THE PRESENCE OF DIRECT SPEECH IN FICTION TEXT AND ITS PERCEPTION IN GERMAN
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Abstract: *the following article is devoted to the study of fiction text focusing on its inner peculiarities in German language. The special attention is paid to the investigation of grammar structure and the construction of sentences. Authors' claims are depicted via the use of theory called valance. They are sure that the valence of speech words is understood in the present work as the totality of their semantic and grammatical properties. The article shows the importance of grammar units in speech, moreover in order to make the speech complete and understandable, the certain features of grammar have to be investigated first.*
Keywords: *direct, syntactic, verb centric concept of valence theory.*

Direct speech is one of the ways of conveying the speech of characters in works of fiction, still attracts the attention of researchers even at a contemporary development of linguistics. With the advent of new linguistic theories, it becomes possible to approach the examination of known and seemingly already studied phenomenon. Such phenomenon include the certain – sentences with direct speech i.e. a syntactic unit consisting of two parts - the words of the author and the direct expression of the character - and one sentence designed according to the rules of punctuation. As the parameters of comparison the following units are involved- formal means of communication - conjunctions, relative words / their presence or absence, / the order of words in both parts, their mobility relative to one another, comparison of communicative settings in both parts, time and modal plans, the presence or absence of correlates or other words that require mandatory distribution, the possibility of transforming direct speech into indirect speech, as well as intonational design of both parts .

All this makes certain about the lack of a common opinion of the status characteristic of the phenomenon being investigated. To solve this problem, the present paper uses the verb centric concept of valence theory, which has a number of significant advantages, including its rather high degree of abstraction. It allows you to distract from the above mentioned points, significant for traditional linguistics, because they are irrelevant for it [2].

The valence of speech words is understood in the present work as the totality of their semantic and grammatical properties. As a result of their analysis, a classification of speech words was received, including verbs, nouns, conjunctions, and combinations of words with each other. For instance,

There are three groups of verbs:

I. A group that combines: a) verbs of communicatively directed speech **-** sagen, fragen, erzählen, bieten, bitten, bestellen, erklären, etc.; b) verbs of mental activity - meinen, vermuten, nachfassen, etc.; c) verbs of auditory perception - vernehmen, hören, verstehen, etc.;

II. A group that combines: a) verbs of communicatively undirected speech -reden, sprechen, lügen, fluchen, schwören, etc.; b) verbs of the sound characteristic of speech - flüstern, schreien, raunen, rufen, donnern, brüllen, zischen, gurgeln, etc.; c) verbs of different semantics, used as verbs of speech - betonen, bekräftigen, feststellen, ergänzen, hervorheben, hervorstoßen, korrigieren, provozieren, unterrichten, necken, etc.; d) phasis verbs - типа beginnen, fortsetzen, wiederholen, anheben, ansetzen, aufgeben, etc.;

III. A group that combines: a) the verbs of the emotional state - sich empören, sich aufregen, jubeln, sich ärgern, etc.; b) verbs of facial expressions and gestures -lachen, kichern, anblicken, etc.; c) verbs of movements - gehen, sich setzen, den Kopf schütteln, etc. [1].

Among the nouns there are nouns denoting a product called the verb of speech action - Gespäch, Unterhaltung, Wort, Frage, BeJehl u.a.; nouns that do not matter - Formalität, Lappalie, Variante, Zeichen u.a., as well as proper nouns - Compitz, Baldini. *There are only two oder and und conjunctions we meet.*

Combinations of words from different parts of speech can be as follows: conjunction + adverb - und noch einmal: "...", adverb + noun with preposition - dann mit Betonung.: "...", adverb + noun without preposition - zweimal, wie Schlachtrufe: "..." and etc. [1].

The arrangement of structural types and subtypes in this order reflects their quantitative characteristics, i.e. the degree of their use by authors in works of fiction. According to this, the most common is the verbal type, then the nominal, and the allied and mixed types are represented by a small number of examples, because such way of design of the author's part is not typical in the works of art of prose genres.

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