CO-PREDICATIVE UNITS WITHOUT CONNECTIONS WITH REFERENCE PARTICLES IN COMPLEMENTARY SYNTACTIC RELATIONSHIP

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Abstract: In this article, conjunctions without a linking clause, their emergence with different grammatical means, semantic and structural aspects are analyzed, and at the same time, scientific views and conclusions are given on the discovery of new aspects of conjunctions without linking clauses.

INTRODUCTION

In the absence of connecting grammatical means, the role of tone and lexical means increases in the interaction of more than one predicative units. The use of some lexical tools in connecting the parts of a double-predicative unit without a conjunction, the presence of common secondary parts, the repetition of some parts of a sentence in both predicative units, the use of reference parts, semantics between parts the relationship serves as a tool in the formation of conjunctions without a connector, as well as in the expression of meaningful relationships.

Tone – is considered one of the main tools in the construction of a predicate unit without a conjunction, because tone plays the most important role in the expression of various nuances of meaning in such sentences.

The second predicative unit, which is a component of double predicative units without a link, interprets the first predicative unit from different angles. In particular, the second predicative unit explains the meaning of some sentence fragments in the first predicative unit, explains the general content of the sentence fragment or the first part that occupies a different syntactic position in the first predicative unit, and provides various information related to this content. represents

The main part.

The second part of the predicative unit without a linking part performs a syntactic function in relation to the first part. Accordingly, the second part of a predicate unit without a link with a reference clause can be classified as follows:

I. A co-predicative unit without a link with a reference part that is in syntactic relationship with the first part;

II. A co-predicative unit without a link with a reference part that is in a syntactic relationship with the first part;

III. A bi-predicative unit without a link with a reference clause, which is in a complementary syntactic relationship to the first part;

IV. A co-predicative unit without a link with a reference part that is in a determining syntactic relation to the first part;

V. A predicative unit without a link with a reference clause in the case syntactic relationship with the first part.

In this article, we would like to dwell on co-predicative units with a complementary syntactic relation to the first part without a link, their specific structural and semantic features.

A bi-predicative unit without a conjunction with a referential clause in a complementary syntactic relation to the first part. In this type of double-predicative unit without a conjunction, the second predicative unit can explain the section of the first predicative unit, complete its meaning, or clarify the meaning of the abstract conceptual reference part of the first predicative unit. Usually, the reference clause in the first predicative unit of the double-predicative unit takes the syntactic place as a filler.

1. Har kuni bir gapni aytadi, toʻyingni oʻtkazaveramiz. 2. Keyin toʻsatdan bir yangilikni angladim: oʻzimda roʻy bergan oʻzgarishni sezdim: koʻnglimdagi xavotir hissi yoʻqola boshladi. Men oʻz yurtimdaman. "Tushda kechgan umrlar" Oʻ.Hoshimov

In the case of co-predicative units without a link with a reference clause, which is in a complementary syntactic relation to the first part, the second part has the following content-relationships to the first predicative unit:

1. Providing information about certain events.

2. Understanding and acceptance of the event.

3. Thought process, inner mental state of a person and assessment.

1. The second predicative unit informs about an event in the first predicative unit in the context of conveying information about certain events. explains, completes.

In this type of double predicative unit without a conjunction, the participle of the first predicative unit is expressed by verbs such as tell, ask, repeat, answer, return, write, promise, warn, demand.

1. Har bir tong inson bolasiga (shuni) nido qiladi: "Men yangi yaraldim. Ishlaringga shohidman, mendan foydalanib qol." Hasan Basriy 2. Yerga qadam bosishim bilan Xayriddin (shu narsani) ogohlantirdi: – Bismillo, deng, joʻra! Bu tuproqda ajdodlarimiz yotibdi. "Tushda kechgan umrlar" Oʻ.Hoshimov

This type of co-predicative unit without a link with a reference clause, which means conveying information about certain events, is often in the form of a clause with an extractive clause. In this case, the author's sentence can come before, in the middle of, or after the quoted sentence.

Ayasi bir gapni qayta-qayta takrorlardi: - Dadangda gunoh yoʻq, bolam! Dadang – farishtadek toza odam. "Tushda kechgan umrlar" Oʻ.Hoshimov

2. In co-predicative units without a link, which means the content of understanding and acceptance of an event, the participle of the first predicative unit is expressed by verbs such as know, believe, see, look, hear, remember, recognize, explain.

Qurbonoy faqat bir narsani aniq bilar edi: bu yomon odam. Dadasini olib ketgan. "Tushda kechgan umrlar" Oʻ.Hoshimov

In this type of double predicative unit without a conjunction, the second predicative unit shows what is understood by the action-state understood from the clause of the first predicative unit.

3. In double-predicative units without a link with a reference clause indicating the thinking process, the internal mental state of a person, and the evaluation, the second predicative unit expresses the thinking and mental state of a person, as well as the speaker's evaluation. In this case, the participle of the first predicative unit is represented by the verbs of thinking and mental state.

Men (shunga) ishonaman, kelajak nasllar bugungi avlod tomonidan amalga oshirilgan ana shunday buyuk ishlarni minnatdorlik bilan eslaydi, biz boshlagan ishlarni, albatta, munosib davom ettiradi. Sh.M.Mirziyoyev

An important lexical-grammatical tool that forms this type of co-predicative units without a conjunction is the mental-activity verb to know. Usually, this verb comes as a participle of the first predicative unit of a double predicative unit, and it is in the form of the past tense or the future tense, which expresses the person's attitude to the moment.

Va'daga vafo qilolmasligini bilib qo'rqdi – bu ravshan narsa. "Ma'suma" T.Malik

The second predicative unit in the double-predicative unit without a linking clause completes the content of the first predicative unit by defining and interpreting the meaning of the reference clause, which is in the syntactic place of the complement in the first predicative unit. In this case, the content of the first predicative unit is expressed by this or that indicative part, which is sorted by the reference part.

1. Uning meni yanada haqoratlashga olib boruvchi tushuntirishlarimga chanqoq ekanini sezdim – bunga erishishiga yo'l bermadim. "Ma'suma" T.Malik 2. Shuni bilib qo'y: sen qotilsan! "Bug'uga aylangan qirol" T.Malik

Sometimes in such double-predicative units, the syntactical complement in the first predicative unit may not be used. However, the syntactic role of the relative clauses used without a sign can be felt from the content of the sentence.

1. (Shunga) Ishonasizmi o'g'lim: ba'zan qarab turib kulgim qistaydi. "Tushda kechgan umrlar" O'.Hoshimov 2. – Grajdanka Shomatova, (shuni) ayting-chi, nima uchun Piskentdagi hovlida turmay, Toshkentga ko'chib keldingizlar? Qaynonangiz bilan orangiz buzildimi? O'.Hoshimov "Tushda kechgan umrlar"

Thus, in double-predicative units without a linking part, the part of the part whose content is explained is mainly expressed by the verbs of mental activity and speech activity.

1. (Shuni) Bilaman, siz oliy hazratga munosib emasdirman men. "Bug'uga aylangan qirol" T.Malik 2. (Shuni) Aytingiz, noroziligingiz boisi ne erur? "Bug'uga aylangan qirol" T.Malik

The content of which is explained, these link fragments can sometimes be in the structure of the second predicative unit. In this case, other semantic relations are expressed between the parts of the co-predicative unit, in addition to the explanation.

Haqiqatni isbot etishdan charchama-shuni deb yashaymiz. "Qulayotgan tog'lar" Chingiz Aytmatov

In some cases, in the first part of the double-predicative unit, instead of this and that reference clauses, the word thing is used as a reference clause. In this case, the word thing is used together with some determiners. The second predicative unit completes the content of the first predicative unit by explaining the content of this compound.

1. Men bir narsaga amindurman: siz meni sevib qolasiz albat! "Bug'uga aylangan qirol" T.Malik 2. Bundan tashqari, men butun vujudim bilan bir narsani aniq his qilib yotardim: ayni choqda oramizda,

kechagi qoʻrqoq bilan, qoʻrqoqligi uchun oʻrtoqlari tomonidan haydalgan oʻsha qoʻrqoq bilan uning orasida kurash, hayot-mamot jangi borardi. "Maʼsuma" T.Malik

CONCLUSION

Based on the stated opinions, it can be concluded that the second part of the co-predicative units without a link with a link comes in a syntactic task compared to the first part and serves to interpret the interpretive part with a link in a different way.

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