

**THE ROLE OF COMPLEX SENTENCES WITH SUBORDINATION IN SHAPING THE
POETIC AND PROSE STYLE OF A. S. PUSHKIN**

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Abstract: This article examines the role of complex sentences with subordination in shaping the poetic and prose style of A. S. Pushkin. The study analyzes the syntactic features of Pushkin's language, the typology of subordinate clauses, their semantics and functions, as well as their influence on rhythm, expressiveness, and the compositional structure of his works. Special attention is paid to the differences in the use of complex subordinate constructions in poetry and prose. The research demonstrates that Pushkin's syntax reflects a harmony of simplicity and complexity, forming a unique style that significantly influenced the development of the Russian literary language.

Introduction. Complex sentences with subordination are an essential structural element of the Russian literary language. In the works of A. S. Pushkin, they serve important artistic purposes: conveying subtle psychological nuances, organizing the narrative, creating rhythmic variation, and enhancing imagery. Pushkin's syntactic system combines laconic clarity with expressive flexibility, and the use of diverse types of subordinate clauses became a significant instrument for shaping his individual style.

Despite the apparent simplicity of Pushkin's sentence structure, scholars note specific patterns in its construction: natural coherence of parts, ease of perception, and smooth rhythm. Complex subordinate constructions play a crucial role in this system, ensuring depth of content while maintaining clarity of expression. This article analyzes the typology of complex sentences with subordination in Pushkin's works, the features of their use in poetry and prose, and their impact on textual poetics.

Typology and Features of Complex Subordinate Constructions in the Works of A. S. Pushkin

Pushkin's complex sentences with subordination are diverse and include the following types:

1. Object (Content) Clauses

Used to convey inner speech, reflections, and emotional states of characters.

Example: "I understood that happiness was possible only in silence and peace."

Function — expressing the author's viewpoint and deepening psychological depiction.

2. Relative (Attributive) Clauses

Employed to specify an image or describe an object or phenomenon.

Example: “He recalled the evening that changed his fate forever.”

Function — enhancing imagery and narrative detail.

3. Adverbial Clauses

Most frequently temporal, causal, and conditional.

Examples:

– Temporal: “When spring came, he left the capital.”

– Causal: “He did not come because he had received a letter.”

– Conditional: “If you could understand me, I would be happy.”

Function — structuring the plot and ensuring narrative dynamism.

4. Complex Multi-layered Constructions

Pushkin often combines several subordinate clauses, creating a polyphonic, multilayered text without overloading it.

Example from *The Captain’s Daughter*:

“I trembled at the thought that Shvabrin, who knew my intentions, could report on me if he wished.”

Function — psychological depth and compositional richness.

The Use of Complex Subordinate Constructions in Pushkin’s Poetry

Poetic syntax in Pushkin’s works is compact. Complex sentences with subordination are used sparingly, always with expressive intent.

Key features:

➤ **Musicality and rhythmic coherence.**

Subordinate clauses are integrated so as not to disrupt the poetic meter.

Example from “I Loved You”:

“I loved you: and perhaps this love

Has not completely faded in my soul.”

➤ **Creation of emotional tension.**

Subordinate clauses help gradually build intonation.

➤ **Philosophical.**

Through the subordinate clauses, the author reveals reflections on life, fate, and feelings. For example: "And I will be dear to the people for a long time,

Because I awakened good feelings with my lyre."

➤ **The harmony of simplicity and depth.**

Even complex content is expressed through clear syntax: one main clause and one subordinate clause, rarely more than two.

The use of complex sentences in Pushkin's prose

Pushkin the prose writer uses complex sentences much more extensively than in his poetry. Prose allows him to develop a multi-level thought.

The main functions of SSP in prose:

1. Narrative.

SPP describes events in stages, forming a smooth development of the plot.

2. Characterological.

The character's personality traits are conveyed through the character's speech. For example, in "Eugene Onegin" (prose chapters):

"Tatiana was afraid that her mother would notice her embarrassment."

3. Psychological.

Subordinate clauses reveal the inner world of the characters. For example, in "The Captain's Daughter":

"I couldn't forget that my fate now depended on my word of honor."

4. Composition.

CPS are used for transitions, explanations, and spatial-temporal connections.

5. Speech characteristics.

The author emphasizes the social differences between the characters: the intelligent speech is more complex, while the folk speech is simple, with a minimum of CPS.

The role of complex subordinate sentences in shaping Pushkin's individual style

1. Clarity and harmony of syntax.

Pushkin avoids heavy constructions but uses complex subordinate sentences for precise expression.

2. Rhythmical smoothness.

Even multi-stage SPCs are easy to read due to their carefully structured composition.

3. The combination of logic and emotion.

SPCs allow for the conveyance of cause-and-effect relationships, inner states, and reflections.

4. Universality.

Complex subordinate constructions are equally organic in his poetry and prose, although their function differs.

5. Standardization of the literary language.

Pushkin's syntactic model has become the foundation of the modern norm, emphasizing clarity in phrasing, moderation in the use of SPCs, and logical construction.

Complex subordinate clauses occupy an important place in the syntactic system of Alexander Pushkin and play a key role in shaping his poetic and prose style. In poetry, they provide emotional expressiveness and philosophical depth, while in prose, they contribute to psychological insight, narrative dynamics, and compositional coherence. The harmonious combination of simplicity and complexity makes Pushkin's syntax a model of literary normality that has significantly influenced the development of the Russian language and literary discourse.

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