

The Problem And Dichotomic View Of Predicativity In Uzbek Language

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Article History: Received: 11 January 2021; Revised: 12 February 2021; Accepted: 27 March 2021; Published online: 16 April 2021

Abstract: The scientific article provides a comprehensive approach to the system-structural interpretation of simple words and phrases, lexical-semantic and functional aspects, indicators of segregation, individual supernatural features and problems.

Keywords: adverbs, phrases, grammatically structured words, modal, affirmative-denial words, lexical-syntactic units, verb meanings, interjection indicators, phrases, grammatically formed sentences, modal, exclamation, affirmative-negative words, lexical-syntactic units, interjection meanings.

Introduction

At the end of the twentieth century, on the basis of systemic currents in world linguistics, special attention was paid to Uzbek formal-functional (substantial) linguistics. Armed with completely new theoretical ideas, linguists formed the principles of system-structural linguistics, achieved unexpected results in the development of language. Language was approached as a system, and language and speech events differed in contrast. In the field of syntax, the smallest form of speech on the surface of the language was developed. Attention was paid to all aspects of the language, which were systematized, and a separate Uzbek school of structuralism was established.

For the first time since the 1920s, the cornerstones of Uzbek grammar were laid in Abdurauf Fitrat's book "Syntax", which was published three times in 1925-1930yy. It defines a sentence as follows: "A combination of word, which expresses one opinion is a sentence." After that in accordance with the requirements of this period, the books "Grammar" by N.Said, A.Yuldashev, "The grammar of Uzbek Language" by H.Goziev were created. In these textbooks, more emphasis was placed on distinguishing between simple sentences and compound sentences. This, in turn, led to the analysis of the possessor and the participle by mixing them with the subject and the predicate. The important thing is that the syntax that is important for the syntax of the period, the commodity, the parts of the speech, the subject, the part, the second-order subdivisions of the second order. In the 1940s, the syntax for students of the Institute of Pedagogical Education was published in another textbook in A.Gulomov's textbook "Uzbek Grammar". An important aspect of the textbook is that the theoretical methods of syntax analysis are well formed. It was first issued in March:

An important aspect of the textbook is that the methods of theoretical analysis of syntax are well developed. For the first time, the following comments were made:

1. A simple sentence consists of two main parts - the combination of the subject and the predicate.
2. The predicate confirms or deny any information about the subject. The subject is given a status. Predicate agrees with the subject in the category of person and number.
3. The subject is main part in the definition of simple and compound sentences. [12]

It is known that in this way the grammatical principles of the Uzbek language were studied on the basis of derivatives from other languages. The syntax of the Uzbek language has also developed over the years on the basis of the grammatical structures of Russian linguistics. Naturally, this period also played an important role in the development of our linguistics.

The main part

Traditional Uzbek grammar was created on the basis of a two-part main part of the sentence, i.e. the sentence is based on the relationship between the subject and the predicate. On this basis, the principles of grammar, its features, its relationship with other categories have been studied in detail and separate studies have been created. Содда гап эга ва кесимнинг қатъий предикативлик тамойилига асосланди. Simple sentence is based on the strict productivity principle of the subject and predicate. After that, A.A.Shakhmatov solved the problem by introducing the term "one-member sentence" into scientific terminology. The dual structure of Western linguistics has given rise to conflicting views on the syntactic structure of Turkic languages. For example, a) a simple sentence consists of a combination of two main parts - the subject and predicate, and b) a compound sentence consists of a combination of two or more simple sentences; c) predicate represents a message about the subject; follows only the subject; agrees with the subject; d) relies on the subject in the definition of simple and compound sentences [9, 3-88]. These logical "subject-predicate" criteria were first transferred by A.Gulyamov to the grammar of the Uzbek language based on the theory of

A.A.Shakhmatov, V.V.Vinogradov, which caused some contradictions. For example, in Uzbek linguistics, impersonal and personal pronouns, one-member sentences were classified differently:

It was spoken in the meeting. I said yesterday – simple sentences

Mohira didn't say a word and Shahida left / - a compound sentence;

Mohira didn't say a word and left - simple sentence with homogeneous parts. This differs only in the implicit state of the subject. The emergence of such conflicting parties in modern times has encouraged us to take the form of this or that event from other languages and analyze the material in our language, rather than subordinating it to it. [6, 5-10]

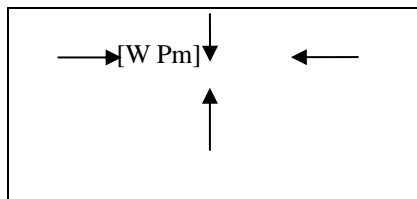
Thanks to independence, formal-functional (substantial) linguistics has grown from traditional Uzbek (formal) linguistics. A simple approach to the construction of a simple Uzbek language was introduced; the analysis of speech criteria and its small construction template was included in the Turkish analysis. In subsequent studies, this was seen as a matter of simplicity and its linguistic structure as a unit of name formed by cross-sectional parameters.

Due to the fact that the means of forming a part of speech is a category of parts of speech, the valence of the forms of words and parts of speech is a valence. There were two incidents in the speech:

1) words related to the forms of the categorical category in the word that forms the center of speech;

2) words that complement the spiritual valence of a particular word involved in a sentence. The first of these is the sentence extender, and the second is the word extender.

Sentence extender. Extenders form the shape of a part of speech, not the lexical meaning of the words that appear in a particular part of the sentence. For example, We read this book yesterday. This sentence consist of the subject (we), the determiner (this), the state (yesterday) and the predicate (read). This can be imagined in the following:

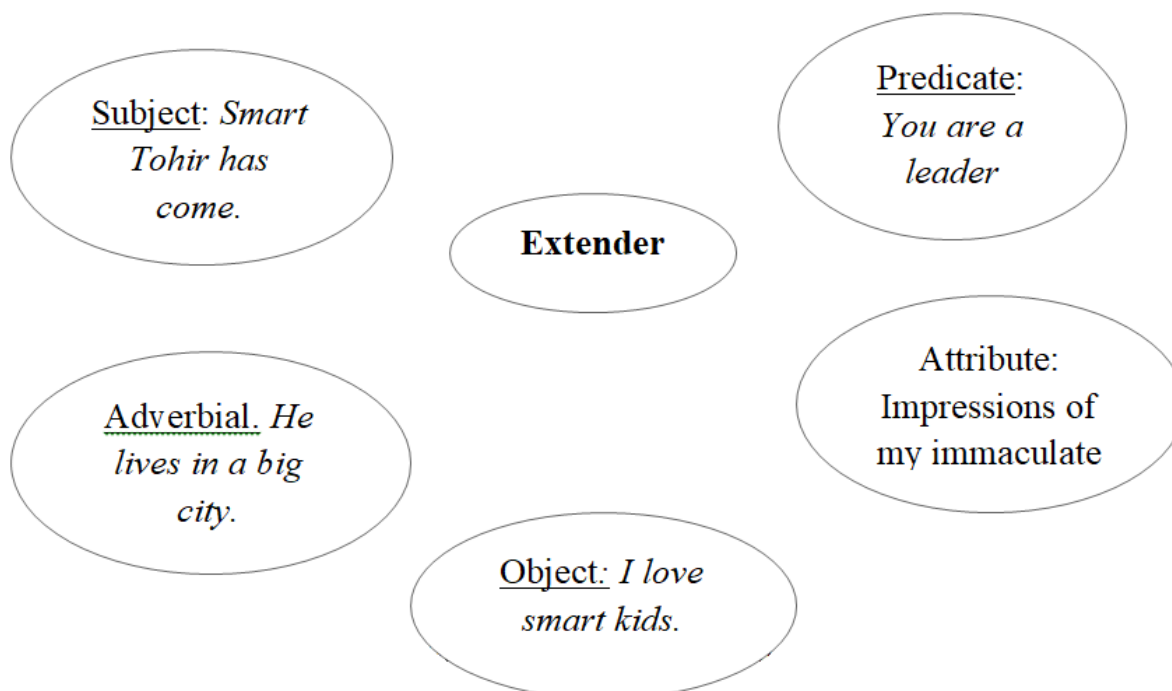


Sentence extenders subordinate only to the predicate and subordination to another word is not observed.

Modal expanders. It turns out that, (Pm) also has the meanings of affirmation-denial and modality. Therefore, the meanings of affirmation, assumption, suspicion, doubt, confidence, determination, condition, desire, wish, command, opportunity, necessity, obligation, etc., which are concentrated in (Pm) and expressed by different means - the introductory word is expanded by means of modal words and affirmative words, which do not enter into a subordinate relation with certain parts of the sentence, such as an introduction, and therefore cannot form phrases. For example: 1. Nigora, probably, has come. 2. We will, surely, win. Probably the most obvious word in a sentence is a simple sentence, although it does not have a grammatical connection with the parts of speech. Modal expansions help to reveal the content of the speech in the speech.

Word extenders. Provider that all words that maintain an independent vocabulary in a sentence expand on the basis of their spiritual ability and demonstrate this ability. Extenders are not directly related to the construction of a sentence, but to the definition of the meaning of a particular word, to its disclosure. The expander is an independent, separate part of speech - not a necessary part of speech construction. It follows a certain part of speech and is subordinate, the center of speech is not connected with the participles of the participle. The determinant is a typical view of such a passage. For example: we read this book yesterday. The adjective this in the sentence is related to the complement book and is connected with the complement in the sentence as a whole. The determiner can expand on all parts of speech.

Let's take the indirect complement of the word in the sentence. It is known that the conjunction with the indirect complement is characteristic only of rational verbs. Therefore, the indirect complement is not in the form of a participle, but in the form of a verb that is semantically rational in the function of the participle. If we approach the distinction between word and sentence expanders on the basis of the criterion described above, the complement in this sentence is also a word expander - a descriptive part related to the lexical meaning of the transitive verb should be evaluated as it. Thus, as a complement and a determiner, it is a word expander and occupies an independent place in the construction of a sentence, but is an adverb that connects itself to the structure of the sentence. No matter where the verb appears in the sentence, the indirect complement forms a whole with it and is a part of that whole. In other words, it is not part of the complement, but part of the part - the part within the part. Expanders can be found in the table below:



The object is often connected to the predicate in the sentence structure. But this does not mean that the object is only subject to predicate. It can complete all the parts: 1. the subject: It was good that he has read the book. 2. the predicate: Tolib read the book. 3. adverbial: He quickly noticed questions as he has read the book. 4. Attributive: We discovered that man who torn the book. 5. Object: He told about that which he read in the book.

Since such simple sentences involve morphological means on the basis of verb and participle, they are called "grammatically formed sentences". A number of research works on the basis of the theory of system-structural linguistics were done. [M.Abuzalova, M.Saidova, S.Nazarova, Sh.Akramov, R.Abdullaeva M.Kurbanova] [6, 5-10; 10, 42-47]. It has become clear that speech products that do not accept form-predicating indicators and cannot be combined with parts of speech cannot be included in the [WPm] template system [2, 3-127]. In the scientific works of Shodmonov, Rixsinisa Komiljonova, Bozorboy Urinbaev, Halima Boltaboeva, Saidzoda Usmanov, Sano Saidov, Abdurauf Sayfullaev, Gani Zikrillaev, as well as A.Hazratkulov, S.Mamatov and other researchers (m. it was recognized that fair words, pronouns, and words with affirmative-negative forms could be complete sentences without any morphological additions) [7, 1957; 8, 27; 9, 16-38; 11, 13-25; 12, 5-18; 14, 12-18; 15, 5-157]. The lexical-semantic, gradonymic, and hypo-hyperonomical specificity of [WP] -type words that do not conform to the [WPm] pattern from the point of view of system-structural linguistics and are in the intermediate third problem stage have also been studied [2, 3-137]. Accordingly, [WPm] and [WP] are in a dichotomous conflict: 1. Sentences formed with [WPm] predicate-off indicators: / *Kel + aman. Kel+асан. Кел+ади. Кел+амиз. Кел+асиз. Кел+ишади.* 2. [WP] In the speech circle, the predicate-off indicators were studied by dividing them into sentences formed in the form of implicit: . “– Эртага келасизми? – **Албатта.**” 2. “– Сизга совға олиб келдим. – **Раҳмат.**” 3. “– Мени эслай оласизми? – **Йўқ.**” The difference between [WP] stereotypes and [WPm] is: “**Албатта+ман. Албатта+эдинг** or **Оҳ+ман. Оҳ+миз. Оҳ+эдик.**” .

It turned out that in the first [WPm] the means of forming the center of speech is in the expression of the cross-sectional indicators within the unit of speech, while in the second [WP] the means of forming the speech is “Of course. Thank you, No” are embodied in the semantic structure of words and their syntactic usage. For this reason, since the predicate meanings are reflected in the lexical meaning of the word, they are separated in the form of a separate [WP] template "Semantically-functionally formed word-speech". As a result, according to the method of formation of sentences, a separate pair appeared in semantics and limited syntactic function: 1. . Grammatically formed sentences - [WPm] and 2. Semantic-functionally formed words - [WP] are based on the presence.

T/r	Spiritual types	Substances [MNPT]	Confirmations and denials [NPTM]	Suggestions [PTMN]	Invitations [TMNP]
1	Application	INDEPENDENT NOT INDEPENDENT			
2	[Wp] degree	Pure (modal, affirmation-denial, suggestion-exclamation, urge) words (modal, affirmation-denial, suggestion-exclamation, exhortation) (Modal, affirmation-denial, suggestion-exhortation, exhortation) Those who speak (Modal, affirmation-denial, suggestion-exhortation, exhortation) verbs			
3	According to the source	the noun - wordless, unquestionable, perhaps sadness, care, gratitude ... the pronoun - so, so, where ... adjective - right, true, correct, correct, comfortable ... By the way, of course, maybe ... the verb - look, put (trace), go, put ... the number - first, second ... the conjunction Auxiliary words - maybe, therefore ... imitation words the Persian and Arabic combinations - Alhamdulillah, inshallah, filhaq, subhanollah, or my lord Allah ...			
4	Spiritual groups	Modals: heterogeneous meanings	1.Positive 2. Negative	I. Offer- sign 2. Call- command	I. Call 2. Feelings
5	Lexical examples	Independent: Of course. Probably. Note Perhaps Maybe	Yes. Yes. Well. That's it. Ok . No. Aslo. On the contrary.		A. A-ha. Bay-bay. hurra. Forward. Oh god repent.

Due to the relative integrity of the linguistic system, including the lexical system, and the fact that it is constantly evolving, the process of transitioning from other word groups is common in speech. In this table, modals, pronouns, affirmations, denials, groups and subgroups of propositions, in turn, are divided into four sub-semantic groups according to the meaning, function, degree, and morphological features of each lexical-semantic group: 1) [WP] lexical units; 2) lexical units [WP]; 3) [WP] is structured in the form of declining lexical units. It is also shown that at the syntactic level [WP] the linguistic construction pattern is categorized as pure words, word-speakers, word-speakers, word-speakers [2, 3-137]. [WP] has grown hierarchically from different word families according to the source of the lexical units. Accordingly, the spiritual composition of the modals is very diverse. Confirmations-denials are divided into: 1) affirmations and 2) denials, invitations: 1) suggestion-sign, 2) exclamation-command into spiritual groups, and exclamation words: 1) encouragement-call, 2) emotion into spiritual parts.

In the division of a simple sentence, [WP] stereotypes are equally related to both lexicon and syntax. Their relation to the lexicon is that while words belong to the lexical level, their relation to syntax lies in the fact that their lexical meaning contains inclusive meanings. That is why they can be a separate issue without any aids. It is clear that the emergence and development of a systematic approach to linguistic units, which is important for linguistics, the need to re-examine all levels of language in this way, and special attention is paid to the systematic study of words in Uzbek. Their semantic-functional types, dynamics of formation are studied. More precisely, in linguistics there is a limit of modal, exclamation, affirmative, negative words, which are not included in any category, which are interpreted as separate words, and differ from morphologically formed sentences in the structure of speech. The peculiar nature of the word, its features, the similarities and differences adjacent to it, has been determined. In general, heterogeneous phenomena between lexicon and syntax have been analyzed as a system [2, 3-137].

In system linguistics, morphologically, words are mainly divided into three categories. The first - independent word groups, the second - auxiliary words, the third - verbs. Words are often phenomena between

morphology, lexicology, semantics, and syntax. In morphology, words connect syntax with lexicon. In syntax, it is recognized as a separate sentence construction. It should be noted that in linguistics, especially in morphology, to say independent, auxiliary, and verb is not new. In V.V.Vinogradov the concept of independent, auxiliary and predicative words [3, 79 - 80], and in R.Sayfullayev it is noted that separate words which can come as the third part, can come more as introductory words, introductory sentences, introductory functions [9, 16- 38]. In this sense, in Uzbek grammar it is given as "word-speech", "introduction", "introduction", "introduction". Such derivatives are essentially a communicative speech unit between morphology and syntax. That is why it is not a mistake to give it as a rumor. Thus, the study of lexical level and syntactic level, the phenomenon of "words" reflecting mixed diffuse phenomena in the process of studying the theory of system linguistics was integrated into a separate system.

It is known that at first, Professor A.Gulyamov recognized words as "inseparable" [13, 12-18; 14. 5-157]. Features related to the development of syntax at that time The term "words" in Uzbek linguistics also entered from other languages as an international term. He did not express an open opinion about "indivisible sentences" and did not group them. However, he encouraged the use of pronouns as "motivational sentences" [11, 13-25].

With the description of the linguistic concept of words, not only Uzbek, Kyrgyz and Russian linguistics, but also all world linguistics have approached this issue in one way or another, trying to solve this problem in one way or another. Uzbek system of linguistics. Naturally, there is a lot of discussion about these terms. Indeed, the term is introduced by one person, but not easily accepted: semantic-functional It is more concise to call it a semantic-functional sentence than a formed sentence. Or it is easier to call it a "grammatical sentence" - a "functional sentence". The verbal capacity of such words is not limited. These words take on an entirely different position when they are moved to a series of auxiliary words, when they are transposed into another word group. Similarly Yes. No. words can also be seen in the form of predicates in the transposition method. The words "yes to this, no to that" are grammatically formed together. Sayings like "yes to him, no to him" have been transposed, and their yes and no function has changed. Therefore, such words can equally perform the lexical category in the lexicon and the syntactic category in the lexicon. This occurs not only in Uzbek, but also in Kazakh, Kyrgyz and other Turkic languages, and even in Romance-Germanic languages.

According to the dialectical law, the hierarchy of historical development is universal. This natural state is also inherent in social phenomena. For example, in biology, the ascension of a child from the womb to the human level is inherent in the principle of dialectical regularity and gradational hierarchy. Therefore, the differences between words and emotional expressions cannot be defined by strict norms, because emotional expressions. Al-Khwarizmi, a mathematician, has a wonderful hierarchical equation: "If a person has good behavior, it is equal to 1. If a person has good manners, add zero to one = 10. If a person is rich, again add a zero = 100. If there is a lineage, add another zero = 1000. If the number 1, that is, the character disappears, the value of the person disappears and the zeros". In simple terms, this can be described as a "speech vibration."

In Uzbek linguistics, a word is distinguished by its structure, boundaries, its integral lexical-syntactic features, and its belonging to a separate lexical group.

Conclusion

In formal linguistics, the syntactic analysis of a sentence is limited to dividing it into primary and secondary parts. Such an analysis is an examination of the formal side of the sentence. In logical linguistics, the elements of speech are analyzed using linguistic terms such as "subject" instead of having, and "predicate" instead of predicate. But in this respect the similarities between the possessor and the subject, the predicate and the predicate, and their differences, give rise to considerable controversy and problem.

There are speech syntactic elements in language that are not related to parts of speech and only enter into an independent and subordinate relationship with the meanings understood directly from the whole sentence, helping to reveal the speaker's relation to the thought being expressed, or the expressive content of that thought. Such an attitude embodies in speech dozens of generalizing meanings of affirmation, denial, suspicion, conjecture, hope, confidence, joy, wonder, etc.; canonically expresses the idea being stated. Examples of this are, first of all, modal, affirmative, negative and suggestive words. In formal linguistics, such statements are limited to the term verbs.

Systematic analysis of words is a gap for syntax by A.Gulyamov's "Simple sentence", E.Shodmonov's "one word sentence". It supplemented some aspects of Usmanov's theory. In contrast to Shodmonov's work, it was clarified that the predicate-off indicators in words are structured around words and consist of semantic-functionally integrated predicate-off meanings in the lexical meaning of the lexeme [5, 232]. Of course, there can be other types of intermediate events in this continuous chain, and to perfect it, it is possible to separate dozens of links in the chain. Thus, the issue studied and being studied is not easy and easy in itself. This issue can still lead to a lot of research. In particular, it is very difficult to fully address such an issue in a single study. However, it is obvious that Uzbek

system linguistics is developing in the system-theoretical teaching of syntax using the achievements of Romanism, Germanism, Slavic studies.

Today, in Uzbek linguistics, such dedicated scholars bring the achievements of world linguistics, achieve high results and become leaders in the study of the features of the national language.

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