



## Features of Studying Union and Non-Union Proposals

*Turobova Gulzoda Botirjonovna*

*Lecturer at Tashkent University of applied sciences department of Russian language*

**Annotation.** This article talks in more detail about the union of non-union proposals and their types. At the same time, examples of complex unions, without unions are given and its features are described.

**Key words:** linguistics, non-union complex sentence, speech communication, polypredicativity, structural and semantic originality.

For about the last forty years, syntax has occupied a priority position in linguistic science. This is due not only to the rapid development of syntactic theory itself, but also to the realization that viewing many phenomena related to the linguistics of a text through the prism of syntax helps to see them in a new way. The most important result of the study of non-union complex sentences is the awareness of the need to study the features of the Russian language not only at the level of means of expression, but also at the semantic and functional levels. A non-union complex sentence, being a unit of language at the communicative level, serves as the most important linguistic means for conveying, first of all, dynamic activity, as well as a statistical picture of the material and ideal world. It gives an idea of the complex associative connections between the phenomena of reality: comparative, conditional, temporary, cause-and-effect, etc.

In comparison with allied, non-union complex sentences serve as a more vivid figurative and expressive means of speech, primarily colloquial. The use of non-union complex sentences in speech develops the ability for logical thinking, forms the ability to argue and generalize observed facts, establish relationships between phenomena, and also allows you to adequately, accurately, clearly, emotionally and succinctly convey your thoughts and feelings to others. Unconjoint complex sentences are of great importance in speech communication and are used in various functional styles of speech. These designs are rich in functional and stylistic possibilities. All of the above determines the relevance of this work.

Purpose of the work: to study the specifics of non-union complex sentences,

Their use in speech.

Object: non-union proposals.

Subject: structural-semantic and functional-communicative features of non-union complex sentences.

Tasks:

➤ study the history of the issue of the status of non-union complex proposals.

In linguistics.



- Summarize the material about non-union complex sentences. Originality in the modern Russian language;
- analyze material on the functioning of non-union complex sentences in different styles of speech and their use in fiction; The following methods were used in the work: The practical significance of the work lies in the possibility of using it both in school practice in Russian language lessons, and in university teaching of such disciplines as modern Russian language, philological analysis of text, text stylistics, etc.

A non-union complex sentence is a complex sentence, the predicative parts of which are interconnected in meaning and structure, and are also connected without the help of conjunctions or relative words by rhythmic and melodic means, the order of the parts. Another concept is given by D.I. Izarenkov: "Unionless are complex sentences that represent a unionless combination of two or more predicative parts, between which certain semantic-syntactic relationships are established and which function as a single communicative unit." According to the researcher of non-union complex sentences O.M. Chupasheva, the general difference between union and non-union sentences boils down to the fact that the former express the semantic relationships established between sentences more clearly than non-union sentences; they express the logical connections between sentences more clearly. In non-union sentences, the connections are less clear, they are only outlined by intonation, which does not have the opportunity to express a large number of varieties in the semantic relationships of sentences; these relations are more guessed on the basis of the semantics of the combined sentences. Structural features of BSP: Polypredicativity, Absence of direct means of communication (conjunctions or allied words). This is compensated for in writing by a variety of punctuation, and in oral speech by intonation. The order of predicative parts can be fixed (fixed) and unfixed (free). The predicative parts of the BSP can never be located one inside the other. Coordination of types of tense forms of predicate verbs. The presence of common secondary members of the sentence. For example, patterns of stars flash in the blue sky, Sirius flashes and goes out. General intonation pattern. In BSP, one or another type of intonation is associated with certain syntactic relationships between predicative parts. The presence of demonstrative words in one or two predicative parts (for example, so, then and under.). For example, this is how life turned out, the war put everything in its place. She was as naive as a child, that was her beauty. In some cases, parallelism in the construction of predicative parts can be traced. Possible structural incompleteness of the predicative part, unsubstitution of the syntactic position.

For example, it was clear: life had made a noise and gone away. The spoken word is silver, the unspoken is golden. The presence of functional equivalents in the second predicative part.

## II. Semantic features of BSP:

1. Polypropositivity.
2. Lexico-thematic unity between predicative parts. The predictive parts are logically compatible.
3. A certain type of grammatical relationship develops between the predicative parts, i.e. Each BSP has a specific grammatical meaning. Thus, the criteria for the truth of the existence of a BSP are:
4. The structural and semantic originality of the BSP, which does not allow its transformation into a conjunctive complex sentence.
5. Structural incompleteness gives rise to semantic incompleteness.
6. Lack of stylistic marking, i.e. Possibility of using BSP in all functional styles of speech.
7. BSPs are similar, but not identical, to conjunctive complex sentences. A non-conjunctive complex sentence is a fragment of a syntactic system, largely unknown to science. This is largely due to the fact that for a long time attention was paid to the facts of a codified literary language, which was identified with the literary language in general. Meanwhile, the sphere of existence of a non-union complex sentence is predominantly spoken language.



In a codified literary language, the main type of complex sentence is conjunctive. In scientific and business speech, non-union sentences are practically not used; only a few of their types are allowed here. The non-union proposal is more widely represented in fiction, and mainly in such areas that directly imitate spoken language (in dramatic works and in the speech of characters in fiction), as well as in journalistic works with an emphasis on loose speech. Non-union complex sentences are widely and uniquely used in poetic speech. The functioning of non-union complex sentences mainly in the sphere of spoken language is explained by the specifics of their formal and semantic organization. In non-union complex sentences, the semantic relationships between the parts must be extracted by the addressee of the speech from the content of the parts, relying on the fund of general knowledge between him and the speaker. In the context of the implementation of a spoken language, when the speaker and the addressee of the speech are in direct contact and the speaker can constantly monitor the understanding of what he said, and, if necessary, correct the incorrect interpretation, non-union complex sentences turn out to be an economical and therefore convenient construction.

The general difference between allied and non-union sentences comes down to the fact that the former express the semantic relationships established between sentences more clearly than non-union ones; they express the logical connections between sentences more clearly. In non-union sentences, the connections are less clear, they are only outlined by intonation, which does not have the opportunity to express a large number of varieties in the semantic relationships of sentences; these relations are more guessed on the basis of the semantics of the combined sentences. The semantic relations between simple sentences in conjunction and non-conjunctive complex sentences are expressed differently. In allied sentences, conjunctions take part in their expression, so the semantic relationships here are more definite and clear. For example, the conjunction *so* expresses the consequence, *because* - the cause, *if* - the condition, *however* - opposition, etc. In a non-union complex sentence, the semantic relationships between simple sentences are expressed less clearly than in a conjunction. In terms of semantic relations, and often also in intonation, some non-conjunct complex sentences are closer to complex sentences, others - to complex ones. However, often the same non-conjunct complex sentence can be brought closer in meaning to both a compound and a complex sentence. cf., for example: *The spotlights came on - it became light around; the spotlights came on and it became light all around; When the spotlights came on, it became light all around.* The semantic relations in non-union complex sentences depend on the content of the simple sentences included in them and are expressed in oral speech by intonation and in writing by various punctuation marks. Thus, we can conclude that the non-union sentence is a special independent structural and semantic unit of language. The non-union complex proposal (BSP) is contrasted with union proposals due to the absence of union means. The parts of the BSP are related in meaning and intonation. A non-union complex sentence is one of the two main structural types of a complex sentence in the Russian language, which is distinguished on a formal basis. Non-union is not just the absence of a union, it is the mobilization of other means of communication of predicative parts. This is the use of the structure of a simple sentence as a structural element in a complex one. The use of BSP promotes dynamism, greater conciseness, liveliness, lightness and elegance of presentation. Over time, the number of cases of using non-union communication in the written version of the language began to steadily increase: in works of art, in journalism. This is especially typical for those places in the narrative where a description or summary of events is given. As a result of studying the history of the issue of BSP, it was revealed that this type of sentence is a phenomenon of the syntactic system, largely unknown to science. This is largely due to the fact that for a long time attention was paid to the facts of a codified literary language, which was identified with the literary language in general. Material about non-union complex sentences and their uniqueness in the modern Russian language was also summarized. As a result of this generalization, it was possible to identify the following features of the BSP:

- The structure of non-union complex sentences can be open and closed. - The leading means of communication of predicative parts in BSP is intonation.



- The degree of activation of semantic relations can be different and is conveyed in writing by the following punctuation marks: semicolon, comma, dash or colon.
- In a non-union complex sentence, there are four main types of intonation: enumerative, comparison, conditionality, explanation. The name of the types of intonation coincides with the name of the types of non-conjunctive complex sentences.
- Non-union complex sentences can be divided into two groups:
  - 1) non-union proposals, parts of which are equal, that is, one part does not depend on the other (enumerative proposals);
  - 2) Non-union sentences in which one part is in a certain dependence on the other (comparative, conditional and explanatory). Having analyzed the material on the functioning of non-conjunctive complex sentences in different styles of speech and their use in fiction, we came to the conclusion that BSPs help create a complete picture of speech from individual details. The use of BSP makes it possible to make the hero's speech emotional. Dynamic action can be achieved using BSP. The set goals and objectives have been achieved. The work is intended for students and teachers of secondary schools in order to extract the necessary material in preparation for a lesson on the topic "Structural-semantic and functional-communicative features of BSP." The work can be used by students of philological departments

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