SYNTACTIC FUNCTION OF SECONDARY PARTS OF THE SENTENCE IN KAZAKH AND ENGLISH: A COMPARATIVE RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Abstract: This article explores the syntactic nature and functional features of the тұрлаусыз мүшелер (secondary parts of the sentence) in the Kazakh and English languages. During the research, the formation methods, questions, and positions of анықтауыш, толықтауыш, and пысықтауыш were compared. Based on academic works, the grammatical similarities and typological differences between the two languages are proven with specific examples.

Keywords: syntax, тұрлаусыз мүшелер, анықтауыш, толықтауыш, пысықтауыш, comparative grammar, A. Baitursynuly, Henry Sweet.

SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

Syntax is a fundamental branch of linguistics that studies the complex system of word connections and sentence structure. A sentence is the basic linguistic unit that expresses human thought and is organized according to specific grammatical rules. To understand its structural "skeleton," it is very important to classify the parts of the sentence.

Sentence members are divided into two groups based on their functions: primary and secondary members. While the бастауыш (subject) and баяндауыш (predicate) form the grammatical center of the sentence, the тұрлаусыз мүшелер (secondary parts)—анықтауыш, толықтауыш, and пысықтауыш—serve to clarify, complete, and expand that thought [1]. Although Kazakh and English have different structures (Kazakh is agglutinative, while English is more analytical), they share many common patterns in the functional roles of sentence members.

In Kazakh linguistics, this issue began with A. Baitursynuly's work "Til – Kural" and was scientifically developed in the works of K. Zhubanov and M. Balakaev [2,3,4]. In English, researchers like Henry Sweet and Randolph Quirk classified sentence members as "principal" and "secondary" parts, defining their roles in an analytical language [5,6]. The relevance of this study lies in improving communication efficiency by comparing the syntactic features of both languages in the era of globalization. The goal of this work is to analyze the similarities and differences of тұрлаусыз мүшелер in both languages based on scientific rules.

SECTION II: MAIN BODY

2.1. The Issue of Анықтауыш (Attribute)

Анықтауыш-is a secondary part that defines a member made of a noun and shows its quality, type, number, or possession.

Questions: қандай? қай? қанша? неше? қайсы? ненің? кімнің?.

Formation: It is formed using adjectives, numerals, pronouns, nouns, and participles.

Types:

1. Сапалық анықтауыш: Shows the quality, color, or size of an object.
2. Меншіктік анықтауыш: Shows who or what an object belongs to, usually through the possessive case (*ілік септігі*).
3. Күрделі анықтауыш: Made of two or more words but acts as a single attribute. It can be formed by combining adjectives or using suffixes like *-ғы/-гі*.

In English, the анықтауыш (*attribute*) can stand before or after the noun or pronoun it defines.

Example: *It was a huge motorbike* (here, *huge* is an attribute made from an adjective).

Feature: A noun can also act as an attribute (Example: *Hogwarts school*). Participles (*whispering voices*) and pronouns (*his classroom*) are also actively used.

2.2. Features of Пысықтауыш (Adverbial Modifier)

Пысықтауыш clarifies the баяндауыш or other words, showing how, when, where, or for what purpose an action is performed.

Classification in the Kazakh Language:

Мезгіл пысықтауыш (Time): Shows the time of the action (*ерте кетеді, кеш келеді*).

Мекен пысықтауыш (Place): Shows the location using specific cases like *барыс, жатыс, шығыс*.

Амал пысықтауыш (Manner): Formed from adverbs and words with the suffix *-дай/-дей*.

Себеп-салдар (Cause) and Мақсат (Purpose): Answer questions like Why? For what purpose? Example: *Сен бұл жаққа оқу үшін келдің* (You came here to study).

In English, the пысықтауыш (*Adverbial Modifier*) is usually placed at the beginning or end of a sentence.

Time: *Harry woke up early*.

Place: *Harry stood in front of the mirror*.

Manner: *Hermione spoke quickly*.

Cause & Purpose: Shows the reason (*because of*) or the intention of the action.

2.3. Толықтауыш (Object) and its Formation

Толықтауыш is a member used to complete the meaning of an action or state.

- Тура толықтауыш (Direct Object): Words used in the accusative case (*табыс септігі*).
- Жанама толықтауыш (Indirect Object): Formed through the *барыс* (direction), *жатыс* (location), *шығыс* (material/source), and *көмектес* (instrument) cases.
- It also appears with postpositions like *туралы, жайында, жөнінде* (about).

The System in the English Language: In English, the толықтауыш (*object*) is placed after the verb.

- Direct object: Receives the action directly (*Whom? What?*).
- Indirect object: Shows to whom the action is directed.
- Prepositional object: Formed using nouns or pronouns with prepositions like *with* or *about*. This corresponds to the Kazakh indirect objects used with postpositions.

CONCLUSION

The comparative study of secondary parts of the sentence in the Kazakh and English languages has clearly identified the unique nature and functional features of the syntactic systems of both languages. Syntax, as a fundamental branch of linguistics, studies the rules of word connection and sentence structure, showing the importance of secondary parts in clarifying,

completing, and expanding the thought in a sentence. Secondary parts are not just extra elements; they are tools that expand the content of a sentence and make communication precise and meaningful.

Firstly, when reviewing the history of research in both languages, we see that the scientific foundation of this issue is very deep. In Kazakh linguistics, A. Baitursynuly was the first to systematize sentence members. He identified three types of secondary parts based on the need to define, complete, and clarify a thought. This traditional direction was continued by scholars like K. Zhubanov and R. Amir, who scientifically established their syntactic functions. In the English language, the works of scholars such as H. Sweet, R. Quirk, and C. Fries became a gold mine for world linguistics in describing syntactic structures. By dividing sentence members into principal and secondary parts, they defined their roles within the strict word order of the English language.

Secondly, although the semantic and grammatical functions of secondary parts (анықтауыш, толықтауыш, пысықтауыш) are generally similar in both languages, there are fundamental differences in how they are expressed. Since Kazakh is an agglutinative language, case endings and suffixes play a decisive role. For example, objects and adverbial modifiers often connect to the predicate through specific case forms like *барыс*, *жатыс*, *шығыс*, or *көмектес*. In English, this function is mostly performed by prepositions and a strict word order within the sentence.

Studying the secondary parts of the sentence in Kazakh and English is not just a syntactic issue; it is a key to understanding the thinking systems and linguistic structures of both nations. Secondary parts give "life" to the grammatical skeleton of a sentence, allowing thoughts to be delivered fully, clearly, and meaningfully. Recognizing the similarities and differences between the two languages is practically important for translation, language teaching methodology, and comparative linguistics. Recent research and the works of the mentioned scholars confirm that this field still requires deep study and remains an important direction with a solid theoretical foundation.

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