



UDC8

## COMPOUND SENTENCES IN RUSSIAN

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**Abstract:** This article examines compound sentences (SPS) as a key element of the syntax of the Russian language. The relevance of the topic is since the correct use of the SPP allows you to create more saturated and informative texts, which is an important aspect for students of Russian as a foreign language. The article describes in detail the structure of the SPP, the types of subordinate clauses, as well as the rules of punctuation, which help to correctly interpret the meaning of complex sentences. Relevance Complex sentences play an important role in the Russian language because they allow you to express more complex and detailed thoughts. For students of Russian as a foreign language, mastering the SPP is an important step towards fluency in the language. This helps to improve both written and spoken language, making it more expressive and accurate. Novelty The novelty of this article lies in an integrated approach to the study of complex sentences. The article not only describes the main types of subordinate clauses, but also provides examples, the analysis of which helps to better understand their structure and use. Special attention is paid to the rules of punctuation, which makes the material useful for practical use. Conclusions As a result of the analysis of complex sentences, it was found that their correct use significantly improves the quality of the text, making it more coherent and informative. Examples and analysis of various types of SPS have shown that they allow you to accurately express the causes, conditions, goals and consequences of actions, which contributes to a more accurate expression of thoughts. Conclusion Mastering complex sentences is an important part of learning Russian. This allows you to create more complex and rich texts, improving your overall language competence. The article offers theoretical knowledge and practical exercises that will help Russian language learners better understand and use the SPP in various contexts. Regular practice and careful study of the rules of syntax and punctuation contribute to achieving a high level of language proficiency.

**Keywords:** compound sentences, punctuation, Explanatory subordinate clauses, Circumstantial subordinate clauses

### Introduction:

Compound sentences (SPS) play an important role in the syntax of the Russian language, allowing you to express complex and detailed thoughts. Unlike complexly composed sentences, where parts are equal, in the SPP one part is the main one, and the others are subordinate to it. This makes it possible to convey different shades of meaning and more accurately express the logical connections between the parts of the sentence. However, for international students, the study of SPP presents certain difficulties. Firstly, the syntactic structure of the SPP is complex and requires an understanding of the various types of subordinate clauses and the rules for their construction. Secondly, the difficulty lies in the correct placement of punctuation marks, which affects the meaning of the entire sentence. Finally, for many students, the problem arises when trying to express logical connections in Russian, which in their native languages may be conveyed differently or do not require such complex constructions. One of the main tasks of teaching Russian as a foreign language (RCT) is to overcome these difficulties and provide students with the necessary skills for the



correct construction and use of SPP in speech. Understanding and using SPP helps to improve both written and spoken speech, making it more natural and closer to the speech of native speakers.

### **The main part:**

A complex sentence is a syntactic construction consisting of the main and one or more subordinate clauses that depend on the main and perform one or another syntactic function in its composition [1]. Subordinate clauses can express various circumstances: causes, time, conditions, goals, consequences, etc.

The structure and types of SPP SPS are divided into several types depending on the nature of the subordinate clause:

1. Subordinate explanatory clauses — explain or concretize the predicate of the main sentence. Example: "He said he would come late" [2].

2. Subordinate circumstantial — indicate the circumstances of the action expressed in the main sentence. They are divided into: - Time adjuncts: "When the rain started, we were already at home." [3] - Subordinate places: "We often went for a walk to the place where the birches grew" [4]. - Subordinate causes: "He didn't come because he was sick." [5] - Subordinate conditions: "If the weather is good, we will go on a picnic" [6]. - Subordinate objectives: "We went to the store to buy groceries" [7]. - Subordinate consequences: "He was so busy that he did not have time to have breakfast" [8].

Punctuation in the SPP Punctuation in the SPP plays an important role because it helps to correctly interpret the meaning of a sentence and indicates the boundaries between the main and subordinate clauses.

The basic rules for punctuation marks in the SPP are as follows:

1. A comma separates the subordinate clause from the main one. Example: "She knew that the exam would be difficult" [9].

2. The colon is used if the subordinate clause explains the main content or lists its parts. Example: "He understood one thing: you need to study hard" [10].

3. A semicolon can be used to separate complex SPAS if they already have commas inside them or parts are long and complex. Example: "He knew it was difficult; but despite this, he decided to try" [11].

Examples and analysis Let's look at some examples of SPS with different types of subordinate clauses:

- Subordinate explanatory: "He hoped that he would be hired" [12].
- Subordinate tense: "When the phone rang, she was already asleep" [13].
- Subordinate clause: "If he arrives tomorrow, we will meet" [14].
- Subordinate causes: "I left early because I was tired" [15].
- Subordinate purpose: "He came to help us" [16].

### **Conclusion:**

Complex sentences play an important role in creating richer and more informative texts. They allow you to combine several thoughts in one sentence, which contributes to a more accurate and detailed expression of ideas. For students of Russian as a foreign language, mastering complex sentences (SPP) is a key step on the way to fluency in the language. This helps to better understand and use the Russian language in various contexts, whether written or spoken. A compound sentence (SPP) consists of a main



sentence and one or more subordinate clauses that depend on the main one and clarify or complement it. Subordinate clauses can be of various types: definitive, circumstantial (time, place, reasons, goals, conditions, concessions, and others), explanatory.

**Definitive subordinate clauses** Determinative subordinate clauses clarify or define the noun in the main sentence. Example: - The book I'm reading is very interesting.

**Circumstantial subordinate clauses** Circumstantial subordinate clauses provide information about the time, place, reason, purpose, conditions, or assignment of the action expressed in the main sentence. Examples: - Time: I'll go for a walk when I finish work. - Places: We met where we usually walk. - Reasons: He did not come because he was ill. - Goals: She came to visit her family. - Conditions: If it rains, we will stay at home. - Concessions: We went on a picnic, although the weather was bad.

**Explanatory subordinate clauses** Explanatory subordinate clauses clarify the content of the main sentence, most often after the verbs of speech, thought, feelings and perception. Example: - I think he's right.

The use of complex sentences has many advantages:

1. A more complete expression of thought: SPAS allow you to include more information in a sentence, which makes the text more saturated and informative.

2. Logical connection: Subordinate clauses help to establish a logical connection between parts of the text, which improves its understanding.

3. Saving words: Including several thoughts in one sentence avoids repetition and makes the text more concise.

4. Expressiveness and accuracy: SPP allows you to express thoughts and feelings more accurately, making speech more expressive. For students of Russian as a foreign language, mastering complex sentences can present certain difficulties. However, this is an important step that must be overcome to achieve fluency in the language. Let's look at some tips and techniques that can help in this process:

1). Study of theory: It is important to study the rules of construction of the SPP and learn to distinguish the types of subordinate clauses. This can be done with the help of textbooks, grammar reference books and online resources.

2). Practice of text analysis: Reading texts in Russian followed by an analysis of complex sentences will help to better understand their structure and use.

3). Writing your own texts: Regular writing of texts using SPP will help to consolidate theoretical knowledge in practice.

4). Exercises and tasks: Performing exercises and tasks to build complex sentences will help improve your skills in using them.

5). Feedback: Getting feedback from a teacher or native speaker will help identify mistakes and improve skills. Examples of exercises for practice Here are some examples of exercises that can help you master complex sentences:

➤ Filling in the gaps: Insert appropriate subordinate clauses into the gaps: - I will come, \_ (when?) - We went there, \_ (where?)

➤ Sentence Translation: Translate complex sentences from your native language into Russian.

➤ Making sentences: Make complex sentences using the given words and phrases.



- Text analysis: Find and analyze complex sentences in the text, highlight the main and subordinate clauses.

Mastering complex sentences is an important part of learning Russian. This allows you to create richer and more informative texts, makes speech more expressive and accurate. Using the SPP helps to better understand and use the Russian language in various contexts, whether in written or oral speech. Regular practice and study of theory will help you overcome difficulties and achieve fluency in the Russian language.

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