

Functional Study of Syntactical Relations of Compound Sentences in Uzbek Linguistics

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Abstract

This article presents the views of scholars and researchers working on the theory of syntax and conjunctions, as well as the work of scholars who have studied similarities and differences in Uzbek linguistics.

Key words: *syntax, sentence, phrase, compound sentence, unification, structure.*

I. Introduction

The history of the study of syntax dates back to ancient times. Syntax refers to the doctrine of speech and its parts. This theory is based on the linguistic traditions of antiquity. Syntax (from the Greek syntax - unification, structure) is a level of the language system and consists of word forms. The problem of syntax has been studied since ancient times, and syntax problems are still relevant today. Syntax is seen as a part of grammar. As you know, grammar consists of two parts: morphology and syntax.

II. Literature review

English, Russian and Uzbek scholars have taken a comprehensive approach to the definition of syntax. In particular, the Russian scientist V.V. Vinogradov considers syntax as a science that studies the rules and methods of word combination and sentence structure, as well as phrases, their structure, function, laws of development. The scientist notes that the characteristic feature of syntax is that each object of its study functions as a structural element of a grammatical unit higher than itself: the word and its forms, the word and the sentence, the word combination "In the context of a sentence, a simple sentence serves as a structural element of a compound sentence." Thus, the syntax confirms that the object of study is speech. Today, V. Vinogradov's theory and teachings have found their place in the textbooks of secondary schools, that is, in the teaching of schoolchildren are based on the views of this scientist. Uzbek language syntax as a separate branch of linguistics was first studied by Fitrat under the term "nahv". After that, H. Kayumi and S. Dolimov also wrote a two-part work "Grammar" and called the second part "nahv". Speech theory has also been extensively studied by various researchers.

III. Analysis

Language performs its communicative function through a syntactic device - speech. All phonetic, lexical, morphological phenomena in language serve this syntactic construction. However, the role of lexicon and morphology in the grammatical structure of language is unique. After all, in any syntactic event we see a word and a morphological index. Therefore, the definition of syntactic essence is based on lexical and morphological factors. Because speech is, in fact, based on the free combination of words, the law of connection of words, and the syntax of words, is studied in syntax. The study of phrases is an integral part of the doctrine of speech

and cannot be considered in isolation. Syntax examines the linguistic nature of a free speech combination that enters into a dominant relationship, not any combination of words. A compound word that is a combination of words in some way (triangle, early ripening, buy), phraseological unit (licking the fat of a snake, the wind does not blow through its shell, empty) is beyond the scope of syntax research. Because they don't have free connections.

The term syntax, like the term grammar itself, has two meanings:

- 1) the syntactic structure of the language;
- 2) an integral part of grammar.

We use the term in the second sense and use the term syntactic construction in the first sense. Speech is one of the main components of grammar in all languages. Special attention is paid to the study of speech types, problems related to speech research, and the issues of comparing and contrasting sentences in different languages. Therefore, comparing and differentiating sentences and their types in languages belonging to different families and groups is one of the most pressing issues today. Today, speech is studied in various fields of linguistics, including contrastive linguistics, areal linguistics, comparative typology, cognitive linguistics, linguo-culturology, and pragmatic linguistics. Of course, in every area of linguistics, the analysis of sentences and their problems requires new approaches and methods. Therefore, it is important to study the sentence as a basic unit of language. B. Urinbaev's monographs "Vocational category in modern Uzbek language" and N. Mahmudov's "Asymmetry of content and form in simple sentences in Uzbek language" played an important role in improving the syntax of Uzbek simple speech. Academicians G. Abdurahmanov and M. Askarov played an important role in the formation of the syntax of the Uzbek language. With the work "Composition of modern Uzbek compound sentences" devoted to the study of Uzbek compound sentences, a special study of Uzbek compound sentences began. In 1955, F. Kamal published the book "Problems of compound sentences", in which he gave the first information about the status of compound sentences, their classification.

IV Discussion

We should mention the work of G. Abdurahmanov, devoted to the study of compound sentences in the Uzbek language. In particular, the scientist divides compound sentences into the following groups in terms of content: attributive, possessive, verb, time, place, cause, condition, purpose, unimpeded, result, form, comparative compound sentences. In turn, comparative adverbs are divided into three types: comparison, analogy, and quantitative adverbs. G. Abdurahmanov explains 15 types of compound sentences. G. Abdurahmanov on semantic relations of conjunctions and components without conjunctions, conjunctions without conjunctions and their components, such as cause, result, condition, complex conjunctions and its types interpreted the issues in detail. Professor G. Abdurahmanov studied in depth the theory of conjunctions and related issues, and even drew attention to issues that foreign experts did not pay attention to. As an example, the cohesive describes descriptive sentences as follows: "The difficulty in distinguishing between simple and compound sentences is that in some syntactic constructions there is only one possessor - the subject, despite the fact that compound sentence is considered a case because it appears that the parts that make up this kind of construction are both grammatically and semantically independent of themselves; each of the parts that make up this kind of construction represents a certain idea of completeness, and they have predicative and modal features". The study of conjunctions in L. Askarova's work continued. Scholars divide compound sentences into conjunctions, adverbs, and conjunctions. Compared and contrasted the

types of compound sentences suggested by G. Abdurahmanov. Also, A. Berdaliev introduced to the field of syntax of compound sentences such concepts as similarity (paradigmatics), syntactic contradictions (opposition) of structural linguistics. However, A. Berdaliev's work does not address the issues of separation and classification of compound sentences. This issue is reflected in the works of G. Abdurahmanov, M. Askarova and N. Turniyazov. In his work, A. Nurmanov studied the content of compound sentences, focusing on issues such as the propositional aspect of the semantic system of sentences, predicative devices and the communicative aspect. In her research, R. Sayfullayeva substantially interpreted compound sentences. The theory of conjunctions is now widely studied. In particular, Professor G. Hoshimov emphasizes the importance of the study of compound sentences in terms of volume. The scientist divides the conjunctions into the following types: polytaxae, respectively, collotaxema, parataxema, hypotaxema, hypertaxema, supertaxema, ultrotaxema, syncrotaxema. Many scholars and professors have conducted and continue to conduct research on the study of conjunctions. It is obvious that a comprehensive study of conjunctions is a very important issue.

Conclusion

From the above it is clear that the construction of compound sentences has different forms - patterns. Each template requires separate grammatical tools. Conjunctions are classified differently: according to the means of conjugation, according to which part of the sentence the compound sentence explains. It is useful to classify compound sentences according to the context in which they occur.

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