



## Research Article

# PRINCIPLES OF DIVISION OF SIMPLE SENTENCE TYPES IN ANCIENT TURKIC LANGUAGE

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**Govkhar Omonovna Rakhmatova**

PhD, Assistant Professor, Department of Oriental Languages, Oriental University, Uzbekistan

## ABSTRACT

In this article, the types of sentences in the ancient Turkic language according to their structure and the peculiarities of simple sentences are analyzed. The types of simple sentences in the ancient Turkic language and the views of representatives of linguistics on the division of simple sentences into types are comparatively studied.

## KEYWORDS

Sentence, sentence types, simple sentence, noun clause, participle, noun participle, verb participle, structure.

## INTRODUCTION

The idea is expressed differently. Thought can be expressed through simple or compound sentences, indicative, interrogative, command, exclamatory sentences, two-part or one-part sentences, complete or incomplete sentences. This situation is determined depending on the character of the thought, a certain goal or intention. The main features of a sentence are the presence of relative thought completion and predicativeness in it, its formation based on certain grammatical rules, and the fact that it has a specific intonation. Although this feature of speech is common to most languages, the manifestation of these signs in different languages, and their importance and place are different. Each sentence expresses a certain idea,

purpose, or emotion, otherwise, it would not be a sentence, but a phrase.

For example: Mäniñ sabımın sımadı. Mäniñ sabım (K.11)

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The first example is a sentence because it is made up of the possessive participle and completes the sentence.

The second example is a word combination. Because the idea is not finished.

A certain goal or feeling can be expressed in the form of a simple and compound sentence. To be a subject, it is not necessary to have a participle that matches the

possessor in person and number, that is, constructions with a predicative, even some words, can be a subject. For example, a nominative sentence with one component: Qish.

One of the distinctive features of a sentence is the presence of a special intonation. Each sentence is formed in terms of intonation, and the beginning and end of the sentence can be sensed from its intonation. As in all languages, this law is typical for the Uzbek language. But in this field, the structure of the Uzbek language is unique. A sentence, according to its grammatical structure, is a unique construction. The construction of two-component sentences is based on the main clauses (possessive and participle), and in the possessive sentence, any word in the form of the main agreement does not have a possessive. The word in the main agreement can be a participle, a secondary part, an imperative. The expressed opinion can only have a part that means to whom or what it concerns. A participle is a part of a sentence that expresses an affirmation, negation, or question about the possessor. In Uzbek, the participle has different forms, even a noun in a certain agreement form can appear in the function of the participle (book – to you).

A simple sentence is divided into two-component sentences and one-component sentences according to the structure of the base. The basis of the structure of two-part sentences consists of both main clauses. Secondary clauses together with possessor or participle form the composition of possessor or participle:

In terms of structure, sentences are divided into two main types in Uzbek:

- 1) simple sentences.
- 2) compound sentences.

It's simple. A simple sentence is a syntactic unit formed in terms of structure and intonation, expressing a relatively complete thought, not divided into some sentences (predicative clauses). Simple sentences are mainly composed of possessive and participle:

Üč otuz baliq sidi (T.19).

This type of simple sentence is called a compound simple sentence. But in simple sentences, other parts often come from the possessive and participle:

On tünkä yantaqi tuğ birü bardimiz (T.26).

In the Turkish language, simple sentences are divided into two types according to whether they are composed of possessor, participle or possessor, participle and secondary clauses:

- 1) short simple sentence.
- 2) common simple sentence.

A complex simple sentence is made up of the main parts, i.e. possessive and participle:

Tägdimiz, yayidimiz (T.38).

This sentence consists only of participles.

In addition to the main clauses, a common simple sentence includes secondary clauses, determiners, complements, and cases. One, two, or all three types of secondary clauses can be involved in such sentences. For example:

Qaghanqa qirqiz boduni içikdi, yükünti (T.28).

In the Uzbek language, sentences consisting only of the possessive and participle are called compound simple sentences. For example:

Yärçi tilädim (T.23).

A sentence that has secondary clauses in addition to main clauses is called a common simple sentence. For example: The moon stared at the lawn. You are going on a trip. There was no one on the road.

The syntactic form of a simple sentence can be expanded and perfected under the influence of various morphological means. One such tool is the combined parts of the sentence. Combined parts of the sentence, of course, differ from other morphological tools according to their syntactic functions. For example, simple determiners complements, and second-order clauses that are actively used in the sentence, or main clauses such as possessors and participles perform an independent syntactic function, while cohesive clauses, regardless of their number, an answer to the same question and perform the same syntactic function. But even so, the expansion of the syntactic level of the main clauses or secondary clauses of the sentence inevitably leads to the complexity of the sentence structure. Any complicating word also acts as a part of this sentence. Even introductory words and phrases, introductory clauses, and adverbs are considered third-level parts of the sentence. A common characteristic of the parts of the sentence is that each part of the sentence is pronounced with a separate accent. In addition, connected clauses can follow other clauses or be dependent on them. In this, of course, the integration of the main pieces or secondary pieces is of great importance. Therefore, below we will study the issue of the expansion of the simple sentence form based on each sentence. It is known that the possessive is one of the main grammatical signs of the possessive sentence. Without his participation, in most cases, the conversation will not be completed. Even in the so-called generalized and unknown sentences, the presence of the possessor and the fact that the participle is relying on something can be felt. Sometimes the syntactic form

of the sentence is made up only of organized possessors. In such sentences, the participle does not take part in a real way: the scream of a child rolling on the ground, the mad cry of women running around, the groans of the wounded and crippled among the ruins... It seems that although the participle of the sentence is not involved in the given examples, its syntactic form is expanded as a result of the merger of the owner. Of course, sentences like this cannot be called infinitive sentences. Because the lost section can be restored at any time. But there is no need for this. The missing part is understood from the general meaning of the sentence.

As can be seen from the above thoughts, simple sentences have a special place in the expression of thoughts.

One-clause sentences are considered a more compact speech structure than two-clause sentences. Such sentences serve to briefly express an event or very important information (action, state, sign, object, and events). This shows that it can serve equally well in the language in expressing structural and semantic features like two-part sentences.

In Turkish linguistics, sentences with one head are a syntactic phenomenon characteristic of all periods of language development. There are many examples of this from the “Kul tigin” inscription, the oldest monument of the Turkic peoples:

İlgärü kün toğsuqa, birgärü kün ortusınaru, qurıgaru kün batsıqıña, yirgaru tün ortusınaru, anta içräki bodun qo[p] m[än]ä kör[ür...]n bunča bo[dunuğ] qop itdim.

Such words are often found in monuments.

The structure of one-clause sentences has been studied by the following scientists, but there are differences in their internal classification.

V.N.Khangeldin divides single-clause sentences into the following types:

1. Possessive clause.
2. A sentence without a possessive.
3. Infinitive sentence.
4. Predicative sentence.
5. Adverb.
6. Speech.

M.Z. Zakiyev, sentences with one clause are divided into the following types depending on the word group of the clause:

1. Verbal sentences.
2. Sentences with nouns
3. Divides words into sentences .

I. Jakipov divides simple sentences into the following types:

1. A sentence without a possessive.
2. Personal sentence without a possessor.
3. An indefinite possessive sentence.
4. Generalized possessive sentence .

However, Kazakh linguists do not list definite sentences and only indefinite sentences and impersonal sentences, and they do not consider noun clauses and exclamatory clauses as simple sentences.

In Uzbek linguistics G.Abdurakhmonov, A.Gulomov, M.Askarova, A.Safoyev, A.Kh.Sulaymonov, S.Usmonov, E.Shodmonov, B.Orinboyev, H.Gofurov,

and I.Rasulov also studied simple sentences, and their theoretical basics are explained.

In the textbook “Historical Grammar of the Uzbek Language” co-authored by S. Ashirboyev and I. Azimov, simple sentences are called single-clause sentences, and the following opinions are found about them:

"One-clause sentences are a more economical syntactic structure than two-clause sentences. Such sentences actualize an event or very important information (action, situation, sign, object, and events). This shows that it can serve equally well in the language in expressing structural and semantic features like two-part sentences. In Turkish linguistics, sentences with one head are a syntactic phenomenon characteristic of all periods of language development. There are many examples of this from the "Kul origin" inscription, the oldest monument of the Turkic peoples:

İlgärü kün toğsuqa, birgärü kün ortusiñaru, qurığaru kün batsiqiña, yirğaru tün ortusiñaru, anta içräki bodun qo[p] m[äñ]ä kör[ür...]n bunça bo[dunuğ] qop itdim (K.2-3).

In short, simple sentences in the Turkish language are divided into the same types as in the modern Uzbek literary language. This can be seen in the example of ancient Turkic writings.

There is no unanimity in science and among scientists regarding simple speech and its types. For example, according to V.N.Khangeldin, there are possessive sentences, non-possessive sentences, infinitive sentences, predicative sentences, noun sentences, and verbs; According to M.Z.Zakiyev, the verb sentence, noun sentence, and word are divided into sentences.

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