



**PRINCIPLES OF CLASSIFICATION OF COMPLEX SUBORDINATE
SENTENCES IN THE KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE**

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Annotation

The given article deals with three principal classifications of compound sentences - functional (semantically), formal and structural-semantically. Having analyzed the principal classification of compound sentences is given in the Turkic languages. It was widely researched the problems of learning compound sentences in the Karakalpak language. Compound sentences aren't still learned in the Karakalpak materials and this is the basis of the research.

Keywords: compound sentence, functional principal, formal principal, structural-semantically principal, subordinate clause.

In Russian and Turkic languages, when classifying complex sentences, three principles are mainly applied - functional (semantic), formal and structural-semantic principles. The functional principle was formed in the middle of the XIX century in the works of I. Davydov and its successor was F.I. Buslaev. According to this principle, a classification based on the likening of complex subordinate sentences to simple ones, and their subordinate sentences to members of the sentence took place. On the basis of this principle, subject, predicate, additional, determinative and circumstantial sentences are distinguished among subordinate clauses. [4; 216]. Circumstantial adjuncts are divided into eight types: place, mode of action, degree, time, cause, purpose, condition, and opposing. [4; 236]. The second principle of classification of complex subordinate sentences is formal. This principle is the opposite of the functional principle, guided by the structural division of the subordinate and main sentences in the composition of complex subordinate sentences according to the method of communication using word forms, conjunctions and conjunctive words. Classification in this direction takes place in the works of Russian scientists, such as A.M. Peshkovsky, M.N. Peterson, L.A. Bulakhovsky, A.V. Shapiro, who conducted research in the formal direction. In these works, complex subordinate sentences based on a formal feature are divided into 2 types: sentences with conjunctive words (relative subordination) and sentences with conjunctions (union subordination) [3; 107].

Their further semantic division is considered within the peculiarities of the meaning of conjunctions and union words.



In Turkic languages, the classification of complex sentences on the basis of the structural principle takes place in the works of M.Z. Zakiev. The researcher divides complex subordinate sentences into 2 types, such as synthetic and analytical, the features of the meaning manifested in the syntactic connection of the subordinate and the main sentence in their composition, considers in each of them. In this classification, the structural principle is brought to the fore, and the values are considered in each of the two types.

The third principle of classification of complex sentences is structural-semantic. Compared to the first two, this principle covers a more complex and broad concept. In this case, when classifying complex sentences, their structural and semantic features are taken into account. This principle considers the relationship between the subordinate and main sentences, the ways of their formation, semantic relations that arise when they are interrelated.

The structural-semantic principle has recently been widely developed by N.A. Pospelov and other researchers. In studies on complex sentences, N.S. Pospelov divides them into two-membered and single-membered complex subordinate clauses on the relationship between the subordinate clause and the main sentence. The differences between them are indicated as follows: in the two-membered type, the subordinate clause relates to the entire main part as a whole, and in the single-membered form, the subordinate clause refers to one of the members of the sentence in the main part, complementing, developing or specifying it.

[10; 331-335]. V.A. Beloshapkova calls the division of complex sentences in the above way "undivided" and "dismembered" [3; 114].

Views on the relationship of an subordinate clause to one of the members of the main sentence or sentence as a whole have taken place in studies on Turkic languages. Thus, A.Z. Abdullayev and A.G. Zhabatov divide complex subordinate sentences in the Azerbaijani language into complex sentences with an "unambiguous" and "two-digit" core. In this case, complex subordinate clauses whose subordinate clauses are related to one of the members of the main sentence are considered a complex subordinate clause having an unambiguous core, and the main sentence characterizing the whole is considered a complex subordinate sentence with a two-digit kernel [1; 53]. Among researchers of complex subordinate sentences in Turkic languages, there are opposing opinions about the relationship of an subordinate clause to one of the members of the main sentence and the main sentence as a whole. For example, K. Yessenov, a researcher of complex subordinate sentences in the Kazakh language, expresses the following opinion: "Currently, in many Turkic languages, complex subordinate sentences in the sense of the ratio are called names. members of the sentence (subordinate determinants, subordinate subjects), and in the Kazakh language they are considered in various subordinate clauses in relation to the circumstance" [8; 59]. N. Makhmudov, A. Nurmanov in the work "Ўzbek tiling nazariy grammatikasy" ("Theoretical grammar of the Uzbek language") do not deny in many Turkic languages complex subordinate sentences with the ratio of the subject, predicate, addition, definition and circumstance to one of the members of the sentence. On the contrary, they consider logically incorrect the concept of "subordinates, characterizing the main sentence as a whole." sentence as a whole", "relates to the main proposal as a whole". Each member of the sentence (except for the definition) is functionally related only to the predicate. In a broad sense, a circumstance - predicativeness, which has taken a syntactic place,



means that the subordinate clause corresponds to the main sentence not as a whole, but one of its members - the predicate" [9; 70-71]. One can fully agree with the above opinion of N. Makhmudov. Because when considering the syntactic and semantic relationships of circumstantial subordinate clauses in the composition of complex subordinate sentences, its relation to the action (predicate) in the main sentence is clearly felt. In this regard, subordinate circumstances are very similar in meaning to common circumstances in simple sentences. The differences between them are determined by the fact that that adjunctive circumstances express predicativeness, which is what distinguishes it from a common circumstance and from verbal turns of phrase with the meaning of a circumstance. For example, consider the sentence Of Shamurat Shayin Iship Bola Kelgende, Esikten Keylimzhai Kirip Keldi (S. Arysyanov) (As soon as Shamurat finished drinking tea, He entered through the door of Keulimzhai). This is a complex subordinate sentence composed of two simple sentences. The subordinate clause is connected to the main form of the predicate. If the subordinate clause is connected by a syntactic connection with the predicate (kirip keldi)) of the main sentence, would then answer the question when? as a circumstance of a simple sentence and would express the time of keulimzhai's entry: Shamurat shayin iship bola kelgende kirip keldi. The difference between a circumstantial adjective circumstance and a member of a simple sentence is that it expresses the duration of the main sentence while retaining the predicative structure.

The semantic classification of complex subordinate sentences in turkic languages in each of them on the basis of material is expressed in different quantities. For example, in the Azerbaijani language -15, in Uzbek -14-15, in Karachay-Balkar - 14, in Tatar - 15, in Bashkir, Uyghur-14, in the modern Kazakh language of circumstantial subordinate clauses -7, in the modern Karakalpak language until 2007 there are 8 types of complex subordinate sentences.

Among the researchers of Turkic languages, in addition to the above numerous classifications, there are other simplified principles of classification. For example, N.A. Baskakov in the work "Supply in modern Turkish" subjuncts in Turkic languages on the basis of lexical and functional meanings of the member in the main sentence, with which the subordinate clause correlates, are divided into the following groups:

1. Adnexal terms relating to the substantive terms in the main. In this group, subordinate subjects and additional ones are considered.

2. Subordinates, relating to attributive terms in the main. These include adventitious predicates and determinatives.

3. Subordinates, relating to attributive-circumstantial terms in the main. These include complex sentences of cause and effect, conditions that express conditionality. [2; 157]. K. Yessenov, in the semantic classification of complex sentences in the Kazakh language, divides them first into three groups: 1) adverbial (subordinate clauses with the meaning of circumstances); 2) relative; (3) simultaneous compound sentences [8; 59]. In this study, adverbial subordinate clauses based on the structural-semantic principle are divided into: 1) subordinate conditions; (2) accessory countermeasures; 3) subordinate time; 4) adjunctive causes; 5) accessory modes of action (quality), 6) subordinate purposes; 7) subordinate explanatory sentences. [8; 69] . Because of the commonality of the relationship between the components of complex sentences, he divides relative subordinate clauses into relative conditions and relative comparisons. [8;



62] Also, K. Yessenov, depending on the time quantities of the components of complex subordinate clauses, the expression of events in one time or relatively sequentially, divides them into two types "simultaneous adnexals" and "comparative subordinate clauses" [5; 97-106]. Most of the examples given as simultaneous complex subordinate sentences for this classification are considered in many modern studies on Turkic languages as part of non-union complex sentences [11] or non-union simultaneous complex sentences. [7; 118-120]. The very first school textbook on the syntactic structure of the Karakalpak language was published in 1939 under the editorship of N. Davkarayev. Its supplemented fourth edition was published in 1939. The textbook identifies three types of complex subordinate sentences: subordinate determinative, subordinate additional and adnexitious circumstantial, circumstantial adjunctive, the circumstantial subordinate clauses, in turn, are divided into 6 types: subordinate causes, time, comparisons, goals, conditions, disgusting. [5; 97-106]. According to the school curriculum, "subordinate determinative" and "subordinate additional" were removed from the textbook "Karakalpak tili" (syntax) of the 1963 edition, and the types of circumstantial subordinate clauses of the mode of action, conditions, time, opposing, causes and goals were studied until 1974. [11; 123] In the sixth, supplemented edition of 1974, a comparative subordinate sentence was added to these number and 7 types were studied until 1991, in the new edition of 1991 a number of them were supplemented by an eighth - complex sentence of the place. These eight types of complex sentences in school textbooks and academic grammars are studied to this day. [6; 54], [12; 461].

In the work "Xəzirgi karakalpak tilindegi kospa gəplər" ("Complex subordinate sentences in the modern Karakalpak language") by E. Dauyonov, the object of research was "subject to complex subordinate sentences" and the above 8 types of circumstantial complex subordinate sentences.

Complex subordinate sentences subject, predicate, additional, determinative and circumstantial, correlated with one of the members of the main sentence, studied in many Turkic languages on the basis of the functional principle, are not sufficiently studied on the materials of the Karakalpak language. Early editions of school syntax textbooks provided definitive and additional compound sentences. But due to the non-compliance of theoretical and practical facts with the requirements of the modern study of syntax, they were removed from the textbook.

When analyzing the facts of the modern Karakalpak literary language, the studied functional-semantic types of complex subordinate sentences are not limited to eight types. As in many Turkic languages, the division of subordinate clauses into 14 or 15 semantic species includes the facts of the Karakalpak language. Therefore, on the basis of the materials of the Karakalpak language, each semantic type of complex subordinate sentences requires a comprehensive study on the basis of functional-semantic and structural-semantic principles.

Resume

The article deals with the principles of division of complex sentences in the Karakalpak language, their functional and semantic types reflected in the scientific literature of the Turkic languages.



Resume

The article deals with principles of dividing clause sentences in the Karakalpak language, and their functional-semantic types which defining scientific literature of the Turkic language.

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