

SOME THOUGHTS ON COMPLEX SYNTACTIC WHOLES

*N. Buronova*¹*Abstract:*

This passage discusses the significance of complex syntactic wholes (CSWs) in linguistics, particularly within Uzbek linguistics. CSWs are considered intricate forms of thought expression and syntactic structure, which makes them an ongoing area of inquiry. The theory of syntactic derivation is introduced as a valuable tool for analysing the complex structures of language and studying their usage patterns. The concept of syntactic derivation builds upon lexical derivation, which has long been employed in linguistics to study word formation. The passage also highlights the contributions of Uzbek linguistics to the study of syntactic derivation, particularly the works of N.K. Turniyozov. Despite extensive research, several unresolved mysteries surrounding CSWs are mentioned, including naming their components, understanding their relationship to the basic structure, and addressing controversial issues related to their overall use.

Key words: syntactic derivation, complex syntactic wholes, paratactic connection, hypotactic CSW, dominant sentence, subordinate clause, semantic studies, subordinating connection.

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In honour of independence, the Uzbek language, considered one of the national languages of the world, and the science that studies it, Uzbek linguistics, are developing on the basis of new theories that have arisen in general linguistics, and are rapidly moving along the path of their development. Here syntactic problems of linguistics, including the study of complex syntactic wholes (CSW), become of great importance.

In the realm of linguistics, the study of complex syntactic wholes (CSWs) holds significant importance, especially within Uzbek linguistics. CSWs represent a complex and highly sophisticated level of thought expression and syntactic form, making them a topic of ongoing inquiry and exploration. The theory of syntactic derivation has emerged as a valuable tool for investigating the intricate structures of language and analysing their patterns of usage [1].

The concept of syntactic derivation builds upon the foundation of lexical derivation, which has long been employed in linguistics to study word formation. Although the theory of syntactic derivation was discovered in the 1930s, its introduction to Russian and subsequently to Uzbek linguistics occurred in the 1960s. Notably, the works of linguists such as I.P. Raspopov, S.N. Sichev, L.N. Murzin, and S.D. Katsnelson have shed light on the theory, emphasizing its connection to lexical derivation and highlighting its manifestation as a mechanism for forming linguistic elements within the syntagmatic structure [2].

Uzbek linguistics has also made significant contributions to the study of syntactic derivation. N.K. Turniyozov's scientific works, in particular, have explored this area extensively. Turniyozov recognizes the importance of syntactic derivation and its

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intersection with the paradigmatic and syntagmatic series, underscoring its connection to the use of linguistic material in speech [8].

Despite the wealth of research on CSWs in world linguistics, many mysteries surrounding them remain unresolved. These include naming the components of CSWs, understanding their relationship to the basic structure, determining the functional weight of grammatical and extralinguistic factors that facilitate the interconnection of propositional structure components, and addressing various controversial issues pertaining to the overall use of CSW units [7].

The compound sentence with a subordinate clause (CSW) has distinct semantic and grammatical characteristics that differentiate it from independent simple sentences. It is not possible to form a CSW by combining any simple sentences. Within a CSW, simple sentences can engage in two types of communication: coordination and subordinate coordination [8].

Grammatically equivalent sentences form a coherent CSW known as a paratactic CSW. In a paratactic CSW, the parts of the CSW have relative independence in terms of content and equality in syntax. In contrast, a hypotactic CSW is formed when sentences are subordinate to each other. In a hypotactic CSW, one clause depends on the other in terms of both content and syntax, with one clause explaining and complementing the other.

Professor R. Sayfullaeva, as noted by G. Abdurakhmanov thirty years ago, discussed the subtle and invisible aspects of CSWs, including their semantic features. Various aspects of this topic, particularly their semantic features, have been analyzed by Uzbek linguists such as M. Askarova, F.S. Ubaeva, K. Nazarov, and S. Ravshanov. The classification of adverbial sentences in Uzbek linguistics is generally similar to the classification in other languages due to the integration of the theory of subjunctive sentences into almost all languages [10].

CSWs with adverbial clauses differ significantly from related CSWs in terms of their syntactic structure. They are based on the same basic structure as the main clause, but the semantic and syntactic relations between the components of such CSWs are not based on equality. Therefore, one clause is referred to as the dominant clause, while the other is the subordinate clause. The subordinate clause is subordinate to the main clause in both structure and content.

In hypotactic CSWs, the components are syntactically connected through various grammatical means, including linking words, relative pronouns, conditional verb forms, and other grammatical elements.

Subordinate clauses in CSWs have fewer differences from simple sentences that are not part of a CSW when it comes to main and subordinate clauses, expansion and contraction, and other features.

The use of the syntactic research method greatly contributes to objectively illuminating the conceptual elements of meaning. These elements are often perceived as hidden internal and intangible phenomena that are difficult to notice through other research approaches. This, in turn, raises numerous questions for modern linguistics that require further investigation.

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