

THE STRUCTURAL FORMS OF COMPLEX SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

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Abstract

The article is devoted to the analysis of the structure of complex subordinate clauses expressing possessive relations in the Uzbek language, with an emphasis on their interpretation based on linguistic evidence.

Keywords: Complex subordinate clauses, compound sentences with coordinative relations, compound sentences with subordinative relations, and compound sentences with mixed syntactic relations.

Introduction

Complex sentences with subordinate clauses are a central object of study in syntactic theory, as they demonstrate the ways in which predicative units interrelate to express nuanced semantic and communicative content. In Uzbek literary and spoken discourse, such constructions often illustrate intricate dependency relations and hierarchical syntactic embedding. This study aims to classify and analyze the structural varieties of complex sentences with subordinate clauses, examining how different types of predicative connections – coordinate, subordinate, and mixed – function within compound and complex sentence frameworks.

Literature Review

The investigation of complex sentence structures has occupied a significant place in both Uzbek and comparative linguistics. Scholars such as A. Mamajonov (1992) have emphasized the expressive potential of compound and complex sentences in literary styles, highlighting their role in conveying detailed descriptions, causal relationships, and conditional nuances. Similarly, S. Karomatov (2000) has provided a classification of Uzbek compound sentences according to semantic-syntactic criteria. In Russian linguistic studies, works by V.V. Vinogradov and N.Y. Shvedova have contributed foundational insights into predicative combinations and subordinate clause typology, while Western linguists including Noam Chomsky (1957) and Joan Bresnan (2001) have theorized hierarchical structures of clause embedding across languages. However, the specific syntactic mechanisms by which Uzbek complex subordinate clauses combine multiple predicative units—sometimes with mixed relational patterns – have not been comprehensively analyzed in a unified framework. This research seeks to fill this gap by synthesizing descriptive and formal approaches.

Methods and Methodology

This study employs a descriptive-analytical method combining structural syntax analysis and functional-semantic interpretation. The corpus of examples was drawn from contemporary Uzbek literary prose (e.g., works by Said Ahmad, Asqad Muxtor, Odil Yoqubov) and spoken discourse transcriptions. Each sentence was segmented into predicative units (WPs) and analyzed for:

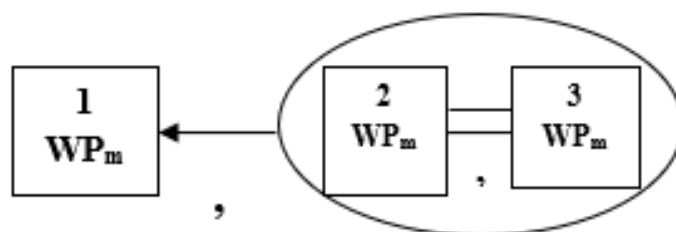
- the type of syntactic connection (coordinate, subordinate, mixed)
- the structural composition (simple, compound, complex)
- the functional roles of subordinate clauses (object, attributive, causal, conditional, etc.)
- the hierarchical relations of embedding and scope

The analysis also included notation of clause boundaries and identification of conjunctions and subordination markers. The methodology integrates aspects of traditional syntactic description and contemporary clause-embedding theory to produce a classification that is both empirically grounded and theoretically informative.

The Main Part

Complex sentences with subordinate clauses expressing a dependent relationship within their structure exhibit diverse characteristics. Based on structural features, they can be classified into the following types:

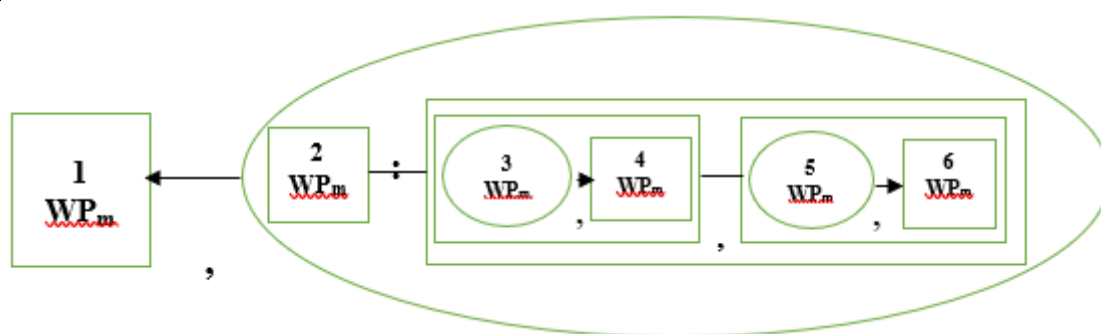
1. Complex subordinate clauses that serve to clarify the content of the main clause consist of two predicative units: Baribir o'zgarishni his etmaydi, chunki muammolar qaytib kelaveradi va ulardan qochib qutulish - imkonsiz. ("Psixolog" gazetasidan)



Note: a) $2 \text{ WP}_m + 3 \text{ WP}_m$ = bog'langan qo'shma gap;

b) $1 \text{ WP}_m + [2 \text{ WP}_m + 3 \text{ WP}_m]$ = murakkab ergash gapli qo'shma gap.

2. Complex subordinate clauses that serve to clarify the content of the governing part consist of more than two predicative units: Shuni bilib qo'yki, bu bola hozir sher bo'lib turibdi: oldidan borsang, oldingdan otadi, yonboshidan borsang, yonboshingdan otadi. (Said Ahmad "Ufq" / "Qirq besh kun")



In the analysis of the complex compound sentence with subordinate clauses presented above, it can be observed that this complex syntactic construction is formed through the grammatical connection of six predicative units.

Note:

- a) $5 \text{ WP}_m + 6 \text{ WP}_m$ = simple subordinate clause;
- b) $3 \text{ WP}_m + 4 \text{ WP}_m$ = simple subordinate clause;
- d) $(3 \text{ WP}_m + 4 \text{ WP}_m) + (5 \text{ WP}_m + 6 \text{ WP}_m)$ = conjunction without conjunction;
- e) $2 \text{ WP}_m + [(3 \text{ WP}_m + 4 \text{ WP}_m) + (5 \text{ WP}_m + 6 \text{ WP}_m)]$ = conjunction without conjunction;
- f) $1 \text{ WP}_m + (2 \text{ WP}_m + [(3 \text{ WP}_m + 4 \text{ WP}_m) + (5 \text{ WP}_m + 6 \text{ WP}_m)])$ = compound sentence with a complex subordinate clause.

The constituent parts of complex subordinate clauses, according to the type of connection between them, may take the form of compound sentences with **coordinate relations**, **subordinate relations**, or **mixed relations**.

I. When examining complex subordinate clauses expressed by compound sentences with coordinate relations, the following observations were identified:

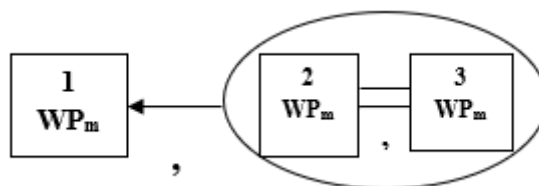
1. A compound sentence **without conjunctions** may function as a complex subordinate clause: “Vaqtning ketdi – naqdning ketdi”, - deb bekorga aytishmagan (Hikmat).



Izoh: a) $1 \text{ WP}_m + 2 \text{ WP}_m$ = bog‘lovchisiz qo‘shma gap;

b) $[1 \text{ WP}_m + 2 \text{ WP}_m] + 3 \text{ WP}_m$ = murakkab to‘ldiruvchi ergash gapli qo‘shma gap.

2. Bog‘langan qo‘shma gap murakkab ergash gap vazifasida: Kishilik mehnati va ijodiyoti tarixi bitta odam tarixiga nisbatan xiyla qiziqroq va ahamiyatliroqdir, chunki odam loaqal yuz yil ham umr ko‘rmay o‘lib ketadi, uning ishi esa asrlarda yashaydi. (Gazetadan)



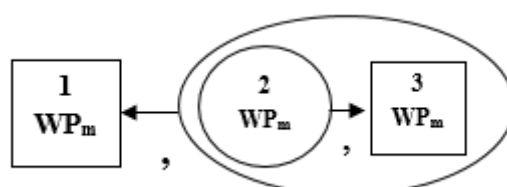
Note: a) $2 \text{ WP}_m + 3 \text{ WP}_m$ = connected clause;

b) $1 \text{ WP}_m + [2 \text{ WP}_m + 3 \text{ WP}_m] = \text{complex causal clause.}$

II. Complex subordinate clauses expressed by compound sentences with **subordinate relations** are connected to the main clause by means of subordinating conjunctions and other devices serving the function of conjunctions:

1. Simple complex sentences with subordinate clauses can function as complex subordinate clauses themselves:

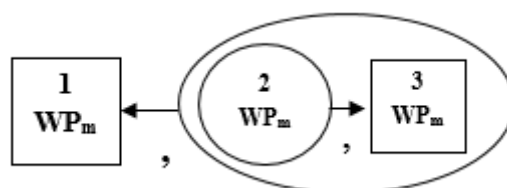
A) Yana bir maqol borki, shamol bo'lmasa, terakning uchi qimirlamaydi (Hamid G'ulom).



Note: a) $2 \text{ WP}_m + 3 \text{ WP}_m = \text{conditional sentence};$

b) $1 \text{ WP}_m + [2 \text{ WP}_m + 3 \text{ WP}_m] = \text{complex compound sentence with a complex attributive subordinate clause.}$

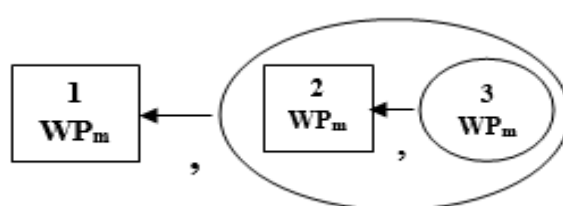
B) Shunday deb ta'riflashga majbur edilar, chunki qaytib borsalar, qayerga ko'mganlarini ko'mganlarning o'zlari ham topa olmasdilar. (Ahmad Lutfuy Qozonchi "Saodat asri")



Note: a) $2 \text{ WP}_m + 3 \text{ WP}_m = \text{conjunction with adverb};$

b) $1 \text{ WP}_m + [2 \text{ WP}_m + 3 \text{ WP}_m] = \text{complex compound sentence with a complex causal subordinate clause.}$

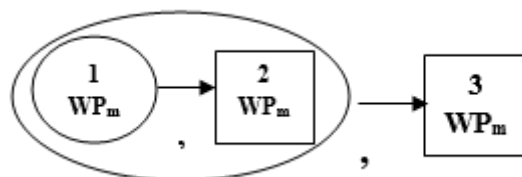
D) Hodisalar silsilasi shundaykim, o'z taqdirim ustida o'ylamay ilojim yo'qdur, zero el-ulus taqdiri sohibi toj taqdiriga bog'liqdur. (Odil Yoqubov "Ulug'bek xazinas")



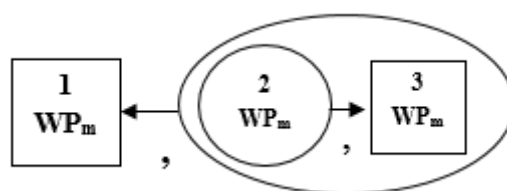
Note: a) $2 \text{ WP}_m + 3 \text{ WP}_m = \text{compound sentence with a causal subordinate clause};$

b) $1 \text{ WP}_m + [2 \text{ WP}_m + 3 \text{ WP}_m] = \text{compound sentence with a complex predicate subordinate clause.}$

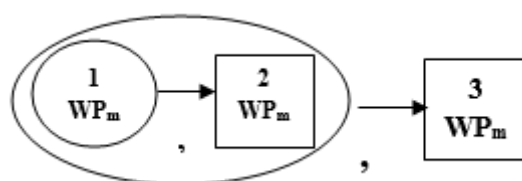
E) Yerdan olsang ham, sanab ol, **deb** shuni aytadi-da. (So‘zlashuv nutqidan)



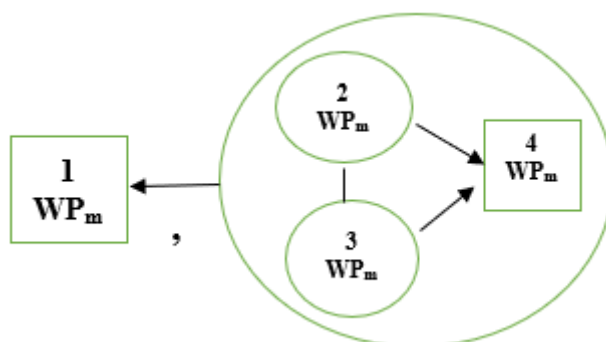
Note: a) $1 \text{ WP}_m + 2 \text{ WP}_m$ = compound sentence with a direct subordinate clause;
 b) $[1 \text{ WP}_m + 2 \text{ WP}_m] + 3 \text{ WP}_m$ = compound sentence with a complex object subordinate clause.
 F) Bilasizmi, dada, borib-borib odamning axloq boyligi yetmay qolsa, men nuqul shuni o‘ylaydigan bo‘lib qoldim. (Asqad Muxtor “Chinor”)



Note: a) $2 \text{ WP}_m + 3 \text{ WP}_m$ = compound sentence with an object subordinate clause.
 b) $1 \text{ WP}_m + [2 \text{ WP}_m + 3 \text{ WP}_m]$ = compound sentence with a complex object subordinate clause.
 G) Agar shunday qilsam, avji kuchga to‘lgan, ko‘ziga dunyo jilva qilib turgan, g‘oliblik nash‘asini surayotgan bir navqironning boshini xam qilib qo‘yardim, **ana shuning uchun** tushmadim. (Said Ahmad “Ufq” / “Qirq besh kun”)

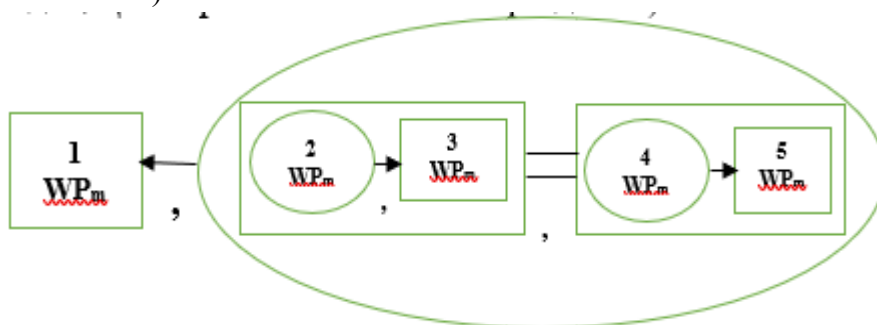


Note: a) $1 \text{ WP}_m + 2 \text{ WP}_m$ = compound sentence with a conditional subordinate clause;
 b) $[1 \text{ WP}_m + 2 \text{ WP}_m] + 3 \text{ WP}_m$ = compound sentence with a complex causal subordinate clause.
 2. Compound sentence with several subordinate clauses functioning as a complex subordinate clause: Bilamanki, agar jon-dilingdan yaxshi ko‘rgan bir ishing bo‘lmasa, o‘zingdan, o‘z hayotingdan kattaroq, sening quvonchlarindingan, g‘am-kulfatlaringdan yuksakroq bir niyating bo‘lmasa, yashashingdan ma’no yo‘q. (Asqad Muxtor “Chinor”)



Note: a) $2 \text{ WP}_m + 3 \text{ WP}_m + 4 \text{ WP}_m$ = compound sentence with several subordinate clauses;
b) $1 \text{ WP}_m + [2 \text{ WP}_m + 3 \text{ WP}_m + 4 \text{ WP}_m]$ = compound sentence with a complex object subordinate clause.

III. A compound complex sentence expressed through mixed-relation compound sentences:
Yana bir sharti shuki, bir uydan otasini chaqirsa, bolasini ham chaqirsin yo u uydan chaqirilgan kishining yaqin qarindoshi bo'lsa, uni ham qo'shib chaqirilsin. (Muhammad Sodiq Qoshg'ariy "Yaxshi kishilar odobi")



Note: a) $2 \text{ WP}_m + 3 \text{ WP}_m$ = Complex Sentences with Conditional Subordinate Clauses;
b) $4 \text{ WP}_m + 5 \text{ WP}_m$ = Complex Sentences with Conditional Subordinate Clauses;
v) $[2 \text{ WP}_m + 3 \text{ WP}_m] + [4 \text{ WP}_m + 5 \text{ WP}_m]$ = Complex Compound Sentence;
g) $1 \text{ WP}_m + ([2 \text{ WP}_m + 3 \text{ WP}_m] + [4 \text{ WP}_m + 5 \text{ WP}_m])$ = Complex Compound Sentence.

The comprehensive study of the classification of complex subordinate clauses is of significant importance for both theoretical and applied linguistics. Examining the components of compound sentences containing complex subordinate clauses on the basis of various linguistic approaches allows for a thorough identification of the expressive potential inherent in such complex sentence structures. Moreover, this contributes to the advancement and further development of the syntax of complex compound sentences.

Conclusion

The classification of complex sentences with subordinate clauses demonstrates that Uzbek exhibits a rich spectrum of syntactic configurations, ranging from simple subordination to highly intricate constructions with multiple layers of embedding and mixed relations. The analysis reveals that complex subordinate clauses frequently serve to enhance precision, express causality and conditions, and create stylistically expressive narratives. Understanding these structures not only contributes to the refinement of Uzbek syntax as an academic discipline but also offers insights for comparative typological studies, language pedagogy, and computational parsing of Turkic languages. The comprehensive description presented here can serve as a reference for further theoretical and applied research on compound-complex sentence structures.

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