

PERIOD AS A SPECIAL TYPE OF POLYNOMIAL COMPLEX SENTENCE. MAIN
FEATURES AND STRUCTURAL VARIETIES

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Abstract: When the author chooses one or another type of complex sentence, its expressive possibilities are taken into account. The article explores the stylistic features of the use of polynomial compound sentences. Special emphasis was on the period as a special type of polynomial complex sentence. The main features and structural varieties of the period and stylistic use in speech are also considered.

Key words: Compound sentences, complex sentences, period, polypredicativity, Polynomial mixed compound sentence

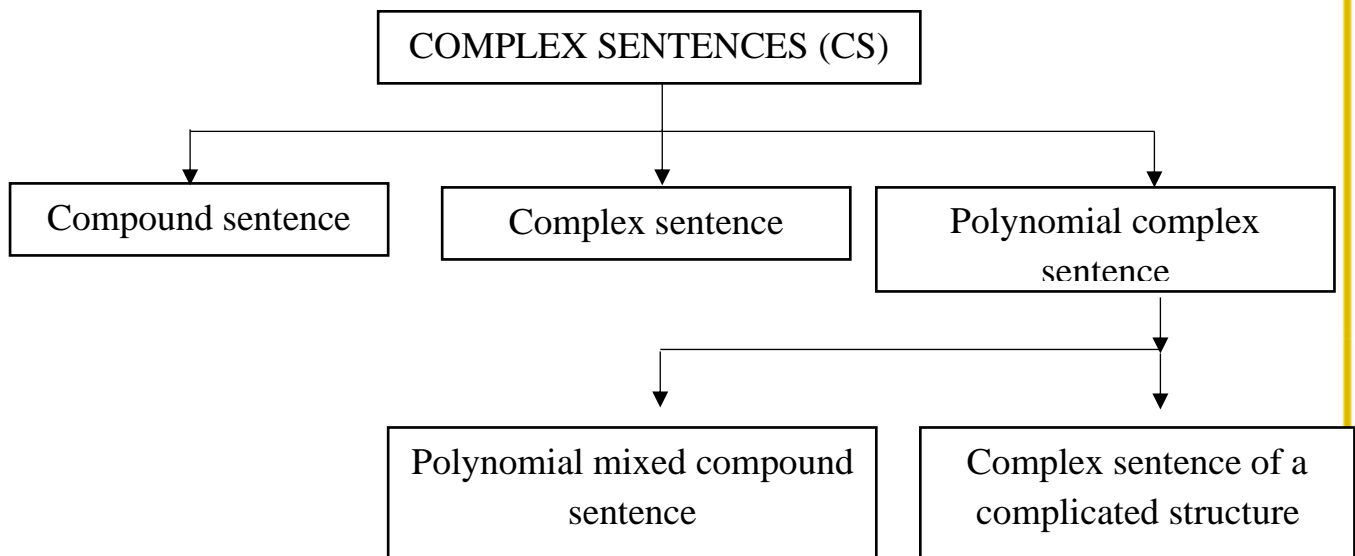
Polynomial complex sentences (PCS) are called complex sentences (CS), consisting of three or more predicative parts. If the CS in itself already represents a complex thought, then the PCS is a "tangle" of thoughts.

The number of simple sentences (SS) used in the composition of the CS cannot be limited by any norms, but is regulated by the degree of accessibility of the CS to the understanding of the listener or reader [1; 364p].

According to G.F. Kalashnikova, in the form of PCS, the structure of the dismemberment of reality is transmitted at a higher level than in SS and in an elementary (two-component) , CS which makes it possible to cover the situation to a greater extent and thereby cognize it [5; 43p].

PCS can be structurally of two types:

- I. Sentences consisting of more than two predicative parts, formed by coordinating connections (conjunctions, intonation) and complicated by one or more dependent predicative unit(s) - polynomial mixed complex sentences (PMCS).
- II. Sentences consisting of more than two dependent parts that can be interconnected in different ways - complex sentences of a complicated structure (CSCS).



Not only a simple sentence can be complicated, but also a complex one. There are concepts: a complex sentence of minimal structure (consists of two predicative parts) and a complex sentence of maximum structure (consists of three or more predicative parts).

In the syntax of a complex sentence, theoretical studies mainly consider complex sentences of a minimal construction, since it is in them that the grammatical nature of a particular type of a complex sentence is manifested.

A polynomial complex sentence is a syntactic unit that has a peculiar, multidimensional structure.

The constitutive feature of a polynomial is polypredicativity. However, polynomial complex sentences differ from binomial ones (in other terms, elementary complex sentences, complex sentences of minimal structure) in the number of predicative parts and the special nature of their connection.

Structural and semantic features of polynomial complex sentences:

I. Structural features of PCS:

Polypredicativity.

The main differential feature of a polynomial sentence is the presence of at least three predicative parts in its composition.

There is a certain specificity of the compatibility of predicative parts in PCS.

In these sentences, a structural transformation of the predicative parts and a change in their functions under the influence of the structure of the whole take place, namely: a) in these constructions, there are known restrictions on the compatibility of predicative parts; thus, concessive clauses are not used as part of complex sentences with composition and subordination, if the composed parts are connected by adversative-concessive relations;

b) the predicative parts of polynomial constructions may differ in structural incompleteness; c) in a polynomial complex sentence, identical means of communication can be eliminated.

Depending on the possibility / impossibility of grouping predicative parts and the formation of structural-semantic components (blocks), polynomial sentences of a grouped and ungrouped structure are distinguished.

Period as a special type of polynomial complex sentence.

A specially organized polynomial sentence. A complex sentence of considerable length, which is characterized from the outside by a clear intonational division into 2 parts (usually asymmetric in size).

Main features and structural varieties. Signs:

- 1) The harmony of the syntactic structure, sharply splitting into 2 parts
- 2) Consistent subordination of homogeneous syntactic units with structure parallelism in the main part.
- 3) The invariance of intonational design, a gradual increase in tone, an acceleration of the tempo at the beginning, then a pause, part 2 - a decrease in tone and a slowdown in tempo [4; 25p].

Structural varieties of periods:

- 1) Subjunctive Subordinating Sentences - the main part is preceded by homogeneous subordinate clauses
- 2) Complex sentence - clauses are placed in 2 parts, close the period
- 3) Compound sentence - the same type, enumerated parts precede the final final
- 4) Unionless sentence - rhythmic combination of several parts
- 5) Simple Sentences - a series of prepositive functional homogeneous components (homogeneous members at the beginning) [2; 45p].

The period is not only a structural-syntactic phenomenon, but also a compositional-stylistic one. Emotional richness, lyrical or journalistic orientation, harmony, musicality are the qualities of upbeat, musical speech. Period sentences form periodic speech (as opposed to jerky). This type of speech is characterized by smoothness, musicality, completeness of expression of thought, and complex argumentation.

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