

Partcellation. Enriching the sentences using Partcellation.

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Abstract: The article aims at investigating parcellation in English grammar and literature. And also it's origination and using. Partcellation is the easier way to add emotional meaning to the text and to explain it's whole meaning clearly to the reader.

Keywords: parcellation, the intonational features, descriptive features, expressive features, oxymoron, epiphora, anaphora, gradation, inversion, comparison.

While learning the English grammar deeply, there are a lot of unknown devices and information. So in my this article I decided to talk about Parcellation, Firstly what is Partcellation?, when and where we use it? Meaning of parcellation in the English vocabulary: Parcellation: Pronunciation /,pɑːsɪ'leɪʃn/: noun: - Division into separate parcels, parts, or portions; an instance of this.

It was originated late 19th century; earliest use found in The North American Review. From parcel + -ation.

Partcellation is a syntactic structure of a text that uses a deliberate division of the connected idea into its components to reinforce the expression of emotions, to describe the state of the subject, to describe the inner speech, and so on. Parcel structures are the most convenient and effective way to bring the intonational features of oral speech to the literary text. In oral speech, the tone is extremely free and unique. In particular, the use of lively, moving and naturally formed sentences instead of the usual smooth, standard syntactic forms of expression is one of the most characteristic features of colloquial speech. (One of them, with a look of comical despair, was shaking his head, while he counted the parcels on his fingers. - "The Petticoat Commando" by Johanna Brandt) In conversational speech, due to certain mental states, there may be various interruptions, confusion, mental inaccuracies. "Logical moving, structural refraction, semantic-intonational breaking characteristics of parcellation creat an uncomplicated syntactic structure consisting of compact parts." Such non-normative structures do not make it difficult for the readers to understand the idea. On the contrary, they are quicker, easier, and clearer for the listener to understand than the "one-line" statement. Partsellation is the intonation division of a sentence, divided into its semantic segments and punctuated with the help of the last punctuation mark: the exclamation mark or question mark. -MAN? Are you? Did you give me the phone? What nonsense! - I do not understand, - said Nikitin (Y. Bondarev). There are many artistic means in the literature to create descriptive and expressive features of speech. First of all, these features and stylistic units include:

- oxymoron
- epiphora
- anaphora
- gradation
- inversion
- comparison
- rhetorical question

Parcellation in Syntactic Processes is a particular case of isolation. Parcellation takes place when the isolated element forms a separate sentence. (e. g. I used to. At home.) The examined syntactic processes deal either with modifying the structure of a syntactic element aimed at making it more complicated, or with expanding the element. It is a deliberate break of the sentence structure into two or more isolated parts, separated by a pause and a period. Parcellation is typical of colloquial speech. The main stylistic functions of parcellation are as follows:

1. specification of some concepts or facts, e.g. His wife had told him only the night before that he was getting a habit of it. Curious things, habits (A. Christie);
2. characterization of the personages' emotional state, e.g. It angered him finally. With a curious sort of anger Detached, somehow, separate from himself (C.B. Gilford);
3. description of the events or giving the personages' portrayal, e.g. I'd say he was thirty-five or –six. Sallow, dark hair and eyes, with the eyes set pretty close together, big mouth, long limp nose, bat-wing ears - shifty-looking (D.Hammett); A touring car, large, black, powerfully engined and with lowered curtains, came from the rear... Possibly a scout (D. Hammett).

The usage of coordination instead of subordination helps the author, to show differ-ent planes of narration. In this case the connection itself is more important stylistically than the contents of the sentence, e.g. He was more enthusiastic about America than ever, and he was not so simple, and he was not so nice (E. Hemingway).

The article aims at investigating parcellation in English grammar and literature. As a syntactical stylistic device, parcellation has been abundantly used in literature, however, it has never been subjected to profound and proper investigation in

linguistics. As a matter of fact, it is of paramount importance to investigate functional peculiarities and use of parcellation, thus, including in the list of syntactical stylistic devices. Accepting the elementary sentence and the syntactic process as important syntactic notions, we can conclude that a sentence, on the one hand, is a construction whose structure is built according to the language system, and on the other, the structure of the sentence can be expanded and reduced according to specific communication needs and conditions.