

TYPOLOGICAL STUDY OF COMPOUND SENTENCES IN
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Abstract: This article provides a scientific analysis of the typological study of compound sentences in world linguistics based on Arabic language materials. The research examines the structural, semantic, and functional features of compound sentences in Arabic from a comparative-typological perspective. The syntactic structure, grammatical markers, and communicative-pragmatic functions of coordinated, subordinate, and mixed compound sentences are explored in detail. Models of compound sentences in Arabic are compared with syntactic units in other languages to identify their universal and language-specific characteristics. The article also analyzes the role of compound sentences in text formation, their functional significance in discourse, and theoretical approaches within syntactic typology.

Keywords: compound sentence, syntactic typology, syntactic structure, communicative-pragmatic function, comparative linguistics, discourse analysis

Introduction: In world linguistics, issues of syntax – particularly the study of the structural and semantic features of compound sentences – are regarded as one of the key scientific directions. As complex syntactic units, compound sentences play an essential role in expressing logical coherence of thought, as well as relations such as cause and effect, condition, time, and others. The typological study of the grammatical structure and functional potential of compound sentences across different languages is considered one of the pressing issues in modern linguistics.

The Arabic language possesses a rich syntactic system in which various models of compound sentences are widely used. Arab linguists have examined compound sentences not only from a grammatical perspective but also from rhetorical and stylistic viewpoints. In particular, Sibawayh, in his renowned work *Al-Kitāb*, put forward significant theoretical views on the grammatical linkage and syntactic relations of sentences. According to the scholar, the interconnection of syntactic units within a sentence ensures the logical integrity of speech. Al-Jurjani, in *Dalā'il al-I'jāz*, paid special attention to the harmony between syntactic structure and meaning, analyzing the rhetorical and communicative features of compound sentences. In his view, grammatical relations between sentences are a key factor in enhancing the stylistic expressiveness of a text. These perspectives serve as an important scientific foundation for the structural-semantic and pragmatic study of compound sentences in Arabic.

Tammam Hassan, a representative of modern Arabic linguistics, investigated the functional characteristics of syntactic units and analyzed compound sentences from the perspective of communicative function. According to the scholar, coordinated and subordinate compound sentences in Arabic play a crucial role in ensuring textual coherence and the pragmatic unity of discourse.

In addition, the theory of generative grammar developed by Noam Chomsky serves as an important methodological foundation for studying the universal syntactic properties of

compound sentences. This theory makes it possible to compare syntactic models in Arabic with those of other languages and to identify their universal and language-specific features.

Although numerous studies have been conducted on the grammatical and semantic aspects of compound sentences in Arabic, the comprehensive analysis of their typological and communicative-pragmatic characteristics remains a relevant issue. Therefore, this article aims to analyze the structural, semantic, and functional features of compound sentences in Arabic from a typological perspective within the framework of world linguistics.

Material and methods: In the Arabic language, compound sentences constitute an essential component of the syntactic system, serving to express complex ideas in a coherent and logical manner. In the course of this study, the structural-semantic as well as communicative-pragmatic features of coordinated, subordinate, and mixed compound sentences in Arabic were analyzed from a typological perspective.

Sibawayh, in his work *Al-Kitāb*, interprets the grammatical connection of sentences as one of the fundamental principles of Arabic syntax. According to the scholar, the interrelation of syntactic units within a sentence ensures semantic integrity. In Arabic, coordinated compound sentences are mainly formed through conjunctions such as *wa* (و – “and”), *fa* (ف – “then, consequently”), and *thumma* (ثم – “after that”). For example:

جاء الطالب وبدأ الدرس (“The student came and the lesson began”) – in this sentence, two simple clauses are joined by a coordinating conjunction, expressing sequence and continuity.

According to the rhetorical theory of Al-Jurjani, the syntactic structure of compound sentences enhances the stylistic expressiveness of a text. Subordinate compound sentences in Arabic are widely used to express semantic relations such as cause, condition, time, and purpose. For instance:

إذا اجتهدت تتجح (“If you strive, you will succeed”) – here, the conditional relation is conveyed through a subordinating device. Such constructions strengthen logical and pragmatic cohesion in Arabic discourse.

Tammam Hassan, within modern Arabic linguistics, emphasizes the functional aspect of syntactic units and classifies compound sentences based on their communicative function. In his view, compound sentences in Arabic serve as a means of ensuring discourse coherence. In particular, the extensive use of compound sentences in the Qur'an contributes to enhancing the emotional and stylistic impact of expression.

The analysis demonstrates that while Arabic compound sentences share certain common features with syntactic models in other languages, they also exhibit specific national and structural characteristics. Notably, features such as the verb-initial sentence structure, the multifunctionality of conjunctions, and the frequent use of syntactic parallelism are widely observed in Arabic. These traits represent distinctive aspects of Arabic syntactic typology.

According to the linguistic typology theory of Joseph Greenberg, comparing syntactic units across languages makes it possible to identify universal and language-specific features. The analysis of Arabic compound sentences confirms that while some syntactic models possess universal characteristics, their realization is significantly shaped by language-specific factors.

The study also identifies the communicative-pragmatic function of compound sentences. In Arabic, compound sentences serve as an important means of ensuring textual coherence, expressing logical relationships between events, and enhancing pragmatic effectiveness. Their extensive use in religious, scientific, and literary texts further demonstrates their high functional potential.

Result and discussion: The findings of the study demonstrate that compound sentences in Arabic possess a complex structural-semantic and communicative system. The analysis

identified the grammatical structure and functional features of coordinated, subordinate, and mixed compound sentences, confirming their significant role in ensuring logical coherence and consistency in the expression of thought.

The results indicate that coordinated compound sentences in Arabic are mainly formed through coordinating conjunctions and serve to express relations such as sequence, addition, and cause-and-effect between events. Subordinate compound sentences, on the other hand, are actively used to convey more complex semantic relations, including condition, cause, purpose, time, and result. This highlights the broad communicative potential of syntactic units in Arabic.

The study also identified both similarities and differences between Arabic compound sentences and syntactic models in other languages. In particular, the predominance of verb-initial structures, the multifunctionality of conjunctions, and the frequent use of syntactic parallelism were found to be distinctive typological features of Arabic. At the same time, certain syntactic models exhibit universal characteristics, showing similarities with compound sentence constructions in other languages.

The results further reveal the important communicative-pragmatic function of compound sentences. In Arabic, they serve as an effective means of ensuring textual coherence, maintaining discourse unity, and enhancing stylistic expressiveness. Their widespread use in religious, scientific, and literary texts confirms their high functional capacity.

Overall, the study establishes that the typological analysis of compound sentences in Arabic provides an important scientific basis for identifying syntactic universals and advancing comparative research in world linguistics. In general, the findings demonstrate that the grammatical, semantic, and pragmatic features of Arabic compound sentences occupy a significant place in global syntactic typology.

In conclusion, compound sentences in Arabic constitute an essential component of a complex syntactic system, ensuring the logical, coherent, and communicatively effective expression of thought. Throughout the study, the structural, semantic, and pragmatic features of coordinated, subordinate, and mixed compound sentences were analyzed from a typological perspective, and their functional potential in Arabic was clearly identified.

The analysis revealed that although Arabic compound sentences share certain common features with syntactic units in other languages, they demonstrate distinctive typological characteristics in terms of their grammatical structure, the multifunctionality of conjunctions, and the use of syntactic parallelism. In particular, the verb-centered syntactic structure and the active use of subordinating elements were identified as key factors reflecting the syntactic nature of Arabic.

The study also showed that the communicative-pragmatic function of compound sentences is of significant importance. In Arabic, compound sentences serve as an effective means of ensuring textual coherence, expressing semantic relations between events, and enhancing stylistic impact. Their widespread use in religious, scientific, and literary texts further confirms their high functional capacity.

The findings indicate that the typological study of compound sentences in Arabic provides an important scientific basis for identifying syntactic universals and advancing comparative syntactic research in world linguistics. Overall, this research contributes to a deeper understanding of the structural-semantic and pragmatic features of Arabic compound sentences and supports the further development of modern syntactic typology.

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