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Dilmurod Rahmatjonovich Teshboyev
Fergana State University
Doctor of Philosophy in Philology (PhD),
Fergana, Uzbekistan

ON THE SEMANTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PARYPREDICATIVE UNITS OF COMPLEX FOLLOWING

Abstract: This article discusses the research on the structural properties of complex follow-up polypredicative units, follow-up polypredicative units, the history of their study, the formal and semantic features of follow-up compound sentences, the means of forming compound sentences and their semantics, reference passages.

Key words: compound sentence, follow-up polypredicative unit, link parts, main predicate unit, follow predicative unit, grammatical formation of link parts.

Language: English

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Introduction

Conjunctions with a syntactic integrity that differs from simple predicative units in the breadth of their content are the highest unit of language syntactic level.

The importance of research on syntax and its structural features, created in traditional linguistics, is enormous. The scientifically based ideas in these works provide a solid basis for the emergence of new views on the nature of compound speech and its semantic and structural features in modern linguistics.

In the Uzbek language, in general, the first stage of the study of theories of compound speech in Turkic studies was created mainly in the form of compound theories of speech formed in Russian linguistics [8]. Of course, the method of comparison is of great importance in the correct interpretation of the natural nature of each phenomenon. It is well known that it is expedient to use in this way the expression of the natural identity of any linguistic phenomenon.

It is also known in the history of world linguistics that, in particular, ancient Latin linguistics was formed on the basis of copying from Greek linguistics. Such a method does not allow for a correct and objective understanding of the specific features of language phenomena. In our view, the science of linguistics, like other sciences, should make creative

use of the achievements of other linguistics using the method of modeling.

The classification of adverbs in Uzbek is similar to or close to the classification of adverbs in other languages, “the types of adverbs in Turkic languages, as well as in other languages, are inextricably linked with the theory of simple speech” [3]. It has a very long tradition to compare follow-up sentences with specific passages in simple sentences [6, 10]. For example, in Spanish linguistics, the function of adverbs is equated with the function of word groups in simple sentences[5].

Linguistic evidence analysis suggests that the dominant part of complex follow-up polypredicative units may consist of predicative units of different meanings.

Polypredicative units with complex adverbs are divided into the following types according to the content of the link in the main predicate unit.

I. Polypredicative units with complex follow-up expressions of activity-process content;

For example: Interestingly, even though Daniel was a believer, we could not talk to him comfortably and confidently. Ch.Aytmatov

II. Polypredicative units with complex follow-up sentences that express event content;

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For example: It is said that one should strive to stay away from a person who does not respond to your goodness with fidelity, because nothing will come of it except oppression. Navoi

III. Polypredicative units with complex follow-up sentences in which the subject content is expressed;

For example: The modesty in his dress, his arrogant demeanor, especially the annoyance in his look, made him aware that he was from a more serious office, not from the police. "Dead people don't speak"

T. Malik

IV. Polypredicative units with complex follow-up sentences that express character content;

For example: There are people who, even if no one was happy when they were born, the whole country mourns when they die. A.Qahhor

V. Polypredicative units with complex follow-up sentences that express object content;

For example: 1. But he realized that everything in the house was waiting for H. Gulom 2. I can say that if there is someone who occupied my mind after the death of my wife, it is you. U.Nazarov

VI. Polypredicative units with complex follow-up expressions expressed in degree-quantitative content;

For example: Saida's temper opened up so much that she sat up, even though her limbs were shaking as if they were coming. A.Qahhor

VII. Polypredicative units with complex adverbs expressing the content of the case (style);

For example: 1. He was so accustomed to Nizamjan that when he was a little late for a meal, he would carry his food on a plate and look for it. "Horizon" S.Ahmad 2. The "political bureau", which came to the conclusion that "it is necessary to distract the snake without knowing exactly who to bite", instructed Tengiz to find a way to distract. "Dead people don't speak" T. Malik

Based on the analysis of the examples, we can say that the subordinate clauses that explain the content of the link section in the dominant part of a polypredicative unit with a complex follow-up sentence also consist of compound sentences representing different content-relationships. Accordingly, polypredicative units with complex follow-up sentences can be divided into the following types.

I. The subordinate clause is a polypredicative unit with a complex follow-up sentence that represents the conditional content:

1. Obviously, if I started talking about it directly, it would be like apologizing for the work I'm doing.

"Innocent" T. Malik 2. I don't know, it's not working, the owner is snow. E.Vohidov

II. The subordinate clause is a complex follow-up polypredicative unit representing the content of the barrier:

1. There will be times when you long for love, when you will be intoxicated not only by her beauty, but also by her warm smile and a warm word, even if she is a hot girl. O.Yokukbov 2. There are some words, the use of which is absurd in one religion and one language, but not in another religion and language. Beruniy

III. A subordinate clause is a polypredicative unit with a complex follow-up sentence that represents the content of the condition:

It is well known that even if you offend a heart that is the sight of Allah, and then go to the Ka'bah, the reward you receive from it will not wash away the sin of the heart that is in pain. "Minor crime" T. Malik

IV. A subordinate clause is a polypredicative unit with a complex follow-up sentence that represents the content of the cause:

It is said, "Child, do not be a guest of anyone, for it will harm your luxury and luxury." "Halovat" T.Malik

V. A subordinate clause is a complex follow-up polypredicative unit that represents the content of time:

Surprisingly, whenever the Ummah asks his son, he does not say who he is, but immediately tells him where he is. "Ufq" S.Ahmad

VI. The subordinate clause is a polypredicative unit with a complex follow-up sentence that represents the content of the comparison:

More importantly, this love of Allah is beneficial not only for these two and our brothers and sisters like them, but also for others.

Conclusion

Based on the above considerations, we can conclude that the combination of more than one simple sentence as a subordinate clause forms polypredicative units with complex follow-up sentences.

Complex follow-up polypredicative units are separate complex syntactic units that differ both in structure and in the content they express.

Scientific study of polypredicative units with complex adverbs helps to solve complex syntax problems in modern Uzbek literary language.

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