

Subordinate Clauses in English and Turkmen

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A complex sentence consists of a principal clause and one or more subordinate clauses [Каушанская В.Л., 281]. A sentence that is independent and can exist even without a subordinate clause called a principal clause, a subordinate clause is called a dependent clause, because it cannot exist without the help of the principal clause.

E.g.: *He said that he bought a book. - Men kitap satyn aldy diňyacut;ip ol aňyacut;tdy.*

This sentence according to the structure is a complex sentence. It consists of two simple sentences: “*that he bought a book.*”, “*Men kitap satyn aldy diňyacut;ip*” is the subordinate clause, “*He said*”, “*ol aňyacut;tdy*” is a main clause.

According to the grammatical function subordinate clauses in English and Turkmen are divided into subject, predicative, attributive, object, and adverbial clauses.

Subject clause. English and Turkmen subject clauses perform the function of subject to the predicate of the principal clause.

E.g.: *Whoever comes the last will stay at home. - Kim iň soňky bolup gelse şol hem öňyacut;de galar.*

(*Whoever comes the last / Kim iň soňky bolup gelse*) clauses are considered to be as the subject of this sentence both in English and Turkmen.

If a subject clause follows the principal clause, in the principal clause the introductory *it* is used, but in Turkmen *it* is not translated

E.g.: *It was a mystery whether he was at home. - Ol öňyacut;de miňyacut;a dälmi, gizlin syrды.*

Predicative clauses. English and Turkmen predicative clauses perform the function of the predicative.

E.g.: *The question was how to hold a meeting. - Mesele ýygnaýyş nädip alyp barmaly, ana, şondady.*

(*was how to hold a meeting*) is considered to be as the predicative of this sentence in English but *ýygnaýyş nädip alyp barmaly, ana, şondady* is considered to be the subordinate sentence describing the predicate of the sentence in Turkmen.)

Object clauses. English and Turkmen object clauses perform the function of an object to the predicate-verb of the principle clauses.

E.g.: *He said that he bought a book. - Men kitap satyn aldy diňyacut;ip ol aňyacut;tdy. (that he bought a book. / Men kitap satyn aldy diňyacut;ip)* are considered to be as the object of this sentence both in English and Turkmen)

Attributive clauses. English and Turkmen attributive clauses serve as an attribute to a noun (pronoun) in the principal clause.

E.g. *Mother liked the idea that her children wanted to plant a tree. - Eje çagalarynyň açaç ekmek isleýäris diňyacut;en pikirini halady.*

(*that her children wanted to plant a tree. / çagalarynyň açaç ekmek isleýäris diňyacut;en*) are considered to be as the attribute of this sentence both in English and Turkmen.

Adverbial clauses. English and Turkmen adverbial clauses perform the function of an adverbial modifier.

According to their meaning the following types of adverbial clauses are distinguished in English: adverbial clause of time, place, cause (reason), purpose, condition, concession, result, manner, and comparison.

In Turkmen we can just observe following types: *wagt eýyacute;erjeňli sözlem* (adverbial Clause of Time), *hal eýyacute;erjeňli sözlem* (Adverbial Clause of Manner), *netije eýyacute;erjeňli sözlem* (Adverbial Clause of Result), *orun eýyacute;erjeňli sözlem* (Adverbial Clause of Place), *sebäp eýyacute;erjeňli sözlem* (Adverbial Clause of Cause), *maksat eýyacute;erjeňli sözlem* (Adverbial Clause of Purpose), *şert eýyacute;erjeňli sözlem* (Adverbial Clause of Condition), *gaýyacute;dym eýyacute;erjeňli sözlem* (Adverbial Clause of Concession), *meňzetme eýyacute;erjeňli sözlem* (Adverbial Clause of Comparison).

Here, we would like to observe some examples of the adverbial clauses.

Adverbial clauses of time/ *Wagt eýyacute;erjeňli sözlem*

An adverbial clause of time shows the time of the action expressed in the principal clause in both languages. In English adverbial clauses of time are introduced by the following conjunctions: *when, while, whenever, as, till, until, as soon as, as long as, since, after, before, now that*. In Turkmen they are introduced by the words answering the questions *haçan?* (when?), *näwagt?* (what time?)

E.g.: I fished until the sun went down. - *Men gün eýyacute;aşyacute;ança balyk tutdum.*

(*Until the sun went down/ gün eýyacute;aşyacute;ança*) clauses are considered to be as the adverbial modifier of time of this sentence both in English and Turkmen.

Adverbial clauses of place/ *Orun eýyacute;erjeňli goşma sözlem*

In English and Turkmen an adverbial clause of place shows the place of the action expressed in the principal clause. In English adverbial clauses of place are introduced by the conjunctions *where* and *wherever*. In Turkmen this clause is introduced by the following conjunctions: *şol eýyacute;erde, şol eýyacute;ere, şol tarapa, şoňa*.

E.g.: Where there is a lot of talk, there is a lot of quarrels. - *Nirede köp geplenýacute;än bolsa, şol eýyacute;erde dawa-da köpdür.*

(*Where there is a lot of talk/ Nirede köp geplenýacute;än bolsa*) clauses are considered to be as the adverbial modifier of place in both languages. They answer the question “*Where?/ Nirä?*”)

According to the findings of the research done, we can come to the conclusion, that there are both similarities and differences in subordinate clauses of the English and Turkmen languages.

References

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