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**ON THE COVERAGE OF THE ISSUE OF COMPLEX SYNTACTIC INTEGERS IN
UZBEK LINGUISTICS**

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Annotation: This article describes features of complex syntactic integrities in Uzbek linguistic, which have been investigated by linguistic ans. The article defines compound sentence, complex sentence and complex sentence as well. The article gives definition of the term “complex” on the syntactic level, its connection with other terms and sequence.

Key words: Compound sentence, compound complex sentence.

Introduction

It is known that in the following years, as a result of numerous studies carried out within the framework of science, radical changes are manifested in almost all areas. In particular, the emergence of new theories in linguistics is also observed.

In this article, we discussed the use of the word "complex" as a term at the syntactic level of the Uzbek language, and the definitions given to them. We also paid attention to cases where interpreting or evaluating the same linguistic unit under different terms only leads to misunderstanding.

The main part

Complex syntactic entities in Uzbek linguistics are classified differently by our scientists. For example, in modern Uzbek literary language, two terms with different names are used for a complex simple sentence, i.e. for one concept:

- 1) "complex sentence",
- 2) "complex simple sentence"

According to Academician G. Abdurakhmanov, there are four types of sentences according to their structure: simple, complex, compound sentences and periods. [1, 98]

A complex sentence is a type of sentence that contains separate clauses, impulses or introductory clauses and conjunctions in addition to the main sentence clauses. These types of sentences differ from simple sentences in terms of content and structure. In complex sentences, complex content is understood: Xotini, rangi o'chgan, undan turib, bolani belanchakka soldi (A. Qahhor) [1, 98].

The characteristic features of a complex sentence are as follows:

- 1) in the composition of complex sentences, in addition to the main clauses, separate clauses or impulses or introductory clauses are involved;
- 2) through complex sentences, a simple, single goal, intention is not expressed, but a complex thought is realized;

3) a complex sentence contains two predicative units, judgments. One of these predicative units or sentences is the main one, and the other is an incomplete sentence, it is considered semi-predicative. If the main sentence is understood from the general content of the sentence, the incomplete sentence appears through the isolated parts or impulses of the sentence, introductory parts;

4) the parts of a complex sentence enter into an explanatory relationship with other parts of the sentence or with the general content of the sentence;

5) parts that make up a complex sentence: separate parts, impulses, introductory or explanatory part and compounds are pronounced with a specific intonation, they are separated from the main parts of the sentence by a stop;

6) a complex sentence is a unique syntactic entity. They are different from simple sentences and compound sentences. The clauses of a simple sentence, as well as the subordinate clauses of a compound sentence, make up the structure of the syntax of a complex sentence, separated clauses, impulses, introductory or explanatory clauses and conjunctions. [1, 208]

According to the views of our scientists A. Berdialiev, B. Sheronov, the sentence is divided into two according to the amount of the grammatical basis: simple and compound sentences. Simple sentences are of two types, according to the simplicity or complexity of the thought expressed in them: 1) uncomplicated simple sentences; 2) complex simple sentences [4, 109].

Uncomplicated simple sentences have form-content correlation: Nilufar kattalardek jiddiy bosh chayqadi (O'.Hoshimov)

In complex simple sentences, the thought is expressed in a complex way. Another idea is superimposed on the main idea of the sentence. They express the content that should be given in more than one different sentences: Aytishlaricha, urush vaqtida bir beva xotin besh-olti yoshlardagi bolasi bilan shu yerga kelib qolgan (O'.Hoshimov). In such sentences, there is a form-content disproportion, the content device is more complicated than the form device.

Simple sentences that look at each other depending on the composition of the content are similar to compound sentences. But what kind of thought in compound sentences is determined by the grammatical basis. In simple sentences, on the other hand, Moore makes a point. From this point of view, dependent simple clauses are simple and compound clauses depend on the returned events. Complex simple sentences can be divided into two types according to the nature of their complicating elements:

1) in simple sentences complicated by functional elements, the complicating events are sentence fragments, which enter into a grammatical relationship with other elements of the construction of the sentence: cohesive fragments, separated fragments, complex fragments are such phenomena: Ona yaratuvchi, himoya qiluvchi zot ("Taf.gulshani") Unsin uchun, bechora qiz uchun, bu qanday mudhish motam (Oybek).

2) simple sentences complicated by non-functional elements do not contain complicating elements in the description of the sentence fragment. They are fully related to the construction of the sentence, but do not enter into a grammatical relationship with any other part of the sentence (motivation, introduction and introductions): Onajonim, balki men ham bir kun shavqqa to'larman (A.Oripov). Dadam, aftidan, bu otishmalarda qatnashgan bo'lsalar-da, bizga aytmas edi (A.Qahhor). Uylari Jukovski ko'chasida (hozirgi "Meditsina" magazini joylashtirgan yerda) ekan (K.Qahhorva) [4, 111].

Based on the sources mentioned above, it should be noted that, in our opinion, we should study complex sentences and complicated simple sentences as one phenomenon. Because despite the fact that both are explained under different terms, their object is one. Therefore, it is necessary to abandon one of these terms. In our opinion, the term complex simple sentence is more appropriate.

Naming the same concept at the syntactic level of our linguistics under different terms is also observed within the context of compound sentences. Below, we, our scientists G. Abdurahmonov, A. Berdialiev, A. Gulomov, M. Askarova, I. Rasulov, M. Irisqulov, will dwell on the theoretical ideas and linguistic arguments under the term "complex compound sentence" presented in the textbooks and manuals:

According to the "Grammar of the Uzbek language" published in 1976 under the editorship of Academician G. Abdurakhmanov, more than one subordinate clause is combined with the main clause to form a complex type of compound sentence: Bu do'stlikda g'araz va soxtalik yo'q, chunki bu do'stlikning muhtasham saroyini bir chirog' yoritadi, chunki tog' va tuproqlarini bir quyosh isitadidi, chunki hamma daryolarida ham obi hayot oqadi, chunki bu do'stlikning hamma o'rmonlarida hayot daraxti ko'karadi (H.Olimjon) [1. 473].

A compound sentence with several adverbial clauses differs in how the subordinate clauses follow the main clause:

1	Compound sentences that are joined by conjunctions	Several subordinate clauses are connected separately to one main clause. Such complex sentences are divided into the following types according to their structure: 1) complex sentences with a unified component; 2) complex sentences with unorganized components.	Agar sadoqati samimiy bo'lsa, hoqon hazratlari sinagan bo'lsalar, u taqdirda kamina uchun e'tirozga o'rin yo'q (Oybek). Ish shu xilda borsa, qayfiyat ashu bo'lsa, ha demay kapsanchilardan bironta ham yakka xo'jalik qolmasligi mukarrar edi (A.Qahhor). Bunday odamlar uning e'tiqodiga qarshi fikr aytisalar ham, agar o'sha fikr samimiy bo'lsa, hech achchig'i chiqmas edi (M.Ibrohimov).
2	Compound sentences that are joined by successive conjunctions	Each of the subordinate clauses is not directly connected to the main clause, but one is connected to the second, the second to the third ...	Kuchaga chiqsa, xuddi biron muborakbod qilayotganday, Saidiy shu kuni ovkatga ham bormadi (A.Qahhor).

In the Uzbek language, there is also a type of compound sentences that are formed only by equalization. Such compound sentences consist of the union of three or more parts by equation: Qobil bobo yalangbosh, yalangoyoq, yaktakchan o'g'il eshigi yonida turib, dag'-dag' titraydi, tizzalari bukilib-bukilib ketadi, ko'zlari jovdiraydi (A.Qahhor) [1, 495].

Conjunctions that follow can form a complex sentence with more than one component.

Complex component clauses are subordinate clause + subordinate clause, several subordinate clause + main clause, mixed clause + main clause, several subordinate clause + subordinate clause, mixed clause + subordinate clause, etc. will be composed of views: Istasang, qishloqdan ayamni oldirib kelay; istasang, singlim kelib tursin (S.Ahmad) Gapimning xulosasi shuki, elektrostansiya quramiz, chunki pulimiz bor, kuchimiz yetarli (S.Ahmad). U yigit stansiya tomonga ketsa, sen birga bor; chunki stansiyada yana birorta kutganlari bo'lmasin, agar bo'lsa, odam bilan qaytsalar, tezlik bilan menga xabar qil (Hamza) [1, 496]

In compound sentences, the parts that make up a complex sentence are combined by both equalization and subordination: Bizni tushungan xotinlar qancha ko'p bo'lsa, xavf shuncha kamayadi va kurashimiz shuncha yengillashadi (A.Muxtor) [1, 501]

Due to the fact that a certain content relationship is expressed in complex sentences, intonation completeness, such constructions have a special quality and are called periods. But the period cannot be limited to the constructions of complex sentences, the structure is not very complex (in sentences with several adverbial clauses), as well as in simple sentences with a complex structure, there can be a certain completeness of thought and tone.

Periods form a whole in terms of structure, tone and content, and they are simple and complex [5, 482]

Simple period	Complex period
It is composed of the same type of sentences. For example, compound sentences with several subordinate clauses, connected or unconnected clauses made up of several simple clauses...	It is made up of different sentences. For example, a conjunction with an adverbial clause and a conjunction without a conjunction, such as: Ochlik, yalang'ochlikka ko'nikib, tirikchiligimizni qilar edik, lekin bir narsaga boshimiz garang bo'lib qoldi: dadamizning gardanida qarzi bor ekan (Oybek).

But this opinion cannot be fully agreed. the main feature of periodic speech is the presence of rising and falling intonation. This sign is also observed in complex simple sentences. For example, forms of simple sentences with organized adjective, adverb, verb: Shoir a yelkalari silkinib, piqillab kulib yubordi (O'.Hoshimov).

According to the linguists A. Berdialiev and B. Sheronov in their textbook "Syntax of the Uzbek language", in the simple forms of compound sentences, the grammatical basis is two, and in the complex forms, the grammatical basis is more than two.

Complex clauses are a component type of clauses with more than two predicative parts (polypredicative). Their scope of thought is wider than that of simple conjunctions, and their grammatical aspect is much more complex: Shira nimjon o'simlikni engadi, bizning yosh talantlarimiz nimjon emas, lekin "ofarin" ayrim yoshlarga vinoday ta'sir qilishi, ko'pini mastkaraxat qilib qo'yishi mumkin (A.Qahhor) [4, 194]

The difference between complex compound sentences and complex simple sentences can be determined as follows:

A simple sentence compounded	Compound sentence
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Meanings that need to be expressed in several separate sentences are realized through one predicative center (grammatical basis), and also separate sentences that need to express different contents rely on one grammatical basis.	Meanings that should be expressed in separate sentences are realized through more than one predicative center (grammatical basis): the sentences "hidden" in the compound sentence are also in the description of the multi-predicative clause. Compound sentences are a device characterized by form-content disproportion. In such sentences, a very complex idea is expressed in relatively simple devices [4, 195]
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Complex compound sentences are of three types according to the syntactic relations between the predicative parts:

1	Compound sentences with equations	It consists of grammatically equal parts. Predicative parts are interconnected using an equational relation [4, 196]	Ota- xazina, aka-uka – tayanch, do'st esa har ikkisi dir
2	Complex subjunctive clauses	It is a complex form of adverbial clauses (clauses with several adverbial clauses). Their syntagmatic basis consists only of subordination. According to the nature of the connection, there are two types: 1) a complex sentence with the same subordinating relationship (complex sentences with a joint subordinate clause) 2) a complex sentence with various subordinating relationships [4, 202]	Shu vodiyni kim sayr qilsa, shu gullardan kim uzsa, vafo unga yor bo'larmish (O'.Umarbekov). Bulut gumburladi, go'yo navbat dovuli chalindi, go'yo chaqin chaqnadi, go'yo hoqon qamchini qindan chiqardi. (G'.G'ulom). Aql bilan axloq shunday egizaklarki, ulardan biri kishini tashlab ketsa, darhol ikkinchisi ham tashlab ketadi (R.Usmonov).
3	Both equal and subordinate (mixed) complex clauses	The syntagmatic and semantic scope is more complex: it includes grammatically equal and non-equal predicate parts. Therefore, on the syntagmatic basis of such sentences, the relations of equalization and subordination work at the same time with the same value [4, 209]	Kitob o'qigan juda yaxshi, chunki u bilim xazinasidir, lekin hayotni bilish yana ham yaxshi, chunki kitobning o'zi ham hayot mevasidir (R.Usmonov).

According to the linguist scientist I. Rasulov, complex compound sentences are classified as follows:

A compound sentence is a compound sentence made up of more than two simple sentences. Simple clauses in a complex compound sentence have different relationships with each other. Accordingly, complex sentences have the following forms [6, 232]:

1	A compound sentence formed by following (a compound sentence with several adverbs)	<p>There are several subordinate clauses that are subordinate to one main clause.</p> <p>Ekinzorlarda qumzorlardagidek toyg'oq yo'q edi, shamol ham orqadan esardi, shuning uchun uyga qarab borishim uncha qiyin emasdi (S.Ahmad).</p> <p>Ko'ryapsiz-ku, haq joyiga qaror topadi, nohaq jazosini oladi (Sh.Rashidov).</p> <p>In such sentences, there are two ways to connect subordinate clauses to the main clause:</p> <p>1. Follow along:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - one type of joint follow-up (organized follow-up sentences); - follow different types of unity. <p>Havo aynib turgan bo'lsa ham, belgilangan tadbirimiz amalga oshsin deb, sayohatni o'tkazishga ahd qildik.</p> <p>2. Sequential follow-up.</p>
2	A compound sentence formed by linking	<p>Simple sentences are joined together with the help of linking or connecting words. It differs from connected clauses only by the number of simple clauses.</p> <p>Bahor keldi, lekin havo uncha ochilganicha yo'g'u, daraxtlar kurtak ota boshladi.</p>
3	A complex sentence without conjunctions	<p>The method of interlinking of simple sentences in its content, the structure and semantic relationship of simple sentences do not differ from a compound sentence without a link, only the relationship of the</p> <p>Bir tomonda qo'ylar so'yildi, qozon osildi, tandirlar qizidi, sermoy sho'rva, issiq zog'ora tayyor qilindi (Said Ahmad).</p>

		quantity of simple sentences is more complex.	
4	A mix compound sentence	<p>1. A compound sentence formed by linking and following.</p> <p>2. A complex sentence formed by linking and without linking.</p> <p>3. All three relations: a compound sentence formed by linking, following, and entering into a relation without linking.</p>	<p>Bahor keldi, ammo havo hali ancha sovuq edi, chunki b yil qish bir oz cho'zilib ketdi.</p> <p>Tuproq semiz, suv yaxshi, havosi ochiq, Quyosh esa yil bo'yi bu yerga oshiq (M.Shayxzoda).</p> <p>O'rtoq Xolnazarov, ovqatga ishtahasi bo'lmay, chalqancha yotib papiros tortar ekan, au ko'z oldidan g'alati manzaralarni o'tkazdi va toliqqan ko'zlari uyquga ketdi, tushiga ham shu manzaralar kirdi (S.Abdulla).</p>

If we rely on the views of our scientists A.Gulomov, M.Askarova, compound sentences of a complex type are composed of three or more simple sentences. They can be divided into the following three types [2. page 232]:

1	Compound sentences formed by adverbs (complex sentences with several adverbs)	<p>The number of sentences can be several.</p> <p>The subordinate clause is connected to the main clause in two ways:</p> <p>1) to follow together;</p> <p>2) to follow in sequence.</p>	<p>Kim ishning havasini olsa, kim shu ishdan bir nima chiqishiga ishonsa, o'sha udarnik bo'ladi (A.Qahhor).</p> <p>Oqshom paytlari dalada yolg'iz bo'lsangiz, tevarak-atrofingiz yaylov bo'lsa, ana o'shanda bu aravaning taraqlashini eshitsangiz, ko'zingiz o'z-o'zidan suzilib ketar edi (S.Babayevskiy).</p>
2	Compound sentences formed by conjunctions	<p>Although the interrelationship of the parts of a compound sentence formed by linking is similar to the relationship of the parts of a connected sentence, it differs</p>	<p>Sobir O'ktamni kabinaga o'tirishga qistadi, lekin u unamadi, ikkovlari amashinaga minib, bo'sh qoplarga o'tirdilar</p>

		from them in terms of the number of simple sentences and the use of some connectives.	(Oybek).
3	Conjunctions formed by connecting and following (mixed clauses)	This type of conjunction includes conjunctions and subordinate clauses.	Bu gap kutilmagan bo'lsa ham, Mirhomidxo'janing yoshiga munosib ravishda tarang va tiniq qizil yuzi oqarishdi, oq oralagan cho'qqi soqol xiyol titradi (A.Qahhor).

A complex component clause is a combination of subordinate clauses: Istayang, qishloqdan ayamni oldirib kelay; istayang, singlim kelib tursin (S.Ahmad) [7, 315].

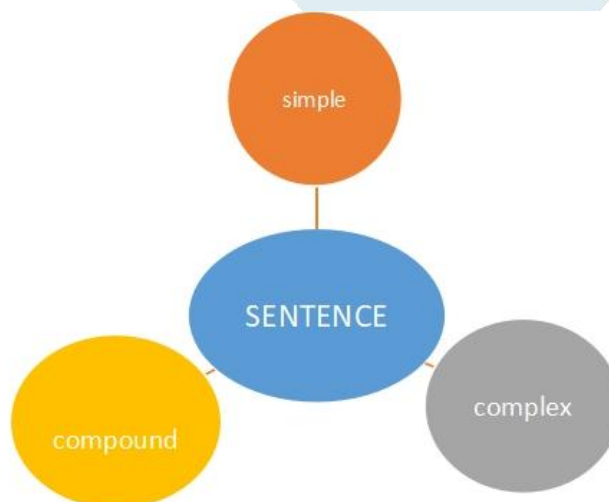
Another scientist, M. Iriskulov, states that a complex sentence (mixed sentence) is a sentence consisting of at least two equal (i.e. connected) and one or more subordinate clauses: Sog'liq yaxshi bo'lsa, ish ham unumli bo'ladi, kishi charchamaydi. Bahor keldi, ammo havo ancha sovuq, chunki qish bir oz cho'zilib ketdi [3, 135]

The classification of our scientists H. Muhiddinova and D. Khudoyberganova is almost similar to the views of our scientists A. Gulomov and M. Askarova. That is, complex compound sentences are formed from the connection of at least three or more simple sentences. Such conjunctions can be connected both by linking and by following: bahor keldi, maysalar ko'kardi va dalalar ko'm-ko'k tusga kirdi. Most compound sentences are mixed: Kattalar qancha ishlasa, bolalar ham shuncha ishlardi, biroq xo'jayin ularga kam haq to'lardi [9. 177-178]

If the above terms used in relation to the units of different levels of the Uzbek language and the definitions given to them are carefully studied, it can be seen that some of them ("complex sentence", "complex type sentence") are used in relation to the same form of speech, and the definitions are almost identical or repetitive. .

Conclusion

Interpreting or evaluating the same linguistic unit under different terms only leads to misunderstanding (complex simple sentence II complex sentence; complex compound sentence II complex type compound sentence). Such situations cause a violation of consistency in the use of terms. In our opinion, it is necessary to regulate the terms related to the word "complex" used in the naming of the linguistic units called "complex" which are actively used in teaching the science of "Modern Uzbek language". It is known that the term "complex" is related to the type of structure of linguistic units. Therefore, we think it is appropriate to use the following three terms when naming sentences according to their structure: simple→compound→complex.



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