



THE SYNTACTIC PARADIGM OF COMPLEX SYNTACTIC CONSTRUCTIONS

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Annotation. This study investigates the macrosegmental organization of text and the syntactic paradigms of complex syntactic constructions in Uzbek linguistics. By analyzing syntactic functions and structural models of compound sentences and syntactic units across various genres, the research reveals the role of syntactic paradigms in shaping textual cohesion and semantic depth.

Keywords: macrosegment, complex syntactic constructions, syntactic paradigm, Uzbek syntax, text structure, coordination, subordination

Introduction. The structure of syntax in language extends well beyond the boundaries of individual sentences, playing a vital role in establishing the semantic and logical coherence of an entire text. In Uzbek linguistics, significant research has been conducted on sentence-level syntax, focusing on grammatical rules, clause structure, and syntactic hierarchy. However, the organization of larger textual units—referred to as macrosegments—has not been studied as extensively, particularly in terms of how complex syntactic constructions (CSCs) contribute to discourse-level cohesion and meaning.

This article explores the syntactic paradigm of CSCs within macrosegments, which are defined as extended units of discourse such as paragraphs, thematic sections, or logically self-contained parts of a text. These macrosegments serve as critical structures in written and spoken communication, where syntactic relationships are shaped not only by grammatical norms but also by communicative intent, discourse goals, and semantic connectivity. Unlike sentence-level syntax, which primarily concerns structural accuracy, macrosegmental syntax emphasizes the flow of ideas, argument development, and the hierarchical organization of information across multiple sentences.

The study specifically investigates how CSCs—such as subordinate, coordinate, and paratactic constructions—function across macrosegments to establish coherence, indicate textual progression, and reflect complex logical relationships. For example, in narrative texts, CSCs often introduce causality, temporal sequencing, or character motivations, while in academic or expository writing, they articulate contrast, justification, or elaboration. The syntactic paradigm observed in these constructions reveals systematic regularities in their use, suggesting an underlying syntactic system that governs the macro-level structuring of discourse in Uzbek.[3] By analyzing authentic Uzbek texts from various genres, the article demonstrates that CSCs are not used arbitrarily; rather, their selection and distribution are closely tied to the communicative objectives of the speaker or writer. This aligns with broader linguistic theories on discourse syntax and supports the notion that the Uzbek language possesses a sophisticated and rule-governed system of syntactic organization at the macrosegmental level. Understanding this system has important implications for fields such

as text linguistics, translation studies, and language teaching, where discourse coherence and syntactic flexibility play a central role in effective communication. [2]

Methods. This study adopts a **qualitative-descriptive approach** and applies methods from structural and functional syntax. The main techniques include:

- **Textual analysis** of selected Uzbek prose and academic discourse;
- **Syntactic parsing** to identify complex syntactic constructions (compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences);
- **Paradigmatic analysis** to classify syntactic functions (coordination, subordination, apposition, etc.);
- **Comparative analysis** across genres to determine variation and stability in syntactic paradigms.

Examples were drawn from canonical Uzbek literary texts (e.g., works by Abdulla Kodiriy, Oybek) and academic papers in Uzbek linguistics.

Results. The study identified macrosegments as structural units consisting of interrelated complex syntactic constructions, often demarcated by thematic shifts or rhetorical transitions. These segments serve as syntactic-semantic blocks in expository and narrative texts. In the analysis of Uzbek texts, three primary types of **Complex Syntactic Constructions (CSCs)** have been identified, each contributing uniquely to the structural and semantic integrity of macrosegments. These types are distinguished based on their internal syntactic organization and their functional roles in discourse. [1]

1. Coordinative Constructions

Coordinative constructions consist of two or more **independent clauses** connected by **coordinating conjunctions** such as *va* (and), *yoki* (or), *lekin* (but), *ammo* (however), and *balki* (rather). These clauses are grammatically equal and syntactically autonomous but are joined to express a unified or contrastive idea.

Example:

U darsga kechikdi, lekin o'qituvchi uni tanbeh qilmadi.

(He was late for class, but the teacher did not scold him.)

Functionally, coordinative constructions:

- Express addition, contrast, alternative, or result;
- Often occur in narrative or dialogic texts to show sequences of actions or opposing statements;
- Play a significant role in maintaining the **rhythmic flow** and **semantic balance** across sentence boundaries.

2. Subordinative Constructions

Subordinative constructions involve one **main clause** and one or more **subordinate clauses** that depend syntactically and semantically on the main clause. These constructions are introduced by **subordinating conjunctions** such as *chunki* (because), *agar* (if), *shuning uchun* (therefore), *garchi* (although), and relative pronouns or conjunctive adverbs. [4]

Example:

Agar u vaqtida kelsa, biz filmni birga tomosha qilamiz.

(If he arrives on time, we will watch the movie together.)

These constructions are used to:

- Clarify causal, conditional, temporal, concessive, or purposive relationships;

- Provide explanatory, supportive, or background information to the main statement;
- Enhance the **logical coherence** and **semantic depth** of the text.

3. Mixed Constructions

Mixed constructions represent a **hybrid form** combining both coordination and subordination. These structures involve multiple layers of clauses, where some are coordinated and others subordinated. This results in complex hierarchical arrangements, which are especially common in academic, argumentative, or literary texts.

Example: *U ishga bormadi, chunki u kasal edi, va shifokor unga dam olishni tavsiya qildi.* (He didn't go to work because he was sick, and the doctor advised him to rest.)

Mixed constructions serve to:

- Convey **multi-faceted relationships** among events or ideas;
- Reflect **cognitive complexity**, typical of sophisticated narrative or scholarly styles;
- Promote **semantic richness**, enabling the writer or speaker to build layered, nuanced arguments or stories. [5]

In sum, these three types of CSCs—**coordinative, subordinative, and mixed**—not only define sentence-level structure but also participate in shaping the **macrosegmental architecture** of texts. Their deployment reflects both grammatical rules and rhetorical strategies, thus playing a vital role in text formation and discourse connectivity.

Discussion. The research shows that macrosegments are not just rhetorical elements—they are structured by syntax, with CSCs acting as cohesive links. Different syntactic forms belong to a broader pattern that enables functional adaptability. For example, in storytelling, subordinate clauses often signal reasons or consequences, while in scholarly writing, they convey logical connections such as cause and contrast. Additionally, the consistent use of specific structures for particular discourse roles highlights a systematic pattern. This supports broader linguistic theories about text-level syntax and indicates that Uzbek has a complex and well-organized syntactic framework at the macrosegment level.

Conclusion. This research has outlined the syntactic paradigm of complex syntactic constructions within macrosegments of Uzbek texts. By demonstrating the text-forming function of CSCs and their paradigmatic roles, the study advances our understanding of syntactic coherence and the structural foundations of discourse in Uzbek. Future studies may expand this framework to include comparative syntactic analysis across Turkic languages or develop automated parsing tools for macrosegmental syntax. The study also highlights a need for further research into how macrosegmental syntax interacts with information structure, pragmatics, and stylistic devices. Understanding the paradigmatic roles of CSCs contributes to a more nuanced view of text formation and syntactic dynamism in Uzbek.

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