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Comparative Compound Sentences Without Conjunction in the Classification of Composite Sentences

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Annotatsiya

Ключевые слова: Значение сравнения, сложное предложение, бессоюзное сложное предложение, точка с запятой, противоречие, несоответствие.

Key words: Comparative meaning, composite sentence, compound sentence without conjunction, semicolon, contradiction, inconsistency.

INTRODUCTION

Composite sentences occupy a special role among the syntactic means that express the relation of comparison in different systematic languages. The three types of composite sentences that have a wide range of possibilities for expressing the comparison relationship are classified by traditional linguistics representatives namely comparative compound sentence, compound sentence without conjunction and complex sentence. Among them compound sentences without conjunction that expressing comparison have their own characteristics.

A combination of simple sentences connected by tone and content without any means is named compound sentence without a conjunctions. There are two types of this sentence:

1. A compound sentence without a conjunction consisting of simple sentences of the same type;
2. A compound sentence without a conjunction consisting of different types of sentences.[6]

In the first type, the predicates of simple sentence and intonations are same. In the second one, the predicates and intonation take different forms. For example,

Bo‘ladigan ishning bo‘lganini yaxshi,
Uydagilarning tinganini yaxshi. (Proverb)

In this example, the predicatess of simple sentences have the same form, which gave a rhythmic tone, that is to say the same intonation.
Qizim, tishingni tishingga qo'y, o'zingni mahkam tut.("Choliqushi")
In this example, the predicates and tone are different.
A composite sentence without a conjunction consisting of one type of sentence is semantically divided into two types:[1]
1. Composite sentence without a conjunction consisting of simple sentences that enumerating events;
2. Composite sentence without a conjunction consisting of simple sentences that compare events.

The second type, the composite sentence without conjunction, which consists of simple sentences comparing the event, also is divided in two types:
1. Composite sentence without conjunction which consisting simple sentences comparing action - state, feature - sign.
2. Composite sentence without conjunction which consisting simple sentences indicating the results of action - state, feature - sign.[1]
So, as can be seen, the comparative relation is also expressed through this type of sentence.

METHOD
In this article, the comparative method is used in the analysis of comparative sentences in the Uzbek and English languages and giving examples, from the method of description is used in studying the specific features of this type of sentence, classification method was used to indicate their semantic type.

RESULT
Prof. Mamajonov A points out that the main means of expressiveness in a sentence expressed through comparative composite sentences without conjunction is intonation, the elements of this sentence have a special rhythmic melodic character.[5]
In the first type, meanings such as contradiction, inconsistency are understood, or the content of simple sentences is compared, the content of the second simple sentence of a compound sentence is compared to the first, the idea understood from the first simple sentence is summed up in the second one. For example,

Nodonning ishi yengil,
Yaxshining ishi og'ir.(Proverb) – in this example the word “nodon” contradict the word “yaxshi”.

Ular o'zga bir davrda yashashdi, sen boshqa zamon odamisan.("Farzandga o'g'itlar")– in this example there is a meaning of inconsistency.

Kechqurunlar ayollar quruq polda uxlasharkan, erkaklar uchun poxol ko'rpalar to'shalgan;("Da Vinchi sin")– in this example the content of the simple sentences is compared.

Mehmon otangdan ulug', deyishadi.("Farzandga o'g'itlar") - This example has explanatory content.

Jahliga hokim – hammaga hokim.("Farzandga o'g'itlar")– In this example, the idea in the first part is summarized in the second part.

Type II shows the result, and it is expedient not to give information about it, as it is mainly expressed in cause and effect sentences.

Compound sentence without conjunctions are connected by lexical units, properties of parts of speech, sentence structure, place, and tone. In particular, the simple sentences of comparative composite sentence without conjunctions are combined with antonyms and come in the form of proverbs and sayings. For example,

Rahbarning yaxshisi undirar,
Yomoni so'ldirar.(Proverb)

Yog'ochning yomoni – so'qi,
Odamning yomoni – so'fi. (Proverb)

Aqlli o'zini ayblar,
Aqlsiz – do'stini.(Proverb)

This sentence is also joined by repetition of some parts of speech. For example, the predicate of simple sentences are same, in this apart from predicate, other parts of speech are compared.[1]
Yolg'iz aql o'zi yaxshi,
Ikki bo'lsa, yana yaxshi.(Proverb)
Baqiroq tuyaning bori yaxshi,
Baqirib turgani yana yaxshi.(Proverb)

The parts of a simple sentence of this composite sentence in the relation are mutual united, in which case a part of the sentence may be incomplete. For example, if the predicates of simple sentences are the same form, the predicate of the second part may not be represented. But it is understandable in content. In some cases, even the two predicates do not exist, and they are understood from the content of the sentence. These cases occur in the Uzbek language, mainly in proverbs. For example,
Kiyimning yangisi yaxshi,
Do'stning eskisi.(“Proverb”)
Aqli o'zini ayblar,
Aqlsiz – do'stini. (Proverb)
Boyning qizi – sepi bilan,  
Yo'qning qizi – ko'rki bilan. ("Proverb")

The predicates of this composite sentence may be in the form of a noun predicate and verb predicate.

Yaqindagi tishlashar, uzoqdagi kishnashar.(“Proverb”) - in the form of a verb predicate.

Nodnoning ishi yengil,  
Yaxshining ishi og'ir. (Proverb) – in the form of a noun predicate.

In addition, the predicates of simple sentence come in past, present, and future tense forms, or in different tense forms. (such as “Past tense + present tense”, “past tense + future tense”, “present tense + future tense”).[1] But the predicates of comparative composite sentence are in the same form of tense. For example,
Yaramas odat ko'p bo'lar,  
Eng yomoni kunchilik. (Proverb) – In the form of present tense.

Ular o'zga bir davrda yashashdi, sen boshqa zamon odamisan.(“Farzandga o'gitlar”) – In different form of tences. (past tense+present tense)

G'amingni do'stingga aytma, kuyinadi,  
Dushmaningga aytma suyunadi. (Proverb) – In the form of future tense.

Simple sentences of comparative composite sentence without conjunctions are in the affirmative or negative form, for example, if the first simple sentence is in the negative form, the second will be in the affirmative form (the interpretation will be strong), the first is in the negative form, and the second will be in the negative form. Or both parts come in negation form.[1] In addition to this point, we can say that both parts also come in the form of affirmation in the context of comparison. For example,
Yaxshi epi bilan so'zlar,  
Yomon – sepi bilan. (Proverb)

Yolg'onchida or bo'limas,  
To'g'ri so'zli hor bo'limas. (Proverb)

There are three types of this sentence according to similarity to other types of composite sentence: composite sentence without conjunctions reminding compound sentence, composite sentence without conjunctions reminding complex sentence and composite sentence without conjunctions not reminding compound sentence.[2]

In the first type of this classification, the parts of composite sentence without conjunctions is equally connected like the compound sentence, they do not depend on each other, and come in 4 different semantic meanings:
1. It represents that an event takes place at a time;
2. It represents that an event takes place at different times;
3. It represents the contradicting events;
4. Comes in the meaning of a comparison of events.[2]
It is in the fourth semantic meaning that the events in the parts are compared to each other, and the content is similar to the conjunctions formed by using ammo, lekin, biroq,-u, -yu, -da, bo'lsa/ esa.

Xotinning yomoni – yerning zavoli,
Xotinning yaxshisi – yerning kamoli.(“Proverb”)
Compare
Hotinning yomoni – yerning zavoli,
Hotinning yaxshisi esa yerning kamoli.

Discussion. In contrast to Uzbek, Composite sentence without conjunctions in English are commonly referred to as Compound sentences. This type of sentence is connected on the basis of coordinating conjunction, correlative conjunction, conjunctive adverb and tone. A compound sentence connected by an exact tone in comparative meaning in English is contently equal to comparative composite sentence without a conjunction in Uzbek. Parts of the sentence are connected by a punctuation mark called semicolon. For example,

Eleven get to play; the others watch. ("Eat that frog")

“Viral marketing” shows up 2000.000 times in Google, “ideavirus” shows up 2000.000 times. ("Whatcha gonna do with that")

In English, if these parts of the sentence are very closely related to each other, it is advisable to use a semicolon if the relationship is easy for the reader to understand from the context.[3]

I responed that Ideas are easy; doing stuff is hard. ("Whatcha gonna do with that duck")
The use of two cases in this type of it leads to error.

1. In this type of sentence, it is a mistake to use a comma, it is important that the comma is not enough when connecting independent parts.

My parents were devastated; I was not. ("Miracle morning") + My parents were devastated, I was not. —(Xaro)

2. In English, a sentence that results from the use of incorrect punctuation, or the use of incorrect conjunctions when connecting two independent parts, is called a "Run-on sentence." In this case, it is recommended to use the following methods:[3]

1) using conjunctions;

We had a deal: I agreed not to open hotels, as he agreed not to write books. ("Whatcha gonna do with thar duck")

2) using punctuation, such as a semicolon or a period.[4]

We had a deal: I agreed not to open hotels; he agreed not to write books. ("Whatcha gonna do with thar duck")

There is a partial sub-comparative in English in which the two objects being compared according to the different levels. This situation is also reflected in the type of compound sentence combined with the help of tone. For example,

Eleven get to play; The others watch. ("Eat that frog")
Ideas are easy; doing stuff is hard. ("Whatcha gonna with that duck")

Conclusion. There are composite sentence without conjunctions which is in comparative meaning in the Uzbek and English languages. In the Uzbek language the parts of it mainly connected by comma and according to the content it may be synonym to the other types of composite sentence in comparison. On the other hand, in English this type of sentence enter the group of compound sentence, of which parts are connected to each other by semicolon.

LITERATURE