



## The Subject Of A Qualitative Device In The Sentence Acts As A Secondary Predicate Object In Uzbek Language

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### ABSTRACT

Adjectives are one of the three characteristic forms of a verb, and this form imposes a second set of functions and properties on its verb function and properties. This situation requires special attention and special research on quality. An adjective can express itself in the text because it has its own subject, object, etc., that is, it can form its own syntactic device - predicate. He himself remains the predicate of this predicate. It is part of another simple sentence with the adjective and the predicate of this content. That is why we have chosen to dwell on the syntactic function and semantic side of the adjective, which is the adjective of the part of the adjectives in the Uzbek language. Accordingly, this paper examines the arrival and semantic-syntactic properties of the owner of a qualitative device as an object of secondary predication.

### KEYWORDS

Adjective, subject, possessive, secondary predicate, adjective compound, simple sentence, polypredication.

### INTRODUCTION

Adjectives are one of the three characteristic forms of a verb, and this form imposes a

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requires special attention and special research on quality. The adjective expresses it in the text because it has its own subject, object, etc., according to the nature of the verb; that is, a syntactic device in itself - can compose a predicate. He himself remains the predicate of this predicate. It is part of another simple sentence with the adjective and the predicate of this content. That is why we have chosen to dwell on the syntactic function and semantic side of the adjective, which is the adjective of the part of the adjectives in the Uzbek language. Accordingly, this paper examines the arrival and semantic-syntactic properties of the subject of a qualitative device as an object of secondary predication.

### THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In the Uzbek language, when the word denoting an object is used as an adjective of an adjective, it is also observed that it acts as the subject of the part of speech in which the adjective is included. Such a structure of a sentence depends on whether the verb in the adjective-specific form is transitive or not, in what proportion it is chosen. If an adjective is selected from a transitive verb in the main pronoun, the object of the adjective device constructed by it is, of course, used in the adjective function. The fact that such an adjective is the subject of a sentence in which the adjective device is included occurs in the case of the semantic and syntactic proportions of the parts in the sentence structure. When a qualitative device emphasizes logic on the subject of a sentence in which the object is inserted, and the object comes to it in the sense of orientation, the subject is given before the participle of the verb denoting the action reflected in it as a complement. The object of the verb predicative passes to the function it has in the sentence. Such a matching of the two parts of action leads to the fact that both the

qualitative device - the secondary predicate object, and the simple sentence object to which it is inserted - have a single referent.

As a result, a complex simple sentence with a poly-predicative poly-subject is formed based on an object. For example, U o'qigan kitob menga yoqdi – I liked the book he read. The device that contains the secondary predicate in this sentence is u o'qigan – He have read. Apparently, the predicate of this secondary predicate is a readable adjective, used in u – he/she transitive and prime ratios. The subject of the movement understood from him is expressed in that pronoun. The object of action is recorded in kitob-book words. The simple phrase included in this device refers to kitob menga yoqdi –I liked the book action segments. Its verb section is yoqmoq- to like, from which the subject of action understood is expressed in men -I words, and the object of action in kitob - book words. The object-oriented nature of the subject and the need for the subject to be emphasized has led to the transfer of the subject as a complementary, object-possessed function. As a result, with the subject possessing, the object creates a disproportion with the unmediated filler. This construction in the sentence is the reason for having a qualitative device included in it - the same object with a secondary prediction [1, p. 119].

A simple sentence that comes as an adjective of its subject is a participle, and if the subject of action understood from this verb is used as a definite article, the sentence is poly-predicative, but mono-subjective and mono-objective. Usually the verb comes in the function of having the subject of the predicative sentence. But in such sentences, since the verb in the predicative function is chosen in the passive proportion, the object, not the subject, is given in the possessive function [2, p. 58]. The fact that the word in

which the object is expressed is differentiated by the possessive suffix in the sentence causes its subject to be given the function of a definite article [3]. The subject of the qualitative device included in the sentence is also the subject of the action understood from the main predicative. The word expressed by the object serves as the possessive, as stated, for the adjective and the participle of the adjective. For example: It is an adjective used with the “...Ikki yosh qizning qish bo'yi to'plagan ko'ngil g'ashliklari bir oz sho'xlik bilan ancha yozilgan bo'lardi (Cholpon) - ... The grief of the two young girls over the winter would have been written with a little joy. The main predicate of this sentence is qizning ko'ngil g'ashliklari biroz sho'xlik bilan ancha yozilgan bo'lardi - the girl's grief would have been much more written with a little joy, and its predicative is an adjective used with yozilgan bo'lardi - would be written conjunctions. The object of action understood from it is expressed in the combination of ko'ngil g'ashliklari - heartbreaks, and it is used as the subject of speech. Along with the possessive of the adjective device included in this sentence, he composed the secondary predicate and acted as the adjective of the adjective subject. The subject of action understood from the adjective is also expressed in qizning – girl's words in this secondary predicate structure. The ko'ngil g'ashliklari – heartbreaks combinations that are considered the possessive of a sentence are considered to be object-oriented for both the primary predicate and the secondary predicate. The use of the object in the possessive function for the main prediction is due to the presence of the adjective in the predicative function in the passive ratio. The fact that the predicate of the secondary predicate came in the form of an adjective led to the fact that it came as an adjective of the object used in the possessive function.

An adjective device that composes a secondary predicate does not necessarily have to be part of a simple sentence with a verb predicative. It can also be included in the predicative-off simple sentences expressed in the word denoting existence. Even then, they can find content in the form of a poly-predicative sentence with one object. However, such poly-predicative statements are also observed in the mono-subjective case. For example, Menga aytiladigan gapingiz bor edi shekilli? - Did you have something to say to me? (O.Yoqubov). The main predicate in this sentence is sizning gapingiz bor edi - you had a word to say, and its predicative is expressed in bor- to have words denoting existence. But in this sentence the subject is given as an implicit. “Gapingiz bor edi - You had a word” means the subject - gapingiz words. The object of existence understood from the predicative is gapingiz words, which is the subject of the sentence. Even because the object of possession is occupied by the object and it is used in the possessive suffix, the accusative determinative compound has been the subject of the predicative denoting existence. How can we say “Sizning bor - You have” about a subject and a predicate?! There is no predicative attitude here! While the object expressed in a certain word with the possessive suffix is used in the function of possessive in the sentence, its determinant is a regularity of the Uzbek language, passing the subject of the sentence. This has been proven in linguistics [4, p. 6]. As mentioned above, if an adjective device selected from a prepositional verb is included in such a sentence, its object in the definite function becomes the subject of that simple sentence. Therefore, for the sizning menga aytadigan gapingiz - what you tell me adjective devices in the above sentence, the gapingiz words will be in the adjective function, and this adjective device will be the object of the secondary

predicate composed. As a result, for both predications of this complex simple sentence, the second person, who used the subject implicit, is the plural, and the object is expressed in the subject.

A simple sentence that includes an adjective can also consist of passive relative verbs. In this case, the adjective of the adjective device included in the sentence is selected from the intransitive verb. Such utterances also use an object in the function of the subject, which also indicates the object of the adjective. Such statements are also mono-subjective, with the subject always acting as a complement to the medium used by the implicit. For example, in sentence *Bu tomonlarda endigina rasm bo'lgan baland poshnali tufllilar sandiqqa solingan* - The high-heeled shoes, which had just been painted on these sides, were placed in a box (S.Ahmad) the main predicate of a sentence is *baland poshnali tufllilar sandiqqa solingan* - high-heeled shoes are boxed and its predicate consists of *solingan* – boxed verbs in the predicative function. As such, the object of action understood from it naturally acts as the subject of the sentence. While the adjective device made up of the intransitive verb is the determiner of the possessive, its subject is also the subject of the action understood from the part of speech, and implicit is used as a complement of the medium. This implies *odamlar tomonidan* - by people phrases. It also appears to be mono-objective and, at the same time, mono-subjective, despite being poly-predicative.

The above sentence can also be changed from *solingan* – boxed verbs in the passive tense to *tutgan* - caught intransitive verbs. In this case, the content of the speech remains unchanged. But from a grammatical point of view, it seems as if the action understood from the verb *tushgan* - fell belongs to the word *tufli* - shoes. But the action is not done

by shoes. It is done by people. Thus, from a logical point of view, the *tufli* - shoes word in the sentence structure remain a word in the function having a single object meaning for both predicates. Apparently, *tushgan* - fell passive verbs were able to organize a sentence in the same grammatical structure with *solingan* – boxed verbs used in the passive ratio in the sentence predicative function. This shows that they have the same ambiguity in the semantics of speech organization. From this point of view, the idea put forward by M.M. Mirtojiev that the origin of the passive relation depends on the relation of the self, the origin of the relation of the relation depends on the intransitive verbs, has to be considered valid [5, pp. 33-37].

The predicative of a simple sentence in which an adjective device is included may also consist of a transitive verb. In this case, the word denoting the subject of the action understood from this verb can come in the function of possessive, and the possessive can be used as an adjective of the adjective and express the object of the action understood from it. This adjective is made up of the intransitive verb.

In the same place we would like to give an example analyzed by N.M. Mahmudov: *Men sevgan qiz meni sevmas ekan* - As long as the girl I love doesn't love me (N.Aminov). He showed that the subject of the main predicate (unless he liked) in the sentence represented a non-permanent character specific to the girl. That is, its subject was used as the speaker. But the predicate of that secondary predicate is the object for the *sevgan* - loved adjectives. Therefore, N.M. Mahmudov notes that the construction in the qualitative transformation is a toolless filler. He attributes this to the permeability of his *sevgan* - loved adjectives [1, p. 108]. That is, if the adjective is transitive, it is natural that the subject of the definite

article he expresses represents the object. Another example: G'aflatda qolganlarning boshiga tushadigan tayoq yomon zil ketadi. - The stick that falls on the heads of those who are left in ignorance is a bad bell (Cholpon). The main predicate of this sentence is tayoq yomon zil ketadi - the stick breaks badly, and the phraseology zil ketadi – breaks in the function of its predicative means “og'ritadi - hurts”. It is transient. Thus, the tayoq-stick word denoting the subject of the action understood from him came as the subject of the speech. The G'aflatda qolganlarning boshiga tushadigan - What happens to those who are left in ignorance adjective device, which is a secondary predicate in the sentence, is used in place of the possessive adjective, but the object of the action, understood from the tushadigan – to be falling adjectives, is expressed in these word. This is because the adjective is made up of a transitive verb. Apparently, the same tayoq-stick word adjective for the secondary predicate, consisting of a qualitative device, has been pointing to the subject for the primary prediction.

A simple sentence predicative with an adjective device can be selected from a word that denies existence. Here, too, the object of action understood from the adjective comes as the subject for the main prediction. Consider the following example: U bilmaydigan afandi latifasi yuq edi - There was no anecdote of a gentleman he did not know (S.Ahmad).

It is also observed that the predicate of the adjective device is derived from the passive verb, while the part of the simple sentence in which the adjective device is included consists of a transitive verb. In this case, the definition of the adjective in the possessive function indicates the object of action understood from it. The action understood from the verb

in the interjection function does not mean the object of direct action, but the object which is the means for action. For example, Qizlar tomonidan aytilgan so'zlar uni iztirobga tushirdi - The words uttered by the girls made him suffer (Cholpon). In this sentence, tushirdi – lifted down verbs are part of speech. Possessed words are words. Simple speech has become an object representation for the qizlar tomonidan aytilgan - said by the girls quality devices included in the structure. Because it is a subject of action that is understood from the aytilgan – to be said adjectives. The subject of this movement is expressed in qizlar – girls word. The subject of the action understood from the verb in the predicative function is noted in the show pronoun expressed in the indirect filler. The word denoting the object in which the action is expressed in the predicative is not given in this sentence. The subject has become for him the expression of the object which is the means in the execution of the action.

Even if the adjective of the adjective device included in the simple sentence is selected from the intransitive verb, the content of the sentence can be observed as above. For example, Qizning ihtiyoriga bo'ysunmagan kuch uni parkka sudrar... edi - A force that did not obey the girl's will would drag her into the park (O.Yoqubov). In this sentence, too, the part of speech is chosen from the transitive verb. The subject of the sentence is expressed in kuch - power word, but the subject of the action, understood from the verb in the predicative function, is expressed in the part in the sentence in the indirect complement function. The subject has been referring to an object that is not an object of action, but a means to an action. The possessive is defined in a sentence for an adjective device, and while composing a secondary predicate, it indicates the object of the action understood

from the verb in the secondary predicate function.

## CONCLUSION

Thus, in the Uzbek language, adjectives made up of accusative verbs and transitive verbs can act as adjectives of the subject of a simple sentence and form a double predicative. The object of the secondary predicate contained in these sentences will also be almost the object of the primary predicate in the sentence. To do this, the verb in the participle function must be self-contained, in passive proportions, or intransitive. In some cases, the part of speech can also be chosen from verbs denoting existence. When such presence words are part of speech, they mean the object of the adjective device, while the possessive means the subject. Sometimes the adjective of an adjective device is made up of a passive verb or an intransitive verb, while the adjective is used in the adjective possessive function to indicate that the object for the adjective device is the object which is the means of performing the action for the main predicate. Such poly-predicative statements are almost poly-subjective and in some cases may be mono-subjective.

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бу асосий ҳам иккиламчи предикат объекти эканлигини айтган. Қрнг.: Маҳмудов Н.М. Ўзбек тилидаги содда гапларда семантик-синтактик асимметрия. – 108-119-б.)

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