

# Analysis Of Wise Sayings In The Form Of Compound Sentences

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**Received:** 18 October 2025; **Accepted:** 09 November 2025; **Published:** 13 December 2025

**Abstract:** This article analyzes wise sayings in the form of compound sentences, which is one of the most pressing issues in contemporary linguistics. It examines the structural and semantic features of wise sayings based on the conclusions of world linguists, as well as analyzes the relationships of disjunction, comparison, cause-and-effect, time, and explanation used in wise sayings in the form of compound sentences from a pragmatic perspective.

**Keywords:** Wise sayings, pragmatics, pragmatic features, types of relationships, comparison, disjunction, cause-and-effect, time, explanatory relationship.

**Introduction:** When analyzing wise sayings from a syntactic perspective, special attention is paid to their structure, sentence form, order, participation of parts, and connecting devices. Wise sayings usually consist of one or two sentences. They are easily remembered for their simplicity, conciseness, and precision of judgment. In each wise saying, the author has a specific goal in mind, which determines its pragmatic nature. The main functions of wise sayings are to warn, advise, admonish, and instruct.

When analyzing wise sayings, it is essential to consider their semantic properties. Wise sayings encapsulate certain life experiences and moral principles. Many of them encourage people to think, reflect, and have an emotional impact. Wise sayings are often created based on antitheses (contrasting concepts).

## METHODS

Let's examine the structural-semantic analysis of wise sayings from the perspective of compound sentences. During the research, wise sayings in both simple and compound sentence structures were collected and studied. Wise sayings in the form of compound sentences are one of the important units in linguistics, especially in pragmatics. Wise sayings structured as compound sentences contain two or more independent clauses and serve to enhance the spiritual quality of speech while being connected in meaning. The pragmatic features of wise sayings in the form of

compound sentences are as follows:

- **Information density and brevity:** Wise sayings in the form of compound sentences are concise yet rich in meaning.
- **Didactic purpose:** Wise sayings are usually created to provide advice or explain truths.
- **Purposefulness:** Wise sayings in the form of compound sentences serve the author's intentions of teaching, criticizing, and warning.
- **Context dependency:** Wise sayings usually convey their full meaning within a specific context.
- **The presence of implicature (indirect meaning):** Many wise sayings in the form of compound sentences have an indirect meaning rather than a direct one.

## DISCUSSION

Based on the characteristics mentioned above, we will analyze the wise sayings collected during the research according to linguists' classifications of compound sentences.

A compound sentence is a combination of sentences formed with the help of conjunctions and conjunctive devices, creating a unified whole and expressing a certain complex thought. According to the semantic, grammatical, and intonational connections and linking techniques of simple sentences within them, compound sentences are divided into the following

types:

1. Coordinated compound sentences;
2. Subordinate compound sentences;
3. Asyndetic compound sentences;

## RESULTS

During the process of collecting wise sayings, those in the form of coordinated compound sentences were also observed. Sentences connected by coordinating conjunctions, forming a semantic and grammatical unity, are called coordinated compound sentences. The following meaning relationships are expressed through the interconnection of simple sentences that make up coordinated compound sentences:

- a) Comparative relationship;
- b) Temporal relationship;
- c) Disjunctive relationship;
- d) Cause-and-effect relationship;
- e) Explanatory relationship;

We will analyze the above-mentioned relationships using examples of wise sayings in the form of coordinated compound sentences.

**Comparative relationship:** Beloved things are achieved through hardship, while goodness is achieved by spending what one loves. (Abu Rayhan Beruni)

This wise saying in the form of a compound sentence carries a moral and philosophical meaning. The author's goal is to convey that positive values can be formed through work and selflessness.

**Analysis from the perspective of relationships:** Both sentences aim to achieve the same result but differ in terms of means and methods.

- In the first, it is emphasized that desired, beloved things are achieved through hard work and effort;
- In the second, it is emphasized that goodness is achieved by giving up one's favorite things and dedicating them to others;

### Type of relationship:

- Comparison and explanation relationship: ways to achieve two different positive qualities are compared.

Connecting means: "esa" and "bilan" - these serve as comparative and separating conjunctions.

**Time relationship:** "A tree that hasn't sprouted must certainly be cut down and replaced with a new one." (A. Navoi)

This wise saying emphasizes the necessity of giving up what is not useful and replacing it with new things. The

author's goal is to encourage the listener to embrace reforms and offer advice on having the courage to renew.

Analysis from the perspective of relationships: in this aphorism, the two parts are connected based on sequence and goal orientation; that is, the first action is performed, followed by the second action.

### Type of relationship:

- Sequential relationship: the second action is a natural continuation of the first; first, a tree is cut down, then a new one is planted.
- Cause-effect and consequence: a tree that doesn't bear fruit, meaning a useless tree, must be cut down, which signifies the necessity for renewal and change.
- Symbolic meaning: in this wise saying, not only the tree but also society, systems, or human relationships are metaphorically interpreted, suggesting the idea of replacing something useless or stagnant with something new.

**Disjunctive relationship:** Either you abandon your dreams, or you live to fulfill them. (M. Iqbal)

This wise saying emphasizes that a person will achieve results only if they strive to realize their dreams. The author's goal is to convey to the listener that every person should choose a clear path between dreams and goals; otherwise, they will be lost in life.

**Analysis from the perspective of relationships:** in this wise saying, a person chooses one of two paths. That is, these two situations never occur simultaneously; one excludes the other.

- Either abandon the dream;
- Or live to implement them.

### Pragmatic analysis:

- Dreaming is not a passive state but requires purposeful living.
- In this wise saying, the choice is resolute: to give up a dream, or to choose it and dedicate one's life to its realization.

**Explanatory relationship:** There is the most precious, yet always uniquely distributed treasure in the world - a mother's love! (U. Hoshimov)

This wise saying describes the boundlessness and value of maternal love, aiming to make the listener appreciate a mother's love and understand that it is an invaluable blessing. The wise words glorify feelings such as compassion and humanity.

**Analysis from the perspective of relationship:** This wise saying in the form of a compound sentence consists of two parts.

**Type of relationship:**

- Explanatory relationship: the second sentence explains the first sentence, that is, what is the most precious treasure? A mother's love.
- Element of contrast: priceless and always distributed - slightly contradictory concepts.

**Connecting elements:**

- The pronoun this in the second sentence begins the explanatory clause and clarifies the meaning.
- In the first sentence, but is an adversative conjunction, indicating the difference between two qualities: pricelessness and distributability.

This wise saying is in the form of a compound sentence with an explanatory relationship, and through internal contrast, it serves to reveal the invaluable and incomparable essence of maternal love. Pragmatically, this wise saying aims to promote moral and spiritual values.

During the research process, when collecting wise sayings, those in the form of complex sentences were also observed. A type of complex sentence in which the first clause is semantically subordinate to the second and consists of a combination of clauses explaining it, connected by subordinating conjunctions or conjunctive devices, is called a complex sentence with a subordinate clause.

The pragmatic features of wise sayings in the form of complex sentences are as follows:

- Strengthening the main idea: in these wise sayings, the meaning of the sentence becomes clearer, more understandable, and more convincing.
- Indicating a reason or basis: In wise sayings, the listener is explained why a particular idea is being expressed.
- Providing an argument: serves as evidence or explanation for the main idea.
- Enriching speech style: The sentences in the wise saying are logically interconnected and engage the reader in deeper thinking.

Keep yourself away from the company of evil people, for the company of evil people is worse than the fire of hell. (M. Husayni)

This wise saying in the form of a complex sentence with a subordinate clause of cause and effect is aimed at advice and warning. The author informs the listener about the negative consequences of associating with bad people and urges caution against them. The pragmatic analysis of the wise saying is as follows:

**Implicature (hidden meaning):**

- The aphorism states that associating with ill-intentioned people harms not only one's moral state but also one's spiritual condition and social standing.
- It is said that such associations lead people to lose their hearts and life goals.

**Use in context:**

- This wise saying is used in Islamic-educational and moral-educational contexts.

This wise saying pragmatically serves the function of moral advice. In it, the aphorist urges the listener to stay away from interactions with bad people and warns about the consequences. The goal of the aphorist is to guide the listener to the right path and call for spiritual purity. In wise sayings in the form of complex sentences, the thought is mainly expressed as reason, condition, or purpose, which strengthens the logical causality of the idea, increases its effectiveness, and explains the semantic layer. Through such wise words, the author conveys folk wisdom to the listener in a concise and figurative form.

During the collection of wise sayings, proverbs in the form of asyndetic compound sentences were also observed. Sentences in which simple clauses are connected without any conjunctions or conjunctive devices are called asyndetic compound sentences.

In wise sayings in the form of asyndetic compound sentences, the thought is expressed in a concise, sharp, understandable, and impactful manner. Their specific features are as follows:

- Brevity and strong emphasis through lack of conjunctions: In wise sayings, thoughts are expressed sharply and forcefully due to the absence of conjunctions.
- Semantic connection (contextual relationship): the connection between sentences is established through semantic means such as causality, consequence, contrast, etc.
- Syntactic conciseness: such wise sayings are quickly memorized due to their conciseness and simplicity.
- Strength of stylistic impact: A wise saying expresses life's truths in an intense and impactful manner, with pauses and intonation further enhancing its expressive meaning.
- Characteristic of folk wisdom: This type of wise sayings usually appears in the form of oral folk art, proverbs, and aphorisms.

Wise sayings in the form of asyndetic compound sentences stand out in language for their expressiveness, conciseness of meaning, moral depth, and profound expression of thought. In many cases,

they quickly take root in the human heart through pausal connections (pauses in sound), are easily remembered, and serve an educational function. We will examine the unique features of wise sayings through those in the form of asyndetic compound sentences.

Bowing before truth is repentance, anything else is turmoil! (A. Qodiriy)

The wise saying presented in the form of an asyndetic compound sentence is connected through meaning and intonation. The main pragmatic purpose of this wise saying is to call people to submit to truth and repent. The author has expressed a critical attitude towards situations in society where injustice is justified and truth is evaded through baseless claims. The pragmatic analysis of the wise saying is as follows:

#### **Implicature (inferred hidden meaning):**

- Turning away from truth makes a person worthless.
- Humility and acknowledgment are the highest virtues of humanity.
- Truth cannot be overcome by argument or lies.

#### **Use in context:**

- This wise saying is based on Islamic and Eastern moral thought, interpreting repentance and humility as supreme values.
- The term "tumult" refers not only to physical noise but also to mental and moral unrest.

#### **CONCLUSION**

The above analysis concludes that wise sayings in the form of asyndetic compound sentences are concise yet profound in meaning, based on the logical connection of more than two independent thoughts. Although such wise sayings lack explicit connectives, relationships such as cause-effect, explanation, contrast, and condition exist between parts of the sentence. Consequently, these wise words encourage the listener to understand the thought more deeply and to reflect. These wise sayings possess didactic, spiritual-educational, and philosophical characteristics.

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