

Artículo de investigación

Hypotaxis in inflectional and agglutinative languages

ГИПОТАКСИС ВО ФЛЕКТИВНЫХ И АГГЛЮТИНАТИВНЫХ ЯЗЫКАХ

Hipotaxis en lenguas infleccionales y aglutinativas

Recibido: 11 de julio del 2019

Aceptado: 19 de agosto del 2019

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Abstract

Linguists engaged in the study of syntax often pay attention to the problem of language and speech, words and simple sentences, phrases, but do not study the principles of identifying subordinate sentences. In the academic Russian Grammar, complex sentences are characterized as complex sentences, "including two simple sentences, of which one is syntactically subordinate to the other and is connected with the subordinate sentence by means of union or relative union word". The development of a complex sentence "from within a simple sentence through turns" is considered natural for the Iberian-Caucasian languages. According to the materials studied, there is no such provision in any Indo-European language. The non-person-verb motions were supplanted, replaced by subordinate verbs with the personal verb in the predicate, and not turned into them. In most Türkic languages, the question of hypotaxis is not finally resolved, as in the mountain Iberian-Caucasian languages. Some linguists believe that the predicative participial and adverbial circulations are expanded members of the sentence.

Аннотация

Языковеды, занимающиеся исследованием синтаксиса, часто уделяют внимание проблеме языка и речи, слова и предложения /простого/, словосочетания, но не останавливаются на принципах выделения придаточных предложений. В академической "Грамматике русского языка" сложноподчиненные предложения характеризуются как сложные предложения, "включающие в свой состав два простых предложения, из которых одно синтаксически подчинено другому и связано с подчиняющим предложением посредством союза или относительного/союзного/ слова". Для иберийско-кавказских языков считается естественным развитие сложноподчиненного предложения «изнутри простого предложения через обороты». Такого положения нет, насколько можно судить по изученным материалам, ни в одном индоевропейском языке. Здесь нелично-глагольные обороты были вытеснены, заменены придаточными с личным глаголом в сказуемом, а не переросли в них. В большинстве тюркских языков вопрос о гипотаксисе не решён окончательно, как и в

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Keywords: Hypotaxis, Indo-European languages, Iberian-Caucasian languages, Türkic languages, communications, development of a complex subordinate sentence "from the inside".

горских иберийско-кавказских языках. Некоторые языковеды считают, что предикативные причастные и деепричастные обороты являются развернутыми членами предложения.

Ключевые слова: гипотаксис, индоевропейские языки, иберийско-кавказские языки, тюркские языки, средства связи, развитие сложноподчиненного предложения «изнутри».

Resumen

Los lingüistas dedicados al estudio de la sintaxis a menudo prestan atención al problema del lenguaje y el habla, las palabras y oraciones simples, frases, pero no estudian los principios de identificación de oraciones subordinadas. En la gramática académica rusa, las oraciones complejas se caracterizan como oraciones complejas, "incluyendo dos oraciones simples, de las cuales una está sintácticamente subordinada a la otra y está conectada con la oración subordinada por medio de la unión o palabra de unión relativa". El desarrollo de una oración compleja "desde una oración simple a través de turnos" se considera natural para las lenguas ibéricas-caucásicas. Según los materiales estudiados, no existe tal disposición en ninguna lengua indoeuropea. Los movimientos de verbo no persona fueron suplantados, reemplazados por verbos subordinados con el verbo personal en el predicado, y no convertidos en ellos. En la mayoría de las lenguas turcas, la cuestión de la hipotaxis no se resuelve finalmente, como en las lenguas ibéricas-caucásicas de montaña. Algunos lingüistas creen que las circulaciones predicativas participiales y adverbiales son miembros expandidos de la oración.

Palabras clave: Hipotaxis, lenguas indoeuropeas, lenguas ibero-caucásicas, lenguas türkicas, comunicaciones, desarrollo de una oración subordinada compleja "desde adentro".

Introduction

Some researchers of hypotaxis in the Russian syntax recommend not to transfer the signs of a simple sentence to the subordinate clause and to the predicative participial, verbal participle. Therefore, a subordinate clause is syntactically different from a simple sentence (Pospelov, 1950). Others, speaking of predicative combinations as the main feature of a sentence in general, consider that the predicative phrase remains a phrase until "it receives all the essential features of the sentence and is not included in the context of speech as an independent syntactic whole" (Sukhotin, 1950). Caucasiologists consider the development of a complex sentence "from within a simple sentence through turns" to be natural for the Iberian-Caucasian languages. According to the materials studied, there is no such provision in any Indo-European language. Non-person-verb verses were pushed out, replaced by subordinate verbs with a personal verb in the predicate, and not turned into them (Bokarev, 1949).

Purpose of the Study

1. To continue the scientific discussion on the problem of hypotaxis in languages of different grammatical structures and in the Iberian-Caucasian, in particular.
2. Pay attention to the development of a complex sentence "from a simple sentence" in the Caucasian languages.

Research Methods

We used the classification method, methods of linguistic analysis, which are widely used by all researchers working with the material of specific languages or language groups.

At the same time, it is necessary to highlight the method of typological comparison used in this study, which proved to be effective not only when comparing languages of different genetic and structural affiliations, but also in studies devoted to one language or group of languages, which are often considered against the background of as many other languages as possible. It makes it possible to identify and

explain such facts and peculiarities of the language being studied that could not have been detected without such a background.

Research Questions

Complex sentences are considered according to the traditional classification in the Grammar and are considered by connecting means in the Syntax, published by the Moscow State University. For example, OS S. Akhmanova and G. B. Mikaelyan (Akhmanova, Mikaelyan 1963) in such valuable work as "Modern Syntactic Theories" provide an analysis of the syntactic theories of foreign linguists in terms of the subject of the syntax, but do not address the particular question of the complex sentence. I.A. Sizova also does not mention this in the work "What is the syntax" (Sizova, 1966).

N.S. Pospelov expressed an interesting thought about the essence of a complex sentence: "... the usual definition of a sentence cannot be attached to a subordinate sentence that does not express in the process of communication a definite complete thought reflecting the interrelationships of the objects of reality. From the standpoint of an isolated consideration of parts of a complex sentence as separate sentences then all sorts of predicative turns, for example, participial constructions with a predicative value inherent in them to some extent should also be considered as sentence. However, attributing thus syntactic independence predicative parts of a complex sentence, we reach the point of denying the unity of a complex sentence grammar as a linguistic unit" (Pospelov, 1950). Thus, N.S. Pospelov recommends that you do not transfer the signs of a simple sentence to the subordinate and predicative turnovers (participial turn), therefore, the subordinate sentence is syntactically different from a simple sentence.

Speaking of predicative combinations as the main feature of a sentence in general, V.P. Sukhotin believes that the predicative phrase remains a phrase until "it receives all the essential features of the sentence and is not included in the context of speech as an independent syntactic whole" (Sukhotin, 1950).

The book of V.A. Beloshapkova "Complicated sentence in the modern Russian language" is devoted to the problems of the theory of complex sentences in the modern Russian language. It refers to complex sentences those sentences, "the syntactic organization of which is not of the same type as the syntactic organization of a number of homogeneous members" (Beloshapkova, 1967).

The book provides the basic means of combining parts and expressing relations between conjunctions and pronouns, and discusses the principles of classification of subordinate clauses: traditional, formal, and structural-semantic. The author sticks to the last of them and considers it the most fully reflecting the character of subordinate clauses.

Author of the textbook "The Syntax of the Modern Russian Language" A.G. Rudnev considers a complex sentence, "based on the principle of the dialectical unity of form and content" (Rudnev, 1968).

S.I. Sobolevsky, the author of a Latin textbook, explains the difference between the Latin and Russian modes of expression in subordinates: "In Russian, a subordinate sentence has the same form of time and mood as the thought expressed by it would be in independent speech.

In Latin, if the control sentence is expressed in historical time, then the subordinate clause must have one of the two past times: either imperfectum to refer to modernity, or plus quam-perfectum to indicate precedence (Sobolevsky, 1950).

Linguists express conflicting opinions about hypotaxis in the mountain Iberian-Caucasian languages as well as in the Turkic languages. For example, N.L. Dyrenkova adheres to such an opinion in relation to the Oirot language. She also presents the main features of the subordinate clause:

- 1) Independent predicate
- 2) The conjugated form of this predicate
- 3) Its dependence on the main sentence
- 4) A permanent place of the subordinate - before the main

Considering the conditional, subjunctive and concessive moods as conjugated verb forms, the author admits to the subordinate predicate with the indicated forms (Dyrenkova, 1940).

Contrary to some Türkologists, M.Sh. Shrazhev does not consider the implicated and verbal participle as subordinate clauses for the following reasons:

- 1) They are not a relatively complete thought, like subordinate clauses.

- 2) The predicate in them is not expressed by the personal form of the verb.
- 3) They lack such mandatory conditions as agreement between the subject and the predicate and the use of communications / alliances, intonation, etc. / between the main and subordinate clauses.

However, he also refers to the category of communication devices as affixes of conditional verbs: "They are characteristic of complex sentences of syntactic type" (Shrazhev, 1956).

U.B. Aliyev proposes a completely opposite point of view, "believing that Participial and adverbial-participial turnover, having its own subject, should be attributed to subordinate clauses, since the participle and verbal communion, in addition to its role to be predicate in subordinate clauses, also play a federal role some members of the main proposal (Aliyev, 1959). Summing up his thoughts, U.B. Aliyev writes: "Participle of the Karachay-Balkarian language is a union word" (Aliyev, 1959).

B.A. Serebrennikov expressed a number of categorical thoughts about the signs of subordinate sentences and their absence in the Turkic languages. He considers the sentences to be the same main sentences with the only difference that they contain special means of correlation: conjunctions, relative pronouns, etc. Speaking of participial turnover in the Russian language, he refers them to varieties of subordinate clauses, but only from the point of view of pure logic, and not grammar. B.A. Serebrennikov considers the personal form of the verb to be one of the main attributes of the subordinate clause. The attribution by turkologists of part-time turnovers to subordinate sentences of B.A. Serebrennikov explains "it is only a strange desire to have subordinate clauses in the language, although there is no basis for their selection" (Serebrennikov, 1963).

In Turkish, as A.N. Kononov writes, "submission with the help of unions is very poorly developed; there are no Turkish subordinate unions, with the exception of "kim" found in old texts. The few subordinate unions used in modern Turkish literary language are borrowed from Iranian languages". A.N. Kononov does not consider the detailed circumstance expressed by the verbal participial turnover as an additional clause, although the turnover may have its subject /" actor "/: " Having its own subject in the case of a participle does not create a subordinate clause.

This is a turn because participial forms are not distinguishable, i.e. cannot be predicates in the composition of the sentence "(Kononov, 1956).

Professor N.F. Yakovlev expressed the point of view about the presence of hypotaxis in the Chechen literary language. The main provisions of it are as follows: N.F. Yakovlev assigns a special form of the predicate in the subordinate clause, relative pronouns, alliances and intonation to the means of communication of the subordinate clause with the main one. He considers the intonation method of connection to be the most ancient, of the other two, the subordinate form of the predicate and relative pronouns and conjunctions, the first one attributed to the most ancient.

Regarding the development of forms of subordination, N.F. Yakovlev believes that "the Chechen language occupies an intermediate position between languages such as Kabardian or Abkhaz, on the one hand, and Russian and other European languages, on the other." N.F. Yakovlev recognizes the presence in the Chechen language of not only relative words and unions, but also demonstrative pronouns in the main thing. He believes that nouns are particles of indirect speech Bohush / literally: "speaking" /, *аьлла* / literally: "saying" /. He argues, "Almost all Chechen relative pronouns and alliances are clearly of recent origin. Many of them represent the development of verb or case forms.

N.F. Yakovlev says the following about relative pronouns in the Chechen language: "There are almost no relative pronouns and unions in the Chechen language. The germ of such a development is the use of interrogative pronouns and adverbs in various types of subordinate sentences with a generalized meaning. Interrogative pronouns and adverbs appear in them in phonetically modified form - with doubling of the consonant and the addition of the amplifying particle "a" (Yakovlev, 1940). N.F. Yakovlev calls participial, adverbial-participial and masdar turnover as subordinates with the same names and distributes them according to the corresponding types of subordinates, and considers that participles, verbal participles and masdars have two syntactic functions: they are predicates to subordinate and some other member's offers in the main.

D.S. Imnaishvili expressed a different point of view on the issue under consideration. He believes that there is no hypotaxis in the mountainous Iberian-Caucasian languages, with the exception of the Batsbi language and the

Pankisi dialect of the Chechen language, and that the meaning of a complex sentence is transferred to them using morphological means: participles, adverbial or other verbal forms.

This point of view was further developed in the theses of the report "On the history of the formation of a complex sentence in the Iberian-Caucasian languages". As the main means of transmitting the meaning of subordinate clauses, he lists the infinitive, masdar, participle, verbal adverb, particles, and adverbial forms of the verb for the first time allocated to them, expressing the meanings of the corresponding adverbial clause in Dagestan and Vainakh languages.

D.S. Imnaishvili made such a conclusion in the monograph "Didoy's language in comparison with Ginukh and Khvarshin languages" (Imnaishvili, 1963), where the author gives an analysis of various issues of their syntax on specific material Didoy, Ginukh, Khvarshin and other mountain Iberian-Caucasian languages including hypotaxis. Thus, two opposing points of view on the issue of hypotaxis in the mountain Iberian-Caucasian languages were defined. I.F. Yakovlev and D.S. Imnaishvili have their followers. The following linguists are of the opinion of N.F. Yakovlev:

A.A. Bokarev in the book "Avar language syntax" considers that in Avar language, subordinate sentences are expressed with the help of subordinate unions / mainly causal /, participatory and masdara in various case forms, as well as adverbial forms and forms of conditional inclination of the verb. This statement of A. A. Bokarev is based on the fact that the turns with the given verb forms have a logical, / and sometimes grammatical / subject, object / during a transitional predicative turn / and predicate, as in a simple sentence.

Also as N.F. Yakovlev, he believes that the participle in such subordinates has two functions: it can be predicate in the subordinate and the definition of one of the members of the main sentence. A.A. Bokarev recognizes with a subordinate clause only that participial turn in which the predicativeness is expressed (Bokarev, 1949). In addition, A.A. Bokarev regards turnovers as subordinate clauses, also because some Avar sacrament tracts cannot be translated into Russian except as subordinate clauses.

In the article "On the Question of the Simple and Complex Proposal in the Lezgin Language," M.M. Gadzhiev also considers implicated,

participial, and other types of subordinate sentences.

This opinion was confirmed by M. M. Gadzhiev in the article "Compound sentence in the Lezgin language", in which he writes that in Dagestan languages there are various allied expressions, particles, postpositions, as well as verbal forms / participial and part-part, to join the subordinate to the main, having predicativeness / with special suffixes. However, he advises them to be called "insufficient subordinate clauses of a special type" (Gadzhiev, 1948).

M.M. Gadzhiev does not consider masdar turnovers, acting as subject and predicate, to subordinate clauses. In his opinion, the participle has two functions: it can be predicate in the subordinate and the definition in the main sentence. He calls such properties of the participle "a two-way communion". On the Lezgin reflexive pronoun, he says that it "to some extent resembles the Russian relative" which "or" whose ", that its use as a subject in the subordinate" contributes to the strengthening of its relative independence". M.M. Gadzhiev believes that the participle suffix "serves only as a means of associating a participial subordinate clause with the main one." The same participatory suffix is endowed. M.M. Gadzhiev believes that the participle suffix "serves only as a means of linking the participial subordinate clause to the main one." The same participative suffix is granted with the same function. M.M. Gadzhiev cites the following signs as the main motivation for the fact that the named verbs and constructions with the conditional form of the verb belong to subordinate sentences: "... sufficient semantic and intonational delimitation from the main part of a complex sentence, a sufficient degree of predicativeness, presence all members, what the sentence may have, the presence of special affixes and postlogs for expressing the connection between the subordinate and the main sentences." All these provisions are reflected in his doctoral dissertation.

G.B. Murkelinsky also considers participial, implicated and masdar constructions in Dagestan languages as subordinate sentences, in which instead of relative pronouns "special forms of the dependent predicate are used: verbal forms - participial, adjective, masdar." He also finds that the Lak reflexive pronoun *nx* - "itself" in its syntactic function to a certain extent corresponds to the Russian relative unions". G.B. Murkelinsky assigns suffixes of verbal adverbs to the communication means of the subordinate

with the principal, which, in his opinion, (Murkelinsky, 1963) "can be transferred in almost all cases in Russian only with the help of the union combination".

He refers to turns with verbs in the form of a conditional mood in conjunction with borrowed from the Persian unions *azap* "if" click "in case," to the subordinate clauses. However, G.B. Murkelinsky admits that "by their structural features, these constructions cannot be equated to Russian subordinate clauses with unions or allied words and *verbum finitum* in the form. But from the point of view of education and development, the picture will be visible that these suffixes correspond to the unions of the Russian language (*когда, если, как только*) when, if, as soon as, etc. "If you release these verb forms from the particles - the suffixes attached to them, then they can express an independent predicate in simple independent form flax suggestion."

G.B. Murkelinsky considers the main criterion for classifying the above structures as subordinate clauses is that they have their own subject, which is different from the subject of the main proposal. Referring to the fact that in languages of different systems there are specific means of communication, and, consequently, different types of subordinate clauses, G. B. Murkelinsky asserts, "their denial in these languages is a delusion (Murkelinsky, 1963).

S.M. Khaydakov adheres to a dialogical opinion on subordinate clauses in the Lak and Archi languages. He believes that such verb forms, which, due to their specificity, are not part of the conjugation paradigm, act in subordinate and other turns as a predicate. The same point of view on the issue of hypotaxis in the Lak language was repeated by him in the work "Essays on Lak dialectology", as well as in his doctoral thesis "The main questions of the vocabulary and grammatical structure of the Lak language." Thus, he writes that "verb forms that never occur in simple or main sentences appear as a predicate in subordinate sentences" (Khaydakov, 1963).

M.L. Abitov holds the same opinion on the issue of hypotaxis in the Kabardino-Circassian language. He relates the participial and other traits to subordinate clauses, considering them to be a peculiar, specific phenomenon in the syntax of languages similar to the Kabardian-Circassian language" (Abitov, 1963).

A.K. Shagirov, speaking of hypotaxis in the Kabardino-Circassian language, advises considering the criterion for distinguishing the subordinate clause is not subject to these

turnovers, but the predicative center predicate in them, decorated with either subordinate affixes, or unions and allied words, or "in some other words" (Shagirov, 1966).

I.A. Ozdoyev, the author of the simple sentence of the Ingush language, closely related to the Chechen language, also believes that in the Ingush language "the most developed form of formation of a complex sentence is the all-union method, that is, using subjective verbal forms / participles for subordinate communication, verbal names with various affixes / (Ozdoyev, 1964). However, I. A. Ozdoyev against the method of N.F. Yakovlev to translate phrases of the Chechen language into Russian with complex sentences.

The following linguists agree with D.S. Imnaishvili on the issue of hypotaxis in the mountain Iberian-Caucasian languages. A. Chikobava and I.I. Pertsvadze, the authors of the Avar language monograph state that there are no relative pronouns and adverbs and subordinate unions in Avar: the corresponding meaning of complex sentences is transmitted by simple sentences in which participles, absolutives, *masdars*, or other verb forms are equal in meaning to verbs of syllables."

Approximately, the same thing is expressed by A.A. Magometov in relation to the Kubachi and Tabasaran languages, in which the meaning of the complex sentence is transmitted by a simple sentence with different verbal turns. I.I. Pertsvadze holds the same point of view in relation to the Andean language. E. Adomtadze asserts that in the Ginuh dialect of the Didoy language, the meaning of a complex sentence is conveyed by a simple sentence using various verb forms.

G.V. Rogava, in a speech at a meeting of linguists from the North Caucasus and Dagestan, stressed that there are no subordinate clauses in the Adyghe languages. However, in the monograph "The grammar of the Adyghe language", G.V. Rogava and Z.I. Kerasheva speak somewhat differently: "In the Adyghe language there are no complex sentences of the type typical of Indo-European languages. Complex sentences are created by other means. Different infinitive constructions appear in the function of complex sentences in the Adyghe language (Rogava, Kerasheva, 1966). The opinions of linguists, who have two approaches to the solution of the problem of hypotaxis in highland Iberian-Caucasian languages, are also interesting.

Speaking about participial revolutions in the Avar language, MSSaidov considers them "one of the main ways of building a complex sentence". However, he immediately adds: "... similar participial turnovers with words dependent on the participle, consisting, as a rule, of a complex of related words, we call the expanded members of a sentence." However, M.S. Saidov still comes to this conclusion: "It is clear, therefore, that the expanded members of sentences in their linguistic form are precisely sentences dependent" subordinate, associated with the main particular form of predicability "(Saidov, 1954).

Findings

The main attributes of the subordinate clause in inflectional languages, in addition to the conjugated form of the predicate, are alliances and relative, allied words that syntactically subordinate the subordinate to the main. In Latin, subordinate clauses can be used as an indicative mood or subjunctive. Some linguists believe that the Participial and adverbial-participial turnovers are expanded members of the sentence. Linguists have expressed contradictory opinions on hypotaxis in the mountain Iberian-Caucasian languages.

Professor Yu.D. Desheriev expounded his point of view on the question of hypotaxis in the mountain Iberian-Caucasian languages in the monograph "Batsbi". He explains that the confusion on this issue is caused by the fact that some linguists "customize the complex sentence in the Caucasian languages for the measure of Indo-European languages, in particular, for the complex sentence in the Russian language" (Desheriev, 1953). N.F. Yakovleva makes conclusions that there is a complex sentence in the Chechen language, Yu.D. Desheriev considers based on the translation of the Chechen simple sentence complex into Russian. He believes that in the Chechen language, as well as in Avar, "there is no subordinate clause, just as there is no special form of the predicate subordinate clause, nor relative pronouns and unions" (Desheriev, 1963).

However, he admits the presence of participial forms of verbs that serve as predicates in such subordinate clauses for the Batsbi language. According to Yu. Desheriyev, the "conditional subordinate clause is expressed using a subordinate affix joined to the verb-predicative form", 1953).

Conclusion

Each of the Indo-European languages has its own specific means of communication in a complex sentence. So, for example, we find in Russian such means as unions, allied words, lack of union, the order of arrangement of parts of a complex sentence and correlative words, the following in German are added to them: the mobility of the subordinate, the correlates in the main sentence, the word order in the main sentence, when it has a subordinate, special vocabulary grammatical indices in the main sentence, inclination forms, the use of temporary forms in subordinate sentences of time.

Linguists have expressed conflicting opinions about hypotaxis in the mountain Iberian-Caucasian languages as well as in the Turkic languages.

Yu.D. Desheriev writes in the Grammar of the Khinalug language that the most important features of the syntax of the Dagestan languages are clearly manifested in the syntax of the Khinalug language; He also calls "the presence of a special participial form of the predicate, which created a peculiar type of complex sentence characteristic of all mountain Caucasian languages", among other signs of a complex sentence (Desheriev, 1959).

In a large monograph devoted to the comparative historical grammar of the Nakh languages, Yu. D. Desheriev pushes the issue of hypotaxis in the Nakh languages, promising to touch it more in detail in the scientific grammar of the Chechen literary language (Desheriev, 1963).

The author considers possible the connection between simple sentences using the predicative form of the predicate, and the suffixes of the adverbial forms of the verb or the form of the conditional inclination of the verb function as a conditional union or relative word.

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