DIFFERENT COMPONENTS OF COMPLEX SENTENCES

Abstract

This article deals with the aspects of the study of multi-component complex sentences in the syntactic theory. The article’s author, underlining a distinct interaction of language and thought, writes that a sentence has two top goals - to be a unit of speech communication and to be a form of existence of thought. Sentence-model, sentence-expression, sentence-realization are created in implementation of these objectives as a result of a contact of the language with thought in all its forms. Ultimately, the sentence takes a structural form that may be used in the speech. The author also notes that the formation of multi-component complex sentences in the language must be understood as a result of a complex interaction of many parameters of the language-thought system. The article also includes examples from the works of eminent philologists and excerpts from the works of famous Azerbaijani writers.

Key Words: Complex Sentences, Different Components, Multicomponent Sentences.

FARKLI BİLEŞENLİ KOMPLEKS CÜMLELER

Özet

Fonksiyonel açıdan farklı tip bileşenler çok komponentli bileşik cümlelerin öyle yaplar öngörüülüyör ki, konuşmanın amaçına göre farklı türlerde olurlar. Burada nakli cümle ve soru cümleleri veya cümleleri, emir cümlesi ile nakli cümle birleşmeleri öngörüülüyör. Yazarın makaleyi yazmaya amaci çok komponentli bileşik cümlelerin özel sözdizimsel birim olarak çok fonksiyonlu kadro kendilerinin özelliklerini korurlar. Tek modal amaç planı yazarın gözelemlerine göre işte çok komponentli bileşik cümlelerde ortaya çıkar. Bu hususta karışık tipi çok
komponentli bileşik cümleler de göz odak olmalıdır. Ayrıca makalede ünlü azerbaycan yazarların eserlerinden de örnekler veriliyor.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Karmaşık Cümleler, Farklı Bileşenler, Çok Bileşenli Cümleler

The problem of multicomponent complex sentences not found her grave and systematic analysis of the general theory of syntax. This aspect of a complex sentence (as well as multi-complex sentences) is a multifaceted problem.

Aspect of the problem of interest to us is to strengthen the structural integrity of semantic multi-complex sentences, understanding them as special syntactic units on said plane.

Talking about the different types from a functional standpoint components naturally because of such designs are multicomponent complex sentences, parts of which ("simple sentences") are of different types on a target speech here observed association declarative sentence with an interrogative sentence (or sentences), imperative sentences with narrative, etc.

Diverse nature of components is also observed on the background category affirmative-negative modality.

1. - I have not regretted that gave one bowl of rice, when you after choosing her armpit, talking about his father's house, did I tell you why you destroy this house? (N.Vezirov, later regret nothing will).

2. - (Suleiman) you go, you take a wife uneducated, she does not understand a damn thing, and the educated cannot say that taken up here, sit there (M.Ibrahimov, Life, IV picture)

3. - [Sharif] here you do not hit, I did not fall, where did this child? (J.Jabbarly, Almaz pattern II).

4. - Whom I did wrong, that happens to me so much trouble on my child as slander? (M.Ibrahimov, Moth. I part, Chapter 5).

As can be seen from the examples of multicomponent complex sentences complex sentences as much as the target can be composed of heterogeneous components. Nevertheless, multi-complex sentences and compound sentences multicomponent in this sense are in a different position: components (or parts) can first maintain its relative individuality: the sentence "That you do not hit, I did not fall, where this child did?" In a relationship works with the previous part, and semantic relations in connection opposition. Functional strength component with a question meaning cannot cover prepositional part; Compare say, I agree with everything you say, but where did this child? - Almaz khanum yet betrothed, and the groom is not here, then where then there was this kid? Familiar with the content of the play are able to more accurately interpret interconnects semantic relations of these proposals. In fact, this general structure can be given two independent sentences. Then interrogative sentence is entirely, and the previous (prepositional) proposal retains its individual sense (condition, cause, possibility). In addition, this, in turn, once again clearly shows the relative weakness of syntactic and semantic connection complex pieces (or multi-) proposals with each other.

In the design of a complex sentence, we are witnessing another picture: functional "range" covers the entire structure. If the main interrogative sentence, the complex sentence as a
whole is also an interrogative; if the main sentence interrogative, then neutralized question the meaning of the subordinate clause (I forgot (that) when you come = I forgot the time of your arrival)? Finally if the main imperative sentence, the subordination of the whole design of the imperative sense. Go tell the people that the warehouse was robbed. (S.Rahimov, Caucasian eagle, XII chapter) = Go tell people about robbing a warehouse).

In some cases weakens imperative meaning of the main clause, and is forced to be a partner "question the meaning of the subordinate clause. The reason for this is the meaning of the sentence "I want to ask," "I ask the question," that is thematic imperative-interrogative subordinate position purely a question (Theorem) sense; compare:

- (Ojakkuli) No, let him tell me right now. (That) have each building its master, or not? (J. Jabbarly. Almaz, II act).

- (Ojakkuli) Well, you tell me now, what happens if the wizard each building and the creator of every creation. (J. Jabbarly. Almaz, ibid, III act).

If we approach the issue to the principled position in complex multicomponent structures or we should seriously stressed that the main component of the proposal is a priority with the grammatical position.

Researchers point to the typical attitude, combinations of incentive proposals subordinate clause (or suggestions) emphasize their occurrence even in colloquial speech (2); indicates that the imperious sense cannot keep their distinctiveness in the organic integrity in unity with a question meaning, because these meanings cannot be together, cannot be combined (ibid.). Only proposals writings component imperious sense in conjunction with the component question sense can save their individual meaning: In such cases, preserved functional face two simple sentences:

- Berry jam, or hate?

- Berry jam, not really what I do not like? Etc.

In general, composed of complex and difficult to design (as well their multi-derivatives) clearly show a non-identity of its components from the viewpoint of functional homogeneity and inhomogeneity. Due to lack of hierarchical communication components in a compound sentence (despite their relationship in form and content) compound sentences have no objective modality. This is because the total predicativity single compound sentence and therefore complex sentences are formed as a linear (collinear) a plurality of separate predicative.

In compound sentences and their derivatives, multi-modality question is somewhat different nature. Thus, in these structures because of a finding of components in a hierarchical syntactic context and relationships, they are in a position of greater unity. Despite the presence of independent components in predication (in terms of formalities) plans predication and modality general construction defines predicativity and modality of the main clause; value content of the proposal, with the reality of life is governed by the main clause, neutralized these characteristic features of the subordinate clause neutralized.

In addition, these structures functionality - components of complex and compound sentence is defined in terms of the approach.
Therefore, difficult composed structures in terms of the functional purpose of connecting forms heterogeneous components with respect to complex sentences are broader: the functionality of complex sentences (in terms of objectives and approval / denial) depends on the functionality of the main clause.

1. Okay, what is the reason that, with respect to Mirza you become Hatem, and when it comes to us, you close your pockets calf lace? (N. Vezirov "Ruined Hearth" 1st act).

2. Manager of the museum knew a lot about Farhad, but did not understand why this person is so casually refers to a door that opened to happiness in front of him? (S. Rahimov, Monument mother, I part, IV chapter).

The first sentence in the whole interrogative, although after reaching clauses built as a "declarative sentences." A second proposal is a narrative function, despite the fact that the clause on form built as an interrogative. Delivered at the end offers a question mark in terms of style is incorrect: Manager of the museum ... I do not understand (what?) That man belongs with indifference to the door of happiness, which opened before him. Clause cannot do the whole construction of multi-purpose complex sentences question. Such a possibility has only the main clause.

Grammatical dominance of the main clause, so regardless of the number of components, reasserts itself and in terms of functionality. Specified quality of the main clause in the system multicomponent complex sentences constructed as based on serial communication, and based on the parallel connection, turning it into the main carrier of the modal-target values. That is why modal lexical-grammatical elements not used in subordinate clauses, and often in the main:

- In short, as we would do better not to disturb the soul of folk artists, and so that the "venerable" joined us from the soul, how to help us? (S. Rahimov. Monument mother, VIII chapter).

- Well, it-in which such written to her husband is not recorded in the farm, and entices his wife? (J.Jabbarly. Diamond. I act).

Main interrogative sentence is usually used in preposition. In oral conversation, in rare cases, there is also the use of the specified component in postposition. Note that the post-positional main proposal is only possible in the construction of the parallel submission, it is not typical for multicomponent complex sentences that are based on sequential subordination: interpositive component interrogative sentence does not occur in multi-complex sentences; it is contrary to the grammatical structure of multicomponent structures:

- If in a position Shalala fall into the fire if her eyelashes will fall and it will go sad if this color garden for her turn in prison, if I can survive and endure even one moment? (S.Rahimov. Monument mother. XIV chapter).

In MCS formed on the basis of communication and connection works semantic relations components are somewhat different patterns; and their range of connection parts wide to subordinates structures (3).

For multicomponent structures, composed structure is characterized by open (connection list, open an ordinary sequence, etc.). - What awaits me tomorrow where I will go, as I'll work with what people meet, what would encounter obstacles will come true if my dreams and desires, what will be my life? (M. Ibrahimov. Moth. II part, chapter 11).
In the ranks of the open structure, as can be seen, the construction of interrogative sentences (components) may not be the same type, to some extent preserved the independence of form components. The relative independence of the components are also characterized by closed structures composed; general construction or in whole is a question of destination (function), or one of the components is a carrier function of an interrogative sentence:

- [Rustam bey] I lost Rashid died, what would happen if Mahmoud lose? (N.Vezirov, "Tragedy Fahreddin" The first act).

- [Second hunter]. Then we too will be dragged through the courts: you do know that Karim graze it, why did not inform the appropriate places? (Vezirov that Deplete the hearth. III Act).

Systematic study of the multicomponent complex sentences whose components have different functionality in terms of the objectives and modalities is one of the emerging issues of Azerbaijani language syntax. Study of the possibilities and limitations of combining the components and the question of narrative, and the narrative imperative point in the composition of these structures, grammatical and logical interpretation of the possibilities and limitations of combinations of components through the affirmation and negation remains the object of a separate study.

Due to the fact that now, we are not able to penetrate deeply into this question (the general direction of our goal more), we just made general remarks. But the main goal of our affecting this issue, it is a structure called the multicomponent complex sentences, which in terms of one functionality (homogeneity) and different functionality (heterogeneity) may fix, in our view themselves as special syntactic unit as a whole functional structure: stored logically - dialectical relationship between the components, functional person appointment overall design is a single expression "pattern of life."

Single semantic entity multicomponent complex sentences and enshrines their paradigmatic potential:

- [Keremov] Salmanov gather office; go elsewhere, unless it is possible to write in such a situation the center? (S.Rahimov. Wedding. I act, I pic.): imperative motive bid + offer + interrogative sentence;

- Salmanov, you need to collect the office, we have to go to another place, in such a situation it is impossible to write the center; declarative sentence + + declarative sentence declarative sentence;

- Salman office can gather: need to go to another place, do not you see in this situation you cannot write the center?, motivator offer + + declarative sentence interrogative sentence; etc.

In real MCS submission system paradigmatic forms:

-Will known then what troubles you brought on our heads, as you sypesh ashes on our head? (S.Rahimov. Caucasian eagle, 38th chapter);

- Then he will know what troubles you brought us, as you showered ash on our heads?

- Then he should have known what troubles you bring to us, as will strew ashes on our head?
Different Components of Complex Sentences

- What troubles you bring to us, as will strew ashes on our head, and then we will know;
- Then he will know what troubles you bring us how you are going to pour ashes on our head; etc.

Single-modal target plan, according to our observations, it was formed in multicomponent complex sentences subordination. Despite the relatively "calm" structure, in order to say a word about their satisfactory single modal-target plan requires a separate study. In this regard, the focus should stand and multicomponent complex sentences mixed type.

It should also be separately emphasize process "phraseologization" syntactical patterns in the structure of multicomponent complex sentences subordination, which is quite a common case: a stable complex sentence structure acts as a multi-component complex sentences. Modal objective function of the basic proposal, free, relaxing in terms of syntax, covers the entire structure; it turns out the completely complex sentence:

- [Hasan]. Because the water is still far! God will help, nothing may happen.
- [Farmer]. Do not you know that the first well knit camel, and then commit to the Lord? (Y.V.Chemenzeminli. Altuntaj). "First good camel knees, and then appoint the Lord." (4)

Sustainable complex sentence (saying) acts as an integral part (Theorem) multicomponent complex sentences. The main proposal "Do not you know that" exerts its modal-target effect on the entire structure, makes this multicomponent complex sentences consisting of three formally, semantically of two components, an interrogative sentence.

Multicomponent complex sentences of this kind will expose a broad analysis of the relevant part of our work.

Here we are content with a generalization: a) multi-complex sentences, the components of which are different in terms of modal-target, one of the questions are waiting for their systems research; such a study would be identified as a compound predicate patterns of components used in the composition of multicomponent complex sentences, or limit their potential connections and to specify some points when determining the basic types and variant models of complex proposals on this basis;

b) Would determine the degree of "phraseologization" (compared with homogeneous structures) of the semantic structure and offers many complex multicomponent complex sentences.

As to our notes, that at this point, our goal is to maintain the integrity of multicomponent complex sentences with this aspect as a special syntactic unit: multicomponent complex sentences retain their integrity and multifunctional structure.

Given all of this, I would like to emphasize the following:

Education multicomponent complex sentences in speech language system is not accidental. Because these types of proposals arise from the two main functions of language and speech - as a means of communication and as a means of forming speech. Thus, the multi-complex sentences are buildings that have their own special semantic-syntactic structure in this system, its "proportion" and "range" in the system syntax. In addition, it would be wrong to look at them only as enriched semantic and stylistic or material point of view, options are many
complex sentences. They are the result of opportunities in all its glory describe life experiences of people with high thinking.

Specific semantic structure of multicomponent complex sentences, their existence as a distinct syntactic unit is proved by several factors: a) combines syntactic units "below" themselves in the whole structure elements play a role in the building (in the text) "above" themselves. This feature ensures a systemic nature of the analyzed structures; b) in multicomponent complex sentences have their minimum structure (ternary) and enriched forms; c) multi-component structure of complex sentences often depends on the quantities of integrity, fragments of life paintings, they described, this multilateral structure, that at this moment it is impossible to "shorten" multicomponent complex sentences and lowering it to the level of multicomponent complex sentences.

Speech-linguistic reality multicomponent complex sentences can be proved with psychophysiological perspective: is used as a segment of "one breath" speech, to intervene in a "tonal structure." This factor clearly shows itself and small genre of folk poetry (Bayati Sayaghi words, sayings, etc.)

Semantic structure of multicomponent complex sentences has its own laws, its "propositional" scheme. Mandatory (obligatory) system of this scheme - the presence of the three components (at least), at least two points of syntactic communication (one must necessarily mark the poles), on points expression of semantic relations, the nature of the structure of the content coming from the semantic relations, semantic and structural features department consists of opportunities "nodes", similar to a multichannel complex sentences.

Originality multicomponent complex sentences more shows itself on the plane (in terms of) the isomorphism; linguistic reality nominative syntactic units (phrases) "low-level" is undeniable. The semantic structure of these units is his analogy at multicomponent complex sentences. So multicomponent complex sentences on the syntactic field are in the system due to units of another level of communication and these are the conceptual confirmation speech-linguistic reality of both units.

Syntax reality multicomponent complex sentences also proved the possibility of component composition be different functional. In this regard, these structures have their own internal laws of association (combinatorial possibilities), and this question remains open for a larger study.

Ability to multi-complex sentences to act as part of a simple sentence as a single "closed-integral" part of the sentence, may reflect their functional and semantic integrity.
LITERATURE


