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COMPOUND SENTENCE AND PROBLEMS OF ITS CLASSIFICATION

ANNOTATION: *The purpose of this article is to illustrate some features of a sentence since it is pretty conventional in the life of the whole humanity. Moreover, it demonstrates some types of sentences like simple sentence or compound sentence.*
KEY WORDS: *Conjunction, joining methods, parataxis, hypotaxis, syntactic communication, equalizing communication, subordinating communication, closed-line equalization, open-line equalization, coordinating communication, subordinating communication, monopredicative, polypredicative, lexical-grammatical tools.*

INTRODUCTION

Sentence is a part of speech as well as it is main part of communication since it has got a full meaning. With the help of any meaningful sentence people can communicate with each other to exchange information, to get news, to get knowledge and for many other purposes. According to Cambridge English Dictionary, [9.1] sentence is a group of words, usually containing a verb,that expresses a thought in the form of a statement, question, instruction, or exclamation and starts with a capital letter when written: He's very impatient and always interrupts me mid-sentence.
Your conclusion is good, but the final sentence is too long and complicated.

Sentences can be in different types due to its function, character etc. There are four types of sentences in the English language: declarative, exclamatory, imperative, and interrogatory. Each sentence type serves a different purpose. Understanding the different sentence types and how to use them will help improve your writing skills. On the other hand, there are four types of sentences in Uzbek language, such as: indicative sentences, interrogative sentences, negative sentences, emotional sentences.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In English and Uzbek languages the origin of sentence comes from the very deep history.

A compound sentence is the highest form of a syntactic unit. Simple sentences are the building material for compound sentences. Compound sentences do not consist of independent simple sentences, but of units related to each other in terms of content and grammar.

Structures that form a whole according to their content, grammatical structure, and intonation and are combined using various grammatical, lexical-grammatical, and lexical means are called compound sentences.

Therefore, the simple sentences that make up the compound sentence form a whole in terms of content and intonation. The problem of the compound sentence in Uzbek began to be studied to a certain extent after the 30s of the 20th century.

Conjunctions are initially divided into two main types. V.A. Bogorodskyi [1.229] also said that it is somewhat artificial to divide compound sentences into following and connected sentences, and it cannot reflect the lively variety and diversity of the language. I.A.Batmanov

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[2.65] examines Uzbek language conjuncts in three categories: conditional clauses, subordinate clauses, and connected clauses.

A.K. Borovkov [3.714] shows that there are two main types of compound sentences. The same opinion was emphasized in the case of A.N. Kononov [4.406].

M. Askarova [5.7] divides compound sentences into two groups. G.A. Abdurahmanov [6.6] examines the conjunctions into three types (conjunctions without conjunctions, conjunctions, and conjunctions).

N.A. Baskakov [7.222] examines conjunctions into three groups: connected clauses, (with conjunctions, without conjunctions), followed clauses (with conjunctions, without conjunctions) and derivative clauses followed by compound sentence. In the following years, it is recommended to classify simple sentences in compound sentences according to the construction pattern. When classifying compound sentences, it is necessary to take into account the syntactic relations and relations in their composition.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

When classifying compound sentences, it is necessary to take into account the syntactic relations and relations in their composition.

Syntactic communication has poles that form oppositions such as equalizing communication and subordinating communication.

The character of the equalization relationship serves as the basis of opposition in determining its first-stage paradigm. In the composition of equalization communication, two types can be distinguished:

a) closed line equalization;

b) open line equalization.

In a closed linear equation, the relation of conjunction and contradiction finds its reflection according to its meaning, and forms a conjunction according to its function. In the open-line equation, subtraction-delimitation and negation are reflected according to their meaning, and a compound sentence is formed according to their function. Subjunctives and negative conjunctions that form a compound sentence are involved. The relation of dependence creates two types of relation to the directional nature of dependence:

a) coordinative relation;

b) subordinate relationship.

Forms a nominative and communicative unit according to the function of coordinative communication. It forms compound sentences according to its structure.

Subordinating conjunctions form conjunctions, which are similar to controlling conjunctions in simple sentences.

In the classification of a compound sentence, it is necessary to take into account not only the criteria of syntactic communication, but also the criteria of syntactic relationship. Simple sentences have a monopredicative syntactic relationship, while compound sentences have a polypredicative syntactic relationship.

At the polypredicative level, there are four types of syntactic relations: predicative relation, attributive relation, possessive relation, situational relation.

In modern Uzbek, compound sentences have several forms according to their expression of certain content relations, grammatical signs, structure, construction pattern and intonation as well as in English language too.

They consist of as followings:

1. Connected sentences.
2. Conjunctions.
3. Conjunctions without conjunctions.
4. Compound sentences with an extract device.

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There are ways of combining the parts of a compound sentence, which are called parataxis and hypotaxis. The word parataxis is a Greek word that means to connect, to line up. Factors such as the meaning and location of the parts of the sentences in these parts, their semantic and grammatical interaction, the use of some lexical elements, and the intonation of sentences play a major role in the expression of various content relationships among the parts of paratactic devices. The word hypotaxis is also a Greek word that means the connection of sentences with the help of conjunctions. A subordinate clause is a part that explains the main clause and is subordinate to it in terms of content. The subordinate clause is connected to the main clause with the help of various subordinate clauses.

The parts of a compound sentence are connected to each other by intonation and auxiliary means. Intonation is a universal tool involved in all types of compound sentences. According to its participation in the formation of a compound sentence, intonation plays the main and auxiliary role. When intonation plays the main role, syntactic communication is expressed only through intonation. When playing a supporting role, other tools are involved.

Auxiliary tools are divided into the following types according to their nature:

1. Grammatical tools. Conjunctions, auxiliaries, prepositions to the grammatical means forming a compound sentence. Forms of agreement are included.
2. Lexical-grammatical tools. The lexical-grammatical tools used in the construction of a compound sentence include adjectives, adverbs, nouns of action, conditional verbs, command verbs.
3. Lexical means. Special lexical tools have the following forms:

a) Introduction and input constructions are involved in the formation of compound sentences. They express the relationship of interpretation and comparison

b) The words “since, then, at this time” are used in conjunctions expressing the relationship of time.

d) Pronouns, mainly demonstrative and relative pronouns play a role in forming a compound sentence.

e) In both parts of the compound sentence, the word of the same task or different task is repeated.

CONCLUSION

All in all, Simple sentences in compound sentences have similarities and differences with some derived simple sentences. The similarity between them consists of the following: the participation of parts of speech, the presence of word combinations, the presence of possessive-participle relations. The difference is that the simple sentences in the compound sentence have lost their independence compared to some derived simple sentences, they do not fully express intellectual and intonational completeness. So, the content of the simple sentences that make up the sentence, gram

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