

SUBSTITUTION FORMS OF METONYMIC COHESION AS A TOOL

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Abstract

Units of a single conceptual field have the ability to form nodes of mutual adaptation and cohesion in a text in various ways. Such relations occur at both linguistic and conceptual levels.

The relationship of pronouns, substitutions and even structures with their antecedents in the text has a metonymic character. These semantically unsaturated forms are used instead of the complete form mentioned earlier in the text. The metonymic shifts formed in the model "form instead of form" and "concept instead of concept" participate in the realization of the grammatical type of cohesion.

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Introduction. Speakers generally prefer a different form to the full-text structure previously used. The use of one element instead of another provides a formal connection between parts of the text, as well as avoiding simple repetition. If we take into account that metonymy is a phenomenon of substitution, it is clear that the method of substitution creates a metonymic relationship as a means of cohesion.

In English, there are two types of substitution: the noun, which is performed by means of the elements "one", "ones", "the some" and the verb with the element "do". In addition, the pronoun "so" and the adverb "not" can also be substitutes (Reinhart 1983: 97).

Research methodology. In this part of our study, we will consider the cases of substitution that occur by means of "one / ones" elements. Compare:

They way avert a future debit crisis, but, but won't solve this one (NYT, October 2, 2018);

"I think this is part of a longer term trend", said Peter Lang, a political scientist at Chicago

University. "Over the last five or six years, this administration has become much more sensitive about social stability than the previous one. Some measures might be temporary, but most of them will be long term" (WSJ, April 11, 2017).

In the quoted text, the unit "one" is used instead of the elements "debt crisis" and "administration". Formally speaking, one form replaces the other, but the referent of the substitute does not have to completely repeat the referent of the antecedent. In other words, the fact that "one" is a grammatical and semantic alternative to the antecedent does not prevent the referents from being different (Quirk, et al. 1985: 803). For example, in the first example, "one" is used instead of the element "debt crisis", but the structure "a future debt crisis" means any debt situation, and in this context, the use of the unit "one" means "certain debt".

In the following example, the referent of the element "one" that replaces "ad administration" is not the same. More precisely, the referent of the unit "administration" refers to the current US government, and the unit "one" refers to the old government. So, in the application of the method of substitution, the metonymic relationship takes place mainly in the form of "form instead of form".

Analysis and results. The case where the substitute and the antecedent have the same conceptual basis is observed only in some contexts. As mentioned, here is an example of substitution performed using the "do" unit: Greek public debt continues to mount, and so does the pressure on the government to find more revenue and make more cuts (NYT, October 2, 2018);

French Foreign Minister told high – level representatives here that Maj. Gen. Manaf Tlas, a longtime member of Assad's inner circle, had fled Damascus. In a news conference later Friday, Trump seized the moment to encourage others close to Assad to do the same (WP, July 6, 2017).

The construction "so + do + subject" activated in the first sentence can be understood in connection with its antecedent. Here, the structure "so does the pressure on the government" gives the meaning "the pressure on the government is growing", the form "so does" is connected with the form "continues to mount", and they express a common concept. Also, in the next example, the phrase "to do the same" replaces the phrase "to flee Damascus", and the substitutes and antecedents have different forms, but refer to the same concept.

In English, the elements "so" and "not" can be used in place of sentences expressing state, belief, and emotional states. Compare:

"It was an individual act, which could have various reasons or motives, but it does not mean at all that the security situation is bad in the province, said the governor of Faryab Province, Abdul Haq Shafaq. He said the American trainers had good relations with the border police battalion". It's early to say if the shooting had links with the Holy Koran burning or not (NYT, April 4, 2017).

Like Mr. Comey, Mr. Fitzgerald now has the public identity of a Republican political appointee. Moreover, his demonstrated willingness to challenge the white House could give it's current occupants pause, though they would say in public (NYT, May 1, 2017).

In the first example, the element "not" replaces the sentence "the shooting did not have links with the Holy Koran burning", while in the next, the function of the unit "so" is a complete speech structure "his demonstrated willingness to challenge the white House could give it's current occupants pause" is to prevent repetition of the sentence and take its place. The purpose of this is to keep the content of the exchange text as short as possible.

Conclusions. So, the metonymic relationship is based on the grammatical cohesion formed in the activity of the substitution method. In this case, the participation of substitution and antecedent in the

cohesion of the text requires the alternation of the concepts they represent.

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