

CLASSIFICATION OF SYNTACTIC RELATIONS IN COMPOUND SENTENCES

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Abstract – Over the past half century, questions of the syntax of a complex sentence in English have attracted the special attention of many researchers. Among these issues, which still require further scientific development, an important place is occupied by the question of a complex sentence, as a special unit of syntax, and the existing connection between its components.

Key words: complex sentence, semantic relationships, syntax, semantic categories, conjunctions.

I. Introduction. It is precisely the fact that semantic, rather than formal grammatical moments underlie the division of links between parts of a complex sentence, which in practice leads to the fact that, like the whole syntax, the coordinating-subordinating scheme is similar in all Indo-European languages: in view of the fact that human thinking develops, in general, in the same ways in all countries, the languages that directly implement thought differ from each other, primarily in vocabulary, and differ little in the composition of semantic categories.

II. Main part

The similarity of languages in this case makes it possible, in particular, for linguists working on the study of one language, to take into account the achievements of linguists studying the language of another people. Why, when determining the links between the parts of a complex sentence, it is impossible to proceed only from formal features? Because the number of these signs in all languages is extremely limited and in no way corresponds to the number of semantic relationships that can be expressed in a sentence. Even those meager lexical means - unions - that are in the language are used extremely unevenly.

Some conjunctions are extremely common, while others are found mainly in grammars, where they are given on a par with all other conjunctions. Meanwhile, the number of semantic relationships that arise between the parts of a complex sentence is very large and far exceeds the number of all unions in the language. To this it must be added that with the development of thinking and language, the number of semantic relations grows faster than the number of new unions. All this cannot but lead to the fact that the same unions begin to be used in functions that are not yet characteristic of them. For example, unions, which until a certain time expressed only subordinating relations, are beginning to be used to express compositions, and vice versa. In addition, in the language, in addition to unions, there are other means of expressing relations between parts of a complex sentence.

Syntactic means that serve to express the connection of individual sentences within a complex one. "Composing and subordinating sentences" (1958), V.I. Zhelvis "Are there coordinating and subordinating conjunctions in the language? (on the material of the English language)" (1962), B.A.

Ilyish "The structure of a complex sentence in modern English" (1962), I.P. Konkova "Compound allied sentence in modern English" (1969) and many others.

A complex sentence as a special unit of syntax. As you know, the basic unit of traditional syntax is the sentence. The needs of thinking and communication have created special syntactic formations in the language, consisting of a combination of several sentences. These syntactic formations are called complex sentences. To understand the concept of "complex sentence" it is necessary to take into account that the structure of a complex whole is not a mechanical sum of simple units that make up this whole. The internal connections of the elements of a complex sentence are very diverse and do not fit into the scheme: "The complex consists of simple ones." "A complex sentence is a combination of several sentences with the help of certain syntactic means into a grammatical whole that serves as an expression of a complete thought. Like any sentence, a complex sentence as a whole is characterized by the intonation of the ending. Separate sentences that make up a complex sentence do not have independence and completeness and are interrelated and complementary elements of the entire complex sentence" [1] In terms of structure, a simple sentence is opposed to a complex one. The difference between them lies in the fact that the first one is monopredicative (i.e., the predicative relation characterizing the relationship between the subject and the predicate is presented once in the sentence), and the second one is polypredicative.

The components of a complex sentence are also considered by some researchers as sentences. One can argue with this point of view, since, in our opinion, the subordinate clause is not a sentence, if only because it is devoid of independent communicative significance. It is used in the process and for the purposes of speech communication only as a component of a larger syntactic unit - a complex sentence.

Even parts of a complex sentence are inadequate as units of communication. Often their mutual relations are connected with the semantic relations of cause and effect, a certain temporal organization, etc., and to break them, to single out each of the parts of a complex sentence into an independent sentence, means to weaken or break the connection. Syntactic and semantic links existing between them. In addition, non-finite parts of a compound sentence can also convey their syntactic connection with their own kind intonation. Being isolated from the rest of the complex sentence, such constructions turn out to be intentionally different from the sentence. The polypredicativity of a complex sentence means not just the presence of multiple predicative relations in it. In the sentence He waved his hand towards the house and remained silent (A. Huxley), the predicative relation occurs twice in connection with waved his hand, etc. and in connection with was silent. Each of these groups is characterized by a predicative connection with he, but there is no complex sentence here. Therefore, it is important to clarify the above signs of a complex sentence, indicating that in a complex sentence there are several predicative centers consisting of a subject and a predicate.

III. Conclusion

Predicatively is the property of a syntactic unit that makes it communicatively significant, expressing the relation of the situation reflected in the sentence to reality, which gives the linguistic unit, in addition to the property of nominatives, the property of communicativeness. A word, a phrase that does not receive this second property remains simply nominative units. A complex sentence

consists of several reflected situations. Each of the predicative units included in a complex sentence describing a particular situation has productivity.

Through them, the complex sentence as a whole is not devoid of this feature, but there is no predicativity common to the entire complex sentence. In a complex sentence, predicativity is a necessary property of its constituents. Thus, "a complex sentence is a structural-semantic unity of two or more syntactic constructions, each with its own predicative center, formed on the basis of a syntactic connection and used in speech communication as a single-order unit with a simple sentence."

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