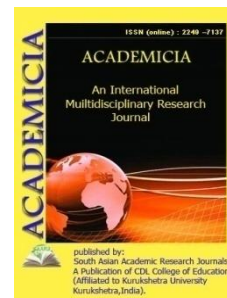




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DETERMINATIVE SUBORDINATE CLAUSE FORMING MEANS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

The article gives an idea of the determinative subordinate clause composite sentences to be studied in the current Uzbek language science, their types and the means of their formation. Even if the subordinate clause is in the form of an extract in the form of a sentence, the content will not be the exact copy of the sentence pronounced by the person. It can be seen that determination subordinate clause is also the dominant part of a joint sentence, although it is the owner of the root structure of a joint sentence, but it cannot be completed according to its content and syntactic form. Composite sentences the most subtle, unobstructed aspects of the eye teacher thirty years ago G.Abdurahmonov mentioned in his works. But science is always in development, therefore, in linguistics there are always areas that either need to be considered new, or are closely related to the general development of world languages.

KEYWORDS: *Composite Sentences, Determination, Conjunction, Component, Sign, Explain.*

INTRODUCTION

The subject of composite sentences in linguistics has become problematic from time immemorial, and even today it cannot be called free of problems. This is due to the fact that composite sentences constitute one of the highest and most complex degrees of thought expression and syntactic form. Also different sides of this issue, in principle, their semantic features M.Askarova, F.S.Ubaeva, K.Nazarov, S.Ravshanova analyzed in the works of such scientists. In Uzbek linguistics, the classification of subordinate clauses is generally close to the classification of subordinate clauses in other languages. This is not accidental, Of

course. Because the theory of subordinate clause in Turkic languages, as well as in other languages, is inextricably linked.

Composite sentences and their types have been studied much more perfectly in Turkic languages, including on the basis of Uzbek materials. Composite sentences the most subtle, unobstructed aspects of the eye teacher thirty years ago G. Abdurahmonov mentioned in his works. But science is always in development, therefore, in linguistics there are always areas that either need to be considered new, or are closely related to the general development of world languages. One of such areas is the question of the use of a language in speech, which is currently relevant in the framework of general linguistics.

It is known that until today, language materials have been studied for a semantic – grammatical purpose. However, the issues that were directly related to their transfer to speech were overlooked.

Determination subordinate clause in joint sentences, basically, the relationship between two denotative phenomena is expressed. It is desirable to distinguish between determination subordinate clauses with one link section and two link sections according to the specificity in the expression of denotative events.

Determination subordinate clause is determined by the subordinate clause in joint sentences the content of any part of the sentence expressed in nouns or pronouns by the subordinate clause. Therefore, the governor connects the sentence to a noun or a part of speech expressed by a pronoun and determines its meaning and interprets the subordinate clause, which is called the determination subordinate clause.

Determination subordinate clause joint sentences are studied as four in the current Uzbek language science:

1. Generalizing-Determination.
2. Comparative-Determination.
3. Determination-explanatory.
4. Special type of determination subordinate clause.

1. The content of generalizing-determination subordinate clause joint sentences will be related to generalizing. In the subordinate part of such a compound sentence, the noun is used in the singular, who, who-who, someone of relative pronouns, like whom, in the subordinate part, and in the subordinate sentence its pronoun is used without a sign or a sign:

Kimki topishmoqning javobini topa olmasa, uning holiga voy! (Uzbek folk tales, 27-page).

Kimning gapi yolg'on bo'lsa, o'shaning ikki pagei qora bo'lib qoladi (Uzbek folk tales, 38-page).

Malikaga kim haqiqatni aytsa, tilini sug'urib olaman (Uzbek folk tales, 41-page).

In the context of the general sentence in joint sentences like this **uningor o'shaning** the pronoun is a defined word, subordinate clause contained in (**kim, kimni, kimda-kim, kimki, kimning**) and the relative pronoun is a wide-meaning determinationless. Because this relative pronoun among determination subordinate clause has a special position.

The identified word in the main sentence can also be lowered in order to ensure the content of the sentence and its formal compactness. But its presence is felt from the general meaning of the sentence.

Generalizing-determination subordinate enters into a syntactic relationship (suffix-sa) through a conditional verb form with the chief sentence of the clause. One of the determinations in the composition of the compound sentence, and the identified words, dictates the second and is pronounced accordingly in tone.

2. Comparative-determination subordinate clause in the dominant part of the joint sentences *shu, o'sha, shunday* one of the pronouns, and in the subordinate part, respectively *qaysi, qanday, qay* apply one of the relative pronouns, such as:

Pari qanday pydo bo'lgan bo'lsa, yana shunday g'oyib bo'libdi (Uzbek folk tales. 116-page).

Quyov qaysi yo'ldan yurgan bo'lsa, bo'ri ham o'sha yo'ldan yurib boraveribdi (Uzbek folk tales. 106-page).

One of the characteristic aspects of comparative-determination subordinate clauses is that the defined word is repeated in most cases in both parts of the joint sentence. Therefore, despite the fact that the syntactic structure of the main sentence has a dominant position, it seems to be subordinated to the subordinate clause by its content.

3. The syntactic formation of subordinate clauses in the subordinate clause is inextricably linked with the associative -ki conjunction in the composition of the prime clause cross-section. In this kind of joint sentences, before the clarified word in which the content of the syntactic subordinate clause is explained, then before *shunday* pronoun the subordinate clause, in the subordinate clause, and accordingly in the subordinate clause, *bunday, bu, bu xil* pronouns is used, such as this, this kind:

Doro shoh bilan Faylaquso'rtasida shunday jang bo'libdiki, bu jangni odambolasi yetti uxlab tushida ham ko'rmagan ekan (Uzbek folk tales, 91-page).

Shunday yaxshilik qilsinki, bu xasta kishiga bolasining dog'ini unutishgayordam bersin (S.Ahmad. Ufq, 301-page).

In some joint sentences, the composition of the main sentence *shunday* contained in the pronoun and subordinate clause *bu, bu xil, bunday* pronouns can also be dropped or replaced by an alternative word:

Qizki, jamoli oldida oy ham hijolat (M. Ismoiliy. Farg'ona tong otguncha, 131-page).

Odamlarni bir-biriga yaqin qiladigan bir kuch borki, uning oti maslakdoshlik (M. Ismoiliy. Farg'ona tong otguncha. 100-page).

In the first of the examples presented *shunday* and *uning* we see that the substitutes have been dropped: - *Shunday qizki, uning jamoli oldida oy hamxijolat*. Also in the second example, such a pronoun in the main sentence is dropped, while in the subordinate clause *bunday kuchning oti* instead of a combination *uning* pronoun used.

It can be seen that determination subordinate clause is also the dominant part of a joint sentence, although it is the owner of the root structure of a joint sentence, but it cannot be completed

according to its content and syntactic form. Therefore, even the prime clause and subordinate clauses are obtained without a single whole, the intended content and formality is achieved.

4. Determination subordinate clause is a special type of compound sentence, in such a joint sentence it is said that the syntactic reaction of their constituent parts occurs with the help of the adjective -gan and -digan forms. Therefore, we call these forms of adjectives as grammatic connoisseurs, which at the same time make up the syntactic form of a compound sentence.

O‘shanda xo‘rliqi kelgan Nizomjon ko‘z yoshini oqizmay yig‘lagan (Said Ahmad. Ufq. 301-page).

Sochini mayda o‘rib, yasanib kelgan qiz uni kuta-kuta qaytib ketardi(Said Ahmad. Ufq.306-page).

Qazisan, qartasan asli zotingga tortasan, degan gap bor (Said Ahmad. Ufq. 548-page).

In the first and second of the examples presented, the adjective-gan suffix form is more closely distinguished by the fact that it is a joint sentence –gan tool (if we pay attention to the composition of their syntactic formation):

Nizomjonning xo‘rliqi keldi + Nizomjon ko‘z yoshini oqizmay yig‘ladi.

In the process of syntactic formation of a compound sentence, two more independent sentences are attached, and the cross-section of the first sentence acquires the subordinate function into the adjective form. The formation of compound sentences, which came in the second example, is also based on a similar combination of two simple sentences. So, in the examples *xo‘rliqi kelgan, sochini maydao‘rib yasanib kelgan* parts are counted as determination subordinate clause. The owner of such subordinate clauses will be inextricably linked with the owner of the prime clause and will therefore always lead the owner affiksini:

Compare: Charter of sightedness. Even when the determination subordinate clause is concatenated through the denoted form of the adjective, the prime clause comes after the subordinate clause. In the task of connecting the so-called subordinate clause, the chief is placed in the middle of the sentence with the clause, but none of them is also included in the syntactic disposition. For example: *Qazisan, qartasan asli zotlingga tortasan* subordinate clause; *degan gap bor* bosh gap.

Determination subordinate clause in head sentence determination function *ayrim, shunday, ba‘zi, birit* fully reveals the meaning of words like. Determination subordinate adds via clause –ki assistant to clause-chief and comes after the subordinate clause.

Ayrim odamlar borki, faqat nuqsonni ko‘rishadi (“Gulxan”, 2000-yil, 6-son, 6-page).

Bir ovozi borki, hammanio‘ziga rom qiladi (Uzbek folk tales, 78-page).

Ba‘zi gaplari borki, eshitsu ilon po‘st tashlaydi (Uzbek folk tales, 93-page).

The following couplers serve in a simple sentence, as well as for connecting components that are not equal to a joint sentence. According to the structure of the follow-up fasteners will have the following characteristics: 1) they are used in the case of the base core: **-ki, go‘yo, kabi**; 2) applied without justification: **negaki, chunki, sababki, shekilli, toki, kabi**; 3) comes without a joint:

shuning uchun;4)and some binders are formed in the composition of special compounds: *holbuki*.

According to the use of the following compound sentence structure, even the following binders have some properties: some binders in the structure of the main clause (- *ki,shuning uchun*), some are used in the subordinate clause structure (in front of the sentence that follows *chunki, negaki, go'yo*).

- ki conjunction. It is used much more actively in tying the sentence parts of the joint that follows the conjunction. - ki is mainly used in linking the subordinate clause to the main sentence. At this time (-ki), the first component – head is added to the cross-section of the sentence and requires an explanation or clarification of the content. In his commentary, the next sentence of concretized content will be opened by subordinate clause.

Typically, some pieces of the uppermost sentence added to-ki conjunction come in different pronouns (often display pronouns) or in other words requiring concreteness of the content (*ayrim, ba'zi, bir*) and are interpreted by the following sentence. Often the function of display pronouns in the main sentence is compatible with the function of the subordinate clause, and the subordinate clause is named accordingly.

Shuni aniq bilamanki, gapimni kimdir eshitgan (Uzbek folk tales, 74-page). In this sentence *shuni* from the task of complementing the pronoun.

Biz shunday yashaylikki, barcha jonivorlar qoyil qolsin (Uzbek folk tales, 81-page). In this sentence *shunday* from the task of determining the pronoun.

-ki conjunction's use is associated with some cases. The first of these cases, as we said above, is the presence of a section that requires interpretation (sometimes it is also possible to remain at hand) and the second one is used by exchanging the role of some components that separate, giving importance to the joint sentence. The forward moved sentence is indicated by highlighting with strong intonation.

-ki conjunction many species of the joint sentence that follows, the subordinate clause serves to connect the subordinate clause to the main sentence.

- ki assistant determination subordinate connects clause to the general sentence. At such a time, the subordinate clause is used in the main sentence as a determinant, or in the main sentence as a determination which comes from a predicate, the meaning of which is interpreted and concretized in words that are not completely concrete.

Odam borki, odamlarnng naqshidir.

Odam borki, hayvon undan yaxshidir (A. Navoiy).

Odamlar bo'ladiki tirigidao'likdir (M. Shayxzoda).

Subordinate clause from the task of determination in the general sentence *shunday, ba'zi, ayrim, hech bir, shundaybir* the meaning of such as comes from the interpretation of completely non-concrete determinants.

Uni shunday qopqonga tushurdimki, ikki dunyoda ham qutilib chiqolmaydi (T.Malik. Voy, onajonim... , 29-page).

Bular shunday odamlarki, salomatligini o'sha eski matolarchalik avaylamaydi (T. Malik. Voy, onajonim... , 38- page).

Ayol shunday jumboqlar kitobiki, hali hechkim uni oxirigachao'qiy olgan emas (O'. Hoshimov, Tanlangan asarlar 6-tom 104- page).

Determination subordinate clause when it comes to concretizing the meaning of certain words that have become determinants to the main sentence, the intersection of the main sentence is often word **borortopiladi** word.

Ayrim yo'llar borki, ular insonga to'g'ri ko'rinadi (96mumtoz faylasuf, 8-page).

Oramizda ayrim hayvonlar topiladiki, ular o'rmon qonunini mensimaydi (Uzbek folk tales. 101-page).

Subordinate clause in general sentence **hech bir** when it comes to concretizing the meaning of the predicate, the cross-section of the chief sentence is often expressed through the yo'q suffix.

Hech bir jonzot yo'qki, mening g'azabim oldida titramagan bo'lsin (Uzbek folk tales. 111-page).

Dunyoda hech bir xalq yo'qki, u nonni o'zbekchalik iymon darajasiga ko'targan bo'lsa (., Gulxan" 1999, 12-son, 5-page).

Har pronoun that is used with the pronouncing vowel in the general sentence can also be explained by the determination subordinate clause.

Har qovunlarki, tilimi tilni yoradi.

Har gilamlarki, ko'zing qamashadi.

Sometimes through the -ki assistant in the composition of the determination subordinate clause, which is attached to the head sentence, the fur assistant is used, which determines the predicate in the head sentence by analogy.

Unda shunday tuyg'u bor ediki, goyo qalbini allalar edi ("Gulxan", 2000, 6-son, 8-page).

Determination subordinate clause composite sentences conjunctions-connects also through downloads.

According to the function of such assistants is similar both to binders, and to uploads. They are used in the composition of compounds that follow, which are not subject to the latter, or the joint sentences that follow, providing a denser connection of the components and giving the meaning in them.

In order to link the following sentence to the main one, the adjective form is used, which has lost its original meaning and has passed to the auxiliary word. Even if the subordinate clause is in the form of an extract in the form of a sentence, the content will not be the exact copy of the sentence pronounced by the person. Subordinate clause has a composition and is a cross section, it is adapted in a person, the cross section is in the form of an indicative person.

Usually, after the subordinate clause is given a short pause, the assistant who attaches the head and the subordinate clause will have a general intonation with the identified word in the composition of the main sentence, among which there will be no pause.

Bu gapni boshqalar ham eshitib qoldi degan xayolda juda qo'rqib ketdi (Uzbek folk tales. 99-page).

„Ayolning joni qirqta bo'ladi degan gapni sen yomon ko'r"(T.Sodiqova. Atirgul isi.151-page).

The cross section of this type of determination subordinate clauses will be in an independent form (the cross section of the second subordinate clauses shows how or what the desire is, even if it is in the form of a conditional verb).

Degan conjunction applied before the determined noun every time:

Oziqli ot horimas degan gap bor (Uzbek folk tales.112-page).

Determination subordinate clause it usually consists of two head-piece sentences.

Dunyoda shunday hunarlar borki, birining xatosini ikkinchisi tuzatishi mumkin(O'tkir Hoshimov.Tanlangan asarlar. 6-tom, 164-page).

Binobarin inson shunday jonli organizmki, uo'ylamasdan, fikrlamasdan, tura olmaydi (T. Jo'raye., Bozor dunyo, 3-page).

Uyingda shunday ko'zgu borki, sen unga har kuni qaraysan. (O'.Hoshimov.Tanlangan asarlar. 6-tom,150-page).

Determination subordinate clause composite sentences can also be necessarily combined using the declination form. If this form of verb acts as a cut or circumstance of the sentence in a simple sentence, then in a joint sentence the subordinate clause comes as a cut and serves to connect the subordinate clause to the main sentence and expresses different meanings.

The conditional declination form binds the determination subordinate clause to the prime clause. Such subordinate clauses determine the meaning of the predicate, expressed through the pronoun in the main sentence. It also serves as a clarifier for a head sentence that does not have a highlighter.

Kimning niyati astoydil bo'lsa, uning chigallari o'z-o'zidan yechilaveradi (T.Sodiqova. Atirgul isi. 195-page).

Ro'zg'or kimning gapi bilan rivoj topsa, o'shaning gapiga amal qilinadi (T.Sodiqova. Atirgul isi.146-page).

That subordinate clause in sentences general *qaysi* can also come up with an explanation of the word.

Qaysi ayolga kelin bo'lsang, o'sha ayolning ko'nglini ol (T. Sodiqova. Atirgul isi.220-page).

Qaysi odam ishiga yaxshi niyat bilan yondashsa, bizo'sha kishini hurmatlaymiz.

So, although the subordinate clause has its own radical structure, such a radical structure cannot be a leading factor in the formation of a common syntactic structure of a joint sentence. Its syntactic formation occurs at the request of the main sentence. In other words, the subordinate clause is formed not for itself, but for the prime clause.

From the comments said, it follows that the subordinate clause in the study of joint sentences, it is preferable that bari received a template from the tasks of the fragments in one simple sentence.

Because holistic syntactic spaces as a structural positional structure subordinate clause joint sentences are almost no different from simple sentences. Subordinate clause forms the grammatic basis of the sentence directly the main sentence in a joint sentence. And the subordinate clause enters into the composition of this or that prime clause in this way as a certain fragment.

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