Owner of a Quality Device in Uzbek Language Coming as a Subject of Qualification

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I. INTRODUCTION

The adjective is an adjective, and its adjective comes as the possessor of the sentence, and it is observed that it is both the subject and the object of the action understood from the verb in the interjection function, and expresses its place or time. Accordingly, the content of the speech will have its own appearance. Therefore, they have to be studied separately. The adjective in the function of the adjective denotes the subject of the verb understood from the possessive adjective, from which the adjective and the adjective relate to a specific semantic connection. This is probably why AA Shakhmatov in his work on the syntax of the Russian language put forward the idea that "... any definite article also means predicative". To do this, the adjective of the adjective is, of course, required of the adjective to express the subject of the action or situation understood. But in any case, the speaker does not have the ability to give the adjective to the subject as an adjective. The formation and placement of parts of speech are subject to certain laws of logic and language. The assignment of an adjective as an adjective of its subject depends on the proportion in which it is given. While the verb comes in the form of an adjective adjective, it has retained the verb property to be in the form of a certain ratio. This also applies to languages in the Indo-European family, languages, including Uzbek. In Indo-European verbs, there are only two forms of the relation, called passive and active. Although they create a secondary predicate in the language, they do not have a large effect on the position change of the parts of speech as in the Turkic languages. In Turkic languages, as well as in Uzbek itself, it is known that the ratio of verbs is five. They consist of head ratio, identity ratio, accrual ratio, co-ratio, passive ratio. In all of these ratios, the adjective does not act as an adjective of the part representing the subject of the action or situation it represents. In the Uzbek language, an adjective can be used as an adjective only if it takes some of these forms of relation. An adjective made up of a verb in the main pronoun is used as an adjective of the possessive. The subject of an action or situation understood from this adjective becomes the owner of that sentence. That is, while the same subject possesses for the predicate in the sentence function, it is also dominant in the compound formed by its adjective. The next adjective compound is also a logical prediction and is secondary in sentence structure. It possesses and is subject to a basic predicate consisting of a cut. In this case, the sentence is considered to be mono subjective and dual predicate. The referent represented by the monosubject is also one. For example, the chairman who followed them were a little behind (S.Ahmad). The adjective combination of the following chairs logically constituted a secondary predicate. In it, the adjective is expressed in the following adjective, and the subject of the situation understood from it is also expressed in the name of the chairman. However, the subject of the chairman served as a qualifier in this prediction. In addition to nouns denoting a person, the adjective of an adjective is also expressed in words denoting animals, natural phenomena, and mechanisms. He is the subject of action. For example, the first appearing spring bird gives the first cracked cucumber. An adjective can be expressed in a word denoting an animal. He is also the subject for the action expressed in the verb. For example, a cow that has been exposed to the sun will back down and try to break the rope (S.Ahmad). The adjective is also expressed in a word denoting a natural phenomenon. Of course, for a verb denoting the effect of a natural phenomenon, the natural phenomenon becomes the subject. For example, the early spring breeze that Tanga likes blows and puts some emotions in a person's heart (S.Ahmad). The adjective plant is also expressed in the expressive word. He is still a subject by nature. For example, Bultur is planted and is rising again from the root of the tumor that darkened many eyebrows (Cholpon). The adjective is also represented by a word denoting a mechanism or transport. Although it is controlled by a person, this mechanism remains a subject as long as the action expressed in the verb is specific to it. For example, at that moment an airplane flew over the yard (A. Qahhor). In some cases the adjective may be made up of a compound verb. In this case it is added to the auxiliary verb in the adjective form. The leading part of a compound verb comes in the form of a pronoun. There is no doubt that such adjectives can also be used as adjectives in the sentence structure as above. For example, let's pay attention to the words of his father Inoyat, an old man (S.Ahmad) who came from inside. The compound adjective formed from the compound verb in it is the adjective of the possessive-subject, expressed in the name of the father. The word father is a subject for both the adjective and the verb to come out. It creates a prediction with its qualifier. In some cases, the subject of such statements may find an expression of implicit. This is also called a monosubject poly predicative statement. For example, let's pay attention to the words of G. Gulom, who entered the grape market in Andijan. The main
Predicate in the sentence is expressed in the verb to come out, and the person-number index in the verb and the adjective given in the sentence mean that the subject means "person." This subject also generated a secondary predicate with an adjective. If the adjective of the adjective is the subject of the adjective, it does not have to be the person denoting. It can also be expressed in a signifier. In this case, the person is subjected to the possessive word - the possessive ellipse, and leaves the task to the word in the category of adjectives, which is the adjective. For example, the hidden beautiful second did not appear again (A.Qodiri). An adjective formed from a verb in the personal pronoun is used as an adjective of the possessor of a sentence, i.e. the subject of an action or situation understood from that adjective becomes the possessor of that sentence. This subject is also the dominant part in the composition of a compound formed with its own adjective, while having a predicate in the function of a qualitative device cut. In this respect it resembles an adjective made up of a verb in the main pronoun. Because the verb in the personal pronoun is exactly the same as the verb in the pronoun in the main pronoun. It is adequate that the subject of the action or situation understood from the two has the subject structure. This is the reason why the subjects appear in the function of the same piece even in their use in a sentence made from them. It turns out that the adjective in the adjective function also comes in the form of a secondary predicate with the subject. For example, in the saying of those who have not stopped coming for a week or two during the winter (Cholpon), the secondary predicate is the part of those who do not stop. It is a transformation of the suitors' uninterrupted speech. Thus, the subject of action understood from the unbroken adjective is also expressed in the word suitors. But the secondary prediction came in the qualifying function. Speech, while apparently poly predicative, is monosubjective and monoreferential. Adjectives made up of conjunctive verbs can also act as adjectives of the possessive and form a secondary predicate with it. Of course, in this case, the ratio of the joint must be made of the ratio of the head and the individual, and for the adjective, it must also serve as the basis for the construction. For example, the girls who looked back seemed a little offended by Asorara's action (S.Ahmad). The secondary predicate in this sentence is the girls who are left staring. The predicate in the secondary predicate is expressed in the remaining adjective and the subject of the action understood from it is noted in the word girls. It is well known that the subject was manifested in the function of the qualification of his predicate. When one simple sentence is transformed into another simple sentence in the form of a qualitative device, and, of course, the simple sentence structure expands and finds a complex sentence structure. But there is also the phenomenon of language saving, which makes such a complex sentence imperceivable on the surface, compact. Complexity, however, remains complex. It may also be in a poly predicative monosubject structure. For example: A proverb is a complicated simple sentence. The verb part of the sentence is increased, from which the implicit is expressed in the adjective in which the subject of the action is understood. The speaker is also mentioned in this adjective. According to the rhetoric in the sentence, the person denoting the adjective of this adjective is subjected to an ellipse and leaves its semantics and syntactic function to the adjective in the position of the adjective. Therefore, the subjective participle of the verb in the adjective part of speech is implicit. Moreover, this subject is also a subject of action understood from the adjective. That is, the adjective in which the speaker is expressed also contains a secondary predicate. Apparently, the case is poly predicative monosubject. The monosubject was expressed in the adjective in the sentence by expressing a referent consisting of a person who understood the implication. This poly predicative statement reveals another law of the Uzbek language. According to existing notions in linguistics, the verb constitutes a predicative in a sentence. In the Uzbek language, a single predicate is considered to be a simple sentence of the smallest volume. Since the above sentence consists of one adjective and one simple verb, it provided the structure of a poly predicative sentence. In the case of a simple sentence consisting of a double predicate, the subject of both is expressed in one word and occurs as an adjective in the secondary predicative compound only when the adjective consisting of intransitive verbs and personal pronouns is used as an adjective of the possessor. It should also be noted that the adjective is made up of a verb in the relative, prepositional, and passive proportions, and it is also observed that the possessive is an adjective, while the possessive is an object of action understood from the main predicate. The reason for this is not in what proportion the adjective is made up of the verb. It has to do with adjective semantics. This is the case if the adjective has a nonagent semantics and the part of speech is chosen from the agent verb. For example, the spring that came to Zirilla early gave life to everyone (S.Ahmad). The adjective device pattern in this sentence is a secondary predicate spring that comes to Zirilla early, and the word spring in the form of an adjective compound with an adjective is a subject of action understood from the adjective. He served as the speaker. However, the dedication is the subject, not the subject, for the intuition understood from the participle of the verb. If the verb participle of the sentence also had nonagent semantics, the possessor would be the subject for both predicates. Because only the semantic correspondence of the verb with the adjective, which is the adjective of the possessive, leads to the monosubjectivity of poly predicative sentences expressed in the possessive. For example: A gentle breeze blew across the grass. The possessor of this sentence is in the breeze, which signifies the subject of action expressed in the adjective and verb participle.

Adjectives and participles are based on nonagent verbs. Hence, adjectives made up of intransitive verbs and passive relative verbs can act as adjectives for the possessive of a simple sentence and constitute a double predicative. The subject of the secondary predicate contained in such sentences also becomes the subject of the primary predicate. As a result, the subject has a poly predicative but mono subjective sentence expressed in the possessive. If the adjective that led to the formation of the poly predicative has a nonagent semantics, the possessive verb may denote the object of the cut. The mono subjectivity of a poly predicative sentence requires that the possessive adjective and the cut be mutually compatible semantic verbs.

II. REFERENCES


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