

Research Article

SEMANTIC-SYNTACTIC FEATURES OF THE ADJECTIVE IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE AS A LOCATIVE CASE OF AN ADJECTIVE IN A SIMPLE SENTENCE

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ABSTRACT

In the Uzbek language, an adjective comes in the function of an adjective, and its qualifying part indicates the locale of the expression of an action, state, sign, or existence understood from the part of the sentence and serves as a case of place. It is used either as a subject, object, or locative for secondary predication.

KEYWORDS

Adjective, subject, object, predicate, case of place, locative, secondary predicate, adjectival conjunction, adjective, simple sentence, copredication.

INTRODUCTION

When the case of an adjective in a simple sentence comes as the subject of a secondary predicate, the adjective becomes a qualifier of the case of a certain simple sentence. In this case, by nature, the case indicates the place of the action or state understood from the part of the sentence. At the same time, it is observed that it expresses the subject of the action understood from the predicate of the secondary predication organized

by the adjective. For this, the adjective must be formed from an intransitive verb. For example, a mat was thrown on the hot platform and rice was written on it (S.Ahmad). The clause of this sentence is organized, the place of the action understood from it is expressed in the word *supa*, and it served as the case of the sentence. This word "supa" in the locative case forms an adjective-adjective combination with the adjective "hot". Such a compound is a secondary



predication, and this adjective refers to the subject within the predication. Usually, according to the linguistic view, the case of an inanimate object of objective existence is considered to be a non-agentive subject. The state of Supa being hot is also a non-agentive subject. This subject is expressed in the word supa. He didn't cause this heat by his condition, but it happened by nature. It seems that since the adjective is the qualifier of the case of place, the case of place becomes the subject of the predicate of the secondary predicate.

Another example: It is difficult to live alone in a house that is full of dust (S. Ahmad). The participle of this complex simple sentence is a hard-to-live combination, and the place of the evening understood from it is expressed in the word house, and it served as the case of place. He formed a secondary predication with the abandoned adjective as an adjective, and in this predication, the word "home" expressed the subject. The adjective desolate, which is considered its predicate, indicates the past natural state of the subject.

The quality of an adjective in the function of an adjective can also come in the form of a demonstrative compound. In this case, the adjective represents the place of the main predicate expressed in the verb part of the sentence and the subject of the secondary predicate predicate organized by the adjective. For example, birds began to build nests in fallen tree branches (S. Ahmad). In this sentence, the quality of the adjective in the function of the

adjective is divided into branches of the tree in the case of the demonstrative compound, and it is used in the function of the locative case of the sentence. It is the subject of the adjective deserted, which is the predicate of the secondary predication, instead of the action understood from the participle of the verb saw.

As the adjective organizes the secondary predication in the structure of the simple sentence, it also has an argument of its place, as long as its definition indicates its subject. For example, ... coming from the dirt road in the middle of the field... (S. Ahmad). In this sentence, the qualification of the adjective in the function of a qualifier is the combination of soil and road. It represents the place of the action understood from the participle of the sentence, performs the function of the case of the sentence, expresses the subject of the secondary predication, and appears as the argument of the position of the case understood from the adjective in the structure of the secondary predication. It is expressed in the word in the middle of the field.

When the quality of an adjective in the function of an adjective indicates the position, the position consists of a compound with a focus, and the adjective is part of this compound. This case shows a complex transformation in the sentence. This transformation constitutes a secondary prediction. Again warm blood rushed to nature's tingly bodies (Cholpon). The word "body" which is the case of this sentence represents the place of the action and the subject of the adjective which means the secondary predicate. But this subject is



considered to be the bodies of nature in the case of the subject compound. The secondary predication is in the state of transformation into the living bodies of nature. Originally, the secondary predication was supposed to be in the state of the bodies of nature. However, in order to move the subject to the end of the secondary predication and transfer it to the position of the sentence, the predicate of the secondary predication is included in the characteristic form of the adjective, and it is given the function of qualification.

The above analysis shows that in order for the quality of the adjective to function as a case in the sentence and to indicate the subject of the secondary predication, the adjective must be formed from an intransitive verb. This verb is observed in the case of a non-agentive subject. In some cases, it is observed that the adjective is made from a transitive verb or a verb in the accusative relation so that the adjective in its quality can be used as the case of the sentence. This locative case can indicate the locative argument of the verb and the subject of the adjective. But the structure of such a sentence has its own side. For example, Otabek used to come between the women who swept both sides (A. Qadiri). In this sentence, the adverbial adjective has served as the adjective of women. Formed with an auxiliary in the middle of the adjective, it means the place of the participle of the verb, and the subject of the adjective it has taken without the auxiliary. In the middle, the auxiliary noun women is added as a word form when the double noun denotes a place. When the double noun of

women and girls expresses the subject of the secondary predicate, it should be looked at without the auxiliary noun in the middle. The secondary predicate has its own locale, which expresses two sides of the word.

When the case of an adjective in a simple sentence acts as a secondary predicate locale, the adjective can become a qualifier of the case of a certain simple sentence and indicate the locale of action or state understood from the participle. At the same time, it represents the locality of the action or state understood from the predicate of the secondary predication organized by the adjective, that is, the sentence is constructed in the polypredicative monolocal case. For this, the adjective must be made from either the accusative or the transitive verb. For example, You... sweep up the lands you left fallow... (Cholpon). The participle of this sentence is the verb whose locale is recorded in the word. The word has functioned as a locative case, and its adjective is expressed in an adjective device. Behind this is the secondary prediction of the lands you left unfinished. The local argument of the situation understood from the adjective left, which is the predicate of the secondary predication, is expressed in the word. As a result, the sentence had content in the local polypredicative case, expressed in the word. It should also be said that the word *errykin* expressed as a local argument is formed in the subjunctive form, and in this form finds expression as an indirect compliment. This piece is even an answer to a question for the filler. However, its semantics cannot be understood. According to recent research in the language, accusative nouns



can also express place, depending on the semantics of the verb that governs it .

In the example below, the adjective acts as an adjective, and its quality is expressed by a locative noun. For example: He used to walk in the fields, gardens and hills where he worked until late at night (S. Ahmad). The participle of this sentence is expressed in the verb "turned". The location of the movement understood it was recorded as an organized place in the fields, gardens and hills. It is also a specifier, expressed in the qualitative device that he worked with. The locale of the action understood from the adjective is also the case of that organized place. That is, this sentence is also polypredicative with monolocality. From the above examples, it can be seen that the adjectives that cause polypredicateness are omitted in the first sentence above, which is an accusative verb. In the second sentence, an adjective is used and it consists of a transitive verb.

It can be formed from an intransitive verb, as the adjective acts as an adjective and the object of the sentence acts as the case of the sentence. It is observed that the sentence is polypredicative with monolocality. If the adjective was made from transitive or accusative relative verbs similar to the above, it would be observed that such sentences are not only monoclonal but monosubject. The two sentences above have this content. Compare: ...they sat down on the edge of the sorghum where Zebi's father was standing (Cholpan). This part of the sentence is expressed in the verb sat down. The case understood from it is given in conjunction with the edge of the locative verb,

which is also the case of the sentence. The secondary predication organized by the adjective, which is considered a determiner of place, consists of the edge device of Zebi's father. The locale of action understood from the adjective standing, which is considered the predicate of this prediction, is also expressed in that demonstrative combination. It seems that this simple sentence is polypredicative, it is monolocative with only the edge of the word, but the main predicate subject is implicitly expressed, and it means the third person plural. The subject of the secondary predicate is expressed in the word father. An adjective that causes polypredication is formed from an intransitive verb. Another example: a man used to cover the samovar he was sitting on (S.Ahmad). The participle of this sentence is expressed in the verb say. The locale of the action understood from it is expressed in the word and this word also indicates the position of the sentence. It forms a secondary predication together with its adjective. That is: the milk he is sitting on the samovar. The locale of the secondary predicate is expressed in the word sori. An adjective is formed from an intransitive verb. The sentence is structured in a polypredicative, polysubject, monoclonal case. The subject of the main predicate is expressed in the word man, and the subject of the secondary predication is expressed in the pronoun he.

So, adjectives appear in the structure of a simple sentence as a place case and form a secondary prediction. If it is made from an intransitive verb, the polypredicative sentence is polysubject, monolocative; if it is made from a verb in the



transitive or accusative form, it is monolocal, monosubject.

When the case of an adjective in a simple sentence act as a secondary predicate or object, the adjective becomes a qualifier of the case in a certain simple sentence, and the case indicates the locale of the action or state understood from the participle of the verb. At the same time, it is the object of the action or state understood from the predicate of the secondary predication organized by the adjective. For this, the adjective must be used in passive voice. For example: We see a girl in a satin blanket and fluffy pillows in the net of the house (A. Qadiry). The participle of this sentence is expressed in the verb we see. The place of the state of intuition expressed in it is recorded in the piece organized in satin blankets and feather pillows. It is also a case of this sentence. The secondary predication organized by the adjective in this sentence is a satin blanket and feather pillows, and the organized clause in this secondary predication indicates the object of the action understood from the secondary predicate, that is, this organized clause is the locale for the main predicate and the object for the secondary predicate. In this sentence, the adjective that organizes the secondary predication is a word made from a verb in the passive tense. Such simple sentences are also polysubject.

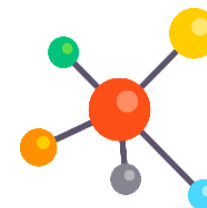
In some cases, the locative cases in these sentences are not classified by the locative case but can be a noun in the role of an auxiliary. For example: not on the satin blanket, as in on the satin blanket, in the arms of the satin blanket. But

in any case, its grammatical form is ignored in secondary predication. Its grammatical expression is the definition of an adjective in the function of an adjective. The morphological form in it is the grammatical form chosen for the control of the main predicate.

So, if an adjective comes in the function of a qualifier and its qualifier performs the function of the case of the sentence, the word in the function of the case is the local of the main predicate, and the object of the secondary predicate. In this case, the adjective is formed in the passive tense.

So, when the adjective is used as a qualifier of the locative case, the locative case can mean either the subject, object, or location of the action or situation understood from the adjective. A simple sentence with such a complex structure is characterized by the fact that it is always polypredicative polylocal: the locative case always indicates the locality of the main predicate. When the locative case denotes the subject of the secondary predicate, the adjective has intransitive, non-agentive semantics. When an adjective is formed from a verb in the passive tense, the case indicates the object of the secondary predicate. If the adjective is made from an intransitive verb, the sentence is polypredicative, polysubject, monolocal; if it is made of a transitive or accusative verb, the sentence is polypredicative monosubject, monolocal.

So, the adjective acts as a qualifier, and its qualification acts as the case of the sentence. The



locative case indicates the locative argument of the main predicate. It can also express the subject of the secondary predicate. If the adjective has non-agentive semantics, it is formed from an intransitive verb. At the same time, when it fulfills the function of the locative case in the sentence and denotes the locative, it means either the subject, the object, or the locative of the adjective in the function of a secondary predicate. If it refers to either the subject or the object, the sentence is polylocalized.

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