

A STUDY OF POLYPREDICATIVE UNITS WITH A JOINT SUBJECT

D. R. Teshaboyev

Associate Professor of Fergana State University

Doctor of Philology (DSc)

Abstract

This article analyzes organized subordinate clause polypredicative units, their emergence with various grammatical means, semantic and structural features of compound sentences that perform different syntactic functions in relation to the first part, and at the same time, scientific views and conclusions are given on the discovery of new aspects of organized subordinate clause polypredicative units.

Keywords: Compound sentence, organized subordinate clause polypredicative unit, subordinate clause without a conjunction, subordinate clause, main predicative unit, subordinate predicative unit, syntactic relation, tone.

Introduction

A complex structure consisting of more than one subordinate predicative unit and one main predicative unit is an organized subordinate clause polypredicative unit. This complex syntactic whole is a form of polypredicative units with a reference part.

Subordinate clauses in a polypredicative unit with a connected subordinate clause do not differ from simple subordinate clauses. The presence of more than one subordinate predicative unit and their combination is what distinguishes polypredicative units with a connected subordinate clause from simple subordinate clauses. All simple clauses in a polypredicative unit with a connected subordinate clause are one, forming a grammatical and logical whole, serving to express the idea in a complete and comprehensive way.

Subordinate clauses in a polypredicative unit with a connected subordinate clause can explain a part of the main sentence or supplement its general content.

If the subordinate predicative units are connected to a part of the main predicative unit and explain or supplement its content, they are in the form of a polypredicative unit with a subordinate clause following the part.

If the subordinate predicative units are related to the general content of the main predicative unit, that is, they explain the main predicative unit as a whole, they are considered a subordinate polypredicative unit with a subordinate clause that creates a general subordinate clause.

In this type of complex syntactic device, the reference parts can be in both parts or only in the dominant part. Accordingly, this type of polypredicative units can be divided into two groups:

1. Polypredicative units with a single-referenced, organized subordinate clause;
2. Polypredicative units with two-referenced, organized subordinate clause.



For example. 1. Goodness is such a good thing that the deaf can hear it and the blind can see it. (Donolar bisotidan) 2. Amazing! The more angry he gets, the more his gray eyes burn, the more calm I begin to feel. “Tushda kechgan umrlar” (O. Hoshimov)

The first of the above examples is a polypredicative unit with a single-referential unit, and the second is a polypredicative unit with two-referential units. The polypredicative units are connected to the predicative units that take the syntactic positions of the determiner (such) and the case (so much) in the main predicative unit and explain their meaning.

In the Uzbek language, polypredicative units with a referential unit that explain the meaning of a unit that takes a syntactic position in the main predicative unit are numerous, while polypredicative units with a referential unit that explain the general content of the main predicative unit are rarely used.

Below, we will discuss polypredicative units with a referential unit that explain the meaning of a unit in the predicative unit.

In polypredicative units with organized subordinate clauses, subordinate clauses can be positioned differently in relation to the dominant part.

In polypredicative units with a structured subordinate clause, the subordinate clause, whose meaning is explained in the main clause, can sometimes be used without a marker. The place of the omitted subordinate clause is understood from the speech process.

In the examples given, we can see that the reference parts that appear in various syntactic functions are not used. In the first sentence, the defining (such) reference part in the dominant predicative unit is omitted.

The number of subordinate clauses in polypredicative units with organized subordinate clauses cannot be limited to a certain amount. The subordinate clauses can be continued with the requirement of a common content.

The more the subordinate predicative unit is repeated, the more the meaning of the main predicative unit is revealed.

In polypredicative units with a structured subordinate clause that explains the meaning of a clause that occurs in a syntactic function in the main predicative unit, the structured subordinate clauses do not depend on the general content of the main clause. On the contrary, they explain the meaning of the subordinate clauses that occur in different syntactic positions in the predicate. Accordingly, we can group polypredicative units with a structured subordinate clause as follows.

1. A polypredicative unit with a subordinate clause that explains the meaning of the reference part in the function of a clause:

The result of this was that Tolagan was punched in the groin, and the table shook. “Felyetonlar “Og‘aynilar” A.Qahhor

2. A polypredicative unit with a subordinate clause that explains the meaning of the subject:

It turns out that today's Khudoyorkhans, while wearing hats and carrying briefcases, go to the pulpit in such places to violate the laws and mislead the public, foaming at the mouth like a drunken camel! “Og‘riq tishlar” A.Qahhor

Sometimes the interrogative pronoun in a subordinate clause that refers to a subordinate clause that comes in the role of possessor may not be used repeatedly in each subordinate clause. In this case, the interrogative pronoun used alone is appropriate for both subordinate clauses.



Whoever betrays this world or commits another sin will be punished with a crown on his head.

“Shaytanatning jin ko‘chalari” T.Malik

3. A polypredicative unit with a subordinate clause that explains the meaning of the reference clause in the function of a determiner:

Such a garden, white and soft,

The breath of the snowy mountains also comes,

The breath of the sun is buried in its bosom (H.Olimjon)

4. A polypredicative unit with a subordinate clause that explains the meaning of the subordinate clause in the function of a complement:

From the mediocrity of his dress, his arrogant demeanor, and especially the restlessness in his gaze, I knew that he was not from the police, but from a more serious department. "Dead bodies don't talk" T.Malik

5. A polypredicative unit with a subordinate clause that explains the meaning of the relative clause in the case function:

It is useless, beautiful, from the cruel sky

No matter how much you complain,

No matter how much you beg, no matter how much you cry. (H.Olimjon)

From the above examples, it can be seen that in polypredicative units with organized subordinate clauses that explain the meaning of a part of the main predicative unit, subordinate clauses are directly subordinate to the main clause and are located side by side around the main clause, forming a single conceptual circle.

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