

## FUNCTIONAL TYPES OF INSERTIONS IN L.N. TOLSTOY'S NOVEL "WAR AND PEACE"

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Inserted constructions, being one of the most vivid elements of expressive syntax, function in the text according to the author's purposes and intentions. Depending on which purpose prevails and by what communicative means the author achieves it, three main types of communicative functions of insertions can be distinguished [1]:

1. Insertions performing the function of additional information.
2. Insertions performing the clarifying and explanatory function.
3. Insertions performing the expressive and evaluative function.

### 1. Insertions Performing the Function of Additional Information

Inserted constructions that convey additional information contain data confirming or refuting the content of the previous utterance. They complement what has been said with homogeneous (or heterogeneous) information—information of contrast, comparison, or opposition—and introduce various kinds of reservations or corrections prompted by certain expressions or content in the preceding statement.

Examples:

> They did not cry, did not shudder, and lately, feeling it themselves, they followed not him (he was no longer there, he had gone from them), but the nearest memory of him, his body.

Pierre began to talk about Karataev (he had already risen from the table and was walking, Natasha followed him with her eyes) and stopped.

After him passed the elder princess, then the clergy and the choristers, the people (the servants) also went through the door.

### 2. Insertions Performing the Clarifying and Explanatory Function

The conducted analysis has shown that another typical function of inserted constructions is to clarify or explain the utterance or its components. Insertions often serve to interpret borrowed words or phrases, especially those insufficiently adapted to the Russian language.

Examples:

> "Well, my dear sir, mon très honorable (most honorable) Alphonse Karlovich," said Shinshin, laughing and combining (which was the special

feature of his speech) the simplest Russian folk expressions with refined French phrases.

Here, in addition to the law of retrospection (return), which presents everything past as preparation for the accomplished fact, there is also reciprocity, which confuses the whole matter.

### 3. Insertions Performing the Expressive and Evaluative Function

When presenting factual information, the author seeks to engage the reader and, either explicitly or implicitly, to express his attitude toward it. Inserted constructions thus serve as expressive devices to convey the author's emotional state and to exert emotional influence on the reader. They may contain reflections, suppositions, positive or negative evaluations of a character's actions or of reality itself, information differing from another character's point of view, irony, or the author's surprise. They may also perform a contact-establishing function, drawing the reader into the narrative.

Such constructions form a small group (two sentences):

> Wasn't it he who wrote in those ridiculous posters that whoever it might be, drag him by his topknot to the assembly (how stupid that was)!

At that moment he desired neither Moscow, nor victory, nor glory (what other glory could he possibly need?).

## REFERENCES:

1. Polyakova, Yu. G. The Structure and Functional Features of Insertions in Newspaper Language. Abstract of the Candidate of Philological Sciences Dissertation. Magnitogorsk, 2001. – 24 p.
2. Tolstoy, L.N. War and Peace. Novel in Four Volumes. Commentary by L.D. Opulskaya. Moscow: Prosveshchenie, 1981.