

FORMATION OF SIMILE AND COMPARISON RELATIONSHIP IN COMPOUND SENTENCES WITH ADVERBS

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Abstract

A compound sentence formed by the combination of a subordinate clause (a clause that is grammatically and contentically subordinate to the main clause) and a main clause (a clause that subordinates the subordinate clause to itself, explains it) is called a subordinate clause. Subordinate clauses are expressed by connecting conjunctions, auxiliaries, prepositions, relative clauses, adjective and adverbial forms, conjunctive adverbs, and conditional verb forms. It occurs in the order “subordinate clause+main clause”, “main clause+ subordinate clause” or “main clause+ subordinate clause+ main clause”.

The comparative relation is also expressed using adverbial clauses. However, adverbial clauses expressing a comparative relation are classified differently by some scholars in Uzbek lexicography.

For example, some linguists consider this type of compound sentence with a comparative content only as a compound sentence with a simile, while others explain it under the term compound sentences with a simile and a comparison. Even compound sentences expressing the meaning of comparison include, in addition to simile and comparison, compound sentences with a degree of adverbs. In order to better understand them, it is advisable to consider each of them.

G. Abdurakhmanov shows three types of comparative sentences with adverbs:

1. Mixing.
2. Simile.
3. Quantity - level.

N. Mahmudov and A. Nurmonov distinguish 2 types of comparative sentences:

1. Mixing.
2. Simile.

A. Berdaliev, B. Sheronov first of all state that there are two types of subordinate clauses, and they are divided into synthetic and analytical types. In the synthetic type, the subordinate clause explains some part of the main clause and, accordingly, is divided into such types as possessive subordinate clause, sectional subordinate clause, complementing subordinate clause, determining subordinate clause, and positional subordinate clause.

In the analytical type, the subordinate clause is connected to the main clause according to its content and is divided into the following types: "attitude subordinate clause, measure-degree subordinate clause, analogy, comparison subordinate clause, reason subordinate clause,

purpose subordinate clause, time subordinate clause, condition subordinate clause, unobstructed subordinate clause, and result subordinate clause".

Two types of adverbial clauses of the analytic type expressing the relation of comparison are studied: adverbial clauses in the content of simile and contrast.

In world linguistics, in particular, in Russian linguistics, it is noted that there are three different semantic types of comparative clauses:

1. Compound sentences with real comparison content;
2. Compound sentences with an unreal comparison;
3. Correlative (proportional) comparative clauses with subordinate clauses.

N.A.Baskakov, speaking about the types of compound sentences with adverbial clauses that are connected with the substantive, attributive, and attributive case parts of the main sentence, notes that the third type - compound sentences that are connected with the attributive case - involves the types of compound sentences with the content of analogy and comparison. Based on the above classification and definitions, we found it expedient to study the compound sentences with adverbial clauses with the content of comparison in the Uzbek language in two parts:

1. Comparative compound sentences.
2. Analogical compound sentences.

A type of compound sentence that compares and distinguishes an event, feature, or characteristic in the main sentence with an event or phenomenon in the subordinate clause is called a comparative compound sentence. In such compound sentences, the events are real.

Another type of compound sentence that expresses a comparative relationship is a simile compound sentence, in which the event or phenomenon in the main sentence is compared to the event or phenomenon in the subordinate clause.

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