HSR (LONDON),
HOUGHTON STREET REVIEW JOURNAL
ISSN: 2058-5519|Impact factor-15.9
http://houghtonstreetreview.com/index.php/hsr

SYNTACTIC DERIVATION IN THE STUDY OF COMPLEX COMPOUND SENTENCES

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Abstract. This article examines the phenomenon of syntactic derivation in the formation and interpretation of complex compound sentences from a modern linguistic perspective. The study focuses on the relationship between simple sentences, compound sentences, and larger discourse units within the hierarchy of language and speech. Special attention is paid to the derivational mechanisms underlying syntactic structures and their role in the development of communicative meaning. The research analyzes theoretical approaches proposed by prominent linguists concerning the status of compound sentences and their constituent elements. Using descriptive, comparative, and structural-syntactic methods, the study investigates whether compound sentences should be regarded as combinations of independent simple sentences or as autonomous syntactic formations possessing their own structural and semantic properties. The findings demonstrate that syntactic derivation plays a crucial role in the organization of speech units and contributes significantly to the formation of complex syntactic constructions, microtexts, and discourse structures. The article also highlights the importance of syntactic derivation for contemporary speech linguistics, discourse studies, and computational linguistics.

Keywords: syntactic derivation, compound sentence, complex syntactic construction, speech linguistics, discourse analysis, sentence structure, microtext, communicative syntax.

Introduction. The rapid development of modern society, information technologies, and communication systems has significantly influenced the evolution of linguistic research. Contemporary linguistics increasingly emphasizes interdisciplinary approaches that integrate traditional language studies with communication theory, discourse analysis, cognitive science, and computational linguistics. Within this framework, the study of syntactic structures has become one of the most important areas of linguistic investigation.

Language exists and functions through speech, while speech serves as the primary medium through which communicative interaction is realized. Consequently, the analysis of speech units and their structural organization has gained particular relevance in modern linguistic theory. Among these units, the sentence occupies a central position as the minimal communicative structure capable of expressing a complete thought. However, the relationship between simple sentences, compound sentences, and larger discourse formations remains one of the most controversial issues in syntax.

Traditional linguistic approaches have generally regarded compound sentences as structures formed through the combination of two or more simple sentences. Nevertheless, recent developments in speech linguistics and discourse theory have challenged this view by suggesting that complex syntactic constructions possess independent structural and communicative characteristics that distinguish them from mere combinations of simple sentences. This perspective raises important theoretical questions concerning the hierarchical organization of language and speech units, the nature of syntactic derivation, and the linguistic status of complex syntactic constructions.

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Syntactic derivation represents a productive mechanism through which new syntactic formations emerge from existing linguistic structures. Similar to lexical derivation in word formation, syntactic derivation contributes to the creation of more complex communicative units and enables the expression of sophisticated semantic and pragmatic relationships. Understanding these processes is essential for clarifying the nature of sentence formation, discourse organization, and the interaction between syntax and communication.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the role of syntactic derivation in the formation of complex compound sentences and to determine their place within the hierarchy of speech units. The research also aims to examine the theoretical foundations of syntactic derivation, analyze the structural properties of complex syntactic constructions, and evaluate their relationship with microtexts and larger discourse units. Through this analysis, the article seeks to contribute to the ongoing discussion concerning the nature of syntactic organization and the development of contemporary speech linguistics.

Research methodology. Today, modern life is undergoing fundamental changes in all spheres of life. It is no secret that high-tech devices, as well as existing communication systems related to their operation, are also developing in connection with the integration of specific scientific fields. From this perspective, the approach of linguistics to its object, language and speech, based on modern requirements, poses a great necessity, need, and the task of promoting research that cannot be postponed. In this regard, it is becoming increasingly clear that approaches aimed at the integration of disciplines are extremely important. The fact that the practical use of language forms speech, the reality of speech forms a communicative relationship, and the communicative relationship, in turn, forms and is the basis for dynamic activity, creates a need for the solution of urgent problems for the science of this era.

Considering that the study of speech and its types not only from the perspective of language and speech, but also from a communicative approach, is the basis of this need, work has taken a prominent place among modern issues of linguistics.

Similar necessity has created important approaches for its time in all periods of human history, and this process occurs again and again, repeating itself in a modern form.

One of the important features of a sentence is that it is the minimum unit of speech formed from linguistic compounds. In other words, a sentence is the minimum unit of speech formed by the syntactics of the maximum units of language. It is possible to observe a free combination of linguistic units within it. Accordingly, it cannot be denied that the real use of language is speech. Therefore, speech serves as a space for maximum activation of linguistic units. However, in order to imagine the dynamic character of a sentence and its manifestation by this nature, it is necessary for it to have a larger unity. Such a unity would naturally be the unity of speech.

Results and discussion. The fact that the linguistic status of sentences and other units of speech is not firmly established indicates that there are still many unanswered questions in linguistics regarding the study of speech issues. It is worth noting here that, in our opinion, it is correct to assume that this is the reason why the issue of speech is repeatedly addressed in research aimed at the study of speech.

The problem of a sentence and its types, a sentence and its structure, a sentence and its relationship to larger units of speech, and a sentence and units of speech larger than a sentence have not yet been definitively resolved in linguistics. The study of linguistic literature reveals that for a long time, the study of sentences as a unit of speech was limited to them, and that attention to larger units was weak. Today, when speech linguistics is literally entering its development phase, clarifying the issues of sentences and larger units has become one of the most urgent issues. The precise

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determination of the linguistic status of speech depends in many ways on the development of speech linguistics, as well as on the acceleration of the development of issues in computational linguistics.

Therefore, it is necessary to clarify the question that provides a solution to the theoretical issues of whether a sentence should only be understood as a simple sentence or as a syntactic device consisting of several simple sentences - whether it is correct to describe complex syntactic devices as sentences, or more precisely, whether a compound sentence is also a sentence. The question of whether the derivation of a compound sentence relies on operands that are part of a simple sentence, or whether these operands should be characterized differently according to their linguistic nature, may also be the subject of much debate. This view requires a clear response to the views surrounding the question of whether the syntactic constituents of compound sentences can be simple sentences. In our opinion, this question is correct and reasonable. Because the pronunciation of a simple sentence has a relatively simple structure for the expression of thought, it is also shown that it is more convenient for the speaker than the pronunciation of a compound sentence and for conveying information to the listener. If, when comparing a simple sentence (simple syntactic device) and a compound sentence (complex syntactic device), it is noted as a fact that the compound sentence is formed from simple sentences, it is clear that the idea will also arise whether there is a new derived structure that does not have a different content and form expression than the mere connection of two or more previous simple sentence structures. Buesa, in turn, questions the view that a compound sentence is composed of several simple sentences. Therefore, the operands in a compound sentence do not necessarily require a simple sentence. They can only be similar to simple sentences. This, in turn, calls into question the view that a compound sentence is composed of several simple sentences. This means that the operands in a compound sentence do not necessarily require a simple sentence. They can only be similar to simple sentences.

When V.V. Vinogradov commented on the clauses, he paid special attention to the issue of second-order clauses and noted that the second-order clauses are determined based on morphological principles, and he emphasized that the second-order clauses artificially schematize the structure of the sentence. He considers this situation as a deviation from pure grammatical rules.

An even clearer expression of this idea can be observed in the views of I.F. Vardul. I.F. Vardul assesses that the ambiguity and shortcomings of many concepts and criteria of the theory of parts of speech are the basis for the emergence of difficulties in this regard.

However, the question of the sentence and its types known as simple sentence and compound sentence could not get its full linguistic description. Because it is difficult to deny that in the essence of the concept of a compound sentence, a conclusion view is embodied that a sentence is formed by combining a sentence with a sentence. In this, it is observed that the relationship between the combination of sentences and clauses to form a compound sentence has found its deep expression. The use of the term compound sentence is controversial due to the laws of the hierarchical relationship of speech units. Since a compound sentence is also considered a sentence, the name of a derivative formed from the joining of two or more sentences, in other words, a derivative device, is against the criteria of the hierarchical legality of language and speech units.

The inclusion of the concept of microtext in a compound sentence is also noted by some linguists, since the view that the connection of at least two sentences forms the basis of a microtext is often observed in linguistic literature. With this in mind, it is recommended that instead of the term compound sentence, the term complex syntactic device that embodies the concept of microtext can be used, and this will eliminate the need for the term simple sentence. This means that when the concept of compound sentence does not exist, the need for the concept of simple sentence also disappears, and only the concept and term sentence are used in consumption.

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In linguistics, the concept of syntactic level is widely used, and when expressing an opinion about its unit or object of study, in most cases a word combination, simple sentence, or compound sentence is mentioned. The fact that the compound sentence is considered the highest unit of the syntactic level is also noted in Russian linguistics. However, other representatives of Russian linguistics do not have a positive attitude towards the use of the term compound sentence. Such syntactic devices in speech are called terms that refer to the connection of simple sentences, a complex whole (сложное целое), and a compositional-syntactic unit formed from simple sentences.

It is necessary to understand that a complex syntactic device is a microtext relatively, since a microtext can be represented by a single grapheme, a word, a phrase, and a sentence. However, their status as text depends on the specific discourse environment. A complex syntactic device, however, can be considered a microtext in any discourse environment.

Of course, the syntactic activation of a sentence occurs in a higher discourse unit, that is, in the text. This process can also be understood in different ways. A sentence, as well as a complex syntactic device, a paragraph, can be understood as a unit of text. This implies that sentences and complex syntactic devices take on an active role in the structure of a paragraph. The paragraph becomes relevant in the context of the chapter. The fact that some texts are not divided into chapters is not of great importance in this regard. In our opinion, a text that is not divided into chapters is considered to be a single chapter. Within this chapter, one or more paragraphs can be active.

Conclusion. The term derivation and the concept it expresses imply theoretical concepts ranging from word formation to the formation of word forms, the syntactic formation of a word combination and a sentence, a compound sentence, a text, and the connection of all its components. This serves to acknowledge the expanding scope of the study of syntax today and to indicate the reasons for this. It is important to distinguish derivation from other linguistic processes and phenomena. The analysis of a coined word from the point of view of word formation and the derivational analysis of the same word are different. Because, while in word formation the base is determined by the constituent component, in the derivational analysis of this word the constituent formant (addition) is in the status of the operator of derivation - the main element.

This situation can also be observed in the derivation of sentences and compound sentences. This serves as a basis for determining the syntax and meaningful syntactic and communicative functions of speech units, solving speech issues related to their real use, and can be the basis for creating valuable criteria for research in this regard.

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