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**Abstract:** This article is devoted to syntax and sentence types in Korean and Uzbek: simple and compound sentences, as well as sentence structure, sentences and their expression, and it discusses the history of syntax and sentence in Korean and Uzbek. The origin and description of simple and compound sentences in Korean and Uzbek are given. The history of syntax in both languages shows the stages of its development and mentions the scientists who contributed to this development.

**Keywords:** syntax, semantics, sentence, simple sentence, complex sentence, sentence structure, simple compound sentence, simple extended sentence, syntactic level, possessive, participle, complement, agglutinative language, sentence basis.

Language performs its social function through the syntactic device - speech. All phonetic, lexical, morphological phenomena in the language serve this syntactic construction. However, among them, the participation of lexis and morphology in the grammatical construction of the language is of paramount importance. Because in any syntactic phenomenon we see words and morphological indicators [R.Sayfullayeva, 2006, 6]. The issue of syntax has been studied since ancient times and the issues of syntax are still relevant. The term syntax means “composition, connection”, and its main source of research is the sentence. In the East, issues of syntax have long been considered important, including the work “At-tuhfa” (A unique gift about the Turkic language), written during the Mongol invasion and of unknown authorship, which provides information about the types of sentences according to their expressive purpose, in particular, questions and ways of expressing questions, and the order of parts of a sentence. [A.Nurmonov, 2002, 69]

Since the middle of the 20th century, a separate direction of syntax has emerged in European linguistics, known as syntactic semantics or sematic syntax. This direction focuses on the study of the substantive side of a sentence. The study of the substantive side of a sentence also includes various aspects. The most important of these aspects is the study of the semantic-nominative meaning of the entity expressed through a syntactic unit. Nominative meaning is the expression of the relationship between objects and phenomena in existence reflected in consciousness through syntactic units. [A.Nurmonov, 2002, 93]

The views of A. Fitrat are of particular importance in the linguistics of the Soviet era. In his work called “Nahv”, Fitrat provides general information about the sentence and then provides information about punctuation marks. Since this work follows the principle of whole to part, it begins with providing information about the sentence. When it comes to parts of speech, Fitrat relies on the syntactic theory based on Aristotle’s attributive logic and includes the participle and possessor as part of the main words. This work was published three times in 1925-1930. This book defines a sentence as follows: “A sentence is a word that expresses one thought, one idea.” Along with Fitrat’s work “Syntax”, which was created in accordance with the requirements of this period, it is appropriate to mention the books “Grammar” by N. Said, A. Yuldoshev, and “Grammar of the Uzbek Language” by H. Goziyev. In these textbooks, the distinction between simple sentences and compound sentences was based more on the possessor. In turn, this led to the analysis of possessors and clauses by confusing them with the subject and predicate. It is important to note that concepts such as sentence, simple sentence, clauses, possessor, clause, and secondary clauses, which were important for the

syntax of that period, came from European linguistics. In Uzbek linguistics, issues such as the substantive division of a sentence and the relationship between actual and syntactic clauses were also covered to some extent in Fitrat's work in the 1920s. Fitrat studied the syntax of the Uzbek language as a separate section of linguistics, and then H. Qayumiy and S. Dolimov wrote the two-part work "Grammar", the second part of which was called "Nahv" (1933). Uzbek linguistics was first introduced under the name of syntax by O. Usmanova and B. Azizov in their School Grammar (1939). It should be noted that these books are the first works that provide consistent information on the syntactic structure of the Uzbek language. However, they were intended for teaching children and did not aim at a deep analysis of syntactic phenomena; deep, comprehensive study on a scientific basis began in the 1940s. A deep study of syntactic level units is associated with the name of A. Gulyomov. After that, the publication in Russian of A. N. Kononov's work "Uzbek Grammar" (T., 1948) and the study of all levels of the Uzbek language, including syntactic level units, stimulated the attention of the broad scientific community to the syntax of the Uzbek language. [A.Nurmonov.2002: 204] In 1940, A.G'ulomov's book "Uzbek language grammar" was published. This book was a textbook on syntax for students of pedagogical universities, in which the simple sentence was covered more extensively than in other textbooks. The significant aspect of the textbook was that the theoretical analysis methods of syntax were perfectly formed in it. The following arguments clarify the idea of these analysis methods:

1. A simple sentence consists of two main parts - the combination of the possessor and the clause.
2. The clause serves to express a message about the possessor in affirmative or negative form. The possessor is given a position within the main parts. The clause agrees with the possessor in number and person.
3. The possessor is relied on in determining simple and compound sentences. [A.G'ulomov.1940:168]

A few years after A.G'ulomov's textbook for students of pedagogical universities, in 1948 A.N.Kononov's work "Grammar of the Uzbek Language" appeared. This work was a relatively complete and perfect grammar, compiled according to the criteria of European linguistics, and was the first textbook intended for training students of higher educational institutions. This book by A.N.Kononov was written based on the principles of general Turkological analysis. [R.R.Sayfullayeva,2007,19]

The brilliant scientist A.Gulomov and his followers, who created a modern doctrine of speech, approached the construction of sentences in the Uzbek language based on the norms and rules characteristic of the grammatical construction of the Russian language. This was motivated by the scientist's view that "The doctrine of speech lies at the basis of syntax" and his followers to study speech more deeply. This view of A. Gulyamov did not correspond to the substantial nature of the Uzbek language. Because, contrary to his views that "the basis and core of speech are possessive and participle", "the concept of speech is closely connected with participle. [B. Mengliyev,2003,27] Uzbek linguistics was also formed and developed on the basis of the systematic trend in world linguistics.

In Uzbek linguistics, language was approached as a system, language and speech phenomena were distinguished, and the smallest model of a sentence at the linguistic level was developed. As linguist M. Qurbonova wrote, "It was determined that the types of its forms and functions, given in our speech and thoroughly analyzed in our traditional syntax, are manifested in the generality existing in our consciousness at the linguistic level, the smallest model of a sentence in thousands of specific forms in various lexical environments and speech conditions" [M. Qurbonova,2002,67]. Linguists, in determining the essence of a simple sentence at the linguistic level, were based on the following interpretation of the syntactic theory of a sentence:

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1. The smallest structural model of a sentence is a general unit existing in our consciousness as a linguistic unit, which is an opportunity to form and realize a thought in our speech in accordance with linguistic laws.

2. When determining the smallest structural model of a sentence, its external structure, internal structure and essence were distinguished.

3. In determining the essence of the composition of the smallest structural form of speech, the basis was the combination (valence), that is, the semantic and syntactic connections inherent in lexical units, as well as the morphological connections inherent in the forms of clauses.

4. In determining the smallest structural form of speech in the Uzbek language, the main difference in the construction of speech between Indo-European languages and Turkic languages was in the center of attention.

The need to study the Uzbek language in accordance with the norms of European linguistics, which began in the second half of the 19th century, set our linguists the goals of defining and popularizing the norms of the native language, "renewing the content of native language education, and saving the grammatical structure of the Uzbek language from the complexity of evaluating it based on the framework of the grammatical norms of the Russian language." The development of Uzbek linguistics under the influence of Indo-European languages and linguistics has also created a number of problems in the syntactic interpretation of the Uzbek language. As the linguist M. Abuzalova noted, traditional Uzbek linguistics, relying on the principles of Moscow formal linguistics, gave priority to the laws inherent in the internal structure of the Russian language in the interpretation of Uzbek sentence construction, ignoring the "right-to-left" appearance of subordination characteristic of Turkic languages. As a result, the "dominance" of the logical-grammatical law that other parts of the sentence ("from left to right") are subordinate to the clause and only the clause to the possessor (from right to left) arose. This is evident in their reliance on the theory that the possessor is at the center of the assessment of the sentence. This situation led to the fact that the clause, in particular, the linguistic essence of the sentence, was left out of consideration. As a result, considering the sentence as a linguistic unit, giving it a detailed definition, as well as giving an ontological description of the sentence, became a problem. By the 90s of the 20th century, Uzbek substantial linguistics was engaged in these issues. The smallest structural pattern at the language level that summarizes the linguistic-syntactic essence of the sentence was identified by the linguist M. Abuzalova. The smallest structural unit of a simple sentence at the linguistic level became a special source of research in M. Abuzalova's scientific work on the topic "The smallest structural unit of a simple sentence in the Uzbek language and its realization in speech". A sentence expresses a certain thought and forms part of speech. Through language, speech, people express their thoughts, goals, and emotions. Therefore, language is considered a "practical vital consciousness". Language acts as a tool that creates interaction between people, it serves as "the most important means of communication between people". Thought is expressed in different ways: thought can be expressed through simple or complex sentences, through declarative, interrogative sentences, through complete or incomplete sentences. What are the main features of a sentence, how does it differ from words or word combinations? The main features of a sentence are the presence of relative completeness and predicativity, the formation of a sentence based on certain grammatical laws and rules, and the presence of a specific intonation. This feature of a sentence is common to most languages. However, the manifestation of these features in different languages, their significance, and their role are different.

We mentioned above that Korean grammar was first studied by G.Y. Ramstedt, and his book was later translated into Russian by A.A. Kholodovich. In his book "Essay on the Grammar of the Korean Language," he explained that the sentence structure in Korean, since it is an agglutinative language, consists of "Possessor, Determiner, Participle." In languages that fall into this category, the

participle always comes at the end of the sentence, and grammatical means, tense suffixes indicating time are also added to the participle. In particular, the scientist emphasizes in his book “Korean Grammar” (아익섭, “한국어 문법”. 서울대학교) that the basis of sentence structure in Korean is 주어 – 목적어 – 서술어, that is, possessor – determiner – participle. The possessor comes at the beginning of the sentence, the participle comes at the end of the sentence, and the determiner takes place between them. [아익섭.한국어문법, 2004,1]

There are many languages in the world, and their sentence structure is divided into types such as SVO, VSO or SOV, depending on which language family they belong to. That is, S (subject, possessive 주어), O (object, determiner 목적어) and V (verb, participle 서술어). Based on the above, I Ik Sop showed that the Korean language belongs to the SOV language family and that sentences are structured in this order. The simplest sentence among sentences is a sentence consisting of a possessive and a participle. I Ik Sop is considered the author of many scientific literatures dedicated to the Korean language (grammar, syntax), and he is a linguist who has made a great contribution to the development of Korean linguistics with his fruitful work. In particular, in the book 국어 문법론 강의 (Lectures on Theoretical Grammar of the Korean Language), he explained the structure of sentences in Korean, its composition, and types of complex sentences in a clear, clear, and, most importantly, simple language. One of the brightest representatives of Korean linguists like I Ik Sop is Nam Gi Shim (남기심). With his hard work, he perfectly studied the Korean language from its phonetics to its syntax, and through this, he was able to show how much he loved and respected his native language in his scientific works. Especially, he devoted himself to syntax in 국어문법의 탐구 (Research on the Grammar of the Native Language), 표준국어 문법론 이익섭.국어 문법론 강의. 공저 학연사. 1999년. (I Ik Sop Lectures on Theoretical Grammar of the Korean Language. 1999). (Theoretical Grammar of Literary Language) and 현대 국어 통사론 (Modern Korean Syntax) are particularly noteworthy. His book 국어문법의 탐구 (Research on Native Language Grammar) is the preface to his books on syntax. This book explains all the elements of grammar in detail and fully covers the syntax of the Korean language. In particular, he shows the relationship of the Korean language with the Altaic languages and the fact that it is an agglutinative language and its characteristics. [남기심. 국어 문법의 탐구.1996:9]

In his book 현대 국어 통사론 (Modern Korean Syntax), he presented his thoughts on syntax and provided a complete scientific basis for the formation and structure of sentences. In particular, he explained what should be given special importance in sentence formation, the role of words in the formation of a sentence, and the order of using grammatical categories. [남기심.현대국어통사론.태학사.2001:230],In his book 표준국어문법론 (Theoretical Grammar of Literary Language), he elaborated on the parts of a sentence, especially in the section entitled "Sentence within a Sentence," or "Sentence within a Sentence." [남기심.표준국어문법론.탑출판사.2001:375]

Also, his book titled당신은 우리말을 새롭고 바르게 쓰고 있습니까? (셈터.1995) (Are you writing our language correctly while learning our language?) is also considered one of his books on syntax. Another scholar who has thoroughly studied the structure of sentences in – covered detailed answers to the questions. In particular, we can see the following sentence in it: “A well-formed sentence cannot be expressed in a few words. The mere writing of a sentence does not indicate that it is a well-formed sentence. The purpose of the sentence must be taken into account. At the same time, if the structural differences of one sentence from another are also taken into account, a correct sentence can be formed.” Another linguist who studied the Korean language is서정수. The scholar's scientific work is called 국어 문법 (Grammar of the Native Language), and it is no exaggeration to

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say that it is a scientific work that can literally cover the phonetics, orthography, orthoepy, morphology, and syntax of the Korean language. This book is so perfect, clear, and lucid that it can easily answer all the questions that interest him, whether he is a language learner or a researcher.

서정수 defines a sentence as follows: “It is not so easy to say what a sentence is. A sentence is the expression of a complete thought in a sentence.” [서정수.국어문법.1996:16] In addition to the linguists named above, the linguists named below have also detailed their research on simple sentences in Korean as well as complex sentences in their books. They are, in particular, the following:

To sum up, the contribution of not only Korean scientists, but also Russian scientists to the development of the Korean language is incomparable. In particular, the role of Polivanov Ye.D. Kholodovich in the development of this language should be emphasized.

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