

## VERB CONJUNCTIVE SENTENCES AND THEIR USE IN COMPOUND SENTENCES

**Seydullaeva D\*; Abdimuratov T\*\***

\*Teacher,

Karakalpak Language department of NDPI named after Ajiniyaz,

UZBEKISTAN

\*\*Teacher,

Karakalpak Language department of NDPI named after Ajiniyaz

UZBEKISTAN

**DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.02526.X**

---

### ABSTRACT

*Verb groups cannot have a sentence, no matter how many words they consist of. When the group of verbs ravishdosh, adjective, and action occurs separately, the owner of the main action participates in the sentence and expresses an additional secondary action to it. Non-function verb groups are connected to the main clause by verb forms, conjunctive affixes, and auxiliaries. When they move away from the main action and come to the center of the sentence, they have a special quality and are separated from the main part of the sentence by intonation.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Adjective Verb, Case Verb, Action Verb, Independence By Expression, Independence By Meaning, Forms Of Possession And Agreement.*

---

### INTRODUCTION

Syntax information in Turkic languages shows that verb groups have two structural features. One is the possessive and the other is the possessive. The ownerless type is an incomplete sentence related to the owner of the main sentence, the second type has a separate owner to the owner of the main sentence, and the eaq and cut relation means predicative. The syntax constructions that come in these two different structures differ from each other depending on the expression, syntactic function, and intonation.

The task and non-function groups act as subordinate clauses if they have a predicative center, denoting the action of a second possessive in the form of an adverb other than the possessor of the preposition. For example: 1. Farhod went too far, and Aycholpon recognized the image of Elmurad, who was leaning on his chin and waving his hand. (J.Aymurzayev). 2. When the teacher came in, all the students took their seats. (T. Qayipbergenov).

These sentences meet the requirement of a subordinate clause. Parts of the verb, not the function, have their owners.

A sentence with a cross section of the subordinate clause of the subordinate clause is bilaterally dependent. Firstly, the cut is dependent on the form, and secondly, the meaning is dependent on the side, expressing a sentence or a single member (usually an action) that has a whole and is only an integral part of its integral costs The semantic integrity of the following sentence is

---

ensured by the forms of the main sentence. The preposition is not subordinate, the preposition cannot express a whole without the preposition. In fact, this feature applies not only to the components of the subordinate clause, but also to other types of subordinate clauses.

When parts of a subordinate clause are expressed by non-function verbs, they have the following characteristics: a) a subordinate clause has the meaning of a simple sentence and represents the whole clause or part of it: z has an owner: c) is separated from the main sentence by an incomplete intonation. Thus, the subjunctive mood of these verbs depends on their specific morphological features:

1. The case -b, -ib, -p, y, -gancha / -guncha, -ganlik, -ganlik, which are part of the following sentence, do not accept affixes and auxiliaries. Its forms -gilam / -geli, / mastan / -sanochten come in the same way and in an auxiliary form and serve as a cut-off sentence: The responsibility was made by nature without one end of the story (O. Khojaniyazov). The population did not return until Farhod disappeared (J. Aymurzaev). Since Sherimmat's departure, there have been many changes in the village (A. Aliev). 2. When adjective forms form a subordinate clause, the adverb has its own owner other than the possessor of the preposition, and the adjective forms in the participle service of the adverb with the preposition through the words in the auxiliary service that give meaning to the case As the helicopter moves farther and farther, the wind decreases (O. Khojaniyazov). The affix -gan / -gen, -ar / -er of the adverb of place comes together with adjectives and becomes a part of speech. In this case, the possessor of the following sentence is often one of the adverbs in the form of an adverb and comes with his own cut: When you see the flowers growing, you see the beautiful gardens of Moscow (J. Aymurzaev). When Otabeka came, the agronomist and the director were talking about their work (T. Najimov).

3. When the verbs of the verb express the subordinate clause, the verb that is the participle of the subordinate clause has the conjunctive affix and accepts some auxiliaries. In both cases, the verbs of the action come in the form of nouns and are used without any affixes: As soon as I approached him, Nurimbet spoke hurriedly. (Sh. Seytov). As soon as the sound of a gun was heard, a white light fell on his head (S. Khojaniyazov).

In the grammatical literature of modern Turkic languages: 1. With the rapid stopping of the cart, Taras's attention was diverted (O. Bekbavilov). 2. With the end of the cotton harvest in Mirzachol, their wedding began (N. Safarov). 3. With the advent of summer, the Turkish functions of the verb constructions are expressed differently, with the focus on the content of the sentences as if our house had moved from the city to a place called Zangorilisuv. In most grammars and literatures of Turkic languages, the last two types of these Turkic constructions are considered to be subordinate clauses. M. Z. Zakiev considers all three types of construction as a subordinate clause. In his view, the action of the verb construction is considered to be a follow-up sentence, taking into account the fact that the action expresses the action of a subject other than the possessive pronoun.

In his work on the relative study of verbs in Uzbek, Uyghur, and Kazakh, K. Meliev considers that a sentence with the following Turkic constructions is used in the form of a noun and the last third type is used without an affix. Species with morphological features are considered to be collections. The fact that the subject of such a set comes in the form of a definite and an

indefinite consonant depends on whether the speaker adds a logical meaning to the word and distinguishes it from the other parts of the sentence.

In fact, in the last two sentences of constructions like the above, the subordinate clause can be a subordinate component of the compound sentence. The reason is that in the modern Karakalpak literary language, the possessive of the adverbial participle from the verb of the participle comes mainly in the form of an adjective, and their participle may or may not be formed. Types of action verb constructions, which have their own subject in the form of a consonant, often form a melodic construction and express the fact that the action is related to a particular subject. In this case, the action is considered a verb. Compare: The way is opened for our heroes to move forward (H. Seytov). As soon as the radio concert ended, the latest news began to be broadcast (from the newspaper).

In these examples, the subject of the construction emphasized in the first sentence is expressed in the form of a consonant, through the action verb. This Turkish construction does not meet the requirements of the sentence in terms of structure, essence and intonation. Although it is a subjective form, it cannot have a real grammar, and the action verb denoting the action of that subject is not the function of the participle of the following sentence, but the action group accompanied by the words it directs. corrects. They are related to a part of speech, grammatically connected to that word, and its explanatory member acts as an extended case.

The last construction presented is different from the Turkish construction in the first sentence. It is far from the group of verbs in the first sentence due to its possessive form, its relation to the main sentence, and its peculiar intonation. In this case, the signs associated with the following sentence, its specific sentence sign - predicative, the presence of the possessive pronoun and the intonation are sufficiently definite. It is said to be related to the content of its generality, not to a part of the main sentence. Depending on whether the following sentences are affixed to the participle or the participle from the adjectives, their possessive pronouns cannot be considered in the consonantal form, or in its indefinite form. This is due to the fact that Turkish constructions have a new meaning and function.

One of the peculiarities of the definition of the subordinate component of the subordinate clause and, at the same time, is the question of the coherence of their parts. Adverbial and adverbial verbs do not fully serve as part of speech. Adjectives and adverbs in these conjunctions retain their sign of action when they come as a cut.

There are also contradictions in the place of the adjective and the verb in the place and in the infinitive forms of the adverbial participle. For example, M. Z. Zakiev "was the benefit of his visit". The phrase "he felt he had failed miserably" is a follow-up to the place and exit agreement. If we take the adjective and adverbial verbs in such a construction as a sign of determining the action of a second subject other than the possessive sentence of the main sentence, then these constructions do not serve as a function of the following sentence. However, there are cases when the verb in these two sentences does not meet the requirements of the verb. Like one member of this sentence, it has a close grammatical connection with the last word. For example, in the first sentence, the combination of the benefits of your arrival forms the phrase in which the distributive determiner is present in the izafet relationship. In the second sentence, the verb sezdi is connected with the verb sezdi, and the extended verb in the object connection forms

a phrase (felt satiated). Such a dream loses the verb meaning of the adjective forms in the agreement and expresses an objective meaning.

The participle use of adjectives and adverbs in such subordinate clauses is called a "predicative consonant" by researchers of the Altaic languages in Siberia. 'rsatadi.

In our view, when adjectives and adverbs express the participle of a sentence, the presence comes not in the form of a consonant, but in the form of a grammatically abstract consonant, and is connected with the main sentence in terms of meaning. They retain the meaning of action, without substantive or objective meaning, and are connected with the action of the main sentence in the sense of the case. For example: While Beckbergen was talking to Abat, a noise was heard in the distance. (X. Seytov). Thus, non-function verb groups differ from the subordinate clause of the subordinate clause in the following properties:

1. A verb cannot have a pronoun, no matter how many words it consists of. When they are not separated in the main sentence, they are related to one member of the sentence, not to the whole sentence, and an extended sentence is formed in conjunction with that member of the sentence. In the case of a separate case, it performs a service related to the whole sentence.
2. Verb groups have mainly secondary members in their structure. They don't have a complete predicative center.
3. When separated from the group of verbs ravishdosh, adjective and action, it is related to the possessive pronoun of the main action, expressing its additional secondary action.
4. Non-function verb groups are connected to the main clause by verb forms, conjunctive affixes, and auxiliaries.
5. Adjective, adjective, and verb groups are often close to the word in which they are present. When it moves away from the main action and arrives at the beginning of the sentence, the individual has a supat and is separated from the main part of the sentence by intonation. Non-function groups of verbs are distinguished from the subordinate part of the subordinate clause by these illuminated signs.

## REFERENCES:

1. Meliev K. Movement names in modern Turkic languages. Tashkent, 1969, 145-p.
2. Kamalovich, A. H. (2020). Mythological basis of unusual images in turkish peoples. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 10 (12), 678-682.
3. Mahmudovna, A. M. (2020). Methods of forming pupils 'reading comprehension skills in primary school mother tongue lessons. *Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research (AJMR)*, 9 (8), 24-27.
4. Norov, I. (2021). METHODS Of Teaching Phonetics In Other Language Groups. *Online Scientific Journal of Sustainability and Management Studies*, 1 (5), 306-309.