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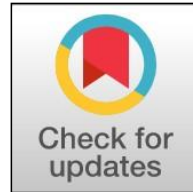
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THE CLASSIFICATION OF COMPLEX SENTENCES IN FRENCH

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Anotation. The article analyzes various classification approaches to studying a complex sentence (CSP) of the French language: functional, according to which the subordinate clauses are functionally likened to one or another member of a simple sentence; morphological, when the adnexa a part is equated to a certain part of speech; formal, based on grammatical means of communication, as a result of which the analysis of subordinate parts is reduced to the characteristics of unions and allied words; semantic, taking into account the structural and semantic features of the NGN.

Key words and phrases: syntax; grammar; French; complex sentence; main part; accessory part; union; union word.

In French theoretical grammar, there are four classification approaches to the study complex sentences: functional, morphological, formal, semantic. Representatives of the functional classification (M. Grevis and A. Gus [8], K. Sandfeld [10], etc.) consider complex sentences based on the syntactic functions of the subordinate clause in relation to the main one, as a result of which the subordinate parts are functionally equated to one or another member of a simple sentence.

So, M. Grevis and A. Hus, differentiating subordinate clauses into subordonnées substantives (substantive clauses (nominative)), adjectives ou relatives (adjective or attributive), adverbiales ou circonstancielles (adverbial (adverbial) or circumstantial), emphasize that the distinguished types of subordinate structures, although they correspond to certain parts of speech, no less, they perform the function of certain members of the sentence [8, p. 648-1400].

This classification does not pay due attention to conjunctions and allied words, which are structural indicators of a complex sentence, as well as the grammatical properties of subordinate clauses, as a result of which they are presented as common members of the main clause. Danish linguist K. Sandfeld, who devoted himself to the study of complex sentences in French language, a whole volume of his "Syntax of modern French" [10], considers three principles classification of subordinate (i.e. subordinate) sentences, taking into account the form (lexicological principle), performed syntactic function (syntactic, functional principles), meaning (semantic principle). In the first case, all subordinate constructions, depending on the grammatical means of communication, are divided into: introduced by simple conjunctions and complex with que (what), relative pronouns, interrogative pronouns, as well as those that do not have a special design. In the second case, acting as the corresponding member of the sentence, subordinate syntactic units are divided on subjects, predicates, direct and prepositional additions, opposition, circumstances, comparisons. The third the principle of classification includes subordinate sentences additional, indirect question, relative, which, in turn, are divided into independent (having no antecedent): qui ne dit mot consentit (who (who) does not say a word, agrees)), dependent (for example, Il est là qui attend (He is where he is expected)), dependent connecting (for example, pierre qui roule n'amasse pas mousse (a stone that rolls does not collect moss)), relative and adverbial predicates, consisting from subordinate clauses of cause, time, purpose, condition, etc. This classification, which does not have significant differences from the "syntactic" one, is inferior to the latter only in sequence.

The morphological classification (L. Tenier [4; 11], De Boer [6], P. Guberin [9]) is based on the part speech of the word to which the subordinate clause is attached, or by analogy with the subordinate

clause with that or some other part of speech. L. Tenier, based on the fact that “functions” are the main thing in syntax, considers subordinate clauses as a means of transposing personal forms of the verb into the function of parts of speech [11, p. 387].

Based on the idea of dependence, which has become the leading principle of L. Tenier's syntax, he singles out the control (main) among two independent sentences connected together by a syntactic link and subordinate (subordinate) clauses. As a result, complex sentences with subordinate clauses are distinguished, which include any clause that plays the role additions; adjective (relative) (when a dependent sentence is transformed into an adjective-definition), subdivided (depending on their need for understanding the content of the main sentence) into essential (essentielles), expressing the semantic meaning necessary to understand the semantics of the main sentence, with the removal of which the main takes on a different meaning (these clauses are usually called attributive), and secondary (accessoires), usually called explicative and not necessary for the perception of the meaning of the main sentences, the omission of which occurs without prejudice to the main content of the main sentence; adverbial (circumstantial) (when one independent sentence is broadcast into the circumstantial of the verb of the second independent clause. As a result, the first becomes subordinate to the second), including clauses of time and place, causes, conditional, conditioning, hypothetical, concessive, consequences, goals, modes of action, quantitative, generalized indefinite [4, p. 533-597]. The formal classification of complex sentences by Bonnard [7], which is based on grammatical means of communication, is a modified classification of NGN described by K. Sandfel. From the point of view of this approach, the differentiation of subordinate clauses (as well as the formal grammatical principle of constructing the NGN system in Russian) is reduced to the analysis of conjunctions and allied words without taking into account other design features of a complex sentence, as a result of which the clauses are divided into allied (conjonctives), indirect question, relative. Allied sentences are joined by conjunctions *que* (what) (including compound conjunctions with *it parce que* (because), *puisque* (because), *lorsque* (then)), *si* (if), *comme* (how), *quand* (when); indirect clause clauses are introduced by pronouns *que* (which, what), *qui* (who, who), etc. and adverbs *où* (where, where), *pourquoi* (why), *quand* (when), *combien* (how much); relative pronouns. However, the disadvantage of this classification approach is that subordinate clauses with the same type of connection belong to different types. A semantic approach to the study of complex sentences in the French language is being built taking into account the structural and semantic features of the NGN, as a result of which these syntactic constructions are divided into two categories: dissected - the subordinate part in such sentences corresponds to the whole main and is introduced by semantic conjunctions and pronouns (causes, conditions, goals, consequences, time, comparisons, etc., for example: *Ob, qui coule à la Sibérie, est le plus long fleuve en Russie* (The Ob that flows in Siberia, is the longest river in Russia)), and undivided - the subordinate clause defines any a specific word of the main part (for example: *Connaissez-vous l'homme qui est là-bas?* (Do you know the man who is standing there?)) and joins with the asemantic conjunction *qui* (which) and allied words (additional, some attributive, modes of action and etc.) [1, p. 739-749]. According to this theory, V. G. Gak divides all complex sentences into complex sentences with subordinate clauses: 1) additional (complétive): means of communication - union *que* (what), adverbs *où* (where, where), *pourquoi* (why), *quand* (when), pronoun *qui* (who), particle *si* (li), etc., allied combinations *de ce que* (about what), *à ce que* (that which), – which correspond in a narrow sense to a direct complement in function (*Je sais qu'il est là* (I know that he is there)), in the broad - act as a noun; 2) circumstantial (adverbiales ou circonstancielles (adverbial or adverbial)): means of communication semantic conjunctions and allied words *quand* (when), *parce que* (because), *où* (where, where), *bien que* (although), *quoique* (although, however), *si* (if), etc., allied combinations *quelque ... que* (however), *tant ... que* (how ... so and how much ... so much), asemantic union *que* (what), as well as inversion expressing subordination in the absence of a union: *Maintenant, le désirerais-tu, tu ne le serais en état* (And now, even if you wished, you would not be able) (= même si u voulais... (=even if you

wished...)) , which are subdivided in turn, in NGN with subordinate clauses ((temporelles): quand (when), lorsque (when, then like etc.), places ((locatives): d'où (from where), où (where, where)), causal ((causales): non que (not that), puisque (since), parce que (because)), investigative ((consécutives): de sorte que (so...), de telle manière que (so that (would) ...), target ((finales): de peur que (out of fear, so as not to), pour que (so that)), conditional ((hypothétiques, conditionnelles): pourvu que (if only, if only, if only), si que (if only)), comparative ((comparatives): tel que (such as; such that), comme (as)), concessive ((concessives): quand même que (even if), bien que (though)), mode of action ((de manière): sans que (without), comme (as)), additions ((d'addition): outre que (besides; not only, but also)) oppositions ((adversatives): alors que (whereas; despite the fact that)), exceptions ((d'exception): sauf que (if not counting)); 3) relative ((proposition relative): they are joined by pronouns qui (which), que (which), dont (which), lequel (which), adverb où (where, where)), closely related to the antecedent, as a result of which it is not having the possibility of preceding it (the antecedent) and being the definition to the substantive member of the main part. Relative subordination, characterized by a characteristic form (nominal antecedent is directly combined with a relative pronoun preceding the verb complex: L'homme que vous voyez (The man you see); L'homme qui rit (The man who laughs)), includes a definitive type (déterminative), which, expressing an integral feature of the antecedent, limits the scope of its meaning and concretizes it, and since the structure in such complex sentences is undivided, the meaning of the entire construction is lost when the subordinate clause is removed, and the explanatory type, providing additional information about the object and about the process and joining the antecedent, which already denotes a limited concept. The elimination of such adjuncts occurs without prejudice to the content of the proposal as a whole, since NGN data have a dismembered structure.

Thus, in the French linguistic tradition, there are four classification approaches to the study of complex sentences: functional, according to which subordinate clauses are functionally likened to one or another member of a simple sentence; morphological when the subordinate part is equated to a certain part of speech; formal, based on which the analysis of subordinate parts is reduced to the characteristics of unions and allied words; semantic, taking into account the structural and semantic features of the NGN.

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