause).

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