On the question of varieties of complex sentences

M.Zakirov

NamSU

Abstract: A sentence is the basic syntactic unit in Russian language. It is a group of words which are united among themselves by meaning. And the grammatical basis is the subject (answers the question Who? What?) and the predicate (What to do?). When a sentence has one grammatical basis, it is called a simple sentence. In this article we consider the varieties of complex sentences.

Keywords: sentence, syntactic unit, union, union words, compound sentences, compound sentences

A sentence that consists of several (two, three or more) simple ones is called a complex sentence. The parts (grammatical bases) are linked together using conjunctions, union words, or intonation.

For example:

Mom went to work and Dad left for the store.

The children were shouting loudly, I couldn't hear what mom said.

The squirrels are stocking up on nuts for the winter, and the badgers are preparing supplies.

Simple sentences that are part of a complex sentence can be both extended and unextended:

Grammatical basis. Vitya is playing, Katya is eating. (non-union, parts are connected only by a comma) Base with secondary members. Vitya is in the room playing with cars, and Katya is in the dining room eating soup for a long time. (this sentence is connected by a conjunction)

To compose an example of this type is not difficult, it is enough to collect several simple sentences into one.

We have on the input: Masha walks. Katya is finishing her homework. Her mother did not let her go because of bad grades.

After the union: Masha is taking a walk, and Katya is finishing her homework, because her mom didn't let her go because of bad grades.

Union sentence

Complex union sentences convey a variety of temporal, conditional and cause-and-effect relationships in the text. Such sentences are used in books, scientific publications and classics.

Grammatical bases are united by a connection with the help of allied words or unions, depending on the specifics of the construction of grammatical bases at the output we get conditional groups.

Compound sentence

A compound sentence that uses a conjunctive relationship between equal parts that are grammatically independent of each other is called a compound sentence.

The girls are dancing and the boys are sitting and watching.

Katya watches cartoons, and Misha asks to watch the sports channel.

In compound sentences, equal parts are connected by connective, separating or antithetical unions. More details about this type of sentences we have described in the table below, so that you can clearly understand the difference.

Compound sentence

This type of compound sentence consists of unequal parts, that is, the main and dependent parts.

The children in the yard were making a slide, so Sasha's dad offered to help.

The parts are connected by means of:

- subordinating conjunctions,

- conjunctions.

As in the previous block, for clarity, let's look at examples in the form of a table.

Non-union sentence

Unionless sentences are a little different from those presented above, their constituent parts are most often equal. In them there are no unions, and the connection occurs due to intonation.

Examples where two or more types of communication are combined

1. Subordination and composition.

The sun's rays went away and dusk came, as it usually does. (The conjunctions "and, as" tell the types of connection). Let's see what kind of pattern we get from the data: [ ], and [ ], (as...).

2. Composition and the disjunctive conjunction.

She had long ago come home, but she could not warm up in any way: a terrible frost reigned outside. (here we should pay attention to "but" and further absence of allied words). This is what the pattern looks like: [ ], but [ ]: [ ].

3. Subordination and nonunion.

When Misha finished his lessons, Pasha was already waiting for him in the yard; they had agreed to play soccer. (Here there is a union word when). Scheme of a complex sentence (When...), [ ]; [ ].

4. Composition, subordination and disjunction.

My mother planted a lot of things in the garden and even flowers were growing; they will soon begin to bloom, so it will soon be quite beautiful. (In this text, the conjunction and union word is "and" and "so that". Be sure to spell them out so as not to miss the main connection and not to get confused).

The structure is as follows: [ ] and [ ]; [ ], [ ] (so that ...).

In complex sentences with a conjunction and a subordinating conjunction, there may be a conjunction and a subordinating conjunction next to each other.

We had been writing the test all class, but when the bell rang, we still hadn't finished.

The scheme of this sentence is [ ], but, (when ...), [ ].

Methodology for determining a complex sentence

To determine how many grammatical bases there are in a sentence, and what type they belong to, you need to learn how to do syntactic parsing.

The step-by-step steps for syntaxing a complex sentence are:

1. Determine what type the sentence belongs to. Recall that there are only three of them. The narrative, the inductive, and the interrogative.

2. Indicate what type. Exclamatory or not.

3. Find all the grammatical bases. Count how many simple sentences are gathered in one, set the boundaries.

4. Analyze the semantic parts and types of connection. Again, they can be non-union, cohesive or subordinating.

5. Characterize the semantic relations between the parts found.

- for compound - indicate the type of connection between the constituents;

- for compound - find the main and appendage sentences, indicating the type of relationship and the type of appendage;

- for a sentence with different types of connection - identify the semantic parts and parse each as the corresponding simple or complex sentence.

6. With a complete analysis, you can diagram a complex sentence, indicating how the parts depend on each other.

To illustrate, let's parse a similar one.

It rained heavily, as if a wall shielded us from the rest of the guys, and in order not to get lost, we decided to wait out the bad weather, which according to weather forecasters should have ended soon.

Let's characterize the sentence:

1. Narrative type of sentence;

2. Emotional coloring - Non-exclamatory;

3. [It rained heavily], [as if a wall shielded us from the rest of the guys], and, [to avoid getting lost], [we decided to wait out the bad weather], [which according to

weather forecasters was expected to end soon]. - we see five grammatical bases, so we conclude that the sentence is complex.

4. We have before us a sentence with different types of connection, which is two compound parts connected by the conjunction "and". Each of the parts is a compound sentence.

5. Let's analyze each of the parts as a separate compound sentence.

5.1. [It rained heavily], (as if a wall shielded us from the other kids). A compound circumstantial sentence (of comparison) with a subordinating conjunction, where the first part is the main part and the second part is an adjective.

5.2. (In order not to get lost), [we decided to wait out the bad weather], (which, according to the weather forecasters, was expected to end soon). Compound sentence with two types of adjectives: circumstantial (purpose) and determinative. The middle part is the main part, the extreme left and right parts are adjectives.

6. Make a scheme of the whole sentence. [ ], (as if ...), and, (to ...), [ ], (which ...). Note that it is necessary to write in the scheme the conjunctions, thanks to which you have identified the connection.

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