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Introduction

Modern Russian is the national language of the Russian people, a form of Russian national culture. It represents a historically formed linguistic community and unites the whole totality of linguistic means of the Russian people, including all Russian colloquialisms and dialects, as well as various jargons. Native language is a living link of times. With the help of language, a person realizes the role of his people in the past and present, gets acquainted with the cultural heritage. Modern Russian literary language is the language of fiction, science, press, radio, television, theater, school, state acts. Language is called one of the most amazing tools in the hands of mankind.

However, it must be used skillfully, having studied all its peculiarities and secrets. With the help of the Russian language you can express the subtlest shades of thought, reveal the deepest feelings. There is no such concept that could not be called a Russian word. Reading the works of great writers, we are immersed in the world created by their imagination, follow the thoughts and behavior of their characters and sometimes forget that literature - the art of words. But no one is born with a ready-made sense of language. Linguistic taste, as well as the whole cultural appearance of a person, is the result of experience, life, education. N. M. Karamzin remarked: "How much time is needed to completely master the spirit of one's language? Voltaire said rightly that in six years it is possible to learn all the main languages, but that in the whole life it is necessary to learn one's own natural one. It is even more difficult for us, Russians, than for others". Therefore, I am sure that speech culture is not a personal matter for each of us, but a social need and necessity, and its study should be given due attention. We should be proud that we are the speakers of one of the most beautiful languages of the world.

The purpose of the work is to study compound sentences and types of appendages in the Russian language and give examples from literary work. appendage compound sentence Based on this goal, I set the following tasks for myself: To study in depth the theoretical material on the topic "Compound sentences. Types of appendages" To study the novel "Crime and Punishment" by F.M. Dostoevsky for the presence of examples on this topic. The object of the study is compound subordinate sentences. Every day in our speech we use complex sentences, thanks to which it becomes more complete, rich, beautiful. But it is important to be able to use complex sentences correctly, since their construction has, respectively, its norms and rules.

A compound sentence is a sentence that consists of two or more parts connected into one whole in terms of meaning and intonation. In terms of structure, the parts are simple sentences. Combining as part of a complex sentence, simple sentences retain mainly their structure, but are no longer characterized by semantic completeness and lose the intonation of the end of the sentence. Complex sentences are divided into union and non-union. Union sentences are divided into compound and compound-subordinate sentences, which in turn are divided into some other types.

Theoretical part Compound sentence A compound sentence consists of unequal parts where one part depends on the other. The independent part is called the main part, and the dependent part is called the appendage part. The parts of a CPS are joined by means of subordinating conjunctions and allied words that are in the adjectival part. Determination

of the type of compound sentence is based on both formal and semantic grounds: the means of connection and semantic relations of the main and appendage parts are taken into account. In most cases, a question can be asked from the main part to the appendage part, which helps to reveal the semantic relations between the parts. A special group of sentences are PPS with adjunctive acceding, in which the question to the adjective part is not put. The adjunct may refer to a certain word in the main part or to the main part as a whole. The adjective may be placed behind the main part, before the main part or inside the main part, and some types of adjectives may be placed only after the main or certain words in the main sentence, while the arrangement of other types of adjectives is free. In the main part there may be indicative words that show that the main part has an adjective part. These are indicative pronouns and pronoun adverbs, which are paired with certain conjunctions and allied words.

In certain types of adjectives, the presence of an indicative word is obligatory, in which case the adjective refers to it. Classification of types of adjectival sentences Adjectives are divided into three groups: determinative, explanatory and circumstantial; the latter are subdivided into subgroups.

Compound sentences with determinative adjectives Answer the question - what? They refer to one word in the main part - a noun, pronoun or a word of another part of speech in the function of a noun, and are placed after this determinative word. Adjective determinative are attached with the help of allied words - relative pronouns: which, which, whose, whose, that; and pronoun adverbs where, where, from where, when. In the adjectival part they replace the noun from the main part. The allied words what, where, where, where from where, when are for adjectival determinative non-main and can always be replaced by the main allied word which in a certain form The determinate word in the main part may have the indicative words that, such. There are adjectival determinative sentences referring specifically to the indicative or determinative pronouns that, that, such, such, such, each, all, all, any, etc., which can not be omitted. Such adjectives are called pronoun-defining. The means of connection in them are relative pronouns: who, that, what, which, which. Compound sentences with explanatory adjectives Answer the case questions.

They are joined to the main part by the conjunctions that, as, as if, as if, as if, as if, as if, as if, so that, whether, whether, whether, not - whether, whether - whether, whether - or, whether - whether, whether - whether, etc., and allied words that, who, how, which, why, where, where, wherefore, why, etc. Adjectives refer to one word in the main part - a verb, a short adjective, an adverb, a verbal noun with the meaning of speech, thought, feeling, perception.

The main part may contain the indicative word then in different case forms. However, in some PPSs with explanatory adjectives, the indicative word in the main part is an obligatory component of the sentence structure. Such adjectives refer precisely to the indicative word, which can be only the word that. This feature brings such sentences closer to pronoun-defining sentences, while the use of a conjunction rather than a union word allows them to be classified as explanatory. Expletive adjective is usually located after the word in the main part, to which it refers, but occasionally, mainly in colloquial speech, it can be located before the main part. Adjectives circumstantial Adjectives circumstantial substitute the position of circumstances of various kinds and answer questions characteristic of circumstances. The following types of circumstantial adjectival sentences are presented in Russian: time, place, cause, effect, condition, concession, comparison, mode of action, measure and degree. Compound sentences with adjectives of time Answers the questions - when? how long? since when? until when? The time adjective refers to the whole main part, indicates the time of action in the main part and

is attached to the main part using the subordinating conjunctions when, how, while, until, barely, only, before, while while, until then, since when, as suddenly, etc.

If there is a word with the meaning of time in the main part, including the indicative word then, the adjective is joined by the union word when, stands after this word in the main part and refers to it.

From the sentences with a correlative adverb in the main part we should distinguish sentences with complex conjunctions, which can be split into two parts by a comma. Such conjunctions are found not only in JVPs with temporal adjectives, but also in their other types. The division of a union by a comma does not change its particle belonging and the type of the adjectival sentence. In the absence of the indicative word, the adjectival part in a time PPS may be in any position in relation to the main part. There are only two cases when the position of the adjective part is fixed.) The conjunction as, as suddenly is used, expressing the relation of suddenness, unexpectedness between the situations named in the main and adjectival parts. The adjective part stands after the main part.) used a two-component (double) union when - then, only - as, when - then, etc., which expresses the attitude of surprise, unexpectedness between the situations named in the main and adjectival parts. The second component of these unions is placed in the main part and can be omitted; the adjectival part is placed before the main part. Compound sentences with adjectives of place Answer the questions - where? where? where from? Adjectives of place indicate the place or direction of movement, they refer not to the entire main part, but to one word in it - the circumstance of place, expressed by the pronoun adverb there, there, from there, nowhere, everywhere, everywhere.

The conjunctive words where, where to, where from, whereabouts, acting in the syntactic function of circumstances, are a means of connection in PPS with adjectives of place. In colloquial speech, the correlative adverb in the main part may be omitted, and this part becomes incomplete, the adjective part refers to this omitted adverb. Usually adjectives come after the indicative word in the main part. The placement of the adjective part before the main part is presented only in colloquial speech, mainly in proverbs and sayings. Compound sentences with adjectival reasons answer the questions - why? from what? Adjective reasons refer to the entire main part, have the meaning of reason and are attached to the main conjunction because, because of that, since, because of that, for that, well, because of that, because of that, because, especially that, etc. The adjective cause is usually placed after the main part, but when a two-part union is used, the adjective part may stand before the main part, which contains the second component of this union. Compound sentences with investigative adjectives

It answers the question - what happened as a result of this? The investigative adjective refers to the whole main part, has the meaning of consequence, conclusion, is joined to the main part by the conjunction so that and is always placed after the main part. The sentences which have the adverb so in the main part and the conjunction that in the adjective part do not belong to the PPS with the adjective consequence. The sentences whose parts are connected by a conjunctive or non-conjunctive conjunction and whose second part contains the adverbs because and therefore do not belong to the group under consideration. Compound sentences with conditional adjectives Answer the question - under what condition? Adjective condition refers to the entire main part, has the meaning of the condition, , and is attached to the main part with the help of subordinating conjunctions if, when (in the meaning of the conjunction if), if, soon, once, in case if, etc. Adjective conditions can occupy any position in relation to the main part. In the design of conditional connection can participate two-component conjunctions: if - then, if - so, if - then, and all of them can be replaced by a simple conjunction if (that is, their second part is not mandatory). In this case, the adjective part comes before the

main part.

Compound sentences with appendages of purpose It answers the questions - for what purpose? Why? The purpose adjective refers to the whole main part, has the meaning of the purpose, and is joined to the main part by the conjunctions to (that), in order that, in order that, in order that, then that, then that, only that, only that, only that, only that. In these SPPs, the indicative word then is sometimes used. Conjunctions used in JVPs with appendages of purpose are often separated by a comma. Compound sentences with appendages of concession Answers the questions - in spite of what? in spite of what? The adjective of concession refers to the whole main part and has a concessive meaning - it names the situation in spite of which the event named in the main part is realized. The adjective of concession is joined by subordinating conjunctions though (though), in spite of the fact that, in spite of the fact that, in spite of the fact that, let it, let it be, let it be, or by allied words who neither, where neither, what neither, how many neither, etc. The conjunction may be two-component. The union can be two-component with the second part but, yes, however; these components can also be used with the use of union words. Compound sentences with appendages of comparison Answers the questions - how? Like what? Like what? A comparative adjective extends the whole main part.

The content of the main part is compared with the content of the adjunct part. The adjective is joined by the comparative conjunctions like, as if, as if, as if, as if, as if, as if, as if, as if, as if, as if, as if, as if. In the main part of a JVP with a comparative adjective the indicative word so may be used, which, however, is not obligatory. A special group of comparative adjectival sentences is formed by those which refer not to the whole main part, but to one word in it - to the form of the comparative degree of an adjective or adverb, or to the words other, different, differently, differently, otherwise. Compound sentences with appendages of the way of action Answers the questions - how? How? It refers to one word in the main part - the indicative pronoun adverb so or the combination so (sometimes they are omitted) and is joined to the main part by the union word as. Adjectives of the mode of action are placed after the main part. Compound sentences with appendages of measure and degree Answer the question - to what extent? Adjectives of measure and degree denote the measure or degree of what can be measured in terms of quantity, quality, intensity. They are joined to the main part by the conjunctions that, that, to, as, as if, as if, as if, etc. or by the allied words how much, how much. Adjectives with the conjunctions that, that, that, that, so, so much, so much, so much and the turns to such an extent, to such a degree, to such an extent and have an additional meaning of consequence.

Razumikhin saw him in prison whenever possible. They could not remember themselves from fright when they heard that he had "escaped today", sick and, as the story shows, certainly delirious! In spite of all these qualities, Andrei Semyonovich was really stupid. Raskolnikov felt that it was as if something had fallen on him and crushed him. When he entered Sonia's house it was already beginning to be dusk. Raskolnikov reasoned that his suspicions, at least at this moment, were unfair. But she was so happy that she was almost afraid of her happiness. In short, you see that so far there is nothing particularly new here. When their glances met, however, the door suddenly slammed shut, and with such a bang that Pulcheria Alexandrovna almost shrieked with fright. The young man stepped over the threshold into a dark antechamber, partitioned off by a partition, behind which was a tiny kitchen. Raskolnikov looked curiously at the chintz curtain in front of the door to the second tiny room, where the old woman's bed and chest of drawers stood, and where he had never yet looked. Raskolnikov had not known of his mother's death for a long time, though correspondence with St. Petersburg had been established

from the very beginning of his settlement in Siberia.

I do not say that women have such cases, when it is very pleasant to be insulted in spite of all apparent indignation. He had known before that a German family man, an official, lived in this apartment. The lines were jumbled in front of her because her eyes were dark, but she knew by heart what she was reading. And so strong was his indignation that at once it stopped the trembling. He spoke with such passion, with such conviction, that apparently everyone believed him. His anger was redoubled when he suddenly realized that he should not have reported yesterday's results to Andrey Semyonovich. He found him unprecedentedly irritable and inattentive this time, even though he had begun to develop before him his favorite theme about the establishment of a new, special "commune". They always exchanged brief words, and never once spoke of the capital point, as if it had been agreed between them to keep silent about it for the time being.

He suddenly moved aside to let the priest and the sexton enter the staircase. If it were possible to go somewhere at this moment and be alone, even for the rest of his life, he would consider himself lucky. If you've taken such a step, be strong. She is chaste, perhaps to the point of illness, in spite of her broad mind, and it will hurt her. He spoke louder on purpose to hide his growing agitation. I showed you where they were sitting. He seemed to imagine that he, too, was a man of genius. At any rate, Dunya saw clearly that Pulcheria Alexandrovna was not in a sound state of mind. The girl suddenly interrupted the singing on the most sensitive and high note, cut it off precisely, shouted sharply to the charmanist: "It will be! And he who calls him a scoundrel for it is a scoundrel. Having said goodbye to Razumikhin, he had become so weak that he had hardly made it here. He raised his head and saw that he was standing at that house, at the very gate. Raskolnikov got up and went into the other room, where before there were a stack, a bed and a chest of drawers. This time Polenka was undressing her little brother, who had been unwell all day, in order to put him to bed.

Raskolnikov soon noticed that this woman was not one of those who immediately fainted. She would be sick if they were lost! He had a beautiful cane in his hands, which he tapped with every step on the sidewalk. He came in looking as if he were trying with all his might not to burst out laughing. Let him suffer, if he pities the victim. The more cunning a man is, the less he suspects that he will be thwarted on a simple thing.

Conclusion: In the course of my work, I have fulfilled the goals and objectives set in the work. I studied the material on the topic "Compound sentences. Types of appendages", found and researched examples in the novel "Crime and Punishment" by F.M. Dostoevsky, presented in the practical part of the work. When writing the essay, I used special literature, including articles and textbooks on the rules of the Russian language and additional Internet sources. When studying this topic, I was convinced that compound sentences make the speech more capacious, rich, rich. Help clearer and better convey the necessary information, reflecting all its details and subtleties. The use of compound sentences reflects the culture, education of a person. Thus, we can conclude that every person needs to be able to formulate his thoughts correctly and to express them competently, to be attentive to what and how he says. This is an important indicator of a person's level of culture, which to a certain extent affects the attitude of society to him.

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