

THE USAGE OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS IN COMPLEX SENTENCES IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

Relative pronouns are used in complex sentences. They are part of the clause which follows a noun or noun group and make the clause dependent. Clauses which begin with relative pronouns are sometimes called relative clauses or adjectival clauses. Use a relative clause to give more information about a noun or pronoun. A relative pronoun is a pronoun that relates to the word that it modifies and is not specific. In English, relative pronouns are who, whom, which, whose, and that.

A relative pronoun links two clauses into a single complex clause. It is similar in function to a subordinating conjunction. Unlike a conjunction, however, a relative pronoun stands in place of a noun.

A complex sentence based on the subordinate-dominant relation of more than one simple sentence, that is, following one after the other, is called a complex sentence: e.g. When the root nourishes, the branches sprout.

Key words: *Complex sentence, subordinate-dominant relation, main clause, subordinate clause, subject and a predicate.*

INTRODUCTION

In English, as in Uzbek, sentences can be simple and complex. Complex sentences are divided into compound sentences and complex sentences. All parts of compound sentences are equal to each other, and compound sentences consist of a main clause (principal clause) and one or more subordinate clauses (subordinate clauses). In this article we will talk about different types of subordinate clauses, as well as relative pronouns, which are necessary to connect subordinate clauses with the main one.

MAIN PART

There are different types of sentences:

SIMPLE SENTENCE

A simple sentence, also called an independent clause, contains a subject and a verb, and it expresses a complete thought. In the following simple sentences, subjects are in yellow, and verbs are in green.

- A. Some students like to study in the mornings.
- B. Juan and Arturo play football every afternoon.
- C. Alicia goes to the library and studies every day.

The three examples above are all simple sentences. Note that sentence B contains a compound subject, and sentence C contains a compound verb. Simple sentences, therefore, contain a subject and verb and express a complete thought, but they can also contain a compound subjects or verbs.

The sentence that explains the content is the main clause. A sentence that follows the main clause and explains its content is called a subordinate clause. We can use relative clauses to join two sentences or to give more information about something. We use relative clauses to describe people, things, time, places or reasons. Relative pronoun comes after the noun it describes. Following are examples of relative pronouns:

RELATIVE PRONOUNS AND ADVERBS

The key difference between relative clause and subordinate clause is that the relative clause begins with a relative pronoun whereas the subordinate clause begins with a subordinating conjunction or a relative pronoun.

who people and sometimes pet animals defining and non-defining

which animals and things defining and non-defining; clause referring to a whole sentence
 that people, animals and things; informal defining only
 whose possessive meaning;
 for people and animals usually; sometimes for things in formal situations defining and non-defining
 whom people in formal styles or in writing; often with a preposition; rarely in conversation; used instead of who
 if who is the object defining and non-defining
 no relative pronoun when the relative pronoun defines the object of the clause defining only

The main and subordinate clauses are unequal among themselves — the subordinate clause always depends on the main one and cannot exist independently. The adjuncts do not have a specific place in the sentence — they can stand before, after or in the middle of the main sentence:

Do you know the man who offered us a discount? — Ты знаешь мужчину, который предложил нам скидку?

When I come home, I will call you. — Когда я приду домой, я тебе позвоню.

The dress, which you asked me for, is dirty. — Платье, которое ты у меня просила, грязное.

Ҳамма йиғилгач, мажлис бошланди. Бу гапда Ҳамма йиғилгач гапи эргаш гап бўлиб, Мажлис бошланди деган бош гап орқали ифодаланган воқеа-ҳодисанинг бажарилиш пайтини изоҳлаб келган. Эргаш гап бош гапни бутунча ёки унинг бирор бўлагини изоҳлайди: Раис киргач, ҳамма тинчланди гапида эргаш гап бош гапни бутунча изоҳлаяпти. Сиз шуни унутмангки, курашчилар ёлғиз эмас гапида эса эргаш гап бош гап таркибидаги олмош билан ифодаланган тўлдирувчини (шуни) изоҳлаяпти. Эргаш гап бош гапдан олдин, ундан кейин ёки унинг ичида кела олади: Ўқитувчи, қўнғироқ чалингач, синфга кирди. Бу гапда эргаш гап бош гап ичида қолган. Эргаш гаплар бош гапларга чунки, шунинг учун, -ки, агар, гарчи, мабодо, гўё(ки) (айрим дарсликларда гўё боғловчиси боғловчи вазифасидаги сўз деб аталган (16; 345) каби эргаштирувчи боғловчилар, феълнинг равишдош, сифатдош, ҳаракат номи шакллари, шунингдек, юклама, кўмакчилар, кўмакчили қурилмалар (шунинг учун, шу сабабли, шу туфайли) турли вазифадаги кўрсатиш олмошлари, ким - у, қандай – шундай, қанча – шунча, қайси – ўша, қаерда – у ерда, каби бир-бирига ишора маъносини билдирадиган сўрок олмошлари ва кўрсатиш олмошларидан иборат нисбий сўзлар, сабабли, туфайли, деб сўзлари орқали боғланади: 1. Биз китобни севамиз, чунки у билим манбаидир. 2. Ҳосил тўкин бўлса, тўйлар тўхтамас.

Conclusion: According to the prominent Uzbek linguist Jamoliddin Buranov, a clause is a group of words that contain a subject and a predicate. There are two types of clauses namely independent clauses and dependent clauses. Independent clauses can convey a complete thought whereas dependent clauses cannot. Dependent clauses are also known as subordinate clauses. A relative clause is also a type of a subordinate clause. We can use relative clauses to join two sentences or to give more information about something.

LITERATURE

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Internet resources:

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