

IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE, THE COMBINED SECOND-ORDER PARTS OF THE SENTENCE

Bozorboyeva Shaxrizoda Ilhomjon's daughter
Kattakorgan Branch of Samarkand State University
Faculty of Pedagogy and Language Teaching Philology and
Language Teaching: 3rd Year Student of the Uzbek Language

Kochkarov son of Javlon Suyundik
Scientific Supervisor, Doctor of Philosophy in Philology (PHD)

ABSTRACT

In this article, the function and place of the conjunctive clauses in the sentence is explained with examples. It is also mentioned about the types according to the function performed in the sentence.

Keywords: Unit, component, speech, distant, grammatical connection, generalizing word, grammatical formant, logical-grammatical, stylistic.

INTRODUCTION

Cohesive clauses are clauses that answer the same question in a sentence, perform the same syntactic function, and are connected by equal conjunctions or counting tone. Such clauses can appear in a sentence more than once, and these sentences are compound sentences. For example, the rising sun sprinkles its morning dew on the branches of apricots, walnuts, peaches, apples and cherries. The words apricot, walnut, peach, apple and cherry are combined in this sentence. They answer the same question and perform the same syntactic function. They are connected by a mutual counting tone and an equal connector. All parts of a sentence can be joined: joint possessors, joint articles, joint determiners, joint complements, joint cases. The parts of compound clauses usually have the same grammatical form. The parts of the sentence can be combined individually or expanded with related words: the creative experience of Abdulla Qahhor is an invaluable resource for readers, literary critics, and young writers (P. Kadirov). When the section is unified, its forming tools (tense, person-number, mood, affirmative-negative forms, conjunctions and auxiliary verbs) are added to the last part: To understand the topic well, first of all, you need to listen carefully to the lesson, complete the assigned tasks, and repeat regularly; I have been living, studying and working in this city for many years. If these tools are added to each clause, such a sentence is not a simple sentence with a coherent clause, but a compound sentence: Speech is a powerful force: it convinces, motivates, compels. the question will be answered. They are interconnected by connecting, separating, counting, combining, intonation, as well as by means of equal connectors.

Solids distinguish the concept of species from the concept of genus. M: Peaches, apricots, and apples bloomed in the garden. Although the fragments expressed by words representing different concepts perform the same syntactic task and answer the same questions, they are not considered a coherent fragment. M: Big, red apples are falling. The words "big" and "red"

in the sentence are not a coherent phrase, because the word "big" means the concept of halm, and the word "red" means the concept of color.

Grammatical devices that form clauses are also added to the same clause or to the next clause. The last grammatical device is also common to the preceding conjunctive clauses. M: Peace reigns in the surrounding green cotton fields, collective farm gardens and plantations.

Grammatical devices are repeated in each unit in the following cases.

a/ when the listener's attention is drawn to each piece separately: M: Yolchi also started hitting Kara Ahmed's body and stomach with his fist like a hammer without stopping. b/ when the conjuncts are distant: M: The young man was attracted to the girl's handsome figure, her beautiful face, her playfully animated eyes, and her thin arched eyebrows, as if they were picked on a hairpin.

d/ when repeated clauses are used with prepositions: Now he did not look at his head, nor at the horse he was riding, nor at the food he was drinking.

All parts of the sentence come together:

a/ owner joins: Meat, barra cucumbers, tomatoes, onions, salt, pepper, apples and pomegranates, which are stored in the oven, were also decorations of the table. b/ participle joins: Yadgor was both a slave and a lover. d/ determiner unites: in short, nature used to inform on beautiful, pleasant, hot days. e/ the complement is united: Since his youth, Saodat missed his village, his sister, his sister-in-law very much. f/ the cases are coming together: The poor mother was fading day by day and hour by hour.

3. A noun phrase that unites the concepts expressed in the combined clauses into one group and has a common name is called a generalizing word.

The generalizing word usually represents the concept of gender, and the combined clauses represent the concept of species. M: Elmurad's friends - Ergash, Jora, Omonboy - also returned from vacation.

The generalizing word comes from the combined clauses and after.

a/ Before: We worked in the yard of the institute - plowed the ground, planted seedlings, swept and weeded.

b/ Then: He celebrated selfless work everywhere, both in the mountains and below, in the village and in the fields. NOTE: A hyphen is placed after the generalizing word when it comes first, and before it when it comes after it.

Sometimes two generalizing words can be used in the same sentence, where one of the generalizing words comes before and the other comes after the combined clauses. This year's work at the collective farm - cotton care, planting cotton on a new plot, housing buildings, construction of a hydro-station - all this requires three times more labor than last year's work.

4. The coherent parts of the sentence are connected by means of intonation and an equal conjunction.

Equal connectives are divided into the following according to their grammatical relationship and serve to connect united clauses: a/ connecting connectives: /and, and, with/ Many boys and girls parachute are interested in sports and are engaged in this type of sports. b/ contradictory conjunctions: but, but, however. An old man with a white beard, but with a fresh appearance, came in through the door. d/ connectives: /or, or, sometimes, or, occasionally, sometimes/ The sun sometimes entered between the clouds, sometimes it shone slowly. e/ negation connector:

/ne, ne/. There is no loss, no calamity, no sorrow here; warmth, love, compassion. Intonationally and mentally separated parts of the sentence with a certain independence are called separated parts.

The morphological formant or auxiliary has its own conditions for adding to all or only the last component of a compound clause.

1. When special attention is paid to the things-subjects, which are expressed by parts, each of their components receives a grammatical formant. At such a time, each component of the coherent part is logically emphasized and is pronounced with strong emphasis: the address of the Central Committee of the CPSU to the party, to the Soviet people. ("Soviet Uzbekistan")

2. If the components of a compound clause are over-extended with their own words, each component of the compound clause can receive a grammatical formant: We, your fellow villagers, want you to chase the enemy to Berlin and destroy him in his nest. (Said Ahmed)

3. The addition of a grammatical formant to each of the combined parts or only to the last one depends on the type of connectives and the nature of their use. For example, when conjunct clauses are connected by a conjunction with repeating conjunctions, only the last component receives a grammatical formant: This event will lead me either to great happiness or to a tragic disaster. (Abdullah Qadiri) People were in the snow and in the storm. When (Oybek) Ibodulla went out to the porch, he blocked the path of Boronbek and Utap.

4. When using the words that indicate alternation or continuity in the relationship of the connected parts with the governing part in the sentence, each of their components takes a grammatical formant: Aunt Tokhta covered her mouth with the end of her scarf and looked at her friends first and then at the chairman. (A. Qahhor.)

In this case, the words "before" and "after" are used for both components of the conjunct clauses. Thus, to only one of the components of the grammatical formant or their inclusion is determined by the logical-grammatical and stylistic features of the speech.

In conclusion, it should be said that in order to expand the general knowledge about the connected parts of the sentence, the students should connect the connected parts of the sentence with each other, with the help of equal connectors or counting tone. they will get acquainted with the fact that more than one occurrence of the possessive and participle in a sentence always forms a coherent clause, and the presence of more than one secondary clause does not always form a coherent clause, and that coherent clauses can be used in pairs ; they learn to distinguish compound sentences from repeated clauses in a sentence. Also, in practical work, attention is paid to distinguish between sentence fragments that are connected by following each other and equally connected sentence fragments. Through this, it is possible to increase students' thinking about the mutual connection of words in a sentence, increase language sensitivity.

REFERENCES

1. Grammar of the Uzbek language, volume 2, Tashkent, 1976, p. 177-182
2. H. Boltaboyeva. Complex simple sentences in the Uzbek language, Tashkent, 1969, pp. 8-57.
3. <https://oefen.uz/uz/documents/referatlar/umumiy/o-zbek-tilida-gapning-uyushiq-bo-lakarihaqi>
4. <https://oefen.uz/uz/documents/referatlar/umumiy/o-zbek-tilida-gapning-uyushiq-bo-laklarihaqida>.