

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Compound Sentences In Arabic Language

Nurullaev Mukhiddin

Senior teacher, "Department of Philology and Foreign Languages", "Diplomat" University, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

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Abstract

This article examines the structural and semantic features of complex sentences with subordinate clauses in the Arabic language, highlighting their grammatical organization and functional characteristics. The study analyzes the relationship between main and subordinate clauses, focusing on the means of subordination, including conjunctions, relative pronouns, verb forms, and auxiliary elements. Special attention is given to the classification of subordinate clauses in Arabic and their comparison with similar structures in Uzbek and Russian. The research demonstrates that subordinate clauses in Arabic exhibit a high degree of functional diversity and grammatical independence while remaining semantically dependent on the main clause. The findings emphasize the importance of accurately distinguishing types of subordinate clauses in order to correctly interpret and use complex sentences in Arabic linguistic practice.

KEY WORDS

Arabic syntax; complex sentences; subordinate clauses; main clause; grammatical subordination; relative pronouns; comparative linguistics; Arabic grammar.

INTRODUCTION

A complex sentence with a subordinate clause is a type of sentence formed by a combination of subordinate clauses connected by subordinating conjunctions or means that perform the function of conjunctions that are subordinate to each other and explain each other in content.

Simple sentences that make up complex sentences with subordinate clauses are divided into two types by their nature: subordinate clauses are those that follow another sentence, are subordinate to it, explain and complement another sentence, while the main sentence, the content of which is explained, is called the main sentence.

Main and subordinate clauses are grammatically and semantically linked, forming a unified whole and expressing a common idea.

Main and subordinate clauses are linked to each other by: 1)

their position, 2) the use of special verb forms (adjectives and adverbs combined with various grammatical devices), and 3) auxiliary words.

Main and subordinate clauses are defined by: 1) their function, 2) their specific content, 3) their method of connection, and 4) their vocabulary.

A subordinate clause is a complex phrase that typically serves to explain the main clause and is subordinate to it in content through explanation; the subordinate clause is connected to the main clause through various subordinating devices. When connecting the main and subordinate clauses, various lexical elements play a significant role—primarily relative pronouns, which may be present in either the main or subordinate clauses, or in one of them.

These distinctions between the main and subordinate clauses

do not always coincide; distinguishing between the main and subordinate clauses is only possible by taking all these differentiating aspects into account; for example, a subordinate clause is usually distinguished by the fact that its parts are in subordinate form. However, in some cases, the grammatical devices connecting the main and subordinate clauses are present within the main clause: In the end, he impersonated several famous people in Herat so skillfully that the people sitting on him were unable to move. (O.)

The main clause of this adverbial subordinate clause is "Finally, he imitated some famous breeds in Herat in this way", so the subordinate clause connecting the main and adverbial clauses in the essay is exactly this and contains a connecting element. Although this sentence resembles a subordinate clause in form, its content is the main clause. The second result is a subordinate clause expressing the result or consequence of a situation, clear from the context of the main clause.

The independence of the subordinate clause is especially evident in constructions like "...as you know, know that..." The subordinate clause of such complex sentences is expressed by set words or phrases similar in form and content to the introductory clause or clauses. In this case, the subordinate clause serves to expand the thought, even to express the main purpose.

Subordinate clauses describe more important events and occurrences than the main clause, and they are also independent in form. However, this type of subordinate clause is considered subordinate in its function, namely, the function of explaining another sentence.

There are also some similarities and affinities between internal types of subordinate clauses. For example, conditional and subordinate clauses; determiner and result; cause and purpose; relation and comparison, analogous clauses, and others. Subordinate clauses with similar form and content differ in their grammatical features and content.

Some adverbial clauses may contain two different adverbial clauses:

When Salima comes, we'll go to the cinema.

This subordinate clause has both temporal and conditional content. However, based on its grammatical structure and the fact that its primary content is temporal, it is considered a temporal clause.

If we look at subordinate clauses in Arabic, the primary connection in them is based on the presence of a controlling clause—the main clause—and a subordinating clause—the subordinate clause. Thus, subordinate clauses are a combination of unequal clauses based on the subordination of one to the other. Subordinate clauses follow the main clause primarily through means. This function is accomplished through coordinating conjunctions and linking words. Subordinate clauses in Arabic are numerous and varied .

The simple clauses that make up a complex sentence are subordinate to one another, complementing, defining, or otherwise influencing it. The clause that is complemented or defined is called the main clause, and the subordinate clause is called the subordinate clause. Subordinate clauses are divided into several types depending on how they characterize the main clause.

In Arabic, the following types of subordinate clauses exist: defining subordinate clause, complementary subordinate clause, possessive subordinate clause, disjunctive subordinate clause, conditional subordinate clause, non-restrictive subordinate clause, subordinate clause of time, subordinate clause of situation, subordinate clause of place, subordinate clause of state, subordinate clause of cause, subordinate clause of purpose, subordinate clause of result, subordinate clause of analogy, and subordinate clause of exception .

Each clause in a subordinate clause is independent in content. These independent clauses complement, clarify, and explain each other. The subordinate clause follows the main clause, and although the main clause appears independent, it actually requires clarification from the subordinate clause. The subordinate clause is connected to the main clause in various ways: conjunctions, prepositions, connectives, adverbs, nouns of time, relative clauses, and connectives.

The subordinate clause is connected by coordinating conjunctions. In Russian and Uzbek, coordinating conjunctions are not parts of speech but serve to indicate the grammatical connection between the subordinate clause and the main clause.

Arabic linguists have a different opinion on this issue. The possessive pronoun functions as a possessive pronoun omitted from the main clause. In most such complex sentences, the possessive pronoun functions as a possessive pronoun for the part of the incomplete main clause that is not mentioned.

In Abdul Wahhab's work النحو العربي we find the following

information: "The owner of a complex sentence, part of which is expressed by a verb, can be expressed by a sentence, and the Arabs call it *الجملة الواقعة فاعلا او نائب فاعل*

In such a sentence, the word "owner", i.e. *الفاعل* can be either a verbal or a nominal clause.

Verb: *المعالم فى اتجول ان لى يلد* .

Traveling the world brings me joy.

Noun: *بالرياضة شغوف ألك بلغنى* .

I heard about your interest in sports.

يلد Since it begins with a verb, it indicates the subject *الفاعل*. *المعالم فى اتجول ان* The verbal sentence is a possessive sentence. To understand this verb *اتجول* is replaced by an infinitive in the form *تجول*. The sentence take this form *يلد لى التجول فى المعالم* the word *التجول* "الرفع" in the position of subject because of possessiveness *المعالم فى اتجول ان* to call verb sentence *الإعراب فى محل لها الجملة* and it's will be *رفع محل فى*.

بالرياضة شغوف ألك بلغنى فاعل Sentence expressed by the noun sentence *ألك بلغنى* Therefore, this sentence is interpreted as *المبتدأ رفع محل فى* .

Also, the verb *فاعل* of the sentence can be either a verb or a noun.

Example:

أن *تمشى راجلا كل يوم* . *يستحسن*

It is commendable that you walk every day.

If the verb phrase *أن تمشى راجلا* is replaced by the infinitive *مشيك*, we will see that it has taken the place of the verb in the case "الرفع".

الإعراب من محل الإعراب من محل لها لجملة التابعة الجملة "A sentence that is subordinate to a sentence that is included in the category of "such a sentence comes after the sentence that can be in the place of a part of speech" and is related to it (organized) or related to it (explanatory). For example:

أخوه و . *قعد - أبوه قام زيد*

Zayd, his father stood, his brother sat.

In this compound sentence, the word *أخوه قعد* is "معطوف" in relation to *أخوه قام*. *أخوه قام* is a sentence in place of "الرفع"

"because *أخوه قام* is "jamla khabariyya".

In addition, in this source, under the heading *الجملة التى تقوم مقام العناصر الأصلية او المتممة* (sentences that act as primary and secondary clauses)

الموصولة الجملة.

المستثنى موقع الجملة الواقعة

الجملة المسبوقة بحرف جر mentioned the topics.

CONCLUSION

The theoretical sources cited above also make it clear that there is a difference between the types of complex sentences in Arabic and Uzbek. The same relative pronouns are used in several complex sentences in Arabic. It is crucial to be able to correctly distinguish the types of complex sentences in which these pronouns are used and to use them in the appropriate place.

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