

## Typology of Polymeric Complex Sentences in Prose A. P. Chekhov

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### Abstract:

This article is devoted to the study of the typology of polynomial complex sentences in the prose of A.P. Chekhov. The article analyzes an in-depth analysis and a systematic, detailed description of the structure and semantics of the CPS in A.P. Chekhov's prose, a functional classification of Chekhov's CPSs is proposed, and the main expressive and stylistic properties of these constructions are determined. Such a study will expand the understanding of both the CPS and the originality of the syntax of A.P. Chekhov.

**Keywords:** typology, structural analysis, polynomial complex sentences, predicative unit, simple sentence, prose, short stories by A.P. Chekhov.

### I. Introduction.

Analyzing the syntactic level of Chekhov's prose, linguists thoroughly studied simple sentences that are traditionally considered typical in the author's narrative. There are almost no works in which the features of complex polynomial sentences (hereinafter CPS)<sup>1</sup> in the prose of A.P. Chekhov would be studied. Polypredicative constructions seem to us to be undeservedly overlooked, since, firstly, the active use of these constructions is one of the distinguishing features of the syntax of the "late" A.P. Chekhov, and secondly, CPSs conceal many unexplored moments, and their study continues remain one of the urgent tasks of modern linguistic science.

Leading scientists of the world, for example, L. G. Barlas, L. P. Vaganova, V. M. Glukhikh, M. K. Milykh, L. D. Mukhina, A. V. Chicherin, A. P. Chudakov, N. M. Shansky, E.G. Usmanova and others examined the phonetic, lexical, phraseological, morphological, syntactic, stylistic and rhetorical features of A. L. Chekhov's prose.

### II. Materials and methods.

The purpose of this article is to analyze the CPS of A.P. Chekhov's stories from the point of view of structural-semantic, functional and stylistic, to determine the individual, author's features of the use of these constructions. This goal led to the formulation and solution of the following tasks:

1. To present the classification of the CPS with one and with different ways of connecting PU from a semantic point of view; to show the variety of forms of structural manifestation of these constructions in the writer's prose;
2. To investigate the nature of the syntactic semantic relations between the components of the CPS and between the PUs that make up the components;
3. Describe the features of the functioning of the CPS in the prose of A.P. Chekhov;
4. Reveal the expressive and stylistic properties of Chekhov's CPS;
5. To highlight the main trends in the development of the NSR in the work of A.P. Chekhov based on a comparison of early and late storie;

The sources of the study were the stories and novels of A.P. Chekhov of the 1890-1900s, and the early stories of the writer of the 1880-1883s were also used for comparison.

### III. Discussion and results.

The main criterion for singling out CPSs in the text is the following provision: CPSs are special polypredicative constructions that combine at least three PE in their composition, representing a structural and semantic unity based on one or different types of syntactic connection of PE. Taking into account the various points of view on the features of the structural and semantic structure of the CPS, we propose to consider among the CPS with one type of connection PE both constructions with a one-dimensional, flat structure, and constructions with a multidimensional, hierarchical structure. From the point of view of syntactic semantics, we propose to single out among CPSs with one type of connection PE monosemantic (with the same type of grammatical meaning) and polysemantic (with different types of grammatical meanings) CPSs.

According to E.G. Usmanova, ESCPs are quite active in the author's narration of the "late" A.P. Chekhov (98 cases of use out of 601 were identified), exceptionally diverse in their structure. We have considered both ESCP of homogeneous composition and ESCP of heterogeneous composition. It was revealed that the latter are predominant (57 units out of 98).

The classification of ESCP of heterogeneous composition was carried out depending on the number of PEs included in the components, on the structure of the components and their order, as a result, four structural types were distinguished:

1. ESCP, in which a simple component - the original PU - correlates with a complex component consisting of a number of dependent PUs: "[There is a proverb]: *[не было у бабы хлопот, так купила порося]* («О любви»).
2. ESCP, in which a complex component, consisting of two or more initial PUs, correlates with a simple component, consisting of one common dependent PU: «*[Дети ему надоели, банк надоел], [не хотелось никуда идти, Или о чем говорить]*» («Дама с собачкой»).
3. ESCP, in which each of the components represents a combination of one source PU and one dependent PU: «*[Телега сильно накренилась - сейчас упадет]; [на ноги Марьи Васильевны навалилось что-то тяжелое -это ее покупки]*» («На подводе»).
4. ESCP with a combined structure. It was revealed that sentences of the named type consist of more than four PUs, the depth is equal to two or three levels of division. The complication of their structure occurs due to the addition of new PUs, as a result of which the structural scheme combines elements of two or more specific schemes, that is, a combination occurs: «*[Вхожу к брату], [он сидит в постели, колени покрыты одеялом; постарел, располнел, обрюзг; щеки, нос и губы тянутся вперед того иди, хрюкнет в одеяло]*» («Крыжовник»).

The analyzed material is dominated by ESCP belonging to the first structural type (61.4%).

ESCPs of heterogeneous composition are always polysemantic, polysemantic: differentiated and undifferentiated semantic relations are expressed between the components of the structure and PU in the composition of the components.

As a result of the study, it was found that the most active are ESCPs of heterogeneous composition with differentiated semantic relationships, among which three varieties are identified and analyzed: 1) ESCPs with explanatory relationships, 2) ESCPs with explanatory-object relations, and 3) ESCPs with causal relationships. The activity of use differs in ESCP with explanatory relations: «*[Ему что-то нездоровлюсь]: [дыхание было горячее и тяжкое, ослабели ноги, тянуло к питью]*» («Скрипка Ротшильда»). A study of ESCPs of a heterogeneous composition with undifferentiated semantic relationships showed that ESCPs with causal relationships differ in the activity of use: «*[Лето выдалось сырое и холодное], [деревья были мокрые, все в саду глядело неприветливо, уныло, не хотелось в самом деле работать]*» («Невеста»).

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It has been found that in A.P. Chekhov's prose, MCCS with a flat, one-dimensional structure are used, which include MCCS of homogeneous composition and ESCP with a consistent dependence of PE.

The activity of use is characterized by MSSPs of heterogeneous composition, having a hierarchical structure (their number is 80.2% of the number of all MSSPs). Chekhov's MCCS of heterogeneous composition, as a rule, consist of 0 three PUs and have a structure depth equal to two division levels.

MSSPs do not differ in the variety of structural manifestations: the components that make up the named structures, MSSPs act in the form of PE (PP) or represent a combination of two composed PEs (SSP): «*[Его лечили лучшие доктора], но [болезнь свое, и он умер, проболев четыре месяца] («Душечка»)*.

The classification of the MSCP was carried out not only depending on the structure of the components and their order, but also depending on the type of union connecting the components at the main level of division, on its general meaning.

The analysis of the MCSP showed that in most cases the main means of communication between the PU and the components is the coordinating conjunction, and we have identified four varieties of the MCCS:

- 1) with causal;
- 2) connective-resultative;
- 3) connective-distributive;
- 4) connecting enumerative relations.

It is concluded that MCSP with conditional relations (connective-resultative, causal) are predominant: «*[Скоро весь сад, согретый солнцем, облаканный, и капли росы, как алмазы, засверкали на листьях]; и [старый, давно запущенный сад в это утро казился таким молодым, нарядным]» («Невеста»)*.

The second most common is the adversative union BUT. There are four types of MCCS with adversarial relations:

- 1) ESCP with adversative-concessive;
- 2) ESCP with adversative-restrictive;
- 3) ESCP with adversative-comparative;
- 4) ESCP with adversative propagation relations.

MSSP of the first variety predominates: «*[Было еще только двадцатое число}, но [уже ездил на колесах, и в саду шумели скворцы}]» («Учитель словесностью»)*.

In the ESCP, the components of which are connected at the main level of division by the conjunction A, proper comparative relations are established. It is noted that such constructions are rare.

ESCP prevail in the prose of A.P. Chekhov (422 units out of 601). The high activity of these constructions can be explained by the writer's desire for the utmost simplicity and clarity of narration. According to the structural-semantic classification of ESCP, which has already been established in the scientific literature, all sentences, depending on the type of subordinating connection, were divided into two groups unequal in quantitative terms: non-contaminated ESCP (280 units) and contaminated with MSPP (142 units).

It was found that non-contaminated MSPP with a structural basis of subordination (174 units - 41.2%) are especially active, which is due to two reasons:

- 1) it was this kind of semantic-syntactic combination of several subordinate clauses that allowed the writer to achieve expressiveness, melodiousness and rhythmic syntax;
- 2) constructions with a structural basis of subordination are arranged linearly, horizontally and reflect the homogeneous or heterogeneous properties of a cognizable object without establishing a hierarchy between them, this makes the construction structure compact and easily perceived.

#### IV. Conclusion.

The prevailing type is MDSS with a combination of subordination (homogeneous / heterogeneous) and sequential subordination. These structures include three subordinate clauses, two of which are homogeneously / heterogeneously subordinated. In these proposals, the complication of the structure occurs due to the expansion of a homogeneous series (up to a maximum of three PUs) or by increasing the degrees of subordination (usually two degrees, less often three); the compound clause is usually postpositive, which makes the structure compact and the syntactic connections and relations clearer.

Among MSPPs with double subordination, constructions with two subordination nodes prevail, one of which consists of two homogeneous subordinate clauses, as a rule, of a conditional type. In the vast majority of examples, the compound clause is in preposition, and the complex main part, consisting of clauses of the verbal type, is in postposition.

In Chekhov's MSPP, diverse semantic relationships are expressed between subordinate clauses and the main part - numerous logical relationships between a phenomenon and a condition, a phenomenon and a cause, a consequence, a goal, attributive, explanatory relations, the latter being predominant.

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