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**СТРУКТУРНО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ  
РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ПОВТОРА В КАУЗАЛЬНЫХ СИНСЕМАНТИЧНЫХ  
КОНСТРУКЦИЯХ (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ АМЕРИКАНСКИХ  
ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИХ ТЕЛЕДЕБАТОВ)**

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В статье рассматриваются структурно-семантические особенности повторов, реализуемых в каузальных синсемантических конструкциях американского политического дискурса. Предлагается классификация повторов, базирующаяся на специфике их функционирования в причинных и следственных компонентах синсемантического высказывания.

**Ключевые слова:** каузальные конструкции, синсемантические конструкции, тавтологический повтор, сужающий повтор, расширяющий повтор, модифицирующий повтор, смешанный повтор, уточняющий повтор, обобщающий повтор, повтор-противопоставление.

**Structural and Semantic Features of Repetition in Causative-consecutive  
Constructions (on the basis of US presidential candidates' debates)**

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The article is focused on structural and semantic features of repetition determined by its ability to express reason and consequence in causative-consecutive synsemantic constructions. A classification of repetition varieties in American political discourse based on their functional peculiarities is suggested.

**Key words:** causative-consecutive constructions, synsemantic constructions, tautological repetition, reducing repetition, extending repetition, modifying repetition, mixed repetition, specifying repetition, generalizing repetition, oppositional repetition.

Предметом данной статьи являются структурно-семантические особенности повтора как средства реализации каузальных синсемантических конструкций (КСК). К КСК относятся повторы, функционирующие как синтаксически самостоятельные, но имеющие коммуникативный статус компоненты причины и следствия [1. С. 46]. В политических теледебатах повторы выполняют фокусирующую функцию, т. е. функцию привлечения внимания к эмоционально значимым компонентам, функцию противопоставления [4. С. 152], уточняющую функцию и обобщающую функцию. Материалом для исследования послужили предвыборные теледебаты кандидатов на пост президента и вице-президента США Дж. Андерсена и Р. Рейгана, Дж. Кеннеди и Р. Никсона, Д. Квейля и Л. Бентсена, Дж. Буша и М. Дукакиса, Б. Обамы и М. Ромни [6].

Анализ зарегистрированных случаев употребления КСК показал, что **фокусирующая функция** в американском политическом дискурсе реализована рядом модификаций.

1. **Тавтологический повтор**, под которым понимается полный повтор отдельных слов и словосочетаний (1) и целых предложений (2) [3. С. 78]:

(1) *ROMNEY: Number five, champion small business. It's small business that creates the jobs in America, and over the last four years, small business people have decided that America may not be the place to open a new business because new business startups are down to a 30-year low.*

(2) *COMPTON (Interviewer): Mr. Vice President, as many as 100 officials in this Administration have left the government under an ethical cloud. Some have been indicted, some convicted. Many of the cases have involved undue influence once they're outside of government. If you become president, will you lock that revolving door that has allowed some men and women in the government to come back and lobby the very departments they once managed?*

*BUSH: Yes, and I'll apply it to Congress too. I'll do both. I'll do both. Because I think you see, I am one who I get kidded by being a little old fashioned on these things, but I do believe in public service. I believe that public service is honorable. And I don't think anybody has a call on people in their Administrations going astray. His chief education adviser is in jail He's in jail because he betrayed the public trust. The head of education.*

Тавтологический повтор более характерен для выражения компонента причины.

2. **Сужающий повтор**, который характеризуется элиминированием элементов при вторичной реализации высказывания [4. С. 154]:

*QUAYLE: I have a very strong record on the environment in the United States Senate. (Laughter) I have a record where I voted for the superfund legislation. I have a record where I voted against my president on the override of the Clean Water Act. I have voted for the major pieces of environmental legislation.*

Сужающий повтор чаще реализует причину, чем следствие.

3. **Расширяющий повтор**, который характеризуется введением новых элементов высказывания с целью их уточнения и дополнительной эмфатизации [4. С. 155]:

*ROMNEY: I know what it takes to get this economy going. With half of college kids graduating this year without a college – excuse me, without a job. And without a college level job, that's just unacceptable. And likewise you've got more and more debt on your back. So more debt and less jobs. I'm going to change that.*

В данном отрезке речи повтор словосочетания *without a job* расширяет информацию о том, какую работу не могут найти выпускники высших учебных заведений, а именно работу по специальности (*college level job*).

Расширение в большей степени присуще следствию.

4. *Модифицирующий повтор*, предполагающий модификацию элементов, входящих в состав повторяемого фрагмента [4. С. 155].

– Изменение порядка следования компонентов при повторной реализации высказывания:

*ROMNEY: There are all these studies out there. But let's get at the bottom line. That is, I want to bring down rates. I want to bring the rates down, at the same time lower deductions and exemptions and credits and so forth, so we keep getting the revenue we need. And you'd think, well, then why lower the rates? And the reason is because small business pays that individual rate; 54 percent of America's workers work in businesses that are taxed not at the corporate tax rate, but at the individual tax rate. And if we lower that rate, they will be able to hire more people. For me, this is about jobs. This is about getting jobs for the American people.*

– Использование повторяющегося слова в другой синтаксической функции:

*ROMNEY: If the president were to be reelected you're going to see a \$716 billion cut to Medicare. You'll have 4 million people who will lose Medicare Advantage. You'll have hospital and providers that'll no longer accept Medicare patients.*

В приведенном фрагменте существительное *Medicare* употребляется в первом предложении в качестве дополнения, а в последующих – в качестве определения.

– Параллелизм, заключающийся в повторе синтаксической конструкции, что способствует ритмической и мелодической унификации смежных предложений [5. С. 152]:

*ROMNEY: You've seen, as middle-income people in this country, incomes go down \$4,300 a family, even as gasoline prices have gone up \$2,000. Health insurance premiums, up \$2,500. Food prices up. Utility prices up. The middle-income families in America have been crushed over the last four years. So I want to get some relief to middle-income families. That's part – that's part one.*

В данном отрезке речи повторяющиеся предложения (*Food prices up. Utility prices up.*) имеют синтаксически идентичную организацию, сочетающуюся с повтором сказуемого.

– Анафора:

*ROMNEY: And what we're seeing right now is, in my view, a – a trickle-down government approach, which has government thinking it can do a better job than free people pursuing their dreams. And it's not working. And the proof of that is 23 million people out of work. The proof of that is 1 out of 6 people in poverty. The proof of that is we've gone from 32 million on food stamps to 47 million on food stamps. The proof of that is that 50 percent of college graduates this year can't find work.*

– Эпифора:

*QUAYLE: Senator Bentsen two times in the United States Senate voted to delay the cost-of-living adjustments. The governor of Massachusetts at a governors'*

*conference supported a resolution to delay the cost-of-living adjustment. And, John, you are right: they use this for political advantage. What they try to do time and time again is to scare the old people of this country.*

– Симплока:

*ROMNEY: And I know he keeps saying, you want to take Detroit bankrupt. Well, the president took Detroit bankrupt. You took General Motors bankrupt. You took Chrysler bankrupt. So when you say that I wanted to take the auto industry bankrupt, you actually did.*

– Изменение коммуникативного типа предложения:

*MR. NIXON: Now, why should there be any question about the federal government aiding s- teachers' salaries? Why did Senator Kennedy take that position then? Why do I take it now? We both took it then, and I take it now, for this reason: we want higher teachers' salaries. We need higher teachers' salaries. But we also want our education to be free of federal control.*

В указанном высказывании вопрос *Why do I take it now?* трансформируется в утверждение *I take it now* и становится частью ответной реплики.

– Трансформация повторяющегося словосочетания в предложение, предполагающая введение дополнительных элементов для формирования предикативной группы:

*MR. NIXON: I would say further that to blame the President in his veto power for the inability of the Senator and his colleagues to get action in this special session uh – misses the mark. When the president exercises his veto power, he has to have the people up- behind him, not just a third of the Congress. Because let's consider it. If the majority of the members of the Congress felt that these particular proposals were good issues – the majority of those who were Democrats – why didn't they pass them and send to the President and get a veto and have an issue? The reason why these particular bills in these various fields that have been mentioned were not passed was not because the President was against them; it was because the people were against them. It was because they were too extreme.*

– Модификация грамматической формы (изменение числа номинативных элементов (1), видовременных форм глагола (2)):

(1) *ROMNEY: This is obviously a very tender topic. I've had the occasion over the last couple of years of meeting people across the country. I was in Dayton, Ohio, and a woman grabbed my arm and she said, "I've been out of work since May. Can you help me?" Ann yesterday was at a rally in Denver and a woman came up to her with a baby in her arms and said, "Ann, my husband has had four jobs in three years, part-time jobs. He's lost his most recent job and we've now just lost our home. Can you help us?"*

(2) *ROMNEY And Republicans and Democrats both love America. But we need to have leadership – leadership in Washington that will actually bring people together and get the job done and could not care less if – if it's a Republican or a Democrat. I've done it before. I'll do it again.*

– Изменение частеречной принадлежности компонентов высказывания при повторной реализации [4. С. 155]:

*BUSH: When you cut capital gains, you put people to work. John Kennedy proposed cutting capital gains. Paul Tsongas, a liberal senator from Massachusetts said the dumbest thing I did was to oppose the capital gains cut. It's not going to cost the government money. It's going to increase revenues to the federal government, and it's going to create jobs. So that's one of the things that I think makes a big difference between us. Massachusetts doesn't have an enormous defense budget, but nevertheless, the governor raised taxes five different times. That happens to be a fact.*

В данном отрывке при повторе глагол *cut* в личной форме заменяется герундием во втором случае и именем существительным – в третьем.

– Замена компонентов высказывания синонимами (1) / контекстуальными синонимами [4. С. 155] (2); антонимами с отрицательной частицей (3); субституция [4. С. 155] (4):

(1) *ROMNEY: How do we get schools to be more competitive? Let's grade them. I propose we grade our schools so parents know which schools are succeeding and failing, so they can take their child to a – to a school that he's being more successful.*

(2) *DUKAKIS: I'm opposed to the death penalty. I think everybody knows that. I'm also very tough on violent crime. And that's one of the reasons why my state has cut crime by more than any other industrial state in America.*

(3) *ROMNEY: Well I – I absolutely believe that America has a – a responsibility, and the privilege of helping defend freedom and promote the principles that – that make the world more peaceful. And those principles include human rights, human dignity, free enterprise, freedom of expression, elections. Because when there are elections, people tend to vote for peace. They don't vote for war. So we want to promote those principles around the world.*

(4) *QUAYLE: I will have day-to-day activities with all the people in government. And then, if that unfortunate situation happens – if that situation, which would be very tragic, happens, I will be prepared to carry out the responsibilities of the presidency of the United States of America. And I will be prepared to do that.*

Модифицирующий повтор в большей степени присущ причине, чем следствию.

5. **Смешанный повтор**, сочетающий несколько видов повторов [4. С. 156]:

*MR. NIXON: I would also like to point out that as far as Senator Kennedy's comments are concerned, I think he has a perfect right and a responsibility to criticize this Administration whenever he thinks we're wrong. But he has a responsibility to be accurate, and not to misstate the case.*

В приведенном высказывании смешанный повтор объединяет сужающий повтор (было опущено словосочетание *a perfect right*) и модифицирующий повтор, а именно замену лексической единицы *to criticize* на *to be accurate*.

В отличие от описанного выше фокусирующего повтора, повтор, используемый в **уточняющей функции**, раскрывает обобщенное значение слова или словосочетания, содержащегося в первом компоненте, реализующем вывод (следствие). Повторяющийся фрагмент функционирует в качестве обоснования (причины). В основе уточняющего повтора могут лежать явления разного рода: введение дополнительных элементов в высказывание (расширение) (1) и перифраз, конкретизирующий первоначальное высказывание (2):

(1) *OBAMA: You know, I suspect that, on Social Security, we've got a somewhat similar position. Social Security is structurally sound. It's going to have to be tweaked the way it was by Ronald Reagan and Speaker – Democratic Speaker Tip O'Neill. But it is – the basic structure is sound.*

(2) *ROMNEY: The middle class is getting crushed under the policies of a president who has not understood what it takes to get the economy working again. He keeps saying, "Look, I've created 5 million jobs." That's after losing 5 million jobs. The entire record is such that the unemployment has not been reduced in this country. The unemployment, the number of people who are still looking for work, is still 23 million Americans. There are more people in poverty, one out of six people in poverty. How about food stamps? When he took office, 32 million people were on food stamps. Today, 47 million people are on food stamps. How about the growth of the economy? It's growing more slowly this year than last year, and more slowly last year than the year before.*

Повтор, реализующий **обобщающую функцию**, предполагает замену конкретного содержания понятием более широкого объема [2], т. о. исключается синтаксический повтор однородных членов, реализующих ряд видовых признаков. При этом первый компонент высказывания, описывающий частные случаи, раскрывает причину (обоснование), а собственно повтор – следствие (вывод):

*QUAYLE: Michael Dukakis is the most liberal national Democrat to seek the office of presidency since George McGovern. He is for – he is against the MX missile, the midgetman, cutting two aircraft carriers. He is opposed to many defense programs that are necessary to defend this country. That's why former Secretary of Defense and former Energy Secretary in the Carter administration, Jim Schlesinger, in an open letter to Time magazine asked Governor Dukakis, "are you viscerally anti-military?" Jim Schlesinger never got an answer. And the reason he did is because the governor of Massachusetts doesn't want to answer former Secretary Jim Schlesinger on that very important question.*

**Повтор-противопоставление**, который в американском политическом дискурсе представлен двумя разновидностями: повтором лексической единицы с отрицательной частицей (1) [4. С. 156] и употреблением антонимов (2) / контекстуальных антонимов (3), – в большинстве случаев реализует причину:

(1) *OBAMA: And governors are creative. There's no doubt about it. But they're not creative enough to make up for 30 percent of revenue on something like Medicaid. What ends up happening is some people end up not getting help.*

(2) *ROMNEY: The president said he'd cut the deficit in half. Unfortunately, he doubled it. Trillion-dollar deficits for the last four years.*

(3) *ROMNEY: I'm not going to wear rose-colored glasses when it comes to Russia, or Mr. Putin. And I'm certainly not going to say to him, I'll give you more flexibility after the election. After the election, he'll get more backbone.*

Таким образом, как показал анализ зарегистрированных случаев употребления КСК, повторы в американском политическом дискурсе выполняют функцию привлечения внимания, уточнения, обобщения и противопоставления.

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