

Functional-semantic analysis of multi-component mixed compound sentences in modern Karakalpak

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Abstract: This article analyzes the structure, semantic and functional features of multi-component mixed compound sentences in the modern Karakalpak language. Multi-component compound sentences consist of several simple or complex sentences connected by various grammatical means. The article examines the classification of such sentences, their methods of semantic and syntactic connection, as well as their functions in speech. Also, in order to determine the logical and communicative role of mixed compound sentences, their causal, conditional, purposeful, comparative, and other semantic relations are analyzed.

Keywords: Multi-component compound sentences, syntax, semantics, methods of connection, language units, functional analysis.

Introduction: In the modern Karakalpak language, multi-component compound sentences are considered one of the grammatically and semantically complex structures. They consist of several simple or complex sentences connected to each other by various conjunctions or conjunctive means. Such sentences play an important role in ensuring fluency of speech, systematic presentation of information, and expanding the functional capabilities of language.

It is difficult to disagree with the opinion of researchers who emphasize the semantic and semantic dominance of multicomponent compound sentences in the communicative structure: "The order of predicative complexes within a certain syntactic unit is determined not by the laws of structure, but by the functions of information and the purposes of its use, i.e., the rules of dynamic syntax" [1. 92-6]. Additionally, multi-component compound-complex sentences can include various types of clauses in terms of structure. In such sentences, several simple clauses may be connected at the same level or one may be subordinate to another. In these structures, coordinate clauses are mainly joined by conjunctions such as *and*, *as well as*, *or*, *but*, however, while subordinate clauses are connected using subordinating conjunctions like *because*, *if*, *therefore*, *since*, etc.

Therefore, O.A. Krylov rightly notes: "The actual division of complex sentences is complex and multifaceted, revealing the hierarchical communicative-syntactic structure of these sentences" [2. 243]. Multi-component compound sentences can combine various semantic relations. For example, they can express cause-and-effect, circumstance, comparison, explanation, time, and other spiritual relations. Such sentences allow maintaining the continuity of the text, expressing thoughts coherently and clearly. Multicomponent compound sentences expand the possibilities of language and increase the stylistic richness of speech. It is widely used in scientific, journalistic, official-administrative, and artistic styles. In particular, it is used in scientific texts for the purpose of orderly presentation of information, and in journalistic writings for the purpose of increasing effectiveness.

From the point of view of syntax and semantics, multi-component mixed sentences are divided into several types, and their interrelationships are formed with the help of various conjunctions. This article analyzes the grammatical structure of multi-component mixed compound sentences, their semantic relationships, and their functional significance.

1. Classification of Multi-Component Compound-

Complex Sentences

In Karakalpak, multi-component compound-complex sentences are classified into several types based on their syntactic structure and semantic connection. The main types are as follows:

1.1. Multi-Component Compound-Complex Sentences with Coordinated Connection

In such sentences, the components are of equal status and do not dominate one another in terms of meaning. They are primarily connected using coordinating conjunctions such as and, or, but, however, as well as, and others.

Example: Bilmedim, ya hámme tásilpaz bolıp baratır, ya hámme ózinshe kúshli... (T.Q) (I don't know, either everyone is becoming cunning, or everyone is strong in their own way...) (T.Q)

1.2. Multi-component mixed sentences connected in a subordinate relationship

In this type of compound sentences, one component is subordinate to the other, that is, one sentence is semantically and grammatically connected to another.

Example: Eki jigit ayrılıp kelip, biri Qumardıń atın jetelep, ekinshisi qamshılap kópshilikten bólip jetti. (T.Q) (Two young men separated, one leading Kumar's horse, the other whipping it, and they joined the crowd.) (T.Q)

1.3. Multi-component compound sentences of mixed type

In such sentences, components of both equal and subordinate relations participate.

Example: Eger Xiywalı mehman kewline awır almasa, arıslan jep qoysa da, túlkiniń artına tıǵılmayıq, dep edim. (T.Q) (If the Khivan guest doesn't take offense, even if a lion eats it, let's not hide behind a fox, I thought.) (T.Q)

2. Functional-semantic features. Multi-component compound sentences are not divided into separate groups according to their semantic connection, as one explains the cause of the other, the second is contrasted with the third, and can express the condition of the fourth [3. 38]. Multi-component compound sentences perform various functions in speech. They serve such purposes as presenting several pieces of information simultaneously, showing the relationships between events, and increasing the logic and expressiveness of speech.

2.1. Systematic transmission of information. Multi-component complex sentences are used to present information in a systematic and continuous form.

Example: Bir jıl, eki jıl mashın mineset, sonnan soń mashın saǵan minedi, sonı bilip qoy, onnan keyin onıń

balonına pul orap aydaysań. (T.Q) (You'll drive a car for a year, two years, and then the car will drive you, and then you'll roll up the money in its cylinder and drive.) (T.Q)

2.2. Ensuring logical connection. Such sentences are important in the formation of cause-orientation, conditions, and other semantic relations.

Example: Buǵan múmkinshilik te joq edi, sebebi olarǵa ashıq járdem bere almaydı, joqarıdaǵılar óz kúshi menen kórinip kóshe almaydı. (T.Q) (There was no opportunity for this, because they couldn't openly help them, and those above couldn't move by their own power.) (T.Q)

2.3. Emotionality and expressiveness. Multi-component compound sentences are also widely used to express emotions.

Example: Turımbet súzewik buǵaday jinkózlengen eken, Sánem onnan qorqıp bir qısım boldı da, aqlıǵın qushaqlawı menen qazan-tabaq turǵan quwısta tilsiz qatıp qaldı. (T.Q) (Turımbet had slanted eyes like a raging bull, and Sanam, terrified of him, shrank in fear. Clutching her grandchild, she froze speechless in the empty space filled with pots and pans.) (T.Q)

3. Semantic relations. Components within multi-component compound sentences have different semantic connections:

Causal relationship: Bas zootexnik birden ne derin bilmey tıǵıldı, óytkeni direktor hesh waqıtta oǵan bunday soraw bermeytuǵın edi, sebebi ol sovxozda eń shıǵındar bólim sharwashılıq bólimi ekenin jaqsı bileidi. (T.Q) (The chief zootechnician suddenly found himself at a loss for words, not knowing what to say, because the director had never asked him such a question before. The director was well aware that the livestock department was the most costly division on the state farm.) (T.Q)

Causal relationship: Eger basshıda xalıqtıń jasırın sırı bolsa, onday basshını xalıq quwıp jiberiwı lazım, sebebi basshının sırı xalqınıń sırı menen baylanısta bolıwı tiyis. (T.Q) (If a leader has a secret of the people, then such a leader should be expelled by the people, because the secret of the leader should be connected with the secret of the people.) (T.Q)

Purposeful relationship: Elge tártip bolǵanı ushın, pútkil el Mamandı húrmetlegenı ushın, ilátsiz kónlikkeni bolmasa, onıń menen bir kálle kóriw niyeti bárhá joldası. (T.Q) (Because the people are in order, because the whole nation respects Maman, if it's not for helpless habit, the intention to see a head with him is always his companion.) (T.Q)

Multi-component compound sentences are the name of a whole. Its size can range from three predicative

parts to a specific quantity. As V.G. Admoni wrote, "In its seemingly infinite size, a complete statement can have very large, even giant dimensions"[4.18]. Large multi-component compound sentences are divided into smaller components depending on the author's purpose. Each of these structural units has a separate communicative status.

Multi-component compound sentences can contain sentences of different types in terms of structure. In them, several simple sentences can be connected equally or one can be subordinate to the other.

Consequently, multi-component mixed sentences are of great importance not only as one of the important means of complicating the grammatical structure of the Karakalpak language, but also increasing its fluency and possibilities. Through them, thoughts can be expressed clearly, perfectly, and deeply. Therefore, such sentences are widely used in various styles of language and contribute to its development and research.

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