

**CLASSIFICATION OF COMPLEX SENTENCES BY STRUCTURE IN THE  
KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE**

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**Annotation:** This article discusses the types of complex sentences by structure. The points of view of researchers on this problem are analyzed. The relevance of the study of complex sentences on structure in the Karakalpak language as synthetic and analytical is substantiated.

**Key words:** Syntactical, analytical, analytic-syntactical, linking tools, forms of predicates.

According to the traditional study, the forms of predicate subordinate clauses in compound sentences are associated with the main one with the help of subordinate conjunctions and allied words, relative pronouns, subordinate intonation, verb forms and other means. But in recent years, according to a new classification, complex sentences composed with the help of compositional and subordinate intonation, having stood out from the composition of compound and compound sentences, are studied separately as the third type of compound sentences. In this case, in addition to the compositional and subordinate intonation, the above-mentioned grammatical means also act as a binding means.

In the Turkic languages, researchers in relation to the above-mentioned connecting grammatical means indicate the types of complex sentences by structure in different ways.

In the studies of A.P.Potseluyevsky, M.Sh.Shiraliyev, G.A.Abdurakhmanov, K.M.Yesenov, E.D.Dauenov, complex sentences on structure are divided into 3 types: synthetic, analytical and analytical-synthetic. [5; 8-10], [9; 157], [1; 85], [3; 82], [8; 460].

The second group of researchers M.Z.Zakiev, N.H.Demesinova divide complex sentences into 2 types: synthetic and analytical. And also, in the works of the two above-mentioned groups of researchers, it is visible that the binding means involved in the compilation of complex sentences are given in different ways. [6; 169], [2; 135].

A.P.Potseluyevsky calls the synthetic type of compound sentences, where the subordinate clauses are associated with the main predicate form, compound sentences, in which the connection of simple sentences is carried out by means of auxiliary words, calls the order of place and intonation analytical, compound sentences associated with the main sentence form of conditional mood jaeger, jaeger de i-sa, considers analytical-synthetic. [5; 70-86].

M.Sh.Shiraliyev considers sentences in which subordinate clauses are connected with the main thing by means of subordinate conjunctions and intonation to be analytical, subordinate clauses connected by the predicate form expressed by the conditional mood and personal verb forms with questions on –we/mi to be synthetic, and sentences with two-way connections composed and connections of relative words and form on –sa/-se predicate subordinate clauses, considers as an analytical-synthetic form. [9; 157-158], [10; 14].

G.A.Abdurakhmanov refers to the synthetic type of compound sentences subordinate clauses attached to the main sentence by the predicate form, expressed by participles on –ar/-mas, adverbs on-yr, -may, -guncha, -kar and forms of conditional mood, to analytical compound sentences refers to sentences where the subordinate clauses are associated with the main sentence when by means of subordinate conjunctions, afterwords, some particles and allied words, and

refers to analytical-synthetic complex subordinate sentences, where adjuncts are connected with the main sentence by the form of predicates expressed by a participle with case endings or a combination of afterwords, adjuncts with predicates in the conditional mood are attached to the main by means of relative words. At the same time, as part of this construction, sentences are also considered, where the subordinate clauses are connected with the main sentence when combining conjunctions, yes, in the function of particles with a predicate in the form of a conditional mood. [1; 85-87].

K. Yesenov, who studies the structure of compound sentences in the Kazakh language, points out that synthetic compound sentences are built from the connection of subordinate clauses with predicates with the form of conditional mood, adverbial participle and participle with spatial case endings, and analytical – consists of the connection of subordinate clauses with the main with the help of conjunctions and allied words, sometimes with the help of particles –ma/-me, the auxiliary verb bol in the meaning of union and union dep. Indicates that an analytical-synthetic form is formed when expressing predicate adjuncts by a combination of participles and postpositions, paired relative words are used as part of a subordinate clause in which the predicate is expressed by a conditional mood, subordinate clauses where the predicate is expressed by a conditional mood are joined to the main one when combining the conjunction yes in the particle function. Indicates that an analytical-synthetic form is formed when expressing predicate adjuncts by a combination of participles and postpositions, paired relative words are used as part of a subordinate clause in which the predicate is expressed by a conditional mood, subordinate clauses where the predicate is expressed by a conditional mood are joined to the main one when combining the conjunction yes in the particle function [3; 38-44].

In the works of E. Dauenov, a researcher of compound sentences in the Karakalpak language, synthetic compound sentences include sentences where predicates of subordinate clauses are expressed by participles and infinitive verb form with affixes of spatial cases, adverbial and conditional mood with the na-sa form, when connecting subordinate clauses to the main without auxiliary means. Analytical – refers to sentences where subordinate clauses are connected with the main one by means of subordinate conjunctions, particles –ma/-me, with the combination of the auxiliary verb de to the predicate, as well as with the participation of such allied words as sol, sonshelli, sonshama, sonday as part of the predicate of subordinate clauses, and analytical-synthetic – sentences in which predicates of subordinate clauses are expressed by participles and infinitive forms of the verb when combining various postpositions and auxiliary names, when combining conjunctions yes/de in the function of particles to predicates expressed by conditional mood with the na-sa form, groups of compound sentences connected by relative words. [7; 460].

In the works of researchers studying the structure of complex sentences in two types, as synthetic and analytical, linking grammatical means are given in different ways.

M.Z. Zakiev considers complex sentences in the Tatar language, where the subordinate clauses are connected with the main predicate form, as a synthetic connection, and sentences where the subordinate clauses are connected not by the predicate form, but by other connecting means, as complex sentences of the analytical system. Affixes, afterwords, words in the function of afterwords expressing a synthetic connection, which are located close to the predicate and connected to each other by means of the place of members in the sentence and sentences connected to each other by means of conjunctions, conjunctive words, relative words and intonation are classified as analytical. Also, M.Z. Zakiev, based on the peculiarities of the

connection of simple sentences as part of complex sentences of an analytical type, divides them into relative, non-allied and allied sentences. [4; 169-189].

Researcher of the trend of modern development of the Kazakh language N.H.Demesinova characterizes the features of the structure of complex sentences as follows: simple sentences in complex sentences are connected without subordinate unions by means of predicate subordinate clause forms. The function of these connecting means is performed by predicates of subordinate clauses expressed by the adverbial participle (-yp, -a, -e, -y), a participle in the case form or a combination of afterwords, a form of conditional mood and associated with the union of jaeger. The analytical type includes compound sentences, where simple sentences are connected by subordinate conjunctions, allied words, interrogative, demonstrative pronouns and some adverbs. According to the connecting grammatical means of the components, analytical compound sentences are divided into two: compound sentences with relative words and compound sentences with conjunctions. [2; 156].

So, according to the definition of these scientists, in a synthetic form, the main place is occupied by the form of the predicate subordinate clause, regardless of what binding means it makes up. By linking the form of a subordinate clause, the semantic form (meaning) of a complex sentence is determined.

It is known that the linking grammatical means that make up the synthetic, analytical and analytical-synthetic types, which are distributed by most of the above scientists, on the materials of each of the Turkic languages in different ways. At the conclusion of the review of the above points of vision, you can see the following features. If some researchers consider synthetic complex sentences to be those sentences in which subordinate clauses are associated with the main one when combining afterwords and case endings to predicates in the form of a participle (M.Z.Zakiev, N.H.Demesinova), then the second group of researchers offers such a construction in an analytical and synthetic form (G.Abdurakhmanov, K.Yesenov, E.Dauenov). Also, if some researchers consider complex sentences to be an analytical and synthetic type, in which subordinate clauses are connected with the main one using the union of the jaeger and the form of the conditional mood (A.P.Potseluyevsky, M.S.Shiraliev, G.A.Abdurakhmanov), then the second group of researchers consider sentences with such a connection to be a synthetic type of complex sentences (M.Z.Zakiev, N.H.Demesinova).

What is the basis for classifying complex sentences into three structural types: synthetic, analytical and analytical-synthetic. The terms analytical and synthetic are used both in the composition of a word and in the composition of a sentence. The difference between them is that the synthetic view determines the addition of words into one form, and the analytical view determines the combined or separate use of several words in one meaning. This is a natural phenomenon in the formation and structure of words. But the division into numerous ways of connecting the components of complex sentences according to the external form of predicates, such as synthetic, analytical and analytical-synthetic, can create difficulties in determining their structure. Example: because of the merged spelling to the kazuem particle –ma/-me in the Azerbaijani language, and the choice as a synthetic type: Bahar ashildimi ka'na'na' kimi ku lla'rin arsinda itashakdir. –Baxar shykty ma, baisheshekler gullep shiga keldi. Due to the separate use of the particle ma, such forms in Uzbek, Kazakh, and Karakalpak languages are studied as an analytical form.

The study by M.Z.Zakiev and N.H.Demesinova on the method of linking the components of complex sentences as synthetic and analytical types has a special composure and certainty.

According to the definition of these researchers, regardless of which grammatical means make up the synthetic form, they are part of the predicate subordinate clause.

In conclusion, it can be noted that in the Karakalpak language, as synthetic compound sentences, all kinds of compound sentences are considered, the subordinate clauses of which are connected to the main one through the predicate form, and not by the external form, i.e. not by the different presentation of the predicate of subordinate clauses. And the analytical form of complex sentences includes sentences where the components are connected through connecting means that are not part of the predicate of subordinate clauses. Based on this principle, in the Karakalpak language it is appropriate to study complex sentences by structure as synthetic and analytical. Studying on this basis can create theoretical and practical convenience in solving the difficulties that have arisen in research during their various studies. So, simple sentences as part of synthetic compound sentences are associated with the main thing when combining various connecting grammatical means with predicates of subordinate clauses. They are formed by combining the following forms: the forms of the adverbial participle, participle and infinitive verb forms + spatial case endings and afterwords; conditional mood, conjugated verb forms + some particle forms. Such types of compound sentences by structure are widely used in the Karakalpak language.

Simple sentences in compound sentences are connected through subordinate conjunctions and some allied words, relative pronouns. These complex sentences of analytical communication, depending on the participation of connecting means in them, are divided into two: complex sentences with conjunctions and complex sentences with relative words.

The expression of the ways of linking synthetic and analytical types of complex sentences is clearly reflected in their separate analysis.

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