

Gradual Connections in the System of Sentence Fragments in the Uzbek Language

(Under The Influence of the Linguistic Atom “Person”)

Umidjon Yigitaliyev¹, Shohruhbek Umidjonov²

¹Associate Professor of Kokan State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

²Student of the Kokan State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article examines the gradual connections of sentence fragments on the example of the sources of the Uzbek language under the influence of the linguistic atom “person”.

KEYWORDS: *sentence fragment, “human” atom, graded connection, sentence fragments, title fragment*

The gradient links of the chain, characteristic of the system of sentence fragments, are visible primarily when they are conditionally divided into head (primary) and secondary fragments. A sign of this gradual relationship is the position of the parts in the sentence. As a rule, the fragments forming the predicative basis of the sentence are the main fragments, and the fragments extending the participle and the participle from different points of view are fragments of the second order.

The application of the concept of graded chain links in relation to the predicate can be seen in such interpretations as “semi-predicate”, “subordinate predicate”, “additional

predicate”, “related predicate”, “secondary predicate”. In particular, Professor N. Makhmudov writes about the secondary predicate: “as the condensation of a certain content occurs, one content ratio is incorporated into another content ratio. In this case, a sentence that reflects the attitude of the content being introduced is nominalized. And this nominalized structure is unique both syntactically and semantically” [3:27].

In general, the graded chain links related to the predictivity attribute can be distinguished from pure predictivity (expressions of thought, judgments-U.Y.) can be seen in the syntactic nomination (a complex concept), as well as in the transition from the expression of the main idea to the presentation of an additional one. Both directions have their own internal links of the graded chain.

In the semantics of verb forms, which are of paramount importance in the formation of predicativity, we can see substantiation (the sequential transition of predicativity towards a strong “extinction”).

Below you can see a number of graded chains in the weakened syntactic-semantic family “action” in predicativity:

1.	I am reading	Continuing movement without results
2.	I have read	
3.	If I read...	The result is a suspended movement with shades
4.	After I read...	The semantics of the movement is narrowed, and shades of conditions are added
5.	The book which I read...	The semantics of movement is more narrowed in content and the value of time is added
6.	He likes my reading	The action sign is greatly shaken and endowed with an attributive character
7.	My study will begin on the fifth of September	The action sign is very relaxed and gives it an objective shade

As can be seen, the decrease in the syntactic-semantic “action” of the predicate content in the sentence (this circumstance manifests itself in the pallor of a given color) and its transition to a qualitative change are due to the shift of the gradual chain from the pure verb towards the functional form of the action name, as well as from the typical predicative (interjection) towards the subjunctive mood (possessive).

Gradual relations in a special form of nominalization can also be seen in the transition to an extended fragment in a fragmentary sentence:

1. The guests will come tomorrow. That's what Karim said.
2. Karim said that the guests would come tomorrow.

In N.Mahmudov's article devoted to the study of the form and content in another sentence – passage, [4:48], considerations are presented about such a case as the possibility that the characteristic of a fragmentary sentence can become a characteristic of an adverb, in which we can

also observe some degree of weakening of the gradual chains of the original complete (independent) predicative inherent in a fragmentary sentence.

So, studying the graded chain relations in the predicate, we have to see the conscious work of “special metrics” on the semantic scales of predictive, non-predicative devices, and units suitable for compound words. Only then will we see a continuous transition between predicative and dictionary naming. And this tells us: “Is this a phrase or a compound word? from the formulation of a dichotomous question like “to what extent does the phrase “based on dialectical logic” have compound vocabulary signs?” this creates opportunities for us to raise questions such as “why?”

On the ranking of syntactic modality, which is part of predictivity, in other words, on the formation of graded chains, the Russian linguist V.N.Bondarko also notes that in an article for the journal “Questions of philology” [5:54] the scale of the degree of reliability changes as a result of the

perception of the modal meaning with the strongest shade of doubt in the speaker's message associated with his appearance at the second pole or "associative imagination" [9]. For example, in Uzbek, this can be explained as follows:

1. Very low reliability (it is unlikely that he will return).
2. Less confidence (it is unlikely that he will return).
3. Opportunity (he must have come back).
4. It is more likely (that he has returned).
5. Clear (he's back)
6. Accuracy is strong (he's definitely back).

The basis of the division of a sentence into parts of the main and secondary order is the semantic-grammatical connection of words (parts) (adaptation, control, adjacency). That is why traditionally exclamation, introductory, and insertion words that could not be grammatically related to sentence fragments were not included in the framework of sentence fragments. For this reason, they are considered as something uncharacteristic of ranks (for example, fragments of the third, fourth degree). It seems that stimuli, inputs and inputs can be included in the system of graded chains only based on the sign of the semantic position:

1. the main semantic scope of the sentence;
2. as a secondary semantic scale of the sentence.

In the order of gradual chain links in syntax, possessive and cross-sectional relationships are characterized by being rich in debate. In traditional linguistics, the holder – governor, cut-subordinate, came that. Later, it began to be recognized that the holder and the cross-section have a bilateral relationship (coordination, coordination) with each other, the governor-slave. Here the question arose in itself: what are the grounds for the fact that the ego is traditionally considered an absolute governor, a relative governor in terms of current views, and to what extent are they actually correct?

It is known that the semantic sign of power in linguistics is its possession of a subordinate semantic part, as noted in our previous work, namely, in our article "the semantics of affirmative-negative sentences in Uzbek and the expression of the "person" in it" [6]. And an important sign of the subordinate semantic part is its content interpretation of the meaning of the part called the governor. Hence, annotations are semantic signs of authority, and annotations are semantic signs of subordination. This can be especially clearly seen in vocabulary in the form of a red flower. Has in a sentence of two content, mainly stands in the commented position. After all, it is part of the sentence that is interpreted by the possessive participle (predicate), which reflects the subject (subject) of the message. So, if we look at the holder and the participle in terms of their semantic relationship, then the possessor, the participle, is subordinate. Apparently, the traditional view of EGA as governor paid great attention to the factor of semantic attitude.

In this scientific information, we intended to cover only the graduonymic relations in the semantics of the main sections. When determining the gradual chain links in the governor-slave situation of, but, holder-cross section, their positional characteristics should also be taken into account. As long as the speaker begins to articulate (build a sentence), first of all, in any case, the idea is to bring the subject before the eyes, put it at the beginning of the sentence, and then adjust the cut (message) to the semantic-grammatical nature of the ego. So, "Men... as they say, Of course, the verb" read "is tuned to" have "to take the form of a participle, and" read " is formed.

In general, The "having" that stands at the beginning of a sentence can also be viewed as a constructive piece that shapes parts after itself through a cut, in other words, a "linguistic particle"[7]. When it is said that YOhud "has and the cut requires each other to come in a certain form", "which one requires first?" it is appropriate to ask a question. The place sign can clarify this question.

When viewed from the point of view of the syntactic-graduonomic attitude to the nature of the cross-section, it can also stand in dominant positions by character. For example, he is superior to "having" in terms of the degree of possibility (valence) of being able to expand the communicative value of his semantics ("cut" represents unknown – novelty, "having" oldness – certain).

Each head fragment is characterized by gradual chains by signs such as the ability to be expressed in different word categories, structure, organization, separation, and accuracy/abstraction of their semantics. Second-order fragments from such gradual syntagmatic rows are no exception.

In later times, Section (word) extenders and sentence (model) extenders were separated according to the expansion mark, and sentence extenders began to be considered determinants. If attention is paid, it seems that the degree of connection of the second-order pieces here, mainly with the cut, is taken into account. In particular, those that are tightly bound are usually secondary fragments, while those that form an indirect or sluggish bond from a distance – are determinants: in summer the days warm up (in summer – the case is determinant).

Since the syntactic nature of determinants[1:95] and the study of its gradual relationship are considered separate, we will stop our argument in this regard.

In conclusion, the analysis of head fragments above, we believe that the study of graduonymic chain links and syntagmatic rows fully solves the problem posed in this scientific information object.

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