

THE SYNTAX OF A COMPLEX SENTENCE IN RUSSIAN

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Abstract

The article reveals the syntax of a complex sentence in modern Russian and the syntactic structure, the main grammatical features, the difference from a simple sentence, as well as the connection between its parts. The information about a complex sentence from the scientific research of the authors of well-known books on this topic is given, that it has its own classification, since the classification of complex sentences is a classification according to the syntactic connection between its parts. The author gives examples of a complex sentence from many literatures, they are the basis for studying a scientific article.

Keywords: syntax, sentence, structure, concept, intonation, term, linguistics, meaning, description, compositional, subordinate, non-union, connection.

СИНТАКСИС СЛОЖНОГО ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ В РУССКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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Аннотация:

В статье раскрывается синтаксис сложного предложения в современном русском языке и синтаксическая структура, основные грамматические особенности, отличие от простого предложения, а также какой связью соединены его части. Приведены сведения о сложном предложении из научных исследований авторов известных книг по этой направленности, что она имеет свою классификацию, так как классификация сложных предложений – это классификация по синтаксической связи между его частями. Автором приведены примеры сложного предложения из многих литератур, они являются основой для изучения научной статьи.

Ключевые слова: синтаксис, предложение, структура, понятие, интонация, термин, лингвистика, смысл, описание, сочинительная, подчинительная, бессоюзная, связь.

Introduction

The science of language knows fundamentally different approaches to the study of a sentence as a syntactic unit. A comparison of different attempts to define a sentence reveals two main trends [1]: 1) attempts to define a sentence using non-linguistic (logical, logical-

psychological) concepts; 2) the desire to find purely linguistic criteria in the approach to the proposal [2].

A sentence that has in its composition two or more predicative units that form a semantic, structural and intonational unity is called a complex one.

Literature and method

A complex sentence is an integral syntactic structure that acts as a single communicative unit [3]. The grammatical features of a complex sentence are determined by two points: 1) each of its parts is built according to one or another scheme of a simple sentence and has independent predicativity; 2) the combination of parts of a complex sentence constitutes a semantic-structural unity [4]. This duality of the complex sentence has led to a different understanding of its syntactic nature. In some cases, its first property, the unity of predicative units, was taken into account, in others, their semantic and structural unity. A. M. Peshkovsky [5], A. A. Shakhmatov [6], who understood a complex sentence as a chain of simple sentences, came to the conclusion that the term itself is inconvenient: A. M. Peshkovsky calls a complex sentence a "complex whole" [7], and A. A. Shakhmatov - "a combination of proposals." V. A. Bogoroditsky [8] described a complex sentence as a single and integral structure. This idea is further developed and deepened by N. S. Pospelov [9] and V. A. Beloshapkova [10], S. E. Kryuchkov, L. Yu. Maksimov [11].

A complex sentence is a syntactic construction consisting of two or more simple sentences related in meaning and intonation using a coordinating, subordinating or non-union connection. A complex sentence is a unit of syntax. A complex sentence differs from a simple sentence in that in a simple sentence there is one grammatical basis, and in a complex sentence there is more than one. A complex sentence, therefore, consists of parts, each of which is framed as a simple sentence. But a complex sentence is not a random collection of simple sentences. In a complex sentence, parts are interconnected in meaning and syntactically, with the help of syntactic links. Each part, being framed as a sentence, does not have semantic and intonational completeness. These features are characteristic of the entire complex sentence as a whole. Complex sentences, like simple ones, are characterized by the purpose of the utterance. They can be non-exclamatory and exclamatory. Unlike a simple sentence, a complex one requires determining how many parts it consists of and what connection its parts are connected by.

Discussion

A complex sentence has its own classification. The classification of complex sentences is a classification according to the syntactic relationship between its parts. Compound sentences are divided into allied and non-union, allied, as well as allied are divided into compound and compound. Therefore, three types of complex sentences are distinguished: compound, compound, non-union. Each of these types is subject to further classification by meaning.

A complex sentence consists of two or more predicative units combined in meaning and grammatically. Each part of a complex sentence has its own grammatical compositions. So, the sentence The boy peered at familiar places, and the hated chaise ran past (Ch.) consists of two parts, each part has two grammatical compositions: The boy peered at familiar places; hated cart and ran past [12]. A complex sentence is a structural, semantic and intonational unity. This idea about the integrity of a complex sentence was substantiated in the works of N. S. Pospelov [13].

Although parts of a complex sentence structurally resemble simple sentences (conditionally, they are sometimes called so), they cannot exist outside a complex sentence, that is, outside a given grammatical association, as independent communicative units. This is especially clear in a complex sentence with dependent parts. For example, in the sentence I don't know how it happened that we are still unfamiliar with you (L.), none of the existing three parts can exist as a separate independent sentence, each of them requires explanation. As analogues of simple sentences, parts of a complex one, when combined, can undergo structural changes, that is, they can take on a form that is not characteristic of a simple sentence, although at the same time these parts have their own predicativity. Parts of a complex sentence can be combined as equal, grammatically independent, for example: Branches of flowering cherries look out my window, and the wind sometimes strews my desk with their white petals (L.); and as dependent, for example: On three sides, the crests of cliffs and branches of Mashuk blackened, on top of which lay an ominous cloud (L.); It is remarkable that wherever Chopin takes us and no matter what he shows us, we always give ourselves up to his inventions without violating the sense of relevance, without mental awkwardness (Past.). The main difference between a simple and a complex sentence is that a simple sentence is a monopredicative unit, while a complex one is polypredicative.

Results

Parts of a complex sentence and simple sentences differ significantly, although in some special cases they may formally coincide. Parts of a complex sentence do not have intonational completeness, like a separate simple sentence, in addition, in most cases they have special constructive elements that cannot be in the structure of a simple sentence. Recognition of a complex sentence as "a holistic syntactic expression of a single complex thought"¹ leads to the identification of its grammatical specifics - the absence of a mechanical combination of simple sentences. When constructing a complex sentence, only certain general schemes of a simple sentence are used, but each time they adapt to the general scheme for constructing a complex sentence, retaining their separate predicativity. Therefore, a structurally complex sentence differs from a simple one primarily in the presence of two or more predicative centers, while in a simple sentence there is always only one predicative center. Simple and complex sentences also differ in their main grammatical meaning: in a simple sentence, this

is predicativity, in a complex one, semantic-syntactic relations between its parts, based on the interaction of the modal-temporal plans of these individual parts.

To characterize a complex sentence, determine its typology, it is necessary to take into account the following aspects of its semantic-structural organization: syntactic connection between parts and means of its expression; the potential number of components, since this is due to the semantic-structural nature of the complex sentence; the order of the parts is strictly fixed or relatively free; some features of the lexical content of the parts. The patterns of constructing a complex sentence as a polypredicative unit affect the word order within its individual parts, the substitution or non-replacement of the syntactic positions of certain members within the components of a complex sentence (i.e., the completeness or incompleteness of their composition), the choice of lexical equivalents or indicators in the components, meaningfully deploying the first part (as well as the previous one in general) of a complex sentence. For example: The lilac pencil has become so short from frequent use that it is difficult to hold it (Nab.) - lexical correlation pencil - him; Youth is characterized by variegation of colors, maturity - a fine measure in the use of warm and deep tones, and old age - bluish and cold colors, so similar to the color lived on senile hands ... (Paust.) - the unreplacement of the position of the predicate in the second and third parts of the sentence and uniformity of word order; Sometimes the wind seized the ashes with sparks and carefully carried them up until the sparks went out (Shol.) - the word order is the subject - the predicate in the second part. All these ways of "adjusting" parts of a complex sentence to its first part (or generally prepositively located) are dictated by the semantics, construction, and even style of the complex sentence as a whole. Differing in their semantic-structural organization, in some cases a simple sentence and a complex one can approach each other, forming transitional types. Such sentences can be considered with subordinating constructions expressing: 1) comparison; 2) the purpose of the action. For example: Below, like a steel mirror, jet lakes turn blue ... (Tyutch.); I suffered for the dear, kind Ivan Andreevich, as for the son (Ch.) - sentences with comparative turns; And people rode sleds, walked on foot to work in construction (Semushk.) - a sentence with a target infinitive in a subordinate position[14].

As a result, it can be determined that many questions of syntactic theory have not yet received a unified solution, while others have been little or not developed at all in the specialized literature. Therefore, the presentation of various grammatical concepts aims to facilitate the task of understanding modern scientific points of view and contribute to the development of criticality in assessing views on certain issues, to strengthen and develop the skills of linguistic thinking. Particular attention in the article is paid to the issues of a complex sentence, i.e. questions that make it possible to establish the systemic nature of the syntax of the Russian language, to know the functional significance of syntactic units. And this should contribute to the development of skills in the conscious use of speech means.

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