



# PECULIARITIES OF USING HOMOGENEOUS ASYNDETTIC COMPLEX SENTENCES IN THE LANGUAGE OF FOLKLORE

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## ANNOTATION

*The importance of learning the language of folklore is shown in the study of the emergence and development of the Karakalpak literary language. One of the most important issues in the history of the Karakalpak literary language is the study of the language of epics, as well as the oral traditions of the people, along with written memoirs in determining its origin and development.*

**KEYWORDS:** Epic, literary language, syntax, grainless speech, linguo-folkloristics.

From the earliest days of independence, great emphasis was placed on the power and future of our mother tongue, and the language began to participate as one of the most important dimensions of national values. Modern Karakalpak linguistics is facing the task of creating new research based on modern principles in the field of syntax. The study of functional-semantic models of asyndetic complex sentences in the modern Karakalpak language is one of such tasks.

The structure, semantics and stylistic usage of the Karakalpak asyndetic complex sentences have not been the subject of much research. According to the syntax of the modern Karakalpak language, it has a significant place in our language in scientific works, grammars and lessons. Asyndetic complex sentences have been studied as a category in their own right, without being systematically studied in the near future, it is considered as a type of asyndetic as a part of complex sentences.

Some of their peculiarities in the works of N.A. Baskakov, E. Dao'enov, M.Dao'letov, A. Bekbergenov, and others, as well as in the lessons of the higher classes, in the manuals of the scholars are represented. After achieving the independence of the country, the language, material and spiritual culture of all peoples living in the Republic, extensive opportunities have

been created for the preservation of folklore and traditions, for the development and preservation of traditional heritage, for the study of values, and for the preservation of traditions. The Karakalpak people are distinguished from the majority of other Turkic peoples by their wealth of folklore. The fact that the published 100 volumes of Karakalpak folklore can be a clear proof of our words. In particular, the language of the Karakalpak folklore is considered to be a valuable heritage that illuminates the wisdom of our people and its historical development.

A number of linguists have expressed their views on the importance and necessity of studying the language of folklore in Karakalpak linguistics. The following opinion of Sh. Abdinazimov is paid attention: "Karakalpak oral folklore have been extensively studied by our scholars in all respects, many scientific works were created, however, the study of the epics, which are an invaluable source of rich material for the history of our language, it should be noted that the study in linguo-folkloristic, linguopoetic and linguocultural aspects is one of the most delayed aspects of the development of Karakalpak linguistics" [1, 28].

In the science of folklore of Karakalpak literature, "folk epics" are considered to be an unforgettable spiritual wealth of the Karakalpak people,



which has been passed down by word of mouth for many centuries. Today, the study of the language of these epics is one of the most important issues.

In this article, we have set the task that in 100 volumes of Karakalpak folklore, in the language of "Alpamys" epic [4, 756] are used homogeneous asyndetic complex sentences.

In the language of the epic, there are both homogeneous and non-homogeneous types of asyndetic complex sentences in the modern Karakalpak language.

The simple sentences of the homogeneous structure of asyndetic complex sentences are equal with the meanings and homogeneous.

They connected with each other by pauses, numbers, comparative, contradictory intonations, and composed complex sentences that signified mutually meaningful, contradictory, comparative relations.

Asyndetic complex sentences expressing periodic relations. In the part of compound sentence the action of simple sentences according to the meaning of the types of periodical relations is made up compound sentences in the periodical relation. In the language of the epic, the action, making of the events, is both a sequence.

When making the actions of the simple sentences in asyndetic complex sentences is a periodic one, their descriptive statements are expressed by the following forms of tenses: [3,155].

A) Indicative mood is expressed by forms in the past and present tense:

*Paľyanlar gúreske ózlerin baplap atır, seyisler atların úsh kúnlik jolğa taplap atır, baqsı-jırawlar azanlı-keshli nısatır jep ózlerin ortağa shaqlap atır; Alpamıs attıń qasında qala berdi, Qarajan toy-jıyındı aralap kete berdi; Jası úlkenler ruxsat etti, ballar jolğa shıǵıp ketti;*

b) The predicate of the first simple sentence is the form of adverbial modifier, the predicate of the last simple sentence is in the form of present tense. For example: *Túyeshi túyesin baǵıp, Qıdır shal sawda qarap elge ketti.*

Asyndetic complex sentences expressing adversative relations. Homogeneous asyndetic complex sentences in adversative relations are divided into two components. In the language of the epic, there are many

examples in adversative meaning of intonation: *Qarajan ornınan uship turıp tumlı-tusqa qaradı, hesh nárese kórinbedi; Sol waqıtta Ashim oylandı, Áshimge keńesetuǵın adam bolmadı.*

Also, there are many examples in the language of the epic where lexical antonyms are used in every simple sentence in the adversative meaning: *Bálent kóshe, pás kóshe, Iras kóshe, tar kóshe; Ózi qara murta aq, Qaytpas temir reńli.*

Asyndetic complex sentence expressing the comparative relations.

The action events of the simple sentences of the homogeneous comparative asyndetic complex sentences are comparatively structured: *«Batır ańqaw-er gódek», Degen sóz bar burınnan; -Áy, mańlayı qara! «Erni kúygen túrip ishedı, awzı kúygen úrip ishedı» degen.*

One of the most important issues in the study of the language of epics is the study of the history of the Karakalpak literary language, as well as the ways in which it appeared, the stages of its formation, as well as written memoirs.

In conclusion, linguo-folkloristics is a new discipline for Karakalpak linguistics, through the in-depth study of the language of the rich oral traditions of the Karakalpak people, it helps us to deepen our knowledge of the language and the history of our people.

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