

SUBORDINATE (DEPENDENT) COMPLEX SENTENCES — WITH RELATIVE ELEMENT AND WITHOUT RELATIVE ELEMENT

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Abstract: This article discusses the problematic issue of referential segments in Uzbek subordinate (dependent) complex sentences. It examines the classification of complex sentences, the binding properties of the referential segment in connecting clause parts, the role of the referential segment within the syntactic and semantic structure of the sentence, and problematic questions concerning the connective functions of pronouns in shaping text and clause composition.

(Note: I translate the term “havola bo‘lak” as “referential segment” (literally “havola constituent”) — this is a standard term used in descriptions of Uzbek subordinate clauses.)

Best Publication

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INTRODUCTION

It is known that subordinate (dependent) complex sentences are divided into two types: those with a referential segment and those without a referential segment. In this article we analyze complex sentences that contain a referential segment.

In complex sentences with a referential segment, the referential segment is first and foremost the clause-part expressed by a pronoun.

Second, the main clause forms an empty “syntactic slot” which requires completion by the subordinate clause.

Third, whichever clause function this “empty syntactic slot” corresponds to determines the type of the subordinate complex sentence.

For example: Shunday odamlar borki, hamma havas qiladi.

(There are such people that everyone envies.)

Here: Shunday — What kind (Which)? — people whom everyone envies. That is, the main clause is Shunday odamlar borki; the question asked of the main clause is Qanday? (Which?/What kind?), and the answer hamma havas qiladigan odamlar shows that this is an attributive (relative) subordinate clause. As noted above, the kind of subordinate clause is determined by the function filled by the “empty syntactic slot.”

Consider another example: Shunisi muhimki, oramizda intiluvchilar ko‘p.

(What is important is that there are many aspirants among us.)

Here Shunisi muhimki — the main clause: What (is) important? → oramizda intiluvchilar ko‘pligi muhim. This sentence is a subject subordinate clause (a subordinate clause functioning as the subject).

Fourth, referential segments may be used in unreal (non-actualized) constructions. In such cases the pronoun’s “empty syntactic slot” is perceptible and requires a logical interrogation (a question form) for identification.

For example: Bilardimki, yerlarimiz cho‘l bilan chegaradosh.

(I knew that our lands border on the desert.)

Here the main clause is Bilardimki — what (did I know)? → yerlarimiz cho‘l bilan chegaradosh ekanligini — a complementary (object-type) subordinate clause.

Iqror bo‘lingki, buni bilmas edingiz.

(Admit that you did not know this.)

Iqror bo‘lingki — main clause; nimaga? → buni bilmasligingizga iqror bo‘ling — a complementary subordinate clause.

Odam borki, odamlarning naqshidir.

(There are people who are exemplars/models of people.)

Odam borki — qanday odam? → odamlarning naqshi bo‘lgan odam — an attributive (relative) subordinate clause.

Xabar keltirdimki, tadbir qoldirildi.

(I reported that the event had been postponed.)

Xabar keltirdimki — nimaga? → tadbir qoldirilgani haqida — complementary subordinate clause.

Fifth, complex sentences with referential segments are divided into two groups: those with one referential segment and those with two referential segments. The examples given above are instances of one-referential-segment subordinate clauses.

For example: Shunday o‘qingki, barcha hayron qolsin.

(Read in such a way that everyone is astonished.)

Shunday o‘qing — main clause; qanday? → barchani hayron qoldirib o‘qing.

Two-referential-segment subordinate sentences are connected with relative words (relative pronouns / deictic expressions). Examples include items such as:

Kim — he/that one

Kimni — him/her/that one (accusative)

Kimga — to him/her/that one (dative)

Kimdan — from him/her/that one (ablative)

Nima — it/that

Qanday — such/that way

Qancha — that much

Qay tomon — that side/direction, etc.

Qozonda nima bo‘lsa, o‘sha chiqadi.

(Whatever is in the cauldron, that is what comes out.)

Qayerda ahillik bo‘lsa, o‘sha yer gullab yashnaydi.

(Where there is harmony, that place flourishes.)

A question arises: how is such a type identified?

Again, the position of the referential segment in the main clause and the question that refers to it determine the type of the subordinate complex sentence.

Let us look at how a single main clause can govern subordinate clauses of several different types.

For example: Kim olg‘a intilsa,

u maqsadga erishadi.

(Whoever strives forward, 1) he attains his goal.) — Here Kim olg‘a intilsa is the main clause. Kim? → u → olg‘a intilgan inson — this is a subject subordinate clause.

uning omadi keladi.

(Whoever strives forward, 2) his fortune arrives.) — Kim olg‘a intilsa — Kimning? → uning → the man who strove forward — this is an attributive subordinate clause. unga havas qilishadi.

(Whoever strives forward, 3) people envy him.) — Kim olg‘a intilsa — Kimga? → unga → complementary/object subordinate clause.

Similarly: Qayerda ahillik bo‘lsa,

shu yerda baraka bor. — complementary/adverbial subordinate clause (meaning there is blessing in that place)

shu yer uning go‘shasi. — subject subordinate clause (that place is its stronghold/seat)
hamma baraka shu yerda. — predicate subordinate clause (all blessing is in that place).

Subordinate complex sentences without a referential segment

These may be connected by:

subordinating conjunctions: chunki (because), negaki (for the reason that), zero (indeed), agar (if), etc.;

by the particle deb;

with the conditional suffix -sa (the conditional mood);

or by particles (intonational or connective particles).

Which line (example) contains a complex sentence joined by the conditional mood?

Kimga havas qilsang, shunga ergashasan.

(If you admire someone, you follow him.)

Havas qilsang, ergashasan.

(If you admire, you follow.)

Havas qilsang, ergashasan — this is formed with the conditional mood (i.e., the suffix -sa).

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