



LINK TO COMPLEX SUBJECT POLYPREDICATIVE UNITS

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Abstract

This article analyzes complex 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 complex subordinate clause polypredicative units.

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

Introduction

The parts of a subordinate clause enter into a subordinate relationship with each other. One part of such complex syntactic wholes is formed by several subordinate predicative clauses, and the other part is formed by a predicative clause acting as a main clause.

Subordinate predicative clauses in a complex subordinate clause are “formed from the equal or subordinate connection of more than one simple clause”.

The components that make up complex subordinate clauses form a coherent whole in content and grammatical terms.

In this type of polypredicative unit with a subordinate clause, the subordinate clause acts as a subordinate predicative unit in relation to the main predicative unit, regardless of the type of the compound sentence. The subordinate clause is called a polypredicative unit with a subordinate clause, whichever subordinate clause in the main sentence explains it.

For example: Don't forget that you are our future and all our hope is in you.



The above polypredicative unit with a subordinate clause is divided into two parts in terms of content and grammatical structure. The first part is the main predicative unit "Don't forget that", the second and third predicative units are subordinate clauses that act as a subordinate predicative unit in relation to the dominant part, and it is a complex complementary polypredicative unit with a subordinate clause. This part is complex in terms of content and consists of a connected compound sentence.

Polypredicative units with complex subordinate clauses are distinguished from other forms of polypredicative units with subordinate clauses by the complexity of their construction and grammatical connections.

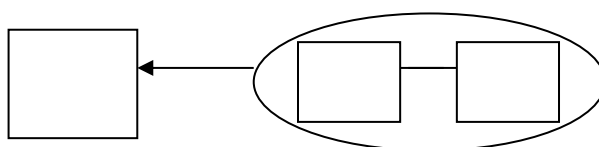
This type of polypredicative units with subordinate clauses also differs from simple compound sentences with subordinate clauses by the number of predicative units in their composition.

In simple compound sentences with subordinate clauses, one subordinate predicative unit explains the main predicative unit from one side, while in complex polypredicative units with subordinate clauses, two or more subordinate predicative units explain the action in the main predicative unit from different sides. This contributes to a more complete and broader clarification of the idea expressed in the main predicative unit.

When we study the structural features of this type of complex subordinate clauses with a subordinate clause in the current Uzbek literary language, we will witness the following cases:

1. Complex subordinate clauses with a subordinate clause consisting of a compound sentence without a conjunction;

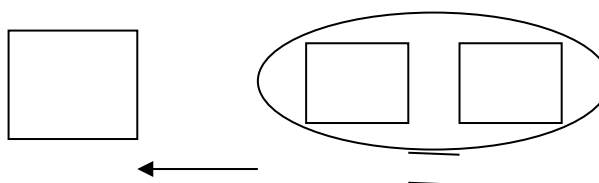
For example: 1. Live in such a way that when you leave, All the giryons will remain, you will go, you khandon. Abdurakhmon Jomi. 2. I remember this, I calmly ordered: Fire from three shells! "Lifes that passed in a dream" O'.Hoshimov





2. Complex polypredicative units with a subordinate clause consisting of a connected clause;

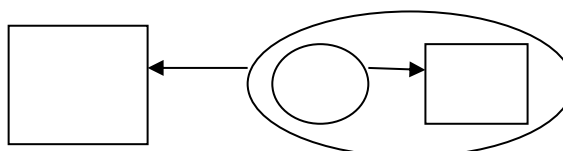
For example: Remember that you are a child of the earth and it is your duty to protect the earth and make it prosperous.



3. Complex polypredicative units with a subordinate clause, consisting of a subordinate clause.

For example: 1. It was interesting that some were surprised to hear my story, while others were more surprised by my proposal than by my story. (O.Yakubov)

2. You ask me, if someone's intention to do evil to many people is known, what should a person who professes the doctrine of non-resistance do in that case?
"Tirik ruxlar" Shukrullo



In complex syntactic units of this type, there is more than one main predicative unit. These main predicative units differ from each other in their place and function. One of the main predicative units is the dominant part of a polypredicative unit followed by a reference clause, and the second main predicative unit is the main clause belonging to the subordinate part of the polypredicative unit. The main predicative unit belonging to the subordinate part is called a “relative main clause” in some literature, and in some it is also called a “secondary main clause”. For example: Secondly, I have some surprising news for you, when I returned from the horde yesterday, three young men were sitting on the hotel floor. “Mehrobdan chayon” A. Qodiriy.

The above complex polypredicative unit with a predicate can be interpreted as follows: if the first predicative unit is considered the dominant part of the complex polypredicative unit with a predicate, then the second and third predicative units,



when combined with each other, form a compound sentence with a predicate, expressing the content of a separate moment, and as a whole, it is evaluated as a complex sectional clause relative to the main (first) main predicative unit.

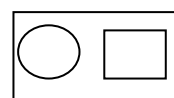
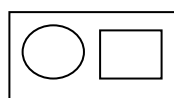
Sometimes such complex polypredicative units with subordinate clauses are encountered that such a syntactic device is distinguished from other complex syntactic devices with its structural aspect.

For example: 1. Whoever is lazy, ungrateful, impatient, let him know that his place is in torment. Wisdoms of the "Masnavi" (J. Rumi) 2. Another condition is that if he calls his father from the same house, he should also call his son, or if he is a close relative of the person called from that house, he should also be called. "The Manners of Good People" (Muhammad Sadiq Qashgari)

The first complex syntactic unit above consists of three predicative units. The first part (Who is lazy, ungrateful, impatient) is a compound sentence with a subordinate relation to the third part (He is oppressed), and is a complex predicative unit with a subordinate relation to the second part (He should know). This part has the meaning of a reference unit that comes in the place of a complement in the main (second) main clause.

In the analysis of the second complex polypredicative unit with a subordinate clause, we can see that this complex syntactic device consists of a grammatical connection of seven predicative units. In this device, the first part (One more condition is that he should call his child) is the main main clause, and the third (Let him call his child) and the fifth (Let him call him together) are the second (If he calls his father from the same house) and the fourth (If he is a close relative of the person who is called from the house) parts in the function of a "secondary main clause" The second and third parts (if he calls his father from the same house, he should also call his son); the fourth and fifth parts (if he is a close relative of the person called from the house, he should also be called) are one, and in relation to the first part, they function as a complex subordinate predicative unit.

Shape:

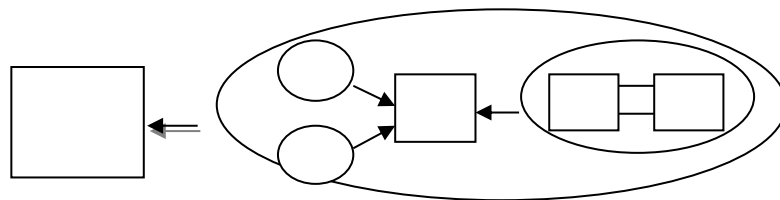




In polypredicative units with a complex subordinate clause, the subordinate predicative unit, which is subordinate to the main subject, may also have a complex structure in terms of composition. We can see this in the following example.

For example: The proof is that if someone has money in his house, he will find that not one of his money has been sick during the year, but his child has been sick at least three times. “Odamiylik mulki” T. Malik

Shape:



In the above complex polypredicative unit with a subordinate clause, the first part (Dalil shulkim) is considered the main predicative unit, and the remaining parts are subordinate predicative units. The subordinate predicative unit, which is a subordinate part in relation to the main predicative unit, is formed from the grammatical connection of the organized polypredicative unit with a subordinate clause (whoever has money in his house, he will check it) and simple connected clauses (none of his money was sick during the year, but his child was sick at least three times), and functions as a complex subordinate predicative unit in relation to the main (first) part.

Sometimes both parts of complex polypredicative units with a subordinate clause, that is, the dominant and subordinate parts, may be composed of a predicative unit with a subordinate clause. The subordinate part of such a complex whole is composed of a subordinate clause with a subordinate clause.

But he understood that everything in the house is waiting.

In the main part of this complex device (But he understood that everything) the reference part that comes in the complementing syntactic function, and in the subordinate predicative unit (what is in the house, everything is waiting) the reference parts that come in the possessive syntactic function can be observed.



The analysis of linguistic evidence proves that the reference part of complex polypredicative units with a subordinate clause may consist of predicative units with different content.

The scientific study of complex polypredicative units with a subordinate clause helps to correctly solve the problems of the syntax of complex compound sentences in the modern Uzbek literary language.

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