



THE HISTORY OF STUDYING MULTI-COMPONENT COMPLEX SENTENCES IN GENERAL AND TURKIC LANGUAGE EDUCATION

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Abstract

This article analyzes the history of studying multi-component compound sentences in general linguistics and Turkic languages. Compound sentences are one of the complex linguistic units in terms of language structure and grammar, and their unique characteristics and classification are examined. The article highlights the history of studying compound sentences in Turkic languages, particularly focusing on the Karakalpak language and scientific developments in this area. Additionally, modern technologies for studying multi-component compound sentences in contemporary linguistics are reviewed.

Keywords: complex sentences, multi-component, language acquisition, pedagogical approaches, traditional grammar

Introduction

Currently, research on the ancient periods of Turkic languages is also being conducted. As such, there are still many unresolved, complex, and pressing issues in the history of Turkic languages. The issues of periodizing the history of Turkic literary languages, comparing them, analyzing the development process after the common development stage, and examining the relationship, similarities, and differences between dialects of Turkic languages are of particular importance. It is advisable to solve these problems by comparing the grammar of Turkic literary languages, considering the role of internal (within-language) factors, and the influence of external (non-linguistic) factors on both the common spoken Turkic language and the literary bookish style of various historical periods.

Due to the rich grammatical system and diverse sentence structures of Turkic languages, learners face unique challenges. Teaching complex sentences in Turkic languages has evolved alongside broader language teaching approaches, influenced by the specific linguistic features of these languages. For example, the agglutinative nature of Turkic languages and the wide use of suffixes may cause difficulties for students in analyzing complex sentences and identifying relationships between sentence components. Pedagogical approaches have been adapted to these challenges by incorporating clear guidelines on the morphology and syntax of Turkic languages, using visual aids to demonstrate sentence structures, and employing authentic materials that reflect the complexity of real-world language use.

Compound sentences are one of the most frequently discussed topics in linguistics, allowing for a deeper understanding of sentence structure and types. Compound sentences are formed through the connection of several independent or dependent clauses, reflecting the complexity level of the language.



Turkic languages, including Uzbek, are rich in such compound sentences, and their study has a long history. This article highlights the history of studying multi-component compound sentences in general and Turkic languages.

General Classification of Compound Sentences

In linguistics, compound sentences differ from simple and complex sentences. They are formed by connecting two or more independent clauses. For example, in the sentence "he came" and "we talked," the independent clauses are connected. Multi-component compound sentences, however, are formed by linking three or more clauses, making the sentence structure more complex.

Multi-component compound sentences arise from the interaction between simple and complex sentences. They play an important role in expressing interconnected ideas and conveying complex thoughts in language.

The Unique Features of Multi-Component Compound Sentences

As the name suggests, multi-component compound sentences consist of three or more sentence components. These components are connected through grammatical links and united by expressing contrasts, conditions, causes, and other relations. For example: "He came, we talked, then he left." This sentence consists of three components: "he came," "we talked," and "he left."

Multi-component compound sentences are linked by various conjunctions. These include coordinating conjunctions (and, or, but, however) and subordinating clauses (if, because, when), which play an important role in the structure.

The History of Studying Compound Sentences in Turkic Languages

Interest in studying compound sentences in Turkic languages began to intensify in the early 20th century. In particular, early scientific information on the use and structure of compound sentences can be found in the works of writers such as T. Qayıpbergenov, Sh. Seytov, and G. Esemuratova. Karakalpak linguists, including A. Najimov, M. Dawletov, and A. Alniyazov, conducted extensive scientific research in this field.

Much work has been done on the classification of compound sentences in Turkic languages, particularly in the Karakalpak language, and the ways they are linked through various components. In recent years, analyzing the grammatical structure of sentences through various methods and using computer programs for this purpose has become a significant topic of interest.

Multi-Component Compound Sentences in Modern Linguistics

Today, modern technologies in the field of linguistics have made it easier to analyze multi-component compound sentences. Using computational linguistics, artificial intelligence, and big data, linguists have succeeded in identifying and analyzing complex sentence structures and developing automatic translation programs.



Multi-component compound sentences often present challenges in translation between different languages due to each language's unique grammatical rules. For this reason, linguists often turn to artificial intelligence when working with such sentences.

Conclusion

Multi-component compound sentences are one of the most complex and fascinating areas of language structure, and studying them holds great importance in linguistic research. The study of compound sentences in general and in Turkic languages, including Karakalpak, is crucial for understanding the richness and complexity of language. The introduction of new methods through modern technologies is expected to further advance research in this field. In the future, multi-component compound sentences will become one of the more deeply explored areas of linguistics, offering new opportunities for analyzing the structure of languages.

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