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THE CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF THE COMPOUND AND THE COMPLEX SENTENCE

Ключевые слова: Структурно-семантический анализ, предикативная, характеристические функции сложного предложения, характеристические функции сложносочинённого предложения

Key words: Structural - semantic analysis, the predicative character, the characteristic features of the Compound sentence, the characteristic features of the Complex sentence

Sentence in modern English and Azerbaijani languages states its division by meaning and structure, sentence members, structural-semantic analysis of sentence, complex sentences with and without subordination, types of branch sentences, etc. issues O.Musayev, D.Yunusov, A.Abdullayev, H.Bayramov, B.A.Ilish, B.S.Khaimovich, G.Q.Pocheptsov, V.S.Kaushanskaya, G.A.Weichman, L.L.Iofik, I.K.Zuene, It was studied by Knabe and other linguists.

In the grammatical structure of the English language, two types of syntactic constructions are manifested. Of these, one is a word combination that has a nominative character, and the second is a sentence that has a predicative character. The word combination always manifests itself through the sentence. And the sentence is used both in the singular and as a component of other sentences. A syntactic construction with one predicative center, accompanied by a sentence intonation, expressing any idea, is called a simple sentence, and a syntactic construction with two or more predicative centers, accompanied by a single sentence intonation, serving to express any whole idea, is called a complex sentence. If a simple sentence is made up of words and combinations of words, then a complex sentence is made up of "simple sentences" and their combinations in different ways. A simple sentence that is also used in the compound sentence, which is present in its composition, differs from the "simple sentence". [11.56] While a simple sentence used separately has its own specific sentence intonation (it is also called "Ending intonation"), each of the separate "simple sentence" that makes up a complex sentence does not have a specific ending intonation. The complex sentence they form has one common ending intonation (sentence intonation). So, when a simple sentence with a sentence intonation becomes the building material of a complex sentence, it

loses its ending intonation, obeys the general intonation of a complex sentence.[14.78]

From these comparisons, another conclusion follows that simple sentences containing verb conjugations and subordinate compound sentences are very close to each other in meaning. The question of expanding a simple sentence at the expense of verb compositions brings it closer to a subordinate compound sentence. However, verb conjugations do not form a predicative center.[12.92]

Compared to other homogeneous members sentences, those whose news is homogeneous tend to be closer to a subordinate compound sentence.

As is known, predicativity in double-layered sentences appears thanks to the connection of subject and predicate. If the same sentence is connected with one subject, then another predicative center cannot be formed in it, therefore, no matter how much the simple sentence expands at the expense of the same sentence members, it remains within the framework of the simple sentence. When one of the predicate is related to another subject and forms a new predicative Center, a complex sentence without a subject has already appeared.[10.81] This line of complication can be expressed as follows through the scheme. Simple sentence -a simple sentence with a homogeneous member- a complex sentence without a tab.

The components that make up a complex sentence interact with each other. The degree of their attachment to each other is diverse. These features are taken into account, complex sentences with complex subordinate clauses. It is the differences in the interaction of the components that make up complex sentences with each other that give the basis for distinguishing a complex sentence into a subordinate and a subordinate compound sentence. These differences consist in the following. The first difference arises from the combination of the components that form a complex sentence on the basis of equal law or on the basis of unequal law. It is known that components joined on the basis of the same right form a subordinate compound sentence, components joined on the basis of different rights form a subordinate compound sentence. A complex sentence without a complexity is formed on the basis of the connection of two or more sentences either by intonation and pause, or by intonation and a subordinate conjunction. However, it should be borne in mind that not at all the combination of sentences with all kinds of content with these connecting means will not create a complex sentence without a complexity. The sentences that make up the subordinate compound sentence are a combination of sentences that express several cases, cases, actions, signs that are related to each other in one aspect or are intended as one whole.[9.58] Therefore, such interrelated content connection between the sentences contained in it forms the essence of the subordinate compound sentence, and the connecting means used between those sentences form the formal aspect in its formation. Together with them, the sentences that form subordinate compound sentences are also in common unity with their

syntactic structure, which is a grammatical sign that serves to express the relationship of mutual content of those sentences. Therefore, it is not advisable in descriptive grammar to proceed from the dictionary meaning of the word “compound” in this term when talking about the main feature of a compound sentence and to explain this type of complex sentence as the fact that it is possible to use sentences within a tabesiz compound sentence as independent sentences in order to distinguish them; this is because when we use the sentences that make up a complex sentence as independent sentences, a qualitative change occurs that is different from the previous case. This change manifests itself in the following three aspects:[11.65]

1) sentences within a subordinate compound sentence are in a relationship of mutual content with each other in a certain relationship of meaning. However, when we remove these sentences within a complex sentence and use them as independent sentences, that relationship of meaning disappears: because the subordinate compound sentence itself, which stipulates this relationship, disappears as a syntactic unit. Instead, on the basis of the sequence of independent sentences in the text, a relationship of mutual content arises, which can no longer be called a relationship of meaning, since the concept of “relationship of meaning” denotes a concept intended within a complex sentence structure. Thus, when we process sentences within a complex sentence in the form of independent sentences, a new qualitative change occurs.[7.102]

2) in order to take into account the fact that sentences within a complex sentence combine in a certain relationship of meaning and form a syntactic whole, the combination of those sentences acquires a single common intonation. However, when interweaving sentences within a complex sentence in the form of independent sentences, the previous common intonation belonging to a complex sentence is replaced by intonations belonging to independent sentences. This also means one of the changes in the external form of a complex sentence, in other words, in its intonation in connection with the decomposition of a complex sentence.

3) since the sentences within the subordinate compound sentence are one whole in content and intonation, the pause between the sentences within it is also short in order to take this aspect into account in oral speech. This is called “unifying pause” in linguistic literature. However, when using the sentences that form an unscheduled compound sentence in the form of independent sentences, that pause also turns into a pause belonging to independent sentences, which differs from the above pause in that it is longer. In the linguistic literature, such pauses are also called “separating pauses”: because the task of them is to separate the boundary of independent syntactic units from each other. Thus, the use of sentences inside a complex sentence in the form of independent sentences results in the occurrence of a second change in its external aspect, that is, the replacement of the connecting pause with the separating pause.

Subordinate compound sentences in most cases are formed by combining even-containing transport sentences. Such sentences are also concise, broad or incomplete in their structure. However, the content of the idea may also be a subordinate compound sentence within the scope of subordinate compound sentences. Thus, depending on the structure of their constituent parts, the complex sentences can be divided into three groups:

1) those formed only on the basis of a simple sentence (concise, extensive or incomplete);

2) those formed on the basis of combining a simple sentence (concise, extensive or incomplete) with (or sentences) subordinate compound sentences (or sentences);

3) Only those formed on the basis of subordinate compound sentences.

The components of subordinate compound sentences are interconnected by semantic, grammatical and phonetic means. Means such as the connection of components in meaning, their order, conjunctions and conjunctions, sign pronouns and the suffix of affixes are common elements of the components, their consonance in content, the arrangement of sentence members in the components in the same order and subordination to a single intonation are tools that serve to organize a complex sentence without subordination.

The ordering of the components plays a huge role in the construction of a subordinate compound sentence. As it is known, the person who speaks makes his thoughts in logical order and is informed by that rule to others. It is thanks to the solid array that various meanings appear, expressed due to the interaction of the components of a complex sentence without a complexity. The presence of solid row, cause and effect, clarification, juxtaposition, connection, etc. such meanings can not be expressed and expressed. Outwardly, it may seem that in the enumeration relationship, especially in the case when its components express the same timeliness, the components have a not very solid arrangement system. However, in reality, certain laws are also manifested there, and more importantly, they are put forward (for example, according to legal superiority: closer –farther, farther–closer: from small to large, from large to small: from simple to complex, or vice versa–in addition to all of them, they are ranked according to the purpose of the speaker).

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SUMMARY

A compound-complex sentence is a sentence containing one or more dependent clauses and two or more independent clauses joined by a conjunction or semicolon. An independent clause comprises a subject and verb and is a complete thought. A dependent clause is an incomplete thought that would not be a full sentence on its own (it's also referred to as a subordinate clause).

A complex sentence is made up of a main clause and a subordinate clause connected to each other with a subordinating conjunction. Subordinating conjunctions are common in academic writing, and they are extremely useful for indicating sophisticated connections between ideas. A subordinate clause is an incomplete sentence and cannot be used on its own. Характерные особенности сложноподчинённого и сложносочинённого предложения.

ГУЛЬНАР РАСИМ БАШИРОВА

**ХАРАКТЕРНЫЕ ЧЕРТЫ СЛОЖНОСОЧИНЕННОГО И
СЛОЖНОПОДЧИНЕННОГО ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ**

РЕЗЮМЕ

Сложное предложение-это предложение, содержащее одно или несколько зависимых предложений и два или более независимых предложений, соединенных союзом или точкой с запятой. Придаточное предложение – это неполная мысль, которая сама по себе не является полным предложением(его еще называют второстепенным предложением).

Сложноподчинённое предложение-состоит из главного и придаточного предложения, соединенных между собой подчинительным союзом.

Подчинительные союзы часто встречаются в академических текстах и чрезвычайно полезны для обозначения сложных связей между мыслями.

Придаточное предложение является неполным предложением и не может использоваться само по себе.

Rəyçi: professor Fəridə Allahverdiyeva