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SOI: [1.1/TAS](https://doi.org/10.15863/TAS) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](https://doi.org/10.15863/TAS)

## International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2021 Issue: 11 Volume: 103

Published: 14.11.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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## LINGUISTIC PROPERTIES OF PROPOSITIVE NAMES EXPRESSED WITH MODAL WORDS

**Abstract:** This article discusses the role of propositive nouns in the structure of speech, the organizational center of which is expressed by the modal word. The formal and semantic structure of such units is analyzed.

**Key words:** propositive nomenclature, organizing center, modal word, adjective turnover, position, transformation.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Usmonova, H. (2021). Linguistic properties of propositive names expressed with modal words. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 11 (103), 573-576.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-11-103-54> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.11.103.54>

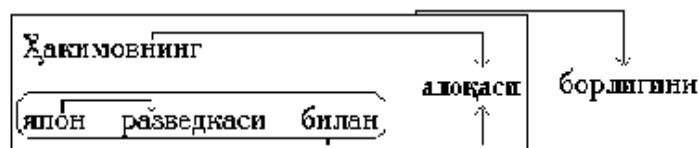
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### Introduction

The organizational center is formed by the fact that such devices, represented by the modal word, *бор, йўқ, мавжуд, керак, лозим, зарур, фарз, даркор* follow more lexemes in the noun category. Professor N.Mahmudov, thinking about the modal words *бор, йўқ*, as well as expressions formed with the affix -lik, considers a number of such units to be semantically and syntactically close to adjectives. (1.45)

For example, *Мактаб педагогика коллективи Ҳакимовнинг япон разведкаси*

*билан алоқаси борлигини ўз вақтида тушуниб етмаган* (O. Hoshimov). *Ҳакимовнинг япон разведкаси билан алоқаси борлигини* is a proposition in the complementary position of the device, and the lexeme of the noun category is subject to the lexeme that the device has a base point. The other members of the propositional device are connected not by the word that *борлигини* (there is) an organizing center, but by the lexeme of *алоқаси* (connection):



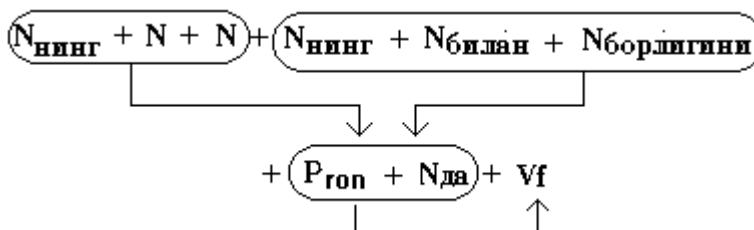
Picture 1.

This device serves as a *мактаб педагогика коллективи* (school pedagogical team) in the position of having as an argument of the predicate, which *тушуниб етмаган* (is not understood) as a whole, *ўз вақтида* (in time) in the position of the case. The members of the propositive nomenclature

gradually act as extensions of the medium to which it is bound. While the above propositive device is an expander of the predicate that is the core of the sentence, the organizing center of the propositive nomenclature also has its own expander. That is:

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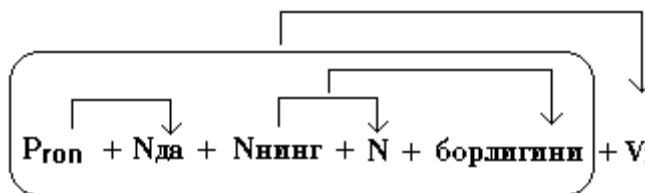


Picture 2.

*Бу ишда Шоқосимнинг ҳам айби борлигини билди (О.Ҳоқибов)*

In the statement, he *билди* (learned) that *бу ишда Шоқосимнинг ҳам айби борлигини* (Shoqosim was also to blame) for the case. Hence, the propositive nomenclature is in the complementary position as an extender of the predicate. In this case, as a result of the transformation of the simple sentence

in the form of *Бу ишда Шоқосимнинг ҳам айби бор* (Shoqosim's fault), it has become a device consisting of several members - a propositive nomenclature. The lexeme that *бор* (has) the organizing center of this device is *айби* (the fault), and by subordinating the means *бу ишда* (in this case), *айби* (the fault) lexeme is connected to the lexeme of *Шоқосимнинг* (Shaqosim):



Picture 3.

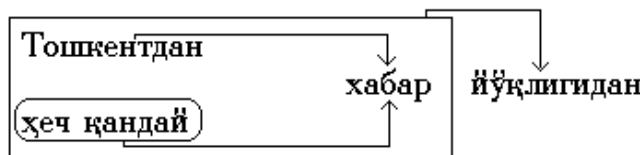
The "structure of the tree" is as follows:

билди  
борлигини  
айби бу ишда  
Шоқосимнинг

*Фармонов Тошкентдан ҳеч қандай хабар йўқлигидан безовта эди* (Farmonov was also concerned about the lack of news from Tashkent) (O. Yakubov). However, in contrast to the above two sentences, the word, which is the basis of the propositive nomenclature, is considered *йўқлигини* (negative). The expression that there is no organizing

center is an argument of the predicate predicate that *безовта эди* (was disturbed) like the *Фармонов* (Farmonov) lexeme in the possessive position along with its extensions, and comes in the case position.

This device has its own internal connections and has become a complex piece of type Q, which focuses on a simple sentence in the form of no message from Tashkent. Since the organizer is not considered the center here, the lexeme follows the lexeme of the message (s) with its extensions. From **Tashkent** and **no expressions** are connected separately to the lexeme of the message:



Adverb position:

N + [Nдан + Pгон + N + йўқлигидан] + Adv эди

Picture 4.

In cases where affirmation or denial lexemes (*бор-йўқ*) can be used even in pairs, in our view, the transformation of a simple sentence is not observed.

In our view, there is no such thing as a simple statement that can be transformed.

*Хотини Шералига дори-дармон кераклигини айтди* (His wife told Sherali that she

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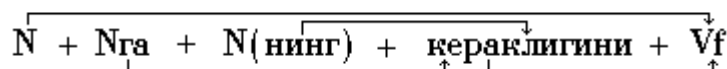
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needed medicine), and his *хотини* (wife), who has a predicate, *айтди* (said) that *Шералига дору-дармон кераклигини* (Sherali needed medicine). The propositional nomenclature is formed by the transformation of the simple sentence that *Шералига,*

*дору-дармон* (Sherali needs medicine), which includes Q, which has a Q, which complements the drug lexemes. All the pieces lose their position and emerge in a non-functional position and remain a single argument of the cut. That is:



Picture 5.

The position of propositive nouns in the sentence, the center of which is a modal word, is determined by the morphological indicators that take their base, and at the same time, how they are connected to the main predicate:

### Subject position:

*борлиги, йўқлиги, кераклиги, зарурлиги, фарзлиги...* (existence, absence, importance, necessity, presumption ...)

### Complementary position:

*борлигини, йўқлигини, кераклигини, зарурлигини, фарзлигини...; борлигига, йўқлигига, кераклигига, зарурлигига, фарзлигига...; борлигидан, йўқлигидан...* (existence, absence, importance, necessity, presumption ...; existence, absence, importance, necessity, presumption ...; from the presence or absence ...)

### Adverb position:

*борлиги учун, йўқлиги учун, кераклиги учун, зарурлиги учун, фарзлиги учун...* (for the presence, for the absence, for the need, for the necessity, for the presumption ...)

With the method of linking to the main predicate of a sentence, some forms can take the position of case or complement. For example:

... *иши борлигига (нимага? - тўлдирувчи)*  
... *иши борлигига (нима учун? - ҳол)*  
... *иши борлигидан (нимадан? - тўлдирувчи)*  
... *иши борлигидан (нима сабабли? - тўлдирувчи)*

... *иши борлигида (нимага? - тўлдирувчи)*  
... *иши борлигида (қачон? - ҳол)*  
... *to have a job (why? - complement)*  
... *that there is work (why? - case)*  
... *because he has a job (from what? - complement)*  
... *because he has a job (why? - complement)*  
... *in the presence of work (what? - complement)*  
... *when there is work (when? - case)*

The syntactic position of propositive nouns of this form is concretized by the semantic expression of the predicate:

*Унинг иши борлигига ишора қилди (тўлдирувчи)*  
*Зарур иши борлигига кўп ўтирмади (ҳол)*  
*Иши борлигидан нолиб қолди (тўлдирувчи)*  
*Иши борлигидан шошилди (ҳол)*  
*Pointed out that he had a job (complement)*  
*It didn't take long for him to get the job he needed (case)*  
*Complained about having a job (complement)*  
*I'm in a hurry because I'm busy (case)*

The syntactic positions of the propositive device is also expressed in the expressions in which the organizing center is the noun, adjective, rhyme, form, through the main predicate and the morphological index of the word associated with it.

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