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M.B.Yuldasheva	
Tabiiy fanlar yo'nalishi talabalarining ingliz tilini o'rganish ehtiyojlariga bo'lgan munosabati tadqiqoti	580
Sh.Dadabayeva	
Qo'shma gaplar turkumida qiyoslash mazmunidagi bog'lovchisiz qo'shma gaplar	583
G.R.Mamadaliyeva	
Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida "foot/oyoq" kontseptining nominativ maydoni	587
Z.M.Abdullaev	
Asl turkiy antroponimlar va ularning tarixiy-etimologik shakllanishi	595
X.Abdurahmonov	
O'zbek tilshunosligi tarixida mavhum otlarning o'rganilishi va ularning ahamiyati	599
M.R.Otaboyeva	
O'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi fe'l semantik kategoriyalari bo'yicha tuzilgan graduonimik qatorlarning o'xshash va farqli jihatlari	603
Z.Q.Jurayeva	
Til o'rganish aspektlari	606
D.R.Axmadaliyeva	
Ingliz tili darslarida gamifikatsiyani qo'llash	610
D.O'.Yusupova	
Chet tili o'qitishning modellari haqida	615

TILSHUNOSLIK

S.G'.Shomurodova	
Nikoh urf-odatlar bilan bog'liq kiyimlarning to'y qo'shiqlaridagi poetik talqini	619
S.O.Samiyeva	
Tojik tilidagi frazeologik evfemizmlar	624
M.M.Abdulxayeva	
Tilshunoslikda sinonimiyaning o'rganilishi va uning turlariga oid olimlarning qarashlari	628
D.L.Homitov	
Klassik fors va hozirgi tojik tillaridagi qisqa unilarning fonologik qiyosiy tahlili	632
Z.V.Alimova	
Alisher Navoiyning "Saddi Iskandariy" asaridagi ayrim forscha qo'shma so'zlarning leksik-semantik xususiyatlari haqida	639
Z.S.Tashtemirova, M.S.Kushmatova	
Rus va ingliz tillarida odamning ko'rinishini tavsiflovchi frazeologizmlar	644
M.N.Tilloxojayeva	
Kognitiv kompetentsiya va uning tojik tilini o'qitishdagi o'rni	649
D.Z.Mukumova	
Shayx Kamol Xo'jandiy g'azallaridan Ismat Buxoroiyning ta'sirlanishi	654
S.M.Saidova	
O'zbekiston oliy ta'lim oliygohlari milliy guruhlarida rus o'g'zaki va yozma nutq o'qitilishi	658
N.X.Toshnazarova	
Xitoy tilida maqol va matallar	662
M.M.Gaziyeva	
Publististik uslub matnlarida tagma'no hodisasi xususida	665

**QO'SHMA GAPLAR TURKUMIDA QIYOSLASH MAZMUNIDAGI BOG'LOVCHISIZ
QO'SHMA GAPLAR**

**СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЕ СЛОЖНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ БЕЗ СОЮЗА В КЛАССИФИКАЦИИ
СЛОЖНЫХ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ**

**COMPARATIVE COMPOUND SENTENCES WITHOUT CONJUNCTION IN THE
CLASSIFICATION OF COMPOSITE SENTENCES**

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Annotatsiya

Maqolada o'zbek va ingliz tillarida qiyoslash mazmunidagi bog'lovchisiz qo'shma gaplarning turi haqida ma'lumot beriladi. Bu turdagi gaplar ohang va vergul yordamida bog'lanadi va o'zbek tilida qo'shma gapning alohida turi sifatida ko'rsatiladi. Ingliz tilida esa u nuqtali vergul bilan bog'lanib, bog'langan qo'shma gaplar tarkibiga kiritiladi. Ushbu gap turida birinchi predikat ikkinchisiga nomuvofiq bo'ladi. Bu esa tillarda qiyoslash munosabatini ifodalovchi bog'lovchisiz qo'shma gaplari o'rtasida qarama-qarshilik, nomuvofqlik ma'nolari tushunilishiga sabab bo'ladi. Ushbugapturi, asosan, maqollarmisolidakeladi.

Аннотация

В статье дана информация о типе бессоюзных сложных предложений со значением сравнения в узбекском и английском языках. Этот тип предложения соединяется с помощью запятой и тона, в узбекском языке считается отдельным типом сложного предложения. В английском языке оно связано с точкой с запятой и входит в состав связанных предложений. В этом типе предложения первое сказуемое несовместимо со вторым. Это приводит к пониманию значений противоречия и несоответствия между бессоюзными предложениями, выражающими отношение сравнения в языках. Этот тип предложения встречается в основном в пословицах.

Abstract

The article gives information on the type of composite sentences with the meaning comparison in the Uzbek and English languages. This type of sentence is connected by tone using comma and is given as separate type of composite sentence in the Uzbek language. Whereas it is connected by semicolon and is generally referred as compound sentence in the English language. In this the first predicate is inconsistent with the second. This leads to the understanding of the meanings of contradiction and inconsistency between compound sentences without expressing comparative relation in languages. This type of sentence occurs mainly in the example of proverbs.

Kalit so'zlar: Qiyoslash mazmuni, qo'shma gap, bog'lovchisiz qo'shma gap, nuqtali vergul, zidlik, nomuvofqlik.

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 composite sentence without a conjunction consisting of simple sentences of the same type;

2. A composite 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'lgani yaxshi,
Uydagilarning tingani yaxshi .(Proverb)*

In this example, the predcatess 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,

Nodoning 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.

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

Mehmon otangdan ulug', deyshadi.("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]

ADABIYOTSHUNOSLIK

*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.

*Nodoning 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'g'itlar*”)– In different form of tenses. (*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'lmas,
To'g'ri so'zli hor bo'lmas.*(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 resoned 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. –(Хато)

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.

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