

COMPOUND SENTENCES IN DARI LANGUAGE AND THEIR TRANSLATION

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Abstract: *The Dari language is considered a widely unstudied language in world linguistics, and it requires special study by researchers. One such unexplored language feature is the expression of conjunctions in the Dari language. Although the Dari language has been partially studied in the field of Iranian studies for many years, there are still many aspects of it that have not been discovered for Dari language learners. This article examines the expression of compound sentences in the Dari language.*

Key words: *Dari language, Iranian languages, conjunctions, Afghan lexicology, conjunction, ke conjunction, prepositional phrase, subordinate clause*

All languages in the world have their own characteristics, and these characteristics serve to reveal the essence of the language. Similarly, the structure of sentences is one of its foundations.

Compound sentences are perfectly studied in Uzbek linguistics in the works of A. Gulomov, M. Askarova. [1,49.] The relationship between compound and simple sentences, their differences, types of compound sentences, general and specific aspects of each type are analyzed in detail.

Russian scientist L.N. compound sentences in the Dari language. It was generally studied by Kiseleva [2, 112.]. It can be seen that it is much more widely studied in the Persian language. For example, L.S. Peysikov[3, 198.], Yu.A. Rubinchik [4, 120.] and other similar scientists have been thoroughly researched.

In the Uzbek language, a conjunction is divided into 3 main types according to its structure, grammar, content, expression, and intonation: a conjunction, a conjunction without a conjunction, and a subordinate clause. [5, 46.]

Conjunctions in the Dari language are mainly divided into 2 types: connected clauses and subordinate clauses.

Compound sentences in the Dari language, like the Uzbek language, consist of two or more simple sentences.

These two types of conjunctions and conjunctions are formed by special connecting words.

In the Dari language, the conjunctions و 'wa', او 'u' va , هم 'ham' ham, يا 'yo' yoki, 'joz' bundan tashqari, تا 'to' to, toki, اما 'ammo' ammo, مگر 'magar', ولی 'wali' lekin, اگر 'agar' agar, چون 'chun' chunki, که 'ke' ki, which is connected with such as

که 'ke'. Also, conjunctions such as 'waqte-ke' qachonki, 'baroye-on-ke' and so are also used as conjunctions, and these conjunctions It is also possible to find separate sentences in the form of 'waqte ... ke' yoki 'baroye-on ... ke'.

In addition, the Dari language, like the Uzbek language, can be constructed by using intonation, sequence of events, content, and verbs of different structures.

Also, in the Dari language, like the Uzbek language, two or more simple sentences can be made into a compound sentence without any connectors. [6, 378.]

من به کتابخانه رفتم تازه بخان.

In the Dari language, compound sentences are mainly composed of several simple sentences with the same content, and all clauses except the clause at the end of the sentence are in the form of the past participle.

In most conjunctions without a conjunction, the verb in the part of the adverbial clause can be used in the aorist form.

In the first type, i.e., in connected sentences, two or more simple sentences are connected at the same level without depending on each other, and they are classified and connected according to the character of the components. Conjunctive clauses are divided into several types according to the meaning of the connecting words: general, negative and disjunctive clauses. . Linked conjunctions are connected with different equal connectors according to their names, the most basic and most used of which is the connector 'wa' 'u' w and is related to the Uzbek language and It is translated as a carrier.

Equal conjunctive clauses are equal like 'ham ... ham' هم ... هم , 'če ... če' چه ... چه , 'na ... na' نه ... نه are connected by linking words, and when the conjunction 'na ... na' نه ... نه is used in a compound sentence, the participle 'na' nh does not take the negative prefix. (because the conjunction 'na ... na' نه ... نه itself means negation)

Conjunctive sentences with negative conjunctions are composed of negative conjunctions such as 'ammâ' اما , 'lekin' لیکن , 'magar' مگر , 'wali' ولی , 'bal' بل .

آنها دور شوم، اما وسیله ای برای مسافرت ندارم. [7]

'wa', 'u' و can also act as a negative conjunction, unlike other words of the same quality.

Compound sentences with separating conjunctions are formed by using the conjunctions 'yâ' یا , 'yâ in-ke' یا این که , 'yâ ... yâ' یا ... یا .

A compound sentence consists of two or more simple sentences and is divided into two parts, the main and subordinate clauses, and connecting words are used to connect the sentences. These words can be pronouns or words meaning degree, amount, place and cause.

In conclusion, it can be said that in the Dari language, conjunctions are divided into two types according to their semantics and structure: connected conjunctions and following conjunctions.

The used literature and examples show that in the first type, the non-connective form of the connected clause type is used a lot.

In the second type, i.e., in the following conjunctions, the conjunction 'ke' كه is often used to connect two or more simple sentences, and it is in the main place in terms of usage.

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