Structural Generality of Uzbek Language Clauses

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Abstract--*Speech variants of Uzbek language clauses are many-sided, despite it their structure and principles of word-connection submit to the general for all grammar requirements. [WPm] – minimum structural model of Uzbek language clauses. Theory that, the forms of the category of predicativity are obligatory structural elements of Uzbek language clause is proved in the article. On its basis becomes conclusion about syntactic essence of the given category in Turkic languages.*

Key words--*clause (sentence), valency, lexical-syntactic valency of a verb, lexical part of predicate, structural building of Turkic clauses.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The smallest form of speech in the Uzbek language, as a unit of unity, opportunity, and generality, is not directly monitored as any unit of consciousness [WRm], which means we can never see [WRm] the whole color, diversity and diversity. , we can't hear, we can't write. Only our mind can comprehend it in all its complexity. Because our minds generalize [WRm] as the generality and possibility of the sentence, it overlooks the hundreds of thousands of elements of [W] and [Rm] that are components of [WRm]. For example, in the function [W], any of the thousands of Uzbek words can come in any one, and each has its own specificity and a number of specifics.

When we form a common pattern of speech, we have ignored the specific features (meaning, category, style, color, etc.) of these words and relied on one common feature for all words - the ability to pronounce and name them. In place of [WRm] the [W] can be replaced not only by simple words, but also by vocabulary composed of different combinations of words, and each of these phrases has its own characteristics.

As we combine phrases into units that can replace [W] in the [WRm] template, we rely on one common feature, the ability to name, to name, without considering the specific features that are unique to each of the infinite terms. The same is true of the [Rm] part of [WRm]. There are more than one hundred forms of Rm in Uzbek. We took [Rm] as a whole, ignoring the details of each form and relying on the common denominator of denial / denial, inclination / time, person / number, common to all forms. Both [W] and [Rm] occur in infinite variety of speech.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A number of scientists in a science about language, like N.K.Dmitriev, S.N.Ivanov, N.A.Baskakov, A.K.Borovkov, H.G.Nigmatov (in turkology); S.Shoabdurahmanov, A.Gulamov, S.Rahmatullaev, G.Zikrillaev, G.Abdurahmanov, U.Tursunov (in Uzbek linguistics) have studied quantity, classes, order, place (position),

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connection, semantic side of predicative forms, their interaction among themselves and other category forms, and also their relation to all parts of speech [1; 2; 3; 5; 7].

Speech variants of clauses (sentences) in Uzbek are many-sided, despite it their structures and principles of word-connection submit to the general for all grammar requirements. In what consists the essence of the general requirements, i.e. universals? To answer this question, we will compare the structure of the following clauses (Tab. 1).

Table 1 Formal (surface) structures of some clauses in Uzbek

№	Clauses	External form of clauses
1.	Salim/U kitobni o`qidi *(He has read a book)*.	$[S^n - O^{a.c.} - V^{a.v.}P_i]$
2.	Salim/U xudodan qo`rqadi *(He is afraid of God)*.	$[S^n - O^{g.c.} - V^{a.v.}P_i]$
3.	Salim/U maktabga boradi *(He goes to school)*.	$[S^n - O^{d.c.} - V^{a.v.}P_i]$
4.	Salim/U maktabdan uyga qaytadi *(He comes back home from school)*.	$[S^n - O^{i.c.} - AM^{p.d.c} - V^{a.v}P_i]$
5.	Salim/U qizardi *(He has reddened)*.	$[S^n - V^{a.v.}P_i]$
6.	Moskvaga boriladi (**They** *(!) will go to Moskow)*.	$[AM^{d.c.} - V^{p.v.}P_i]$
7.	Bu kitobni o`qisa bo`ladi *(This book may be read (it is available, possible))*.	$[A^p - O^n - V^{a.v.}P_i]$
8.	Otam – tajribali o`qituvchi *(My father is a skillful teacher)*.	$[S^n - A^a - P_i^n]$
9.	Bu gul juda chiroyli edi *(That flower was very beautuful)*.	$[A^p - S^n - P_i^{s.d.}]$

It is not difficult to notice a generality of structural elements which are reduced to the following:

Compulsion of participation of a predicate in all clauses;

Any word from any part of speech has the full form;

Any form of a verb has time and person category, and also contains value of negation and the statement.

III. ANALYSIS

The above-stated features are obligatory structural elements of Uzbek clauses. There are available also not obligatory elements which can be present or absent depending on the purposes of clauses` statement. All sentence parts concern them, except a predicate, i.e. a subject, attribute, object and adverbial modifier. So, if in resulted 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 8th, 9th clauses there are the subjects expressed by a noun and pronoun, in 6th and 7th sentences the subject is absent (are not demanded).

In Uzbek there are clauses, like *G`alabaga mana buy o`ldan boriladi* (*It is a way to a victory*). We will compare first two clauses:

Salim kitobni o`qidi – Salim has read the book.

Salim xudodan qo`rqadi – Salim is afraid of God.

Having compared the given parts of sentences, it is possible to draw conclusion that expression of object in direct and indirect forms depends on possibilities of management and lexical values of the verbs – *o`qimoq (to read)* and *qo`rqmoq (to be afraid)*.

Also participation and absence of addition or circumstance in 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th clauses depends on the meaning and lexical-syntactical valencies of a verb-predicate. If a verb *o`qimoq (to read)* with its lexical meaning demands an object in the form of an accusative case, the verb *bordi (went)* demands the question *where?*

Limitation of predicative valency in the given sentence speaks that in them the predicative basis (predicate) is expressed by noun and an adjective which demand after itself an object.

For the definition of structural generality of Uzbek speech units we will return to the analysis of examples in the table. What is a necessary general element for all these (nine) clauses?

For all resulted clauses the general necessary element is the presence of predicate (grammatical indicators). Presence or absence of grammatical indicators defines the sentence structure and, consequently, we name clause that, what consists of the predicate and its distributors.

The predicate, as an obligatory structural part of the clause, has two components, first of which is a verb or the words belonging to nouns. They express an action, condition, subject or the name of smb. or smth. It is possible to name this component of a predicate **"the base lexical value"**. Such parts of clauses are: **o`qi – (learn), qo`rq – (be afraid), bor – (go), qayt – (come back), boril-, o`qisa bo`l -; o`qituvchi - (teacher), juda chiroyli - (very beautiful).**

Grammatical indicators of a predicate are adjoined (or follow) them (the base lexical value). In other words, it appears as the means or indicators of expression of statement/negation, pledge, time and a person: **-di; -adi; -adi; -di; -adi; -dir; -edi; -adi.**

Let's give another example: *"Biz borini Vatan ravnaqiga tikkan, jon olib jon bergan kishilar toifasidanmiz" (We from such who are ready to stand up for the native land to death and without fluctuation to give all for its prosperity).*

The lexical part of a predicate of the given clause – the word form **"toifasidan" (from such)** which has the distributor **"kishilar" (people),** and the word form **"kishilar"** also has the distributor – **"tikkan" (ready to give) and "jon bergan" (ready to death)**. In a word, prevalence occurs in a kind of collateral subordination that has found its reflexion in the following scheme (Scheme 1).
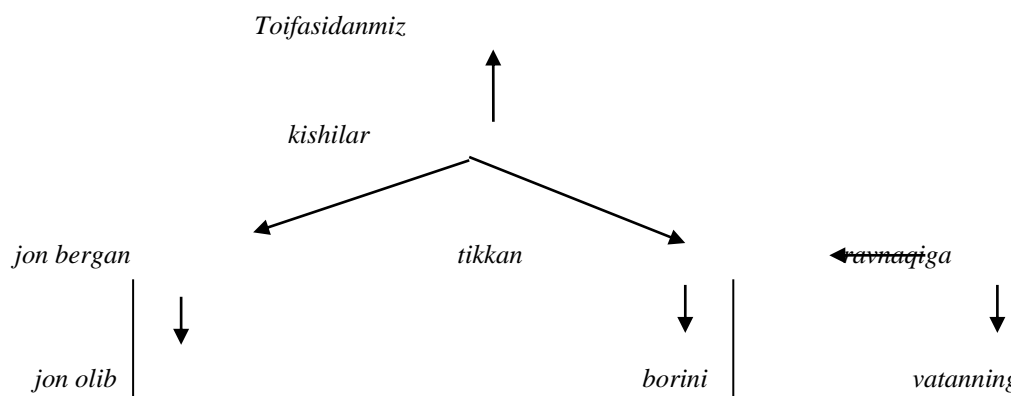
Scheme 1. Clause spreaders.

IV. DISCUSSION

For a structural building of the language units number of the components at all has no value, i.e. what word form to consider *[W]* – only a word *"toifasidan"* or to include to it consecutive distributors – *"kishilar", "tikkan", "bergan"* and others. In other words presence or absence of distributors and their expression by one or several words are not considered as important elements of a structural building *[W].* Besides, such distributors can be shown, is outside of one clause. For example, we will try to change a structural building of resulted clause:

1. There are people who will give everything in lives that have. We are from such people.
2. There are people who will give all for the native land, and also the most expensive in the life. We are from the such.
3. We are from such people who will give not only all that have, but also the life for the prosperity of native land.

In the first clause the lexical part of a predicate, i.e. *[W]* makes a word combination *"shu toifadan"*, which value of a pronoun *"shu"* reveals by means of word combinations *"borini vatan ravnaqiga tikkan, jon olib, jon bergan kishilar toifasi"*; not in a clause-structure, but in the micro-text.

Table 2 Conditional shortenings used in the text

№	External form of clauses	Meanings
1.	$[S^n - O^{a.c.} - V^{a.v.}P_i]$	Subject expressed with noun – Object expressed with accusative case -Verb in active voice having Predicative indicators
2.	$[S^n - O^{g.c.} - V^{a.v.}P_i]$	Subject expressed with noun – Object expressed with genitive case – Verb in active voice having Predicative indicators
3.	$[S^n - O^{d.c.} - V^{a.v.}P_i]$	Subject expressed with noun – Object expressed with dative case – Verb in active voice having Predicative

		indicators
4.	$[S^n – O^{i.c.} – AM^{p.d.c} – V^{a.v}P_i]$	Subject expressed with noun – Object expressed with instrumental case – Adverbial modifier of place expressed with dative case – Verb in active voice having Predicative indicators
5.	$[S^n – V^{a.v\cdot}P_i]$	Subject expressed with noun – Verb in active voice having Predicative indicators
6.	$[AM^{d.c.} – V^{p.v\cdot}P_i]$	Adverbial modifier of place expressed with dative case – Verb in passive voice having Predicative indicators
7.	$[A^p – O^n – V^{a.v\cdot}P_i]$	Attribute expressed with pronoun – Object expressed with noun – Verb in active voice having Predicative indicators
8.	$[S^n – A^a – P_i{}^n]$	Subject expressed with noun – Attribute expressed with adjective – Predicate expressed with noun and having predicative indicators
9.	$[A^p – S^n – P_i{}^{s.d.}]$	Attribute expressed with pronoun – Subject expressed with noun – Predicate expressed with superlative degree (of adjectives) and having predicative indicators

V. CONCLUSION

In summary, we can conclude that [W] can be expressed as a verb or noun in speech, and it can be formed in the form of a spatial, arc, or analytically, and occurs in one of these forms. [WPm] in its compact form is reflected in the sentence section. Therefore when the word template is interpreted as [WPm], the word in the cross-section function, which is formed by the cut-off index, should be the center of the sentence.

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