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**Research Article** 

# **COMPOUND SENTENCES WITH ADJECTIVE SENTENCES** FORMED USING REFERENCE CLAUSES USED IN SCIENTIFIC SPEECH STYLE

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#### **Teshaboyev Dilmurod Raxmadjonovich**

Doctor of Philology (DSc), Fergana State University, Uzbekistan

### ABSTRACT

In this article, we will study adverbial clauses, types of adverbial clauses formed with relative clauses, their emergence with different grammatical means, and the study of semantic and structural aspects of clauses with adverbial clauses. At the same time, scientific views and conclusions are given on the discovery of new aspects within the scope of this problem by determining the linguistic factors of studying the linguistic issues specific to adverbial clauses in different aspects.

# **K**EYWORDS

Conjunction, subordinate clause, predicative unit, subordinate predicative unit, main predicative unit, style, style of scientific speech, relative clause, meaningful mixed relative clause.

# Introduction

A compound sentence is one of the highest and most complex forms of syntactic form in terms of expression of thought. It is an undeniable fact that in any language there is an equal and subjunctive conjunction, both in terms of grammatical structure and predicative features. Only the issue of distinguishing them, especially compound sentences with subordinate clauses, from simple sentences complicated by expanded compound sentence fragments is still controversial.

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Relative clauses are formed with the help of a relative pronoun (in some sources it is given as a relative word).

In linguistics, the issue of compound sentences formed with the help of relative clauses has not yet been fully researched. There are controversial points in the conducted research. In this article, we aim to reflect on one of the separate types of conjunctions, which are used in the scientific method: conjunctions with relative clauses.

#### The main part.

A style that differs from other speech styles due to its wealth of conclusions, definitions, and rules is a scientific speech style. In this style of speech, simple sentences and compound sentences of a complex form are widely expressed. One of the most used types of conjunctions is the conditional clause. But we know that there are no adverbial clauses formed using relative clauses among conditional clauses. But this does not mean that there are no adverbial clauses formed with the help of relative clauses in the style of scientific speech, although they are used less often in this style. Compound sentences with adverbial clauses formed using referential clauses in the style of scientific speech differ from those in other styles by some of their own characteristics.

First, in this style, all the necessary parts of the sentence come in their place, that is, the order is not changed and they are used all the time. Because the scientific method requires completeness and clarity of thought. This

requires that sentences contain all the necessary parts. We can see this in the following sentences:

1. Ma'lum sintaktik butunlik tarkibida gancha predikat bo'lsa, u shuncha predikat ifodadan iborat bo'ladi. 2. Takt ichida urg'uli soʻzlar qancha boʻlsa, fonetik soʻz ham shuncha bo'ladi. 3. Abadiy til qonuniyati asosida to'g'ri yozish qanchalik muhim boʻlsa, toʻgʻri talaffuz qilish ham shunchalik zarurdir. 4. Lugʻat tarkibi gancha boy va xilma-xil boʻlsa, til shunchalik boy va taraqqiy etgan boʻladi (R.Ikromova).

It can be seen that all the above sentences are grammatically complete. In any of them, it is impossible to observe the situation where the necessary sentence fragments have been omitted or they have exchanged places with each other (changed their position).

Secondly, the parts of compound sentences with subordinate clauses formed with the help of relative clauses used in the style of scientific speech are always connected by the conditional form of the verb (-sa):

1. Hikoyada mashhur adabiyotshunos Toʻxtasin Jalolovning yirik gapdasi qanchalar tasvirlangan boʻlsa, uning nozik tabiatiga xos jasurlik, pokizalik, biroz oʻjarlik ham shunchalar moddiy aks ettirilgan (Q.Yoʻldoshev). 2. Lirik qahramon - oshiq qancha koʻp azob cheksa, ma'shuqa shuncha ko'p zulm qilishni yoqtiradi. 3. Yakpora gʻazalning matlasida qaysi masala koʻtarilsa, keyingi baytlarda ham shu mavzu izchil yoritilmogʻi shart (N.Jumaxoʻja).

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In all the sentences in the cited examples, the participle of the subordinate clause is expressed by a verb in the conditional mood, which is a clear proof of our opinion.

Thirdly, in the texts of the scientific style, pairs of referential clauses such as how much - so much, how - so, which - that, how much - so much are used more often and are characterized by their use in both the subordinate predicative unit and the main predicative unit. Because in the course of our observations, we did not come across a situation where the reference clauses were omitted in the main predicative unit of a single compound sentence of this type found in scientific texts. For example:

1. Lekin bu asarni tarixiy fakt sifatida oʻsha zamonda qanday yozilgan boʻlsa, shunday taqdim etmoqdaman (U.Normatov). 2. Soʻzni shunday yoritadiki, bu yogʻdu bayt, gʻazalni yop-yorugʻ qiladi (A.Rasulov). 3. She'r ahli qanchalik bag'ri keng bo'lsa, shunday inja va nafis (H.Boltaboyev).

In one of the above-mentioned examples, the word so is used instead of the reference clause in the main predicative unit with the content requirement. Because in this sentence, the meaning of comparison and contrast is stronger, not quantity-level.

Fourth, compound sentences with subordinate clauses formed with the help of linking clauses in scientific style texts belong to the following groups according to their formal and substantive structure:

- 1. Conjunctive sentence with a complementary adverbial clause: Aytilgan mulohazalardan anglash mumkinki, ergash gapli qoʻshma gaplarni baribir oʻrganishda sodda gaplardagi boʻlaklarning vazifalaridan andoza olgan ma'qul. (N.Mahmudov)
- 2. Conjunction with a determining clause: Qaysi bo'lak haqida axborot berilishi lozim bo'lsa, shu bo'lak oldin, u haqda axborot beruvchi qism esa undan keyin keltiriladi. Yopiq jumlada qaysi bo'lak mantiqiy urg'u ostida bo'lsa, shu bo'lak rema, qolgan boʻlaklar tema qism boʻladi (A.Nurmonov).
- 3. Conjunctive sentences with case adverbs: Holbuki, adabiyotda faqat vositani koʻrishlik qanchalik xato boʻlsa, unda "sof san'at"nigina koʻrish ham shunchalik xatodir. (D.Quronov). Bir baytning birinchi misrasi necha bo'g'im bo'lsa, ikkinchi misrasi ham shuncha boʻgʻim boʻladir (A.Fitrat). Yozuvchining tafakkuri qanchalik keng koʻlami, salmogʻi "vuki" asarning shunchalik ogʻir boʻladi (A.Xolmurodov).

As can be seen from the above analysis, two types of adverbial clauses formed with the help of relative clauses are widely used in scientific texts: determinative and case adverbial clauses.

Determinative adverbial clauses are also widely used, mainly the denotative type: Qaysi bo'lak emfatik urgʻu olsa, oʻsha boʻlak ikkinchi marta takrorlanadi. (A.Nurmatov)

Comparison-comparison of adverbial sentences: Voqelikdagi hodisalarni ular hayotda qanday

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bo'lsa o'shandayligicha ko'rsatishga intilish vetakchilik qiladi. (D.Quronov)

Conjunctive sentence with degree-quantity content: Olim-u mutafakkirlar olami kabirani qanchalib berilib oʻrgansalar, tirik sayyorayonginamizdagi odamni shunchalik berilib oʻrganmoqlari, uning imkoniyatlaridan faxrlanishlari lozim. (A.Rasulov)

### Conclusion

In this style of speech, there are almost no clauses with possessive and participle clauses, and clauses with complement clauses are also rarely used. This situation arises from the unique content structure of scientific texts and the wealth of concluding thoughts.

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