

LANGUAGE, CULTURE, COMMUNICATION

THE USE OF THE CONJUNCTIONS “SANKI”, “DERSIÑ” AND “GUYA”
IN COMPLEX SENTENCES OF ASSIMILATION OF THE MODERN CRIMEAN
TATAR LANGUAGE. STRUCTURE AND SEMANTICS
IN COMPLEX SIMILARITY SENTENCES

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Summary

This article deals with complex sentences with subordinate assimilations. Complex sentences of this type are connected with the conjunctions -1) “guya”, “sanki”, “dersiñ”, “sanki dersiñ”, which are put in the subordinate clause, and are located after the main sentence and -2) the affix “-day / -dayin” and “kibi” are performing the function of a union. We have identified and described options for expressing the semantics of assimilation in complex sentences of the Crimean Tatar language with the conjunctions “guya”, “sanki”, “dersiñ”, “sanki dersiñ”, connecting the components of the sentence of the studied type. The union “sanki”, “guya”, “dersiñ”, are quite close by their semantics and functionality. The conjunction with the subordinate clause “sanki” is located in the subordinate clause and connecting the components of this type of complex sentence in some cases, and it can be used in tandem with the conjunction “dersiñ”. This technique does not affect the semantics and structure of the sentence at all, but only strengthens the very semantics of assimilating a complex sentence.

Keywords: syntax, complex sentence, conjunctions, structure, punctuation, semantics.

DOI <https://doi.org/10.23856/3901>

Introduction. The Crimean Tatar language is the language of the Turkic-speaking indigenous people of Ukraine, formed on the territory of the Crimean lands. For several centuries, the Crimean Tatars have been subjected to difficult trials that threaten its very existence. Of course, the people, experiencing severe shocks, being on the verge of extinction, could not continuously conduct scientific research both in the field of linguistics and in other spheres of knowledge that are important for the people. However, today we still have works of Crimean Tatar linguists who published their works before World War II (*Aqmollaev, 1989*), and also many years after it (*Islyamov, 1940*), which became a solid basis for our research.

Formulation of the problem. The problem of complex sentences attracts the attention of many scholars, as in the field of Turkology (*Aqmollaev, 1989*), (*Gadzhieva, 1973*), (*Grunina, 1961*), (*Islyamov, 1940*), (*Musaev, 1980*), (*Okaz, 2002*), and, Ukrainian and Russian linguists (*Babaytseva, 1981*), (*Vorob'yova, 1975*), (*Kochergan, 1999*), (*Beloshapkova, 1981*).

Unfortunately, at the present stage of development of Crimean Tatar linguistics, the syntax of complex sentences has not been specifically studied. This is due to the relevance of the stated topic.

This work is aimed at researching the structural and semantic features of a union complex sentence with similarity clauses in the modern Crimean Tatar language.

The subject of our study is a complex sentence with contracted similarities.

The purpose of our article – is to identify the features of the semantics and structure of complex sentences with contracted similarities, to analyze the ways and means of their connection, to characterize the problem of punctuation.

To achieve this goal it is necessary to study theoretical material, collect and investigate practical material by continuous sampling, analyze the structure and semantics of collected examples of complex sentences with contracted similarities, identify ways and means of their connection, analyze identified punctuation options in sentences of the studied type.

This type of sentence is interesting for its semantics and structure and attracts the attention of many Turkologists (*Aqmollaev, 1989*), (*Gadzhieva, 1973*), (*Grunina, 1961*), (*Islyamov, 1940*), (*Musaev, 1980*), (*Okaz, 2002*), as well as linguists in the field of Slavic languages (*Babaytseva, 1981*), (*Vorob'yova, 1975*), (*Kochergan, 1999*), (*Beloshapkova, 1981*).

Presenting main material. Compound sentences with subordinate clauses were presented in the work of A. Islyamov in 1940. Highlighting the complex sentences with subordinate assimilations, the author presents such means of communication as the affix *-day / -dayin* and the unions “*sanki*”, “*sanki dersin*”, “*kibi*”.

Describes the structure and semantics of these sentences, indicates the location of the presented communication means in the sentence, depending on the option used.

The author presents two types of the structure of the complex sentences with the subordinate clauses:

Complex sentence with subordinate clauses, associated with the **sanki** union, have a stable structure, which differs in the location of the main clause in front of the subordinate clause.

There is an example in the sentence - “*Bugun avasi pek suvuq, sanki qar yagdy*” / It is very cold today, **as if** it had snowed.

Complex sentences with subordinate clause, that are connected with **kibi** union and affixes **-day/-dayin** have two types of structure:

- **the accessory part is located in front of the main part;**
- **the accessory part is located in the middle of the main one.**

The sentence is shown as an example: “*Balaban qabaat ishlegen kibi, bashyny asyp turma*” / Do not stand with your head down, as if you were very guilty; “*Bala aglagandai, bir ses eshittim*” / I heard a sound like a crying baby.

E. S. Akmollaev, presenting the complex sentences with subordinate assimilations in his classification, characterizes them as sentences that differ in that “... the action described in the main sentence is compared with the action referred to in the subordinate clause. The main sentence with the help of the conjunctions “**guya**”, “**sanki**” is connected with the subordinate part of a complex sentence, which are located in its subordinate part» (*Aqmollaev, 1989: 108*). The following sentences are given as an example - “*Katerinanyñ eti-teni chimirdedi, sanki üstiünden qyrmyskalar djuvuryyp kechtiler*”; “*Pamuk tarlalary bem-bez olip koryundiler, guya olar qar charshafynen ortyulgenler.*»

Studying the theory of complex sentence with relative clauses and carrying out practical work in our research, based on works Y. Bolat - the novel “*Alim*”, E. Amit - the novel “*Ishanch*”, S. Emin - the novel “*Irade Deryasy*”, Sh. Alyadin - the novel “*Eger Sevsen*” we

have identified all the types of complex sentences with subordinate clauses presented above, given by our linguists:

Men yaldamayim, sanki oz ejelime dogru ucham (Alyadin, 1962: 20). / I do not swim, as if I am flying to meet my death.

Men yaldamayim - the main part; *sanki oz ejelime dogru ucham* - subordinate clause. The union “*sanki*”, being located in the subordinate clause, is attached to the main sentence, reflecting the semantics of assimilation. The action referred to in the main clause is similar to the action presented in the subordinate clause. The subordinate part of this complex sentence provides an analogy of the possible result of an action / consequence set out in the *main – men yaldamayim* / I do not swim = *sanki = oz ejelime dogru ucham* / fly to meet my death.

The sentence can be presented in the form of Pic. 1



Majar alchak chegerliklarni kechip, derege engen yolnun gur emenliklerge kirgeninen, ortalyqny sokur qaranlyk basty: dersin, nasyldyr tüpsiz bir magaraga baryp tüshtiler (Bolat, 1980: 39) / *Majara* (cart), having passed by thickets of bushes, going down the gorge through an oak grove, plunged into the darkness enveloping it, as if falling into a bottomless cave. The main sentence, as in the example above, is located in front of the subordinate part – *Majar alchak chegerliklarni kechip, derege engen yolnun gur emenliklerge kirgeninen, ortalyqny sokur qaranlyk basty* / *Majara*, driving past a thicket of bush, going down the gorge through the oak grove, plunged into the darkness enveloping it. The subordinate part – “*dersin, nasyldyr tüpsiz bir magarag’a baryp tyushtiler*” / **as if** falling into a bottomless cave “, joining the main one, using analogy, explains the degree of the state, through the comparison described in it. The “*dersin*” union, which links the components of complex sentences, is synonymous with the semantics of the “*sanki*” union. These means of communication were formed from the verbs “*sanmaq*” / consider, think, suppose and “*demek*” / speak, say.

Ich kimseni begenmey

Yure qangyp kenarda.

Sanki dersin qysmeti,

Bashqa uzaq diyarda.

(*Shem’yi-zade, 2019: 95*) He does not like anyone, he avoids everyone, as if / like his fate is in another distant side.

In this example, the main and subordinate parts are connected with the help of “*sanki*” and “*dersin*” at the same time. The main part of the sentence – “*Ich kimseni begenmey yure qangyp kenarda*” describes the behavior and attitude, in the subordinate part, “*Sanki dersin qysmeti, bashqa uzaq diyarda*”, through the assimilation, the possible reason for such behavior and attitude is stated.

As you can see, the use of the conjunctions “*sanki*” and “*dersin*” together does not change the semantics of the sentence. This technique is widespread in colloquial speech, poetry and prose. The sentence can be presented in the form of Pic. 2



In addition to the presented option, where two unions are located at the beginning of the subordinate clause, it is also necessary to note the option when one of the two unions is located at the beginning, and the second at the end of the subordinate clause of complex sentences with subordinate assimilations:

Vaziet ep kyynlasha, sanki dunya batqan dersin (Cherkez, 2019: 222) / The situation continues to deteriorate, as if the world had collapsed. The main clause describes the state of the position (the display of reality), in the subordinate clause, through the semantics of assimilation, the degree of complexity of the position stated in the main clause is conveyed.

The sentencel can be presented in the form of Pic. 3



The conjunction “**guya**” is the third of the presented conjunctions, that is used in the subordinate clause of a complex clause with a subordinate assimilation, and is located after the main clause. This union does not differ in its semantics from the union of “**sanki**” and “**dersin**”.

Perdenin ogüne ise qart odamannyñ ozü yatty, guya “hasta” eken, tabib mynda onyñ ichyun kelgen (Bolot, 1980: 399) / The old chief shepherd lay down in front of the curtain, as if he was supposedly “sick”, but the doctor came here for him. The main part talks about the complete action. The subordinate clause, through the semantics of assimilation, explains the **reason for the action** referred to in the main sentence.

O, saatke baqmai, lyakin, er bir cycle tamam qyrk besh saniye ichinde olip chyqa, guya areketi aletnen aselet olchenilgen (Alyadin, 1962: 277).

The main sentence is located in front of the subordinate clause and is highlighted with a comma in the complex sentences with subordinate assimilations, that are presented above, in which the unions “**sanki**” and “**dersin**” are used.

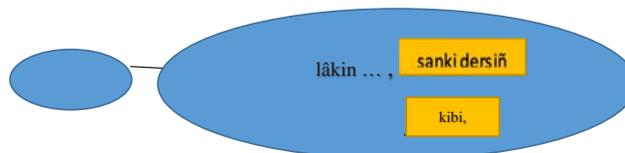
However, you can see complex sentences with subordinate assimilation with different punctuation in the works of fiction of some authors. Obviously, such a technique is used rather for the intonation of emotional coloring.

In the course of the work on the practical material, we identified complex sentences with subordinate assimilations, in which the unions of **sanki**, **dersin** and the **kibi union** are simultaneously used.

Dzhemilnin bir ayagy biraz qayirylyp yerden uzülgen, lyakin ekinji ayagy, sanki dersin ayaq degil, yerden osip chyqqan bir emen diregi kibi, ich qybyrdamag’an (Erejepova S., Memetov A., Alieva L., 2015: 41). / One leg of Dzhemil twisting got off the ground, while the other, as if not a leg, but like an oak tree that had grown into the ground, did not even stagger.

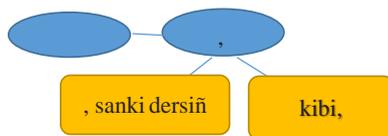
The construction of this sentence differs in that it combines two types of the structure of a complex sentence with similarity clauses.

Pic. 4



The sentence, *Dzhemilnin bir ayagy biraz qayirylyp yerden uzülgen* – the first sentence is connected with the help of the **lyakin** conjunction with the second component of the complex sentence - *ekinji ayagy, sanki dersin ayaq degil, yerden osip chyqqan bir emen diregi kibi, ich qybyrdamag’an*, which contains two subordinate parts with the semantics of assimilation.

Pic. 4.1



The possible reason for the location of the “**sanki dersin**” union in the middle of the main complex sentence of the type under study, and not in its subordinate part located after the main sentence, is that the “**kibi**” union is used along with this union.

Namely, there are two types of subordinate clauses with similarity semantics. A. Islyamov described a complex sentence with a relative clause with the **kibi** union as a complex sentence, the subordinate part of which is located in front or in the middle of the main one (Islyamov, 1940: 91). In addition, it should be noted that the **kibi** union is located at the end of the subordinate clause and is separated by a comma.

Complicated sentences with subordinate assimilations, the main and subordinate parts, which are connected by the conjunction “**guya**” as well as the subordinate clauses associated with the union “**sanki dersin**”, can be located in the middle of the main clause in the presence of several subordinate clauses, one of which is the subordinate union “**kibi**”.

Qart enginer, guya tysharydan ishitilgen davushqa din’lenip turgan ve soñra, bir sheyden abdyrap ketken kibi, bashyn silkitip aldy, evde eñ alyshyq adamynen qonushyr kibi, syozge bashlady (Alyadin, 1962: 80). / The old engineer, as if listening to the noise coming from the street and as if shuddering from something, shook his head, and began to speak as if communicating with a loved one at home.

There is a semantics of assimilation of the mode of action in this sentence.

The structure of this complex sentence with subordinate similarities can be represented in the form of the following diagram:

Pic. 5



Looking at the construction of this sentence and the semantic function of the conjunctions, it can be noted that the «**kibi**» conjunction dominates the «**guya**» conjunction.

The presence of the conjunction «**guya**» is not obligatory in this type of construction, since its omission does not change the meaning of the sentence. In this case, there is no doubt that the «**Guya**» union is used to strengthen the «**Kibi**» union.

Research results and conclusions. This article deals with complex sentences with subordinate assimilations. Complex sentences of this type are connected with the conjunctions -1) “**guya**”, “**sanki**”, “**dersin**”, “**sanki dersin**”, which are put in the subordinate clause, and are located after the main sentence and -2) the affix “**-day / -dayin**” and “**kibi**” are performing the function of a union.

We have identified and described options for expressing the semantics of assimilation in complex sentences of the Crimean Tatar language with the conjunctions “**guya**”, “**sanki**”, “**dersin**”, “**sanki dersin**”, connecting the components of the sentence of the studied type. The union “**sanki**”, “**guya**”, “**dersin**”, are quite close by their semantics and functionality. The conjunction with the subordinate clause “**sanki**” is located in the subordinate clause and connecting the components of this type of complex sentence in some cases, and it can be used

in tandem with the conjunction “**dersiñ**”. This technique does not affect the semantics and structure of the sentence at all, but only strengthens the very semantics of assimilating a complex sentence. Practical material showed two options for pair using of the unions “**sanki**” and “**dersiñ**”. The simultaneous use of two unions can be paired, that is, they are arranged in order - “**sanki**” and “**dersiñ**”, as well as separate - when the union “**sanki**” is placed at the beginning, and “**dersiñ**” at the end of the subordinate part. The conjunction “**guya**” is not used in tandem with the conjunctions “**sanki**” or “**dersiñ**” / “**sanki dersiñ**”, but you can find sentences in which the conjunction “**guya**” is used simultaneously with the conjunction “**kibi**”. Such a combination is also found in sentences with the unions “**sanki**” and “**dersiñ**”, as a result of this application, the subordinate part of complex sentences with subordinate assimilations, which should be located after the main one, moves to the middle of the main sentence.

Conclusions

Exploring the semantics of complex sentences with subordinate clauses, presented in the example sentences, we identified sentences: assimilation and assimilation of the effect, assimilation and assimilation of comparison, assimilation and assimilation of the reason, assimilation and assimilation of the mode of action.

Perspectives

This work does not reveal all the possibilities and features of complex sentences with relative clauses, in the future it is planned to study the similarities of complex sentences, the function of the union in which the affix “**-day / -dayin**” and “**kibi**” are performed. In addition, we also consider it perspective to study other types of complex sentences.

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List of abbreviations

- A.Sh. – Alyadin Sh. (1962) *Eger sevsen*: roman [If you love: a novel]. Taskent: Devlet neshriyaty. (in Crimean Tatar)
- E.A. – Amit E. (1986) *Ishanch*: roman [Trust: a novel]. Taskent: Gafur Gulam adyna edebiyat ve sanat. (in Crimean Tatar)
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