

STRUCTURAL, WORD-FORMING AND MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF COMPOUND SENTENCES IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Nasiba Urinovna Urinova

Master student at Termez State University

E-mail: urinova9898@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the compound sentences of the English language and morphologic syntactic analysis. At the same time, the article pays special attention to the types of sentences and clarified them with the help of brains. They are also translated into Uzbek language and their sentences are given too.

Keywords: compound sentence, derived sentence, derived sentence, syntactic analysis, morphological analysis, punctuation, English language, Uzbek language.

INTRODUCTION

A comparative characteristic of a simple sentence with a compound sentence. A general understanding of a compound sentence. Comparative characteristics of a compound sentence and a simple sentence A sentence composed of two or more simple sentences in terms of content, grammar and tone is called a compound sentence. Syntax section is directly related to compound words. The history of the study of syntax goes back to ancient times. Syntax refers to the doctrine of a sentence and its parts. This theory originated from the linguistic traditions of antiquity. Syntax (from the Greek word syntax - combination, structure) is considered a level of the language system and consists of word forms. The issue of syntax has been studied since ancient times and still issues of syntax are relevant. Syntax is considered a part of the science of grammar. It is known that the science of grammar consists of two parts, i.e. morphology and syntax.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

English, Russian and Uzbek scientists have approached the definition of syntax in a comprehensive way. In particular, the Russian scientist V. V. Vinogradov considers syntax to be a science that studies the rules and methods of combining words and sentences, as well as word combinations, their structure, function, and laws of development. "The scientist says 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: a word and its forms are a word and a sentence, a combination of words of various common sentences, and within a sentence, in turn, a simple sentence serves as a structural element of a compound sentence. [3] Thus, it confirms that syntax is the object of learning. Nowadays, the theory and teachings of V. Vinogradov have found their place in the textbooks of secondary schools, that is, the ideas of this scientist are relied upon in the education of schoolchildren.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Compound sentences consist of two or more simple sentences that express a single complex idea.

There are two types of them:

*Compound Sentences

*Complex Sentences

1. A complex sentence consists of simple sentences that have equal rights and are not dependent on each other. Simple sentences that are part of a compound sentence are connected by conjunctions, and they are usually separated by commas: The signal was given, and the steamer moved slowly from the dock. The signal was given, and the steamer moved slowly from the dock. Signal berildi va paroxod dokdan sekin jo'nadi. I came home early, but he remained to the end of the concert. (Men uyga erta qaytdim, ammo u konsertning oxirigacha qoldi.)

2. In compound sentences, several simple sentences can be connected without a conjunction. In this case, they are separated from each other by a semicolon: The signal was given; the steamer moved slowly from the dock.

TYPES OF SUBJECT SENTENCES

1. The subordinate clauses act as a part of a sentence in a compound sentence. There are as many clauses in our language as there are clauses. They are divided into possessive clauses, participle clauses, complementary clauses, defining clauses and case clauses.

2. One, two or more clauses in a sentence can be represented by adverbial clauses, in other words, a compound sentence can contain several adverbial clauses:

As it was raining, we could not show our friends from London our new fruit trees. (Faqat bitta gap bo'lagi — sabab holi ergash gap bilan ifodalangan). Yomg'ir yog'ayotgani uchun biz yangi o'tqazilgan mevali daraxtlarimizni Londonlik do'stlarimizga ko'rsata olmadik.

SUBJECT CLAUSES

1. Possessive adverbs are possessive in a compound sentence. They are connected with prepositions using conjunctions and conjunctions such as who (whom), what, that, whether, if, whose, which, when, where, how, why:

That he has made a mistake is strange- Uning xato qilgani g'alati.

Whether they will come today is not known yet-Ular keladimi yo'qmi hali noma'lum.

Participial clauses act as participles in a compound sentence. They are connected with the main clause by means of conjunctions and linking words used in the possessive clauses. Complementary adverbial clauses act as an indirect complement or a prepositional complement in a compound sentence. Complementary clauses are connected to the main clause by conjunctions and conjunctions, which are used to connect the subordinate clauses to the main clause. In possessive, participle and complement clauses connected with the words whose, whom, which, what, when, where, how, why, the word order of demonstrative clauses is used. Interrogative sentence order is used only in independent interrogative sentences.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

A quote is a quote that conveys one person's speech to another person without changing it. Using an adverbial clause to complete a person's sentence is called a possessive sentence.

Quote: He has said: "The ship will arrive at the end of the week".

Verb: He has said that the ship will arrive at the end of the week.

Quotation marks are usually preceded by a comma. But long texts are preceded by a colon. In English, quotation marks are placed at the top of the line both at the beginning and at the end of the sentence. Quotational sentences are divided into demonstrative sentences, interrogative sentences and imperative sentences.

CONVERTING EXTENDED SENTENCES INTO SUBJECT SENTENCES-

The following changes are made in converting excerpted sentences into appropriate sentences. Commas and quotation marks between the main clause and the clause are omitted. The conjunction that is placed before the possessive clause, but this conjunction is often omitted. Turn interrogative sentences into possessive sentences. If the adverbial clauses are interrogative clauses, when they are converted into possessive clauses, they become complement clauses. Let's focus on two types of excerpted interrogative sentences:

a) special interrogative sentences beginning with who, which, whose, when, why, how many, how much, how long and other interrogative words;

b) general interrogative sentences beginning with auxiliary verbs.

2. When turning special interrogative sentences into possessive sentences, the following changes are made:

a) the question mark is omitted;

b) the order of the interrogative sentence is changed to the order of the indicative sentence;

c) participle (auxiliary, modal and main verb) is placed after the possessor;

d) the interrogative word or words appearing at the beginning of the interrogative sentence come after the main sentence and serve to connect it with the subordinate clause;

e) and other changes in the transformation of indicative sentences into possessive sentences are made.

REFERENCES

1. G. Abdurakhmanov. Basics of compound agape syntax. T., science, 1958.
2. Grammar of the Uzbek language. Volume II Syntax. T., 1976.
3. G. Abdurakhmanov. Sulaymanov H. Holyorov H. J. Omonturdiyev Modern Uzbek literary language. Syntax. 1976.
4. Ghulomov A.G. Askarova M. Modern Uzbek literary language. T., 1987.
5. www.ziyonet.uz
6. www.slayd.arxiv.uz

