UDC 81
THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE EVOLUTION OF THE COMPLEX SENTENCES

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Abstract. *In the research work, the development path of the subordinate complex sentence in the modern Azerbaijani language from the earliest times to the modern level of the language was involved in the study As a result of research, it has been clarified that sentences with complex constructions, which are currently observed both in oral and written speech, were formed as a result of a certain historical development of the language. In the early times when the grammatical structure of the language was formed, simple sentence types developed, and as consciousness and thinking developed and became more complex, the need arose to use complex sentence constructions. Such a development of the language is not direct straightaway, but on the basis of the regularity from simple to complex, passing through certain stages, sometimes in a straight line, and sometimes in a parallel way. The article reflects the attitude of both Azerbaijani and world linguists to such a line of development of the subordinate complex sentence, their opinions on these or other issues are given ample space and involved in comparative analysis.*

Key words: *subordinate complex sentence, line of development, language development, complexity in consciousness*

Introduction.

Structural models of a complex sentence in a language are one of the most important factors that indicate its level of development. A complex sentence is considered a product of the period of high development of speech culture. From this point of view, subordinate complex sentence issues have been the subject of research of experts working in the field of linguistics from time to time and some research has been carried out in this field. (Abdullaev, 1974 ; Jalilov,1983; Kazimov, 2010). In-depth scientific studies were conducted and numerous valuable works were written about the semantic-structural features of the subordinate compound sentence, the types of subordinate sentences, the means of connecting its components, the semantic relations between the components, etc. (Muzaffaroglu, 2002; Abdullaev, 1974)

Nevertheless, the history of the development of the subordinate complex sentence, its emergence as a result of the evolutionary process and its formation at the level of the modern language have always been issues of interest and linguists have attracted attention with different opinions about it. In the continuation of the article, the opinions of those scientists will be given place. Linguistic analysis of ancient written monuments, as well as oral literary samples at the level of a complex sentence and comparison with the modern structures of the subordinate complex sentence allows us to put forward certain ideas in this field.

The history of the formation of a complex sentence structure in the Azerbaijani language is very old. When we linguistically analyze the examples of oral folk creativity that arose in Azerbaijan at a time when written speech had not yet been formed, we once again witness that in these examples, different constructions and types of complex sentences (both compound and subordinate complex sentences) were used.

In this respect, both the creation of the epic, the examples of classical literature created in the mother tongue, as well as the examples of modern literature have played the role of a source for the research work. It is possible to find almost all the subordinate complex sentence models in our language in the "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" epic alone. For example, let's pay attention to the following examples found in the "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" saga:

It's sixteen years that he's in prison. [In orig:On altı yıldır, o tutsaqdır]

Father, marry me to such a girl, that she would get up before I wake.[In orig: Baba, mana bir qız alı ver kim, mən yerimdən durmadın ol durgəc gərək]

Chestnut horse) whenever he smells the enemy, he stomps his foot on the ground and throws dust into the sky.[In orig:Al ayğır qaçan kim yağı qoxusın alsa, ayağın yerə dögərdi, tozı gögə çıqardı] ("Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" 2004: 57, 120, 140)

"If the subordinate complex sentence system of the language is present at the modern level in the language of "Dade Gorgud", it cannot be denied that this language was polished earlier than we think and serves the people as a language that has been formed since ancient times." (Kazimov 2010: 171). The scientific importance and relevance of the research is to clarify the line of development of these constructions. For this purpose, the opinions of many linguists regarding the mentioned issue have been given ample space.

Main text .

Complexity in consciousness - the development of thinking

It is clear that complex sentence constructions in any language did not develop suddenly. As in all other areas, the development here also took place on the basis of the law "from simple to complex". Starting with our native language literature, which was created in the oldest times, and the samples that appeared in the modern period, as well as the process of oral speech, it is observed that this regularity goes through certain stages. First of all, it should be noted that the formation of complex sentence constructions in any language is primarily related to the formation of the grammatical structure of that language, even if it is in a simple form. Of course, in the initial periods when the grammatical structure is formed, the use of short, simple sentence types is more intensive. In later times, as a result of the development of the thinking and the complexity of the consciousness of the speakers of that language, more complex constructions begin to be formed. Professor A. Demirchizade notes that: "...the grammatical structure of the language, including the sentence structure, is gradually improving and becoming more complex, while the sentence structure was simple before. It is precisely in the structure of the sentence that such a development took place, and simple sentences were formed earlier, and subordinate complex sentences were formed later" (Demirchizadeh 1999: 116)

Thus, on the one hand, the development and complexity of thinking, on the other hand, the limitation of the expressive possibilities of the existing structure gradually leads to the emergence of abstract concepts and their grammatical indicators. This "indicator" appears in the form of a complex sentence.Regarding the same issue, T.Muzaffaroglu writes: "As thinking develops and becomes more complex, as ideas acquire a more complex semantic channel, their grammatical patterns and structural dimensions also become more complex" (Muzaffaroglu 2012: 19)

It should be noted that such a trend of development of complex sentences in the language is observed not only in Turkish languages, but also in many languages of the world. Some representatives of the Russian school of linguistics also accepted the idea of the development of a complex sentence from simple to complex and at the same time connected it with the development of thinking. Y.A. Sprinchak, who writes about the history of the development of complex sentences in the Russian language, notes that:Rus dilində mürəkkəb cümlənin inkişafı tarixindən yazan Y.A.Sprinçak qeyd edir ki: "The historical syntax of the complex sentence is based on the following hypothesis: in the ancient era, the language began its development only from independent simple sentences, then it developed to express complex thinking, first a combination of equal predicative units, and then subordinate complex sentences were formed on this basis".(Sprinchak 1960)

Z.K.Tarlanov also notes on the same issue: "... the subordinate complex sentence, which is the most important means of linguistic expression of detailed subordinate relations and relationships between objects, events, reality, the very fact of its formation indicates a parallel development with the improvement of thinking and thinking processes".(Tarlanov 2019: 366)

As you can see, not only in Azerbaijan, but also in many world languages, the development of complex sentences is connected with the development of consciousness and thinking in parallel with other processes.

Transformation of a simple sentence into a complex sentence

The term transformation as a linguistic concept was first used by representatives of the American school of descriptive linguistics. Later, the specific grammatical rules of this term were justified in world linguistics. As it can be seen, almost all researchers who have studied the development stages of a complex sentence have tried to explain this development based on the principle of simple to complex, and some researchers have noted the special role of verb combinations in this process, their gradual transformation into a predicate of a separate sentence, and thus their importance in the organization of a complex sentence. M.Shiraliyev talks about two ways of development of subordinate complex sentence in his article "The problem of complex sentence in modern Azerbaijani language". As the first way, two or more simple sentences are combined to form a complex sentence based on subordination and it is noted that subordinate compound sentences are formed in this way. As a result of gradual development, in some of these complex sentences, information is given about one of the simple sentences losing its independence and moving to a dependent position, thereby turning into a subordinate sentence - one of the components of the subordinate complex sentence. As the second way, it is noted that The unclassified forms of the verb acting as an independent member in a simple sentence develop grammatically and "... together with the word groups around them, receive predicative category suffixes to become a subordinate sentence (i.e., it changes to the classifiable form of the verb - A.N.) and becomes the predicate of the subordinate sentences. (Abdullayev 1974: 372).

It should be noted that this idea was one of the main arguments in the history of Russian linguistics at the beginning of the 20th century about the development of the complex sentence, including the subordinate complex sentence.Qeyd edək ki, bu fikir XX əsrin əvvəllərində rus dilçiliyi tarixində də mürəkkəb cümlənin, o cümlədən tabeli

mürəkkəb cümlənin inkişafı haqqında söylənilən əsas arqumentlərdən biri idi. Linguists such as A.A. Potebnya, A.P. Riftin considered two trends in the development of a complex sentence: complex sentences formed by the combination of two simple sentences, and the development of the components inside a simple sentence into an independent sentence, thereby creating a complex sentence.(Voloshina 1993)

In general, when studying the historical development of a language, the materials of only one language sometimes do not provide enough information. At the same time, materials belonging to different language groups sometimes lead to similar conclusions. In this regard, A. Schleicher, while examining the materials related to Slavic languages, notes that the structure of the language in world languages has passed a certain stage of development from simple to complex. N.Z. Hajiyeva, who studies the comparative syntax of Turkic languages, notes in her article "Methods of comparative-historical analysis of syntax" that: "One of the ways of the evolution of the complex sentences characteristic of the Turkish language system was related to the development of two independent sentences that tried to become one sentence under the pressure of their own system, not from within them".(Haciyeva, 1968).

When talking about the development stages of a complex sentence, we noted that at the beginning of this cycle, the process of developing a simple sentence and transforming it into a complex sentence stands. However, the essence of a complex sentence is not measured by the mechanical and spontaneous collection of simple sentences that make it up and act as its components. A complex sentence expresses the logical connections, expressive relations, and emotional shades between the components that make it up. At the same time, the means that connect the components of the complex sentence also play an extremely important role in this process. If you pay attention to the subordinate complex sentences in the modern Azerbaijani language, as well as in classical literature examples, you will find examples whose components are closed with relative pronouns. The initial stage in the creation of complex sentences of this type is the process of interrogative pronouns changing their function to relative pronouns. "As the grammatical structure develops, the lexical content of those words weakens, while the syntactic function (connectivity) improves. A number of pronouns..., modal words, adverbs undergoing such a morphological transformation become tools that connect the components of a subordinate complex sentence."(Jalilov 1983: 51). It is clear that in subordinate complex sentences whose components are connected by a relative pronoun, the subordinate clause comes first and then the main clause. This gives reason to suggest that the interrogative word, which has not yet turned into a relative pronoun, was used in the interrogative sentence, and then the narrative sentence came. The purpose of using such a question sentence is to attract the listener's attention, summarize and contrast the expressed idea. The interrogative sentence used after the question sentence acted as one of the sides presented as the answer to that sentence. Over time, the interrogative sentence changed its character, the interrogative pronoun in that sentence lost its function of expressing a question and turned into a relative pronoun, and became integrated with the next sentence from the semantic and grammatical side. Thus, a whole construction - a subordinate complex sentence - was created from two separate independent simple sentences. Let's justify the said ideas with an example:

Where do you want to go? Wherever you go, you will see the same carelessness, the same injustice.

– the sentence consists of two simple sentences, one is a question and the other is a declarative sentence. However, since the answer is already known to the person who asked the question, he also gives the answer to the question himself. In other words, the purpose of asking a question is not to get an answer to that question, but rather to confirm an idea that one already knows. That is why the interrogative pronoun in the first sentence lost the feature of expressing a question at the next stage of language development, carried the function of a connecting word, and became semantically and grammatically combined with the next sentence and turned into the following form:

Wherever you intend to go, you will see the same carelessness and injustice there.

It should be noted that the process of creating complex sentences has been accelerated by the introduction of words that were previously used as independent words, but with the passage of time have an auxiliary function. In particular, the development of subordinating conjunctions (kim – who, ki – that, gər-if , əgər – if, çün – because, çünk i– because, qaçan ki – whenever, anunçün kim – who about, etc.) played an important role in the formation of subordinate complex sentences.

The same process is manifested in Slavic languages. Thus, Z.K.Tarlanov associates this process with the introduction of conjunctions (что, чтобы, когда, если, как, потому что, коли, чем, который) into communication.(Tarlanov 2019: 368)

The line of development of a complex sentence

Examples of oral literature serve as the most valuable source for following the line of development of subordinate complex sentences in the language, and the sentence in general. Observations on these literary examples show that complex sentence constructions are rarely found in oral speech and folklore examples. Based on this idea, it is possible to claim that the creation of a complex sentence belongs to a later stage of language development. T.B. Krendeleva in his article "On the development of complex sentence in Finno-Ugric and Turkish languages" notes that: "Compared to examples of literary literature, they (complex sentences - N.A) are rarely found in spoken speech and folklore texts. This proves that the complex sentence ... is a later linguistic phenomenon in Turkic languages".(Krendeleva 2009)

Taking all this into account, the line of development of the language between a simple sentence and a complex sentence can be determined schematically as follows: concise simple sentence – expanded simple sentence – subordinate complex sentence formed by combining simple sentences in a simple way – initial forms of subordinate complex sentence – sentences with more complex structure.

In his monograph "Syntax of the Goyturk language", Prof. A. Rajabli expresses his views on the development of complex sentences as follows: "The formation of a complex sentence in Turkish languages ... can be imagined in the form of a scheme: from simple to complex, and from there to simple".(Radzhabli 2003: 444). Prof. A. Demirchizade also noted that the sentence goes through approximately the following evolutionary levels: simple sentence – subordinate complex sentence – subordinate complex sentence. F. Jalilov conditionally divides the development path of the complex sentence system in the Azerbaijani language into seven stages and,

interpreting the discussed issue on the basis of a specific scheme, notes its development line as follows: simple sentence – a simple sentence with a component inside - a combination of two simple sentences in a row – a complex sentence without a subordinate clause – a complex sentence without a subordinate clause – a complex sentence without a subordinate clause – a complex sentence with a subordinate clause. Prof. A. Abdullayev says: "Research and logical conclusions based on the written monuments of many languages from ancient times to modern times show that there were no complex sentences in ancient times". (Abdullayev 1974). The author notes the development line of the sentence in the following order: simple sentence member (or members) – extended simple sentence – simple combination of simple sentences (ie, subordinate complex sentence) – subordinate complex sentence – more complex structures development phase.

Summary and conclusions.

Thus, when we look at the evolution of the complex sentence, it becomes clear once again that this process has gone through almost the same stages of development not only for Turkish languages, but for many world languages. Based on the conducted research, the following conclusions can be reached:

- ✓ A complex sentence did not appear in the language all of a sudden, it went through different stages and developed based on the principle of simple to complex.
- ✓ At the beginning of this circle is the transformation of a simple sentence into a complex sentence.
- ✓ Complexity is the result of a natural process that manifests itself first in the mind, and then in the grammatical structure of the language.
- ✓ At a certain stage of development, a simple sentence developed in parallel with a complex sentence.
- ✓ The use of subordinating conjunctions in the language was one of the main factors that encouraged the development of complex sentences.....

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