



THE ROLE OF EQUAL CONJUNCTIONS IN THE SYNTACTIC FORMATION OF APPLIED DEVICES IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

Gafforov A.

Candidate of Philological Sciences, Samarkand State University, Department of Uzbek Linguistics

ANNOTATION

This paper interprets the principles of syntactic derivation of equivalent linking devices. In this case, we see that equivalent conjunctions: and, both, but, however, or, etc. are used as syntactic derivation operators of adjunctive devices. The article notes that these conjunctions come from a continuous tone break at the beginning of the last sentence (with the exception of the rest conjunction) and can be the semantic and syntactic basis for the formation of this sentence as an indication of thought expressed in leading sentences.

KEYWORDS: *adjunctive devices, derivative structure, equal conjunctions, preposition, main sentence, syntactic derivation, tone, operands.*

DISCUSSION

When studying the syntactic derivation of adjunctive devices, it is first necessary to pay attention to what syntactic situation causes their formation. Syntactic forms, in turn, are directly related to the law of unity and contrast of speech with language. After all, the fact that language materials are intended for speech in the human mind does not mean that they are actively used in speech. Therefore, any sign of language is virtual until it is concretely used in speech.

The transfer of language signs to speech undoubtedly requires a certain level of speech. Accordingly, the specific meaning of each word finds its expression in the sentence structure.

Any form of a phrase or sentence is also a syntactic form that ensures the expression of not only a single word taken, but also the general meaning that the linguistic symbols convey in an organized manner.

But syntactic forms require different appearances. It is this that forms the basis for syntactic derivation and at the same time determines the norm of measurement of semantic and syntactic relations. In other words, each of the message weights given in our speech is represented by specific syntactic forms. When we study adjunctive devices as a separate type of syntactic forms, we see that they, in turn, come into being in different ways and methods.

Various equal conjunctions may be involved in the syntactic formation of adjunctive devices. But the meaning and grammatical functions of these conjunctions are not the same. For example, some of them perform the function of attachment, while others perform the function of opposition. Accordingly, we first comment on the syntactic derivation of adjunctive devices formed by conjunctions that perform the attachment function.

The connector is also involved in the formation of syntactic derivation of adjunctive devices. At the same time, the adjunctive is used at the end of the device: Nazirjanov said that he fell in love with it at first sight. The woman too (Sh. Toshmatov. "Ishq yangilandi", 113).

Everyone sees the world with their own eyes and feels it with their own heart. Beauty too ("Sharq yulduzi", №6, 2017).

In both of the examples given, the syntactic formation of the adjunctive devices is also influenced by the conjunction. That is why we call this word a means of syntactic derivation. However, it should also be noted that this tool serves to activate the syntactic form of the adjunctive devices in speech. The general derivation process is also directly related to a second element in the leading sentence structure – the word in the predicative function. This is because we can only imagine the structure of the product as a whole when the lead is combined with the adjunctive devices.



In other words, each of the derived structures consists of two operands, one of which requires a leading sentence and the other an adjunctive devices.

Although adjunctive devices seem to have a relatively independent syntactic position grammatically, unlike particle devices, semantically their formation is inextricably linked to the preposition. This is evidenced by the terms "leading" and "adjunctive".

The connector can also be used repeatedly in the syntactic formation of adjunctive devices. In this case, in addition to the syntactic function of the word, we observe that it acts as a sign of expressiveness:

"Nusratbek woke up in the morning ... The wind is still asleep, the fields and gardens are still." (S.Nurov. Maysalarni ayoz urmaydi, 117).

In the example given, the conjunction is used two times, the first time for a methodological purpose, and the second time for two tasks at once, i.e., as a methodological factor and a morphological means of syntactic derivation. Therefore, if we form the following form of the adjunctive devices, only the second of them will remain in the sentence. However, this linker can now simultaneously perform the functions of a syntactic derivation tool and a morphological tool that creates a sign of expressiveness:

"The wind, the fields, and the gardens are still asleep."

"And" the syntactic derivation of adjunctive devices given in the presence of an conjunction occurs mainly for the purpose of supplementing, defining, or exaggerating the content of the leading part of speech with additional adjectives. This is because the leading sentence section is a key element of the primitive structure that provides the semantic basis for the adjunctive devices. Hence, the adjunctive devices is subject to the leading sentence in terms of the fundamental structure of the sentence, regardless of whether it has a separate level.

The adjunctive devices can communicate with the device both in the lead speech "and" through the conjunction. In this case, this connecting adjunctive devices comes at the beginning of the syntactic form of the device:

1. The duty is performed in the woods, in solitude. And, finally, measures must be taken to remove the traces (H. Gulom. Mash'al, 191). (Burch to'qayda, xilvatda ado etiladi. Va, nihoyat, izlarni yo'qotmoq chorasi ko'rilmog'i lozim)

2. Then Spring ... winked, and Ulton seemed to rise from the ground. And came back to life (Sh.Kholmiraev. Olabuji, 101). (Shunda Bahor... ko'z qisib yubordi-yu, Ulton yerdan bir darajada ko'tarilib tushganday bo'ldi. Va hayotga qaytdi)

This type of adjunctive devices is similar to a joint that is connected by an attachment conjunction. If the given examples are replaced by commas, these sentences can be included in the compound sentence without hesitation. But in order to exaggerate the content of the message, to increase its expressiveness, the author chose a specific methodological way and put a full stop instead of a

comma, as a result, after a continuous pause in the second sentence, the adjunctive entered the device form.

In Uzbek linguistics, some ideas have been expressed about the strengthening of the meaning of a sentence as a result of the use of the conjunction "and". For example, we see some comments in J. Mukhtorov's dissertation on the use of this connective at the beginning of interrogative or exhortation sentences as a means of enhancing the content of the sentence.[1] However, G. Abdurahmanov denies this idea.[3]

In our opinion, we can agree with the opinion J. Mukhtorov. But the author did not take into account the semantic aspects of the preceding sentence, including when talking about the use of the conjunction "and" at the beginning of a sentence. It was necessary to keep this thing in the spotlight, since a sentence beginning with "and" conjunction is semantically and syntactically directly related to the sentence that precedes it. In other words, the second sentence is considered an adjunctive of the first sentence according to its content. Therefore, both of them should be considered as a whole, and the product of syntactic derivation – the applied product structure.

This type of derivative consists of two operand parts according to the structure of the structures, one of which is used as the leading speech function and the other as the function of the adjunctive device. The general syntactic form of the derivative device, on the other hand, occurs mainly under the influence of, and the conjunction. At the same time, the leading part of speech, unlike both the connective, is considered a secondary derivative.

Because the second sentence is semantically an adjunctive to the first, and is relatively independent in its syntactic weight.

Hence, syntactic derivation here is related in terms of content to two primordial structures, in terms of formal speech, and to the connective. In addition, and the connector also performs a methodological function, giving expressiveness to the overall content of the derivative structure and at the same time incorporating intonation into the derivation means.

The syntactic form of "and" conjunctive adjunctive devices can be complex in the form of colloquial, ambiguous, and even compound sentences. But this thing doesn't matter. Because they, regardless of their formal appearance, are part of the product structure from point to point:

1. Bu - bir tajriba, yoinki, oddiy bir mashq albatta. Va agar chuqurroq, mulohaza qilib ko'rilsa, bu - dushmanning qon chiqmas yeriga o'rigan pichoq (H. Gulom. Mash'al, 130). (This is an experience, or a simple exercise, of course. And if you look deeper, it is a knife cut into the place where the enemy does not bleed)

2. Bahor katta, paxmoq sochiq olib tushdi. Va uni Xo'jamga otdi (SH.Xolmirzaev, Olabuji, 51). (Spring brought a big, fluffy towel. And he threw it at the Lord)

Thus, if the main operators of the syntactic derivation of the connecting devices "and" are the



connecting word and the intonation, the leading part of speech will have a secondary position in this respect.

Adjunctive devices can also be syntactically formed under the influence of opposing conjunctions after a continuous tone pause. The general grammatical appearance of these types of derivative structures is similar to that of derivative structures with a conjunctive conjunction, in the form of a connected compound sentence. Therefore, in the linguistic literature, such structures are included in the list of conjunctions connected by a contradictory conjunction. According to him, however, the point placed before conjunctions such as, but, and, is an event related to the will of the writer (stylistic principle). Sentences, on the other hand, are inseparable, they become an integral part of each other in their content and, as a whole, represent a relationship of contradiction, division or attachment.

Hence, it remains an important connecting link in substantiating that such statements are compound sentences. [6]

We believe that our knowledge and skills about speech and its syntactic management prevent us from imagining a compound sentence in this way. Second, the occurrence of connecting means at the beginning of a sentence after a continuous (after a period, exclamation, or question mark) pause is at the discretion of the writer (speaker), depending on his style of speech. But this does not mean that the connection exaggerates what the writer wants. Because both the writer and the speaker are always surrounded by the external environment of the language, and in harmony with the demands of this environment, some elements of speech are exaggerated and, as a result, the effectiveness of the speech is increased. That is why the study of adjunctive and particle devices is one of the main tasks of expressive or methodological syntax. [2]

In addition to the above, as long as the components of a compound sentence express a sequence, one is not separated from the other by a continuous tone break. Otherwise, the sequence, the relationship of alternation, loses its value. Adjunctive devices, on the other hand, are always separated from the main sentence by a continuous tone pause. For example:

1. - Xudo davlatingga baraka bersin. Chiqar ukangni aravaga. Lekin o'zing piyoda ketasan, ot urinib qolgan (X.To'xtaboev. Qasoskorning oltin boshi, 26). (May God bless your wealth. Get your brother in the cart. But when you go on foot, the horse has been tired)

2. Shuning uchun ham biz o'g'limizning otini Botirali qo'ydik. Ammo umri o'xshamasin (H. G'ulom. Mash'al, 363). (That is why we named our son Botirali. But we wish that his life will not be the same)

In the first of the examples given, we see that the adjunctive is coming together as a device without a conjunction. Its syntactic formation as a compound sentence is, of course, inextricably linked with tone. However, when an application is conceived as a device, the "but" conjunction first comes to mind as a derivation tool. It is this word that makes it an adjunctive of the leading sentence, both semantically and syntactically.

In the second example, the adjunctive device seems to be slightly different from the previous one. First, at the moment the adjunctive device comes in the form of a simple sentence. Second, in the function of the syntactic derivation operator but the word is involved. However, both of these differences have no effect on the overall content of the adjunctive device. This is because, regardless of whether the syntactic volume is large or small, they are formed according to the general derivation rule. The content and syntactic weight of derivation operators are also equal.

It should also be noted that tone also participates in the syntactic formation of adjunctive devices that contain opposites as a secondary derivation operator. Therefore, the symbolic operator of the syntactic derivation of the adjunctive devices - the opposing connector - is pronounced in a stronger tone than the other components of the sentence.

The semantic basis also becomes part of the leading sentence in the syntactic formation of adjective conjugation devices. Because the adjunctive device complements or interprets some aspect of the meaning expressed by that part. In this case, the shape of the derivative structure does not always come in the form of a complex sentence:

1. - *Bir so'z aytolmayman, sarkarda. Ammo bu sirni ochmaguncha*

qo'ymayman (Mirmuxsin. Temur Malik, 149). (I can't say a word, Commander. But I will not leave this secret until I have revealed it)

2. *Bu g'oyat xatarli ish. Ammo biz ko'rquymaymiz (H. G'ulom. Mash'al, 128). (This is a very dangerous job. But we are not afraid)*

3. *Oraga bir oz jimlik cho'kdi. Ammo bu sukunat qiz qalbini tinchitish o'rniga*

battar dukillatdi (H. G'ulom. Mash'al, 55). (There was a moment of silence. But this silence, instead of calming the girl's heart, made it worse)

We see that the first of the given examples comes in the form of independent simple sentences, and the last two in the form of a compound sentence. But in all three examples, the order in which the adjunctive devices communicate with the leading statements is the same. In other words, adjunctive devices were created to interpret a piece of leading speech. In the first example, the adjunctive serves to fill in and interpret the semantic aspects of the words in the prepositional function of the device, in the second example in the predicative function, and in the third example in the possessive function.

Opposite conjunctions can also be used in pairs as part of adjunctive devices. But in such a case, for the syntactic derivation of adjunctive devices, they are an integral operator of a whole style:

G'isht kerakmas, semon poydevorning ustiga paxsa ursa juda antiqa chiqadi. Ammo lekin, hamma o'z devorini o'zi uradi (S.Ahmad. Ufq, 49). (No bricks are needed, and if the cement hits the foundation, it will look very antique. However, but everyone hits their own wall)



Apparently, the adjunctive formed after the continuous tone pause after the lead sentence uses a pair of opposing conjunctions within the device. Some sources suggest that the meaning of the contradiction may be sharper and stronger in the use of this analytical pair of opposites, and that the meaning of the second component may be emphasized.

For example, S. Solikhojaeva thinks so. [3]

Of course, S. Solikhodjaeva came to this conclusion as a result of checking the use of adjectives in the second component of the compound sentence after a continuous pause. But in our view, antithetical conjunctions, no matter what the content of the sentence, are not intentionally used in pairs to reinforce meaning. Because the reinforcement of meaning is felt in each of the opposites.

Their use in pairs is related, firstly, to the speaker's speaking ability and style, and secondly, to which dialect he represents. For example, the dual use of opposites as "but" and "however" is more common in the Fergana Valley. But no matter what, both pairs of opposites that come in pairs perform the same syntactic function. We therefore study them as a whole, as operators of syntactic derivation. In fact, they both have the same power in terms of function and content, and perform the same functions both in the context of a compound sentence and in the context of an adjunctive device. [5] Therefore, even when we remove one of these connectors from the adjunctive device, the other can fully control the syntactic formation of the sentence, and the expressiveness in the sentence retains the character.

However, in addition to the above, the "but" contrast conjunction can also be used with "and" conjunction in the adjunctive device.

In our opinion, this place serves as a special place to increase the expressive power of the words "and" connector "but" and as a result, the application is surrounded by the main operator of the syntactic derivation of the device but the opposing conjunction:

Hamiyati toptalgan Javlonqul masjididan chiqib, uch-to'rt javonbachchani yoniga olib, mahkamaga yuguribdur. Va lekin yurt hokimi «Minba'd bu ish mening tomonimdan sodir bo'lmagan», deb qasam ichib, tonibdur (X.To'xtaboev. Qasoskorning oltin boshi, 139). (As soon as Javlonqul left the mosque, he took three or four young men with him and ran to the court. But the governor of the country swore, "Never, this was not done by me")

In the given example, the product structure consists of two operands. At the same time the adjunctive plays an important role in the syntactic formation of the device and in its connection with the leading sentence but the opposing link.

However, given that the "and" conjunction is also one of the key factors in expressiveness and is used in conjunction with the "but" conjunction rather than with other opposing conjunctions, it should also be noted as one of the similar derivative means. As mentioned, and the derivative activity of the conjunction is observed from the

opposite conjunctions to the word "but". Therefore, it is not used with the conjunctions "but" or "however". In other words, the "but" or "however" conjunctions are used alone as an operator of the syntactic derivation of adjunctive devices:

1. *Baraka topsin, dalaning ishi ham, uyingning tashvishi ham shuning boshida...*

Ammo qizi tushmagur o'qishga ishqiboz (H. G'ulom. Mash'al, 52).

2. *Ish bilan ovunib ketib, barzangi yigitni esdan chiqarib yubordim. Biroq u*

meni unutmagan ekan (S.Siyoev. Yaxshilarga yondoshdim, 41).

Thus we see that equal conjunctions and, both, but, however, therefore, etc. are used as syntactic derivation operators of adjunctive devices. It took into account that these conjunctions come from a continuous tone break at the beginning of the last sentence (except for the rest conjunction) and can be the semantic and syntactic basis for the formation of this sentence as an adjunctive to the idea expressed in the leading sentences.

In this type of adjunctive devices, although their semantic relationship with the preposition is significant, it is noticeable that the syntactic relationship is not inextricably linked to the prepositional participle. Because participle devices are mainly formed as a specific part of the preposition, adjunctive devices form as a separate sentence and serve to fill, define or interpret the content of a part of the preposition and form a structure when taken together with the preposition. Therefore, the main clause with adjunctive device is a separate operand of syntactic derivation.

In the process of interaction of these operands, there is a strong need for operators of syntactic derivation (connecting words, intonation).

REFERENCES

1. *Abdurahmonov G'A. Syntax of compound sentences. - Tashkent: Science, 1983.*
2. *Alexandrova O.V. Expressive syntax issues. - M, 1964. - P.63-76.*
3. *Mukhtorov J. Conjunctions in modern Uzbek. Candidate's dissertation. - Samarkand: 1953, 14-p.*
4. *Solixojaeva S. Conjunctions // Semantic syntax of the Uzbek language. - Tashkent, 1992, p.181.*
5. *Turniyozova K.A., Nusharov M.M., Turniyozov N.Q. \ Fundamentals of structural and functional syntax of the Uzbek language. - Samarkand, 1993, 122 p.*
6. *Shomaksudov A., Rasulov I., Kungurov R., Rustamov H-Stylistics of the Uzbek language. - Tashkent, 1963, page 204.*