

## CLASSIFICATION OF THE MEANS OF FORMING A COMPLEX SENTENCE AS A SYNTACTIC UNIT

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**Annotation.** The article classifies the main means of forming a complex sentence on the basis of a university program for teaching the syntax of the Russian language.

The characterization of a complex sentence as a polypredicative syntactic construction makes it possible to define it as a grammatical combination of two or more predicative units, each of which has its own grammatical center and is similar in structure to a simple sentence. The role of such an association is especially clearly manifested when combining the same or similar in content parts. At the same time, each of the predicative units in a given sentence, like a simple sentence, reflects a certain situation, and combining them as part of a complex sentence is designed to convey different relationships between the corresponding situations.

A complex sentence is a holistic syntactic structure that acts as a single communicative unit. 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 an independent predicativeness; 2) the unification of parts of a complex sentence constitutes a semantic-structural unity.

This duality of a complex sentence has led to a different understanding of its syntactic nature. In some cases, its first property was taken into account - the unification of predicative units, in others - the semantic and structural unity of them. A.M. Peshkovsky, A.A. Shakhmatov, who understood a complex sentence as a concatenation of simple sentences, came to the conclusion that the term itself was inconvenient: A.M. Peshkovsky calls a complex sentence "a complex whole" (Russian syntax in scientific coverage.- M., 1956), and A.A. Shakhmatov - "a combination of sentences" (Syntax of the Russian language.-L., 1941). This idea is further developed and deepened by N.S. Pospelov (On the grammatical nature of a complex sentence. in: Problems of syntax of the modern Russian language-M., 1950), V.A. Beloshapkova (Complex sentence in modern Russian language.-M., 1967), S.E. Kryuchkov (Modern Russian language. Syntax of a complex sentence.-M., 1969), L.Y. Maksimov (Modern Russian language. Syntax of a complex sentence.-M., 1969).

The 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 intonation 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. The recognition of a complex sentence as "a holistic syntactic expression of a single complex thought" leads to the identification of its grammatical specificity - the absence of mechanical unification 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 of constructing a complex sentence, retaining their separate predicativeness. Consequently, a structurally complex sentence differs from a simple one primarily by having two or more predicative centers, while in a simple sentence there is always only one predicative center.

A simple and complex sentence also differ in their basic grammatical meaning: in a simple sentence it is a predicative, in a complex sentence it is semantic-syntactic relations between its parts, based on the interaction of modal-temporal planes of these individual parts. To characterize a complex sentence, to determine its typology, it is necessary to take into account the following points of its semantic-structural organization: the syntactic connection between the parts and the means of its expression; the potential number of components, as this is due to the semantic-structural nature of the complex sentence; the order of arrangement of the parts is strictly fixed or relatively free; some features of the lexical filling of parts.

The specificity of grammatical connections in a complex sentence is manifested in two planes: on the one hand, in the connections between words - members of the sentence, on the other - between predicative units.

From the point of view of the connections between words, a complex sentence is not a whole structure: it does not have a single chain of hierarchically dependent words. Grammatical connections between words, as a rule, are closed here by the framework of a separate predicative unit. In this respect, each of the predicative parts in a complex sentence is characterized by relative autonomy (as, for example, in the expression of modal relations).

Parts of a complex sentence can be combined: 1) with the help of conjunctions and conjunctive words, 2) without conjunctions and union words, with the help of only intonation and the ratio of the forms of the predicates. In this regard, complex sentences are divided into two large groups: allied complex sentences and non-conjunction complex sentences. Conjunction sentences, in turn, are divided into two groups depending on the type of conjunctions and conjunct words: sentences that are complex - with conjunctive conjunctions; sentences are complex – with subordinate conjunctions and conjunctions (or relative) words.

When composing, the parts of a complex sentence are combined as syntactically equal, when submitting, one of the parts (or several) syntactically obeys the other, depends on it. Thus, we can talk not only about the dependence of one of the parts of a complex subordinate sentence, but also about the interdependence of its constituent parts.

In order to ensure the integrity of a complex sentence as a syntactic unit, various means are used, specific ways of its structural organization. Here is a classification of the most commonly used means and methods of structural organization of parts of a complex sentence used in teaching Russian syntax in the university program.

Unions. Conjunctions serve not only to simply connect predicative units in a complex sentence, but are also a means of expressing certain semantic relations between them (see the above sentences). At the same time, some of the unions quite unambiguously express the type of semantic relations (for example: *because, since; if; although; before; in order and under.*) These are so-called autosemantic unions. Others, such as what to say, convey expressed semantic relationships only in the general context of a complex sentence (cf. Don't say I'm on the road; the news was so disturbing that I was on the road). These are synsemantic unions. The connection carried out by means of conjunctions is called in the linguistic literature the union connection.

Pronoun words. As connecting components in a complex sentence, mainly two rows of pronoun words can be used.

1) Relative pronouns and pronoun adverbs *who, what, what, who, how much; how, where, where, where, from where, when, why, why, for* example:

who was at the meeting

what was discussed at the meeting

how the meeting went

tell me where the meeting was

when the meeting began

how many people were at the meeting

why didn't you come to the meeting

etc.

Relative pronoun words by role in a complex sentence are called in the domestic tradition by conjunctive words. Unlike conjunctions, they are members of an subordinate clause. Thus, in the sentences above, *who* and *what* are subjects; *how* is the circumstance of the modus operandi; *where* is the circumstance of the place; *which* is the nominal part of the predicate; *how much* is a part of the subject; *why* is the circumstance of the reason.

A connection made by means of conjunctive words is called a pronoun connection (sometimes a relative connection, as it is expressed by means of relative pronoun words).

The semantic role of conjunction words in different types of sentences is not the same. Thus, in explanatory subordinates (see above for examples), they play an indirectly interrogative role. In determinative subordinates are substituents of the defined noun of the main sentence and it is as its substituents that perform the functions of a certain member of the sentence. For example: *Boris, to whom I turned, did not answer anything* - "to which" there is an addition (= to Boris); *The town in which he lived was small* - "in which" – the circumstance of the place (= in the town).

2) The second group of pronoun words that can play a connecting role in a complex sentence consists of indicative, personal-indicative and determinative pronouns and pronoun adverbs:

( a) *That, each, every, any, those, all; that, that's it; this; so much; so, so; there, there, from there, everywhere, from everywhere; then, always and under;*

b) *it is, therefore, he.*

The pronoun words of subgroup "a" are used in the main part of a compound sentence, for example:  
*Everyone who was at the conference spoke – Everyone got carried away so that they did not notice the approaching - Took with him everything that was used - I looked to where the factory was smoking on the horizon and under.*

These pronoun words are semantically related to the subordinate part - indicate in which direction the subordinate part should specify the main part. Therefore, they are called relative, or, in other words, indicative, words of the main sentence. At the same time, if a pronoun (union) word is also used in the subordinate part, then such a connection is called pronoun-relative (see, for example, above such pairs of connecting components as *all - who, everything - what, there - where*). If a union is used in the subordinate part, the connection is called pronoun-union (see above: ... *got carried away so much that they didn't notice...* ).

Pronoun words like this are used differently , *therefore;*

*Everyone was silent, it surprised me; My mother got sick so I decided to stay.*

These words serve a connecting role by referencing the content of the previous sentence. They are used not in a complex subordinate sentence, but in a complex sentence, often in combination with the conjunction and (*and this, and therefore*).

Intonation and punctuation. An indispensable element of the grammatical design of a complex sentence in oral speech is intonation, and in written speech - punctuation. With their help, both the general completeness of the sentence and the nature of the semantic relations between the parts are expressed. Cf., for example: *The day tended to the evening, the shadows became longer and the day tended to the evening: the shadows became longer.* In the first of these sentences, the combined parts express simply the details of the big picture; the second expresses the rationale for the judgment expressed in the first part.

The order of the parts. The design of a complex sentence involves a certain order of parts. The laws according to which a particular sequence of parts is chosen are diverse. It can reflect the sequence of events (*the bell rang, the corridors became quiet*). It can be dictated by the nature of the union (often associated with its origin). Thus, subordinate clauses with causal conjunctions *because, for they* can be used only after the main one. With the help of a certain order of parts, varying degrees of accentuation of the expressed logical relations can be transmitted, for example, all relations of conditionality are transmitted more emphatically if the subordinate part is in preposition (cf. *Although the day was already approaching the evening, she decided to go - She decided to go, although the day was already approaching the evening*). And so on.

Verb forms. A significant role in the grammatical design of a complex sentence and the expression of certain semantic relations in it is played by the choice of species-tense forms of the verb and forms of inclination. The use of certain forms is associated, for example, with the distinction in the expression of simultaneity or sequence of events. Cf.: *The rain stopped, the wind stopped - The rain stopped, and we moved on.*

All of the above allows us to conclude that the means of syntactic organization of a complex sentence according to the form of formation and the nature of expression are divided into formal and structural means of connecting parts. Formal means should include conjunctions, conjunctive and pronoun words, as well as verb forms, among the structural ones. elements are distinguished by intonation and punctuation (in accordance with oral or written forms of speech), the order of parts in the sentence.

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