

## Comparison of Combined Sentences (On the Example of Uzbek and Kazakh School Textbooks)

Qodirova Barno Ibragimovna

Samarkand State University, Department of Uzbek language and literature, Senior Lecturer, Ph.D,  
Samarkand, Uzbekistan

**Abstract:** This article comparatively studies the terms related to conjunctions in the textbooks “Mother tongue” and “Kazakh language” published in Uzbek and Kazakh languages during the years of independence. It analyzes the relationship, similarities and differences between the terms of two sister languages belonging to the same family. In the formation of compound sentences in the Uzbek language, simple sentences in the compound sentence are equal conjunctions, and if the words are connected with the prepositions, -u (-yu), -da, *salalas kurmalas shylaular*). The specific features of the terms used to describe the connected compound sentence and its types are shown.

**Key words:** sentence, compound sentence, connected conjunctions, followed conjunctions, conjunctions without conjunctions, conjunctions with conjunctions, conjunctions with opposites, conjunctions with conjunctions, conjunctions with negation conjunctions.

### Introduction

In the practice of world linguistics, comparative analyzes are carried out on the example of languages with sister and terminological systems, such as Uzbek and Kazakh, formed in a sociolinguistic environment. However, the systematic relations in the terminology of the studied languages, interlinguistic comparative-typological generalities and features, descriptive research, creation of printed and electronic dictionaries of linguistic terminosphere, cases of proportionality and disproportion in the use of terminological units in textbooks, morphological, lexical. there is a need to analyze semantic, syntactic inter-event differences. In this regard, in this article we have tried to make a comparative study of the Uzbek and Kazakh conjunctions and their types, in particular, the terms related to the conjunctive.

According to the structure of sentences in Uzbek and Kazakh languages are divided into two types: simple sentence (*jay speech*) and compound sentence (*compound sentence*).

Definitions of a compound sentence in both languages are similar in content to the means of connecting simple sentences in a compound sentence. Compare: In “Mother tongue”: “A whole sentence consisting of grammatical and semantic relations of two or more simple sentences, with the completeness of the melody, is a compound sentence”[1.15], “Қазақ тілі”да: “Екі немесе бірнеше жай сөйлемнен құралып, күрделі ойды білдіретін сөйлемді *құрмалас сөйлем* дейміз”[2.10]. Conjunctions in Uzbek, conjunctions followed by conjunctions, conjunctions without conjunctions, Kazakh conjunctions *салалас құрмалас, сабақтас құрмалас, аралас құрмалас* referring to terms with. These terms and their types differ in content. For example, in the formation of compound sentences in the Uzbek language, simple sentences in a compound sentence are connected by equal conjunctions, and if the words are connected by prepositions -u (-yu), -da, *салалас құрмалас*, that is, the connected compound sentences in the Kazakh language are the reciprocal tones and connectives of simple sentences (*жалғаулық шылаулар*) is formed from an equal connection through. In the Uzbek language, the term compound sentences without conjunctions is considered as a separate type of compound sentence, in which the simple sentences

are connected with each other in content, without special connecting means, only by tone. Hence, it is clear from the above considerations that the conjunctions in both languages are connected (*салалас құрмалас*) The fact that two or more simple sentences in the explanations of terms are equally connected by means of interconnects have exactly the same features, but in the Kazakh language they are connected by means of tone without connecting means. In the Uzbek language, the combination of simple sentences with the help of a melody forms a compound sentence without a conjunction.

The textbooks we have studied list several types of connected compound sentences. In the "native language": a compound sentence with the help of conjunctions, a compound sentence with the help of adjectives, a compound sentence with the help of disjunctive conjunctions, a compound sentence with the help of negative conjunctions, and a conjunction with words; in "Kazakh language": *Ыңғайлас салалас құрмалас сөйлем, қарсылықты салалас құрмалас сөйлем, түсіндірмелі салалас құрмалас сөйлем, себеп-салдар салалас құрмалас сөйлем, талғаулы салалас құрмалас сөйлем, кезекті салалас құрмалас сөйлем*. A cross-linguistic comparison of these terms revealed the following aspects:

A compound sentence connected by conjunctive conjunctions is made by means of conjunctive conjunctions, connecting the parts of the conjunction which are in the time, cause-and-effect relationship, *ыңғайлас салалас құрмалас сөйлем* the term is an attachment of an idea expressed in one of the simple sentences contained in it to the thought expressed in the other (jene, da,de,ta,te, eri) is formed from the connection of connectors and tone, and is in turn divided into two terms: *жалғаулықсыз ыңғайлас салалас* ва *жалғаулықты ыңғайлас салалас*. So, in Kazakh language *жалғаулықты ыңғайлас салалас* термини means in Uzbek language a joint sentence and connected using attachment connectors *жалғаулықсыз ыңғайлас салалас* the term can be used as an alternative to the term compound sentences without conjunctions. *A joint sentence connected by means of opposites or қарсылықты салалас құрмалас сөйлем* the terms are formed from two or more sentences that express opposite meanings. The distinctive feature of the interpretation of these sentences is that in the Uzbek language they are formed only by the prepositions -du (-yu), -da (-yu). In the Kazakh language *бірақ, сонда да, дегенмен, алайда, әйтсе де, сөйтсе де* could be referred (*қарсылықты қатынасты білдіретін жалғаулықтар*) connected by contrast binders and tone. This type of compound sentence in the Kazakh language is also divided into two types, *жалғаулықты қарсылықты салалас* and *жалғаулықсыз қарсылықты салалас* terms. Thus, the term *салалас* in the Kazakh language is used in conjunction with the Uzbek adjectives such as *жалғаулықсыз қарсылықты салалас* term can be used as an equivalent of the term compound sentences without conjunctions. Another type of compound sentence is a compound sentence that is connected using subjunctive conjunctions. In this case, the conjunctions connect the parts of speech and emphasize the fact that the events expressed in simple sentences occur alternately, or only one of them occurs. Such comments are in Kazakh *талғаулы салалас құрмалас сөйлем* and *кезекті салалас құрмалас сөйлем* are also characteristic of the terms. Compare: "Қазақ тілі" language: "Құрамындағы жай сөйлемдерінің тек біреуіндегі іс оқиғаның жүзеге асатындығына болжал жасауды білдіретін салаластың түрін талғаулы салалас дейміз.", "Құрамындағы жай сөйлемдері арқылы берілген істің, оқиғаның кезектесіп келуін білдіретін салалас сөйлемнің түрін кезектес салалас дейміз"[2.128]. Thus, a compound sentence in Uzbek, which is connected with the help of declension conjunctions, denoting the occurrence of events expressed in simple sentences, or the occurrence of only one of them, is called by two terms in Kazakh: *талғаулы салалас құрмалас сөйлем* ва *кезекті салалас құрмалас сөйлем*.

In Uzbek, conjunctions are connected by conjunctions and conjunctions, even if they are expressed by verbs in the participle form or by words such as *бар, бар*, denoting the action-state or sign

expressed in them. together with, if it represents a relation of comparison and contrast between them, and the meaning of the conjunctive terms connected by words; “Қазақ тілі” not faced in sources

It was one of the types of compound sentences connected in the Kazakh language *түсіндірмелі салалас құрмалас сөйлем* the term is formed by quoting simple sentences in the interpretive relationship between the parts, without any connecting means, and a hyphen or colon is placed between the simple sentences in the compound sentence. Such aspects are one of the peculiarities of a compound sentence in Uzbek without a conjunction. That is, there are the following features associated with punctuation to separate parts of speech without conjunctions in writing:

1. If parts of a compound sentence represent events that occur simultaneously or sequentially, a comma is placed between them. (Boys soften under trees, girls sweep school yard);
2. When expressions such as analogy, contradiction, condition are expressed between parts of speech, a hyphen is placed between them. (The porter came - came);
3. When an explanatory relationship is expressed between parts of a compound sentence, two dots are often placed between them. (Our decision is this: we all take an active part in the hashar) [1.67].

So, in the Kazakh language *түсіндірмелі салалас құрмалас сөйлем* and in Uzbek, conjunctive terms without conjunctions can be evaluated as synonymous terms.

In the Kazakh language *себеп-салдар салалас құрмалас сөйлем* the term is the sixth type of compound sentence. In this case, simple sentences in a compound sentence indicate the reason for an expressed idea, and are divided into two types, such as the types of compound sentences mentioned above: *жалғаулықты* and *жалғаулықсыз себеп-салдар салалас*. *жалғаулықты себеп-салдар салалас* term *сондықтан, себебі, өйткені, сол себепті* such as cause is formed using connectors. For example, *Мұқит пен Кенбай айғайласа сөйлеседі, себебі шамалы дауысты Көкдолы бұрқағы есіттірер емес. Жаз айларында ондай шұбарлы жердің масасы мен сонасы қалың болады, сол себепті мұндай шыбыны көп шөл даланы ешбір ауыл жайламайды.* In the Uzbek language, causal conjunctions or, therefore, conjunctions formed with the help of auxiliary devices are studied in the context of the following conjunctions.

*Жалғаулықсыз себеп-салдар салалас* The commentary and examples specific to the term correspond to the features of a compound sentence in Uzbek without a conjunction.

Another characteristic of connected conjunctions in the Kazakh language *салаластың көп құрамды түрі* (a compound form of a connected compound sentence) The term is available. In this case, the simple sentences in a compound sentence may be more numerous and their meanings may also be different. They are connected both by mutual connectors and by tone. For example: *Жуық арада екінің бірі болуға тиісті: не станцияның жерін кеңіту керек, не станцияны осы аудандағы ұжымның біреуінің қарамағына беру керек.* In the Uzbek language, sentences with such features are referred to as complex compound sentences.

According to a comparative analysis of conjunctions in languages, conjunctions connected by conjunctive conjunctions and conjunctions conjugated *salalas*, conjunctions conjugated by conjunctive conjunctions, and *жалғаулықты қарсылықты салалас, айирув joint sentence and талғаулы салалас құрмалас сөйлем* ҳамда *кезекті салалас құрмалас сөйлем* it was found that the terms are of a general nature.

It became known that in the Uzbek and Kazakh languages the types of compound sentences and the terms of their internal division differ from each other.

In Uzbek, conjunctions without conjunctions are a separate large type of conjunctions, and in Kazakh they are types of conjunctions pointed *жалгаулықсыз ыңғайлас салалас, жалгаулықсыз қарсылықты салалас, түсіндірмелі салалас құрмалас сөйлем, жалгаулықсыз себеп-салдар салалас* combines the features of the terms.

### References

1. Mahmudov N, Nurmonov A, Sobirov A. Ona tili. Umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablarining 9-sinfi uchun darslik. To'ldirilgan 3-nashri. – Toshkent: Tasvir, 2014. –128 b. B. 15.
2. Аманжолов С, Хасенов Ә, Ұйықбаев И, Айтбаев Д, Айменова Е. Қазақ тілі. Жалпы орта білім беретін мектептердің 9-сыныбына арналған оқулық. – Ташкент: O'zbekiston, 2019. – Б. 10. Кейинги ўринларда “Қазақ тілі” 9-сынып тарзида қўллаймиз.
3. Uzbek grammar. Volume II. Syntax. - Tashkent: Fan, 1976. - B. 361.
4. Gulomov A, Askarova M. Modern Uzbek literary language: Syntax. - Tashkent: Teacher, 1987. - B. 175.
5. Mahmudov N, Nurmonov A. Theoretical grammar (syntax) of the Uzbek language. - Tashkent: Teacher, 1995. - B. 174.
6. Abdurahmonov G. Uzbek grammar. Syntax. - Tashkent: Teacher, 1996. - B. 190.