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Some considerations on complex syntactic devices: Based on materials from Chinese and Uzbek languages

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Abstract---In this article is deals with the problems of complex syntactic devices and the views of linguists on this matter, and also expresses our attitude towards these ideas. The structure of complex syntactic devices in Chinese is also briefly discussed, and some types of complex syntactic devices are discussed using examples. Chinese is a language with a unique grammatical structure compared to other languages in the world. Studies of the syntax of the Chinese language have been conducted from the 30s and 40s of the last century to the present day. In a sense, we can include this article in the list of such studies.

Keywords---syntactic derivation, complex syntactic devices, paratactic communication, hypothalamic complex syntactic devices, dominant sentence, subordinate clause, semantic research.

Introduction

Our first president I. A. Karimov rightly noted: “Our centuries-old history shows that the role of education, in particular, social sciences, in shaping a person's worldview is invaluable. Whether it is linguistics, history, philosophy, political science, psychology or economics, they all have a great influence on human intellectual development.”.[1] Language policy, the status of the native language and a complete change in attitudes towards it took place during the period of independence. The legal status and protection of our native language has become a real event in the history of our country. Today, we are facing even more important requirements in this area: “Life itself and the needs of the people set before us new and more complex tasks that must be addressed in practice. In this regard, it is necessary to create an environment that actively supports the process of education, spiritual and educational maturity and the formation of real values. It is about creating the necessary environment and conditions for delivering the achievements of world science and literature”.[2] As the President reiterated, we consider it our priority to bring the functioning of all parts of the education system in line with modern requirements.

Thanks to independence, the Uzbek language, which is one of the national languages of the world, and the Uzbek linguistics that studies it, are currently developing on the basis of new theories that are emerging in general linguistics, and are rapidly moving along the path of their development. Of great importance here is the study of the syntactic problems of linguistics, including complex syntactic devices (CSD).

Main part

The subject of complex syntactic devices has long been a problem in linguistics, and even today its problems are not insignificant. The main reason for this is that complex syntactic devices form one of the highest and most complex stages of thought expression and syntactic form. For a particular application of language, the relation of words to each other and the formation of a syntactic device are necessary for the exact realization of this relation. Therefore, a new theory in modern linguistics - the theory of syntactic derivation was discovered. This theory is, by its very nature, a product of language, i.e., secondary study the structures and consequently in his speech to study and analyze the rules of application serves.[11:8]

Lexical derivation was the basis for the discovery of the theory of syntactic derivation. This is because the theory of lexical derivation has long been used in the study of the problem of word formation in linguistics. Although the theory of syntactic derivation was put on the agenda in the 1930s, it entered Russian linguistics and, through it, Uzbek linguistics in the 1960s. In particular, after the publication in 1962 of the Polish linguist Eji Kurilovich's article "Lexical derivation and syntactic derivation" in Russian, a lot of work was done in this area in Russian linguistics.[6]

In Russian linguistics, the concept of "syntactic derivation" is based on the teachings of E. Kurilovich in the scientific research of I. P. Raspopov, S. N. Sycheva, L. N. Murzin.

We can see a unique coverage of the theory of syntactic derivation by S. D. Katsnelson. His teaching states that syntactic derivation is based on lexical derivation and is described as follows: "If derivation requires the placement of language elements in a paradigmatic sequence at other levels of language structure, it comes in the form of a syntagmatic mechanism in syntax. Represents the formation of a syntagmatic row of linguistic elements".[5:131]

In addition to the above, it should be noted that to date, in the field of the syntactic problem of derivation, significant research work has taken place in Uzbek linguistics. A number of scientific works by N.K.Turniyazov on this occasion, his work is an example of this.[10]

We see that N. K. Turnieзов praised the theory of syntactic derivation: "... it should also be taken into account that each work is formed in a syntagmatic series, but it also requires a point of intersection of the paradigmatic and

syntagmatic series. This, in turn, once again demonstrates that syntactic derivation is inextricably linked with the use of linguistic materials in speech.[10] The syntax of complex syntactic devices, as well as their study, is becoming a topical issue for linguists dealing with Chinese grammar. It should be noted that a number of well-known Chinese scholars have been engaged in the study of complex syntactic devices in Chinese. Among them are Wang Liao, Liu Shuxian, Yu Yang Chun, Xing Fu Nan, Xing Fu Yi, Xi Ar Shi, Yang Bai Tun, as well as Russian Chinese scientists V. I. Gorelov, A. A. Dragunov, E. N. Dragunova, T. Zadoenko, A.F. Kotova, E.I. Shutova is dedicated to solving this problem. As a result of this stage of research into complex syntactic devices in Chinese, a generally accepted holistic view of the classification of complex syntactic devices has not yet been formed. This is because syntax came to the attention of Chinese scholars much later than other sections of Chinese grammar. In accordance with the nature of Chinese linguistic traditions, for a long time the focus was only on hieroglyphics, phonetics, and lexicology. It was not until the late 19th century that grammar attracted the attention of scholars. However, the study was conducted only in the context of morphology and simple sentences. It was only in the 1940s that the famous linguist Liu Shuxiang in his "Outline of the Grammar of the Chinese Language" (China essays on the grammar of the language) for the first time a feature of the syntactic construction in the Chinese language, the word to study the types of syntactic relations in sentences and sentences done.[7:266] It was at this time that Wang Li's work "中国现代语法" was published. In it, the scientist focused on solving the problem of distinguishing words and phrases from each other, studying the structure and types of syntactic devices. Since then, close scientific work on this issue has begun to emerge. These include studies devoted to the analysis of the functional, structural and semantic aspects of the syntax of the Chinese language. However, they also provide syntactic devices that study colloquial speech and monopredicative sentences as an object of study. It should also be noted that the lack of a systematic approach to the study of the problems of the syntax of the Chinese language by Chinese scientists is obvious. A large layer of problems has been studied superficially or completely ignored. It also depends on the syntax of complex syntactic devices. In Chinese linguistics, there have been no studies of specific syntactic devices, since complex syntactic devices have not been singled out into a separate syntactic unit. Russian Chinese scientists have made a significant contribution to the study of the theory of the Chinese language. But their focus was also on morphology, lexicology, dialectology, and the history of the development of the Chinese language. However, this does not mean that the syntax has not been touched at all. Along with the above, there are also works on syntax. Speaking about these works, first of all, it is necessary to mention the works of V. I. Gorelov ("Grammar of the Chinese language", "Theoretical grammar of the Chinese language") and E. I. Shutov ("Syntax of the modern Chinese language"). Thus, we can say that complex syntactic devices are one of the most complex and least studied layers of modern Chinese syntax. Since complex syntactic means in the Chinese language as a separate syntactic field have not been studied, a number of questions about their structure, semantics, typology, stylistic functions in various artistic genres and styles of speech are waiting to be resolved.

Although there are many scientific monographs in world linguistics devoted to the interpretation of complex syntactic devices, there are still many unsolved

mysteries in this area. These include the names of the components of a complex syntactic device, their relationship to the original structure, the determination of the functional weight of grammatical and extralinguistic factors that ensure the interdependence of the components of the propositional structure, as well as many controversial issues related to the use of units of a complex syntactic device in the main.

Simple sentences that form a complex syntactic apparatus have their own semantic, grammatical and intonational features: these are the features that distinguish them from simple sentences used independently. Therefore, it is impossible to create a complex syntactic device by attaching any simple sentences. Simple sentences in complex syntactic arrangements can enter into two types of connection: 1. Equal connection.

Subordinate communication

Sentences that are grammatically equally connected are connected, that is, paratactic complex syntactic means. Relative clauses, on the other hand, form a hypotactic MSQ. With equal communication, parts of a complex syntactic device are relatively independent of content and syntactic equality. One of the statements used in the hypothalamic complex syntactic devices is subordinate to the other both in content and syntactically. One of them interprets and complements the other.

Professor R. As Saifullaeva points out, the most subtle, inconspicuous aspects of a complex syntactic device were discovered thirty years ago. Abdurakhmanov mentioned in his works. Also, different aspects of these issues, mainly their semantic features M. Askarova, F.S. Ubaeva, K. Nazarov, S. It is analyzed in the works of our scientists, such as Ravshanova. In Uzbek linguistics, the classification of adverbs is generally close to the classification of adverbs in other languages. This is no coincidence, of course. Because the theory of following speech is inextricably linked in almost all languages.

The complex syntactic devices that follow are fundamentally different from the complex syntactic devices that are related in syntactic formation. Because they are based on a single fundamental structure of the main sentence. The semantic and syntactic relations of the components of these types of complex syntactic devices are also not built on the basis of equality. Therefore, one of them is called the dominant clause, and the other is called the subordinate clause. Relative clauses also depend on the structure and content of the main clause. For example, 你既然一定要走, 我就不留你了.[12] (So, if you want to go, I can not take you).

In the above example, it goes without saying that the second part of complex syntactic means dominates in syntactic form and semantic position. Therefore, the general syntactic form of complex syntactic devices arises at the request of this dominant sentence to give it an additional explanation from the point of view of time.

Therefore, although the subordinate clause has its own primitive structure, such a primitive structure cannot be the leading factor in the formation of the general syntactic structure of a complex syntactic device. Its syntactic formation occurs at the request of a preposition. In other words, the subordinate clause is formed for the main clause, not for itself.

The syntactic connection of the components of the hypothetical complex of syntactic devices occurs under the influence of various grammatical means. Such means include connecting words, relative pronouns, forms of conditional verbs and some other grammatical elements.

Relative clauses differ little from simple ones in that they are not part of a complex syntactic structure with the presence of main and secondary clauses, scattering, aggregation, and other features.

Each part of a complex syntactic device consists of its constituent parts. We can distinguish a complex syntactic device from a sentence complicated by this particular aspect. This is due to the fact that in a complex sentence one sentence is included in another not as a separate, independent sentence, but as an extended part of speech. Complex syntactic devices can be with or without a connector.

In connective-complex syntactic devices, the components of complex syntactic devices are connected to each other using conjunctions, auxiliary words, prepositions 的, descriptive loads, etc. In addition, words that have an interrogative meaning can also be connected using special words. At the same time, the tone of the sentence, the sequence of parts that make up complex syntactic devices, is also important.

Linking complex syntactic devices can also be based on the dependence or equality of their components, respectively.

A complex syntactic device with equal components may consist of one or more equal-status sentences. Despite the fact that these sentences are part of complex syntactic devices, they retain a certain degree of their semantic independence, that is, they do not depend on each other.

Linking or auxiliary words were used to form such a connection. As mentioned above, the tone of the sentence, the sequence of parts that make up a complex syntactic device, also matters..

Complex syntactic devices with equal components can be in such relationships as aggregation, contradiction, comparison.

In equivalent compound CCKs based on conjugation relations, two or more sentences can be connected, i.e., they can cover more than two parts of the essay, and they, in turn, can only be divided into conjugation relations or sentences denoting conjugation and the consequence that follows from it .

Only the parts of speech that give meaning to the union go in the following sequence: the first part of the sentence - the union - the second part of the sentence.

The first part of the sentences	conjunction	The second part of the sentences
雨停了, The rain has stopped,	并且 And	太阳也出来了 the sun has risen too

To build this type of sentence, single or double conjunctions are used.

Individual conjunctions: 而 er, 而且 erqie, 并且 bingqie - ... even, without anger.

Pair of conjunctions: 不但... ...而且 (并且) budan... ...erqie (bingqie), 不仅... ...而且 (并且) bujin... ... erqie (bingqie), 非但... ...而且 (并且) feidan... ... erqie (bingqie), 不特... ...而且 (并且) bute... ... erqie (bingqie) - only... maybe, only... however, just ... even.

Single connectors can be located in the second part of the complex syntax device, and double connectors can be located in both parts of the complex syntax device.

This type of sentence uses the following auxiliary words in the singular, repeated and double auxiliary words.

Individual conjunctions:

- 也 ye, 亦 yi - both, however
- 又 you, 且 qie, 还 hai - again, and again
- 就 jiu, 便 bian, 即 ji - then, thus
- 才 cai, 方 fang, 始 shi - that's it

Repeaters:

也... ...也 ye... ... ye, 又... ...又 you... ...you - both... and

Pair of conjunctions:

又... ...也 you... ...ye, 既... ...又 ji... ... you, 既... ...且 ji... ...qie, 既... ...也 ji... ...ye, 既... ...亦 ji... ...yi - both... and

These connectors are always placed between the owner and the sentence abbreviation. Single conjunctions can occur in the second part of a complex syntactic device, and repeated and double conjunctions can occur in both parts. In the following examples, we can see examples where parts of a complex syntactic device are connected together using separate connectors:

风停了, 雨也住了。

The wind stopped and the rain stopped.

风不刮了, 黑云彩也散了。

The wind stopped blowing and the black clouds began to thicken.

In these examples, parts of complex syntactic devices are connected using repeated and double auxiliary words:

风也息了, 云也消了。

The wind died down and the clouds parted.

东西又好, 价钱又便宜。

The thing is both good and cheap.

In the following examples, parts of a complex syntactic device are connected using conjunctions and conjunctions in the singular (it is not always necessary to use a union):

他的儿子在中学毕业了，并且女儿也长大了。

Her son graduated from high school, and her daughter grew up as well.

她骂过我，而且她还打过我。

He fought me and hit me at the same time.

The sentences that make up our speech are usually connected with each other, that is, some sentences are subordinate to others. This dependence can be of two types: semantic and syntactic. Independent sentences, on the contrary, although they are syntactically independent, can, of course, have a semantic connection with each other. However, the sentences that make up complex syntactic devices are interconnected both syntactically and semantically.

Conclusion

Hence, the goal of linking sentences within complex syntactic devices is that the semantic dependence of sentences is replenished by syntactic dependence, resulting in a connection of a higher level. The emergence of the method of syntactic research, on the contrary, largely contributes to the objective coverage of the imaginary members of the meaning, which are perceived as a hidden internal and intangible phenomenon that has not yet been revealed by research tasks. This, in turn, raises many questions that need to be explored in modern linguistics.

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