

**THE ROLE OF COMPLEX SENTENCES IN THE FORMATION OF TURGENEV'S
STYLE**

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Abstract

The article examines the functional role of complex subordinate clauses in the formation of Ivan Turgenev's individual prose style. It analyzes the main types of complex subordinate constructions used by the writer and identifies their stylistic and semantic functions in the artistic text. Particular attention is paid to explanatory, defining, causal, and conditional subordinate clauses as means of conveying the inner world of characters, the logic of the narrative, and the analytical interpretation of the reality depicted. It is established that complex subordinate constructions ensure the expansiveness, coherence, and rhythmic smoothness of Turgenev's prose, contributing to the formation of its psychological and rational character. The conclusion is made about the system-forming role of subordinate constructions in the syntactic organization of the writer's artistic speech.

Keywords

Complex sentence, syntax of literary text, individual style, explanatory clauses, defining clauses, psychological realism, narrative rhythm, functional stylistics.

Introduction

The syntactic organization of a literary text is one of the key factors in shaping its semantic and stylistic integrity. Syntax in literary speech functions not only as a grammatical mechanism, but also as a means of expressing the author's worldview, determining the nature of the narrative, the ways of interpreting reality, and the peculiarities of the text's impact on the reader (Vinogradov V. V.).

Of particular importance in this context are complex sentences, which ensure the logical development of the statement, the analytical nature of the narrative, and the ability to convey complex psychological states. In Ivan Turgenev's prose, complex subordinate constructions occupy a dominant position, forming a characteristic smooth, rational type of narrative, consistent with the aesthetics of 19th-century Russian realism.

The relevance of this study is due to the need for further analysis of the syntactic features of Turgenev's prose, specifically in terms of the functional role of complex subordinate constructions.

The purpose of this article is to identify the main types of complex subordinate clauses in the works of Ivan Turgenev and to determine their significance in the formation of the writer's individual style.

1. Complex sentences as the basis of the syntactic structure of Turgenev's prose

A complex sentence as a syntactic unit is characterized by the presence of subordinate connections that form the semantic and logical dependence of the parts of the utterance and ensure its expanded structure (Valgina N. S.). In literary speech, such constructions allow the author to develop their thoughts in a consistent and reasoned manner, avoiding fragmentation and abrupt compositional transitions.

S. Turgenev's prose is characterized by expanded complex sentences with several homogeneous or heterogeneous subordinate clauses. Such syntactic models reflect the analytical type of the author's thinking and contribute to the formation of a coherent, continuous narrative flow. In Turgenev's work, subordinate clauses perform not only a grammatical but also a stylistic function, organizing the text as a system of interconnected semantic links.

2. Explanatory clauses and conveying the inner world of a character

Explanatory clauses play a key role in conveying the psychological state of characters. They are usually introduced with verbs of thought, perception, and emotional evaluation (to think, to realize, to feel, to understand), which allows us to capture not so much the result of the character's reflections as the process of internal reflection itself.

For example, in the novel *Fathers and Sons*, we read:

“Bazarov was aware that his influence on Arkady was weakening, and this annoyed him.”

In this example, homogeneous explanatory clauses, connected by the conjunction *that*, form an expanded syntactic structure that reflects the sequence of the character's thought processes. This kind of organization of speech allows Turgenev to convey the dynamics of the character's psychological state and emphasize his reflectiveness, which is an important feature of Turgenev's psychologism. Thus, explanatory clauses in Turgenev's prose perform not only an informative function, but also a structural and compositional one, setting the direction of internal analysis and modeling the course of the character's thoughts.

3. Determinative clauses and analytical description

Determinative clauses in Turgenev's prose serve not so much to clarify as to interpret. They serve as a means of connecting external description with the author's internal assessment, guiding the reader's perception of the image being depicted.

The following construction is found in the story “*Asya*”:

“She sat motionless, and it seemed that she was completely lost in her thoughts.”

Here, the determinative clause is introduced by the conjunction *that* and forms an analytical description of the heroine's inner state. Such constructions slow down the narrative pace and create an effect of contemplation characteristic of Turgenev's writing style.

4. Subordinate clauses of cause and condition as a means of logical narration

Turgenev actively uses complex sentences with subordinate clauses of cause and condition to logically justify the characters' actions and develop the plot lines. Such constructions allow the characters' behavior to be presented as psychologically motivated and internally consistent.

In the novel “A Nest of the Gentry,” we read:

“Lavretsky was silent because he could not find the words to express his state of mind.”

The causal clause, introduced by the conjunction because, reveals the character's inner motivation, while the defining clause clarifies the nature of his mental state. This combination of clauses enhances the analytical nature of the narrative and emphasizes the rational character of Turgenev's style.

5. Rhythm and intonation function of complex subordinate constructions

Extended complex sentences form the characteristic rhythm of Turgenev's prose—smooth, unhurried, close to the natural flow of human thought. Subordinate connections provide soft intonational transitions between parts of the utterance and create the effect of semantic continuity in the text.

According to Y. M. Lotman, this syntactic organization contributes to the “transparency” of the artistic text and enhances its aesthetic impact on the reader. Thus, the rhythmic-intonational function of complex subordinate constructions becomes an important element of the stylistic originality of Turgenev's prose.

Conclusion

The study showed that complex subordinate clauses in Turgenev's prose perform a system-forming function and play a decisive role in the organization of the artistic text, ensuring its logical coherence and analytical focus.

It has been established that explanatory clauses are mainly used to convey the thought processes and emotional reflections of the characters, while defining, causal, and conditional clauses perform an analytical and interpretative function. This distribution of syntactic means forms a type of artistic thinking characteristic of Turgenev's prose, focused on psychology, rationality, and the internal motivation of the narrative.

Thus, complex subordinate constructions in Turgenev's works are not an auxiliary element of syntax, but a system-forming component of artistic speech, determining the rhythm of the narrative, the depth of psychological analysis, and the aesthetic integrity of the text. The results obtained confirm the importance of syntactic analysis as one of the key areas of study of the stylistic originality of artistic prose. This allows us to consider the syntactic system of Turgenev's prose as a holistic mechanism of artistic thinking, in which subordinate constructions are the main means of conceptualizing the author's intention.

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