

Complex Forms of Subordinate Clauses

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Annotation: This article describes grammatic and semantic relation of complex sentences in modern Uzbek linguistics. The article defines the importance of syntactic integrity of complex sentences as well.

Keywords: simple compound sentence, complex compound sentence with syntactic integrity, sentence with independent and dependent clause, grammatic and semantic relation.

Introduction

It is known that in Uzbek written speech complex forms of compound sentences - their structure, which is formed by means of three or more predicate units, are often used to express the idea in a broad and comprehensive way, with all the details. Such complex conjunctions serve as means of artistic imagery in speech. There is a view of complex sentences called complex follow-up syntactic units, which are syntactic constructions that are distinguished by their specific structural-semantic features. The main feature of such syntactic units is that the subordinate components, which are their components, are complicated in terms of sentence structure: at least two, three, sometimes more predicate units form a formal-semantic integrity, and the dominant part is a specific subordination to the main sentence. serves as a speech. A compound adverb is evaluated by the name of the part of the sentence that it describes, for example, possessive, participle, determiner, complement, case, adverb. It can be seen that they differ from each other in the same way as the structural types of compound sentences (simple and complex). Hence, we think it is expedient to study the following sentences in two groups according to the number of predicative units that form them:

1. Simple follow-up sentences.

2. Complex follow-up sentences.

The main part

Simple adverbs are present in simple compound sentences consisting of two predicate units, which consist of only one predicate unit. It is no exaggeration to say that in Uzbek linguistics, simple adverbs, almost all of their features, are relatively perfect and thoroughly studied by linguists.

Complex conjunctions have long been one of the most controversial and controversial issues in the syntax of compound sentences, attracting the attention of leading Uzbek researchers. In particular, the teacher, academician G. Abdurahmanov, focused on his work on compound sentences and studied such integrity in the structure of compound sentences with follow-up sentences, which creates a method of successive follow-up of several follow-up sentences.

“Subsequent sentences, which come after the main sentence and are connected in a series, form a proper whole. Subsequent sentences of these same conjunctions are never independently connected to the main sentence. The second preposition is always in the form of the preposition, and acts as the preposition for the first preposition. Then the two come together and follow up for the first sentence in the speech function. However, the fact that the third sentence is also a follow-up sentence is shown by the grammatical devices in the part of the main sentence and the function of the connective, as well as the general content relationship. That's the decent thing to do, and it should end there".[3. 475]

There are two types of prepositions in compound adverbs: the main preposition and the relative preposition. The main preposition is formed separately and is relatively independent. The relative pronoun loses its independence in the complex prepositional sentence, becomes a component of it, that is, the preposition takes place in the composition of the preposition, possesses a separate simple prepositional sentence, combines with it and forms a semantic-grammatical connection subordinate to the main preposition.

We focus on the following linguistic unit:

Yana bilki, kimki johilga ko'mak berar bo'lsa, Alloh uning ustidin shul johilni hukmron qilib qo'yadir (T.Malik).

In this example, the first predicative unit is “*yana bilky*” coming in the main sentence position, “first-order preposition,” the third predicative unit – “*Alloh uning ustidin shul johilni hukmron qilib qo'yadir*” referred to as the “secondary premise”. Compound sentences with complex follow-up sentences are considered to be a single syntactic whole with distinctive features in terms of form and content.

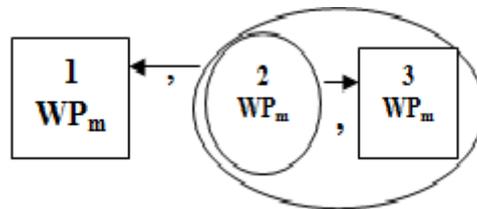
Textbooks, manuals and monographs on the syntax of the Uzbek language contain very little information about complex syntactic units. Only the linguist E. Azlarov's dissertation on the subject of several compound sentences in Uzbek used the term "compound compound sentence" and explained it along the way, citing some linguistic evidence. [P. 6.229] However, the main purpose of this research whether there is a study of the complex types of follow-up sentences, not enough information is given about them. With this in mind, we aim to provide more detailed information on the structural and semantic features of this type of sentence, focusing on the complex syntactic units of the Uzbek language, which is a separate formal and semantic view of the syntactic units of the Uzbek language.

The types of simple and complex follow-up sentences do not differ from each other in terms of naming. In modern Uzbek literary language there are both simple and complex types of adverbs. They differ mainly in the number and content of simple sentences - predicative units that make up the following sentences. Simple adverbs explain the main sentence from only one side, help to clarify the content, complex adverbs serve to fill the main sentence from different angles, explain the content of the main sentence more broadly, because it also includes a type of simple adverb with a different meaning. This leads to a more complete and perfect clarification of the idea expressed through the main premise. Complex follow-up sentences are formed when more than one predicative unit is equal or subordinate.

Syntactic units with complex adverbs are referred to in the later period in some scientific work on compound sentence syntax under the term polypredicative unit with complex adverbs. [Page 8.13]

An analysis of linguistic evidence suggests that complex follow-up sentences can also consist of a formal and semantic combination of at least three, four, five, and even more predicative units:

1. *Ammo ilm arkimizning norasidalari bilmoqliklari shartdurkim, bu fikrlar qanchalar noyob bo'lmasin, mutlaq emasdur (Tohir Malik).*



1- **WP_m** is the first priority

2- **WP_m** is a simple follow-up statement

3- **WP_m** is a secondary keyword

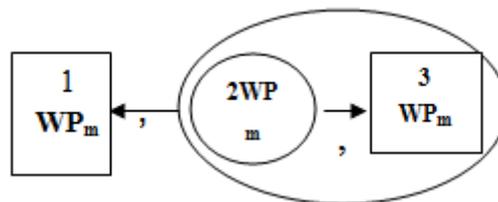
2 + 3**WP_m** - complex follow-up

The grammatical and semantic relationship of the predicative units in the above complex compound sentence can be explained in the following order:

a) the first grammatical and semantic relation: a subordinate connection occurs between the 2nd predicative units and the 3rd predicative units and provides a simple compound sentence with unobstructed follow-up;

b) the second grammatical and semantic relation: formed between the first (1) and the second + third (2 + 3) predicative units, forming a complex complementary follow-up syntactic integrity view.

2. *Bu gapning manosiga tushunaman, chunki men o'z tilagimni unga qabul qildirsam, u har vaqt atrofda qilarga, o'z-o'ziga shunday deb qo'yardi (Oybek)*

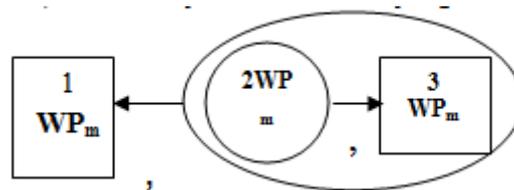


Above is a conditional diagram of this syntactic whole, the difference between which is determined by the semantic type of the simple and complex follow-up pills. Namely:

the first grammatical and semantic relation: the 2nd predicative unit enters separately with the 3rd predicative unit, revealing a compound sentence following a simple condition; b) the second grammatical and semantic relation:

1-(...*tushunaman*)with predicative unit 2-(...*qabul qildirsam*) predicate unit and 2+3 (...*qabul qildirsam* and ... *shunday deb qo'yardi*)as a result of the interdependence of predicative units, the complex cause is embodied as a manifestation of the syntactic integrity of the following sentence.

3. *Shunday muhit yaratilsa ediki, odam uyida nimani o'ylagan bo'lsa, majlisda ham shuni gapirsa (A. Muxtor).*



4. *Havo bulsa shunday ziq, dim elektlanganki, gugurt chaqsang, portlab ketadiganday (A. Mukhtor).*



Both syntactic units given in Examples 3 and 4 above consist of three predicative units in terms of structural features, and the complex follow-up syntactic units that serve as their subordinate part do not differ in content from simple follow-up compound sentences. Both their diagram and the type of syntactic integrity of a complex follow-up sentence are the same: i.e., both Example 3 and Example 4 are interpreted as a complex follow-up determiner. The difference is that the subordinate clause is different from the simple subordinate clauses that form the complex definite clauses: that is, in Example 3 “*odam uyida nimani o‘ylagan bo‘lsa*”- complementary follow-up sentence; In Example 4 “*gugurt chaqsang*” – conditional clause.

The scope of application of complex adverbs, the content of which is expressed by simple adverbs, is wide. It is difficult to limit them to a particular style of speech. They can be used in oral, artistic, scientific, popular speech styles.

The results of the above analysis show that syntactic units with complex adverbs are semantically and grammatically divided into two parts: absolute dominant and relatively subordinate parts. They consist of two main parts: the first in the absolute dominant part, and the second in the subordinate part. Keywords differ in their place and function in the syntactic whole. One of the main words (the main one) is located in the ruling part and is called "first degree sentence". The second preposition is part of the subordinate clause and can be considered as a “secondary preposition”. A subordinate clause of a predicative unit that is relatively independent in form in the subordinate part of the syntactic whole is considered a preposition for this subordinate clause, but also because it is a subordinate clause in relation to the main preposition (first degree preposition).

Secondary prepositions are also referred to in some syntactic literature as "relative prepositions." [4,313].

The subordinate clause of a compound adverbial sentence usually consists of a simple compound sentence (a syntactic whole consisting of only two predicative units) and takes a subordinate position with respect to the dominant participle and comes in a specific syntactic function - semantically acting as a subordinate clause. In other words, the general content of a primary preposition cannot be fully expressed without a secondary preposition.

An examination of the structure of the most common complex sentences in the Uzbek literary language revealed the following:

1. Compound sentences without simple conjunctions can come in the form of complex follow-up sentences: It is not in vain that they say, "*Vaqtinq ketdi – naqdinq ketdi*"(Hikmat).



Note: a)

1 $WP_m + 2 WP_m =$ compound sentence without a simple conjunction;

b) $[1 WP_m + 2 WP_m] + 3 WP_m =$ compound sentence with complex filler.

2. A simple connected compound sentence serves as a complex follow-up sentence:

Kishilik mehnati va ijodiyoti tarixi bitta odam tarixiga nisbatan hiila qiziqroq va ahamiyatliroqdir, chunki odam loaqal yuz yil ham umr ko'rmay o'lib ketadi, uning ishi esa asrlarga yashayidi. (Gazetadan)



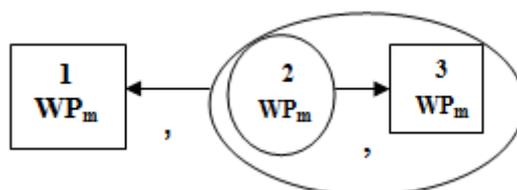
Note:a)

2 $WP_m + 3 WP_m =$ a simple connected compound sentence;

b) $1 WP_m + [2 WP_m + 3 WP_m] =$ a compound sentence that follows a complex reason.

3. Simple adverbial conjunctions are in the function of complex adverbs:

A) *Yana bir maqol borki, shamol bulmasa, terakning uchi qimirlamaydi (H.G'ulom).*



Note:

a) $2 WP_m + 3 WP_m =$ a simple conditional compound sentence;

b) $1 WP_m + [2 WP_m + 3 WP_m] =$ a compound adverb with a complex determiner.

B) *Ko'ngil sevgini qo'msagan bir davrda shunaqqa paytlar bo'lar ekanki, bunday chog'larda chiroyligina emas, istarasi issiq qiz bo'lsa ham, bir jilmayib boqishidan, bir og'iz oliq so'zidanoq mast bo'lib qolar. (O.Yoqubov).*



Complex follow-up sentences can be used in two positions:

1. The first (main) comes after the main sentence: *Aytishim mumkinki, xotinin vafotidan keyin birov hayolimni band etgan bo'lsa, u ham siz (U. Nazarov)*



This example can be an example of a compound sentence with a complex complement. In this construction, the complex adverb [2 WPm + 3 WPm] is subordinated to the main preposition by a hidden "shuni" link in the function of the *-ki* linker and complement.

2. Priority of the first (main) preposition is also observed:

Urug'nii zamon shamoli uchirib, begona yurtida unib chiqqan bu zaif nihol boboning dengiz dovuliday shiddatli va go'zal hikoyalari ko'tarilmadi chog'i, oxiri ishonmay qolgani bilinib qoldi, shuning uchun Ochil buva uni o'zi bilan birga safarga olib chiqishga qaror qildi (A.Muxtor).



The example above is a compound sentence with a complex causal pronoun, in which the causal compound pronoun [1 WPm + 2 WPm] is attached to the main clause using the "*shuninguchun*" auxiliary device.

3. The main sentence comes in the middle: *Bobolarimiz: "Hamal kirdi – amal kirdi", - deb to'g'ri aytganlar (S.Ahmad).*



This example is an example of a compound sentence with a compound adverb, in which the compound adverb is connected to the preposition [2 WPm + 3 WPm].

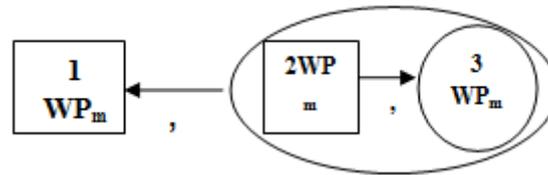
Our research proves that in modern literary Uzbek there is a lot of linguistic evidence for complex compound sentences. The scope of application of such syntactic integrity views is so wide that they are more specific to the language of prose works. Although their use in the language of poetry is relatively rare, it is rare:

Bor masalkim, ish yurishmas,

Sohibi gar bulsa, koj.

(E. Vohidov)

This poetic passage is a compound sentence with a complex definite article, the composition of which consists of a simple compound sentence with a conditional adverb. The diagram of this syntactic integrity is as follows:



Note:

- a) [2 WP_m + 3 WP_m] = conditional compound sentence;
 б) 1 WP_m + [2 WP_m + 3 WP_m] = a compound adverb with a complex determiner.

Conclusion

Based on the above linguistic evidence, it can be said that the issue of complex adverbs has been raised in Uzbek linguistics and there is not enough information about them. No special monographic work has been done in this regard. This situation makes it necessary to conduct special research on this issue in modern Uzbek linguistics.

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