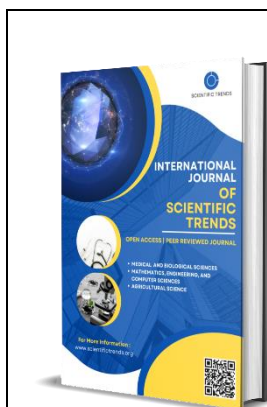


The Position of The Applicative Model in The Formation of Complex Syntactic Structures

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Abstract

In this article, some comments were made on the derivational properties of complex syntactic structures and the role of the applicative model in their formation. Theoretical considerations are also given about the position of operators in the derivation of complex syntactic structures and, consequently, about the position of applicators.

Keywords: applicator, derivation, complex syntactic structures, operand, derivative.

Introduction

It is known that complex syntactic devices (CSD) are at the highest point of syntax both in terms of content and structure. In the linguistic literature published in recent years, it is argued that it is appropriate to criticize CSD as polypredicative sentences. In fact, we see the presence of two or more predicative cores in CSD, unlike simple sentences (mono predicative sentences).

In our opinion, in CSD with a subordinate component, the main content is expressed through the main clause, and the subordinate clause defines and completes that content. Accordingly, the issue of semantic and basic structure is also connected with the main clause. To prove our point, let's analyze the following examples:

1. *Chambarchas soyabonlar o'rnatilganini ko'rib, quvonaman (U. Usmonov, Nomus).* (I'm glad to see that the umbrellas are set up tightly)

2. *Xavotir bo'lmang deb, atayin xabar bergani kirdik (R.Fayziy, Hazrati inson).* (We entered to report on purpose to tell you not to worry)

3. *Qanchaki tajriba, qanchaki yangilik bo'lsa, chol hammasini chaqqonlik bilan o'rganib, hammadan yuqori hosil oldi (Sh. Rashidov. Bo'rondan kuchli).*

(As much as there was experience, as much as there was something new, the old man quickly learned everything and got the highest harvest.)

First of all, we copy and write the main clauses in these sentences:

1. (I) am glad.

2. ... we entered to report on purpose.

3. got the highest harvest.

It can be seen that each of them is similar to separate sentences with independent content. However, if the message expressed through them does not satisfy the situation, it is necessary to attach other sentences that give them additional meaning. Seeing that the umbrellas are tightly placed in the first sentence, ..., in the second sentence, Don't worry, ..., in the third sentence, As much experience, as much news, the old man has the opportunity to quickly learn all of them and add sentences like ... But because these sentences are used only to fill the content of the main sentence, we consider them to be sentences related to the syntactic structure of the following conjunctions. Semantic structure is expressed only through the structure of prepositions. Even in some CSDs, the main clause does not have an independent appearance either in terms of syntactic structure or in terms of semantic structure, but we can see their basic structure in the main clause to a greater extent:

Tiq etgan tovush eshitsu, shahardan askar chaqiradi (H.G'ulom. Mash'al). When he hears a clicking sound, he calls a soldier from the city. In the quoted sentence, the main structure is expressed in the part called the soldier. The rest of the sentence is connected to the dash through the "-sa" element in order to comment on the underlying structure. In all of the given examples, it is evidence that the formation of subordinate clauses is based on the requirements of the main clauses surrounded by the situation. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that subordinate clauses are formed not for their own sake, but according to the requirements of another clause (main clause) in order to complete its semantic and structural integrity.

If we study complex syntactic devices from the point of view of syntactic derivation, it seems appropriate to consider them from two aspects. First, to analyze the CSD components separately, and secondly, to consider the CSD itself as a whole structure. It should be said that in both ways we can see the place of the applicative model in the syntactic derivation of CSD:

1.Qosimbek Bobur mirzoning ustozini Xo'ja Abdullani uyidan qidirib topgach, ular ikkovlashib arkdagi beklar oldiga chiqishdi (P.Qodirov. Yulduzli tunlar).

(When Kasimbek Babur searched for Mirza's teacher Xuja Abdulla in his house, they both went to the becks in the arch.)

The quoted CSD consists of two components and has a polypredicative feature. If we analyze this CSD as a whole structure, each of its components is considered a derivation operand. And the means connecting two components (-gach) is the operator of CSD syntactic derivation:

1-operand – Qosimbek Bobur mirzoning ustozini Xo'ja Abdullani uyidan qidirib topgach; (1st operand - when Kasimbek Babur searched for Mirza's teacher Khoja Abdulla in his house;)

2-operand – ular ikkovlashib arkdagi beklar oldiga chiqishdi *operator – gach (aplikator)*
(2nd operand - they both went to the becks in the arch.)

If we analyze the syntactic derivation of the CSD components individually, we can see that it takes place in the following stages:

I.

1.Qidirib topgach – tub struktura; V

(After searching - basic structure; V)

2.Qosimbek qidirib topgach – tayanch struktura; N+V

(After finding Kasimbek - base structure; N+V)

3.Qosimbek uyidan qidirib topgach – Hosila struktura; N+X1+V (operator –dan)

(After searching Kasimbek's house - resulting structure; N+X1+V (operator -dan))

4. *Qosimbek Xo'ja Abdullani uyidan qidirib topgach – Hosila struktura; N+X2+V (operator –ni)*

(When Qasimbek found Khoja Abdulla in his house - Hosila structure; N+X2+V (operator –ni))

5. *Qosimbek ustoz Xo'ja Abdullani uyidan qidirib topgach – Hosila struktura. N+X3+V (operator –i)*

(After finding Kasimbek's teacher Khoja Abdulla in his house - Result structure. N+X3+V (operator –i))

6. *Qosimbek Bobur mirzoning ustoz Xo'ja Abdullani uyidan qidirib topgach – Hosila struktura. N+X4+V (operator –ning).*

(When Qasimbek Babur searched for Mirza's teacher Khoja Abdulla in his house - Hosila structure. N+X4+V (operator –'s).)

It seems that the syntactic derivation of the first component of CSD consists of six stages, and the derivation process starts from the third stage. Also, from the derivation point of view, the applicators who have been working since the beginning of the derivation process have the status of operator. But it is worth saying that after a new operator appears, the old one will give way to a new one, and the old operator will no longer have the operator status. But the number of applicatives does not decrease in the structure of the sentence. Now let's look at the process of syntactic derivation of the second component of CSD:

II.

1. *come out – tub struktura. V* (the output is the basic structure. V)

2. *ular chiqishdi – tayanch struktura. N+V* (they came out - the base structure. N+V)

3. *ular beklar oldiga chiqishdi – hosila struktura. N+X1+V (operator oldiga)*

(they come out the becks - derived structure. N+X1+V (to operator))

4. *ular arkdagi beklar oldiga chiqishdi – hosila struktura. N+X2+V (operator –dagi).* (They come out to the becks in the arch - derivative structure. N+X2+V (in operator))

5. *ular ikkovlashib arkdagi beklar oldiga chiqishdi – hosila struktura N+X3+V (operator –ib).* (They come out to the becks in the arch in pairs - derivative structure N+X3+V (operator -ib).)

The second component of the CSD is being implemented in five stages. As a new applicator is added to the speech, we can see that its shape is expanding. It seems that the integrity of the content of the general syntactic structure depends only on the base structure, and it is inappropriate to say that the newly added elements are secondary in terms of content [1.133].

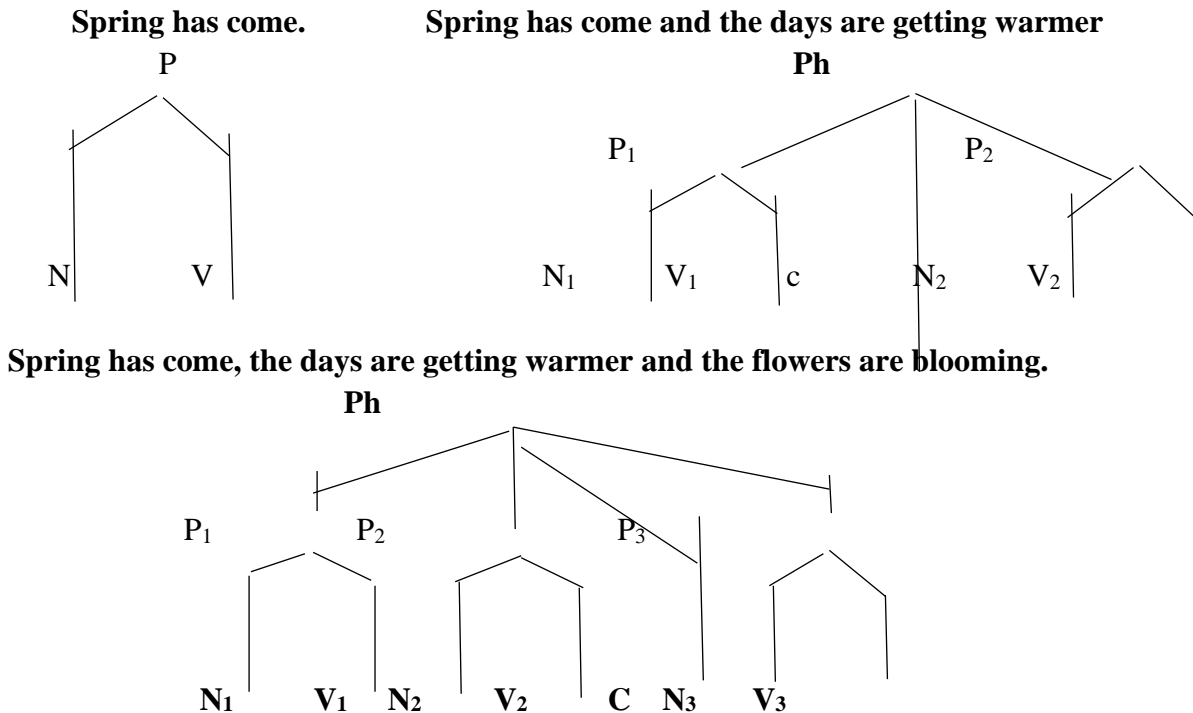
If we take the syntactic structure of CSD as a whole, each part (new component) that is added to the composition of CSD can be considered an applicator. For example:

Spring has come. —————> Spring has come and the days are getting warmer

—————> *Spring has come, the days are getting warmer and the flowers are blooming.*

In this example, the phrase "Spring has come" and the phrase "the heat of the day" are connected by tone. Although a specific real applicator is not apparent in this case, we cannot rule out a syntactic connection. Because derivationally, these two simple statements are connected by zero operator. If we continue the application process, the applicator is considered to be the linker in relation to the MSQ "Spring has come and the days are getting warmer". It seems that as the unit under analysis increases in size, the size of the operands also increases. As we have seen, in the

expansion of the MSQ form, independent sentences are now acting as operands, not additions or words. This can be shown in the diagram as follows:



In CSD related to to be, the following connectives, auxiliary devices, as well as other words that perform the function of connectives perform the function of applicators:

1. *Agar hozir bu ishga qo'l uradigan bo'lsak, qovog'arining uyasiga cho'p tiqqan bo'lamiz* (K.Yashin. Hamza). (If we do it now, we'll be kicking the crow's nest.)
2. *Shayx bir ishora qilsa, bular bizni burda-burda qilib tashlashadi* (K.Yashin.Hamza). (If the sheikh gives a sign, they will throw us here and there)

In the cited examples, the subordinate parts of the CSD show that the actions expressed in the governor's sentence are carried out according to the real conditions of the actions. In other words, if these conditions do not exist, it is explained that the conditions for the occurrence of the events taking place in the introductory sentences do not exist. A. Gulomov, M. Askarova correctly stated that the condition in the subordinate clause indicates the result of the main clause. If such a condition does not exist, the event in the main clause will not happen [2.221]. At the same time, this conditional expression in the above sentences is fulfilled by the conditional adverb -sa with the conjunction "if" and connects the two parts of CSD to each other. So, these connectives are considered applicators and are derivationally receiving the status of operator.

We can see the proof of our opinion in the following examples:

1. *Agar siz istasangiz men u kishi bilan gaplashib ko'rardim* (K. Yashin. Hamza). (If you want, I would try to talk to him)
2. *Agar zo'ravonlik qilishsa, u yog'ini menga qo'yib berasiz* (U.Usmonov.Girdob). (If they do violence, you will leave the oil to me)

In conditional CSD, if the position of the applicator is high, then it comes at the beginning of the subordinate part expressing the content of the condition, and indicates that the entire CSD is related to a certain condition.

As already mentioned above, in addition to conditional connectors, a number of other connectors can act as an applicator when connecting related CSD components:

1. *Bobur bog' to'ridagi muxtasham ko'shk oldiga borganda, xizmatkorlaridan biri shoshilib kelib otning jilovidan oldi (P.Qodirov.Yulduzli tunlar).*

(When Babur went to the magnificent palace in the garden, one of his servants hurriedly came and took the reins of the horse.)

2. *Begunoh hunarpesha adolatsiz o'limdan qutulsin deb, men shu ishni qildim (P. Qodirov Yulduzli tunlar).*

(I did this so that an innocent craftsman would be saved from an unjust death)

The first of the given examples is CSD, which expresses the time relation, and the suffix -ganda, connecting its components, acts as an applicator. This applicator is part of the subordinate component and serves to syntactically connect the CSD components together with expressing when the work action expressed in the master component is taking place.

The second example is CSD, which expresses the meaning of the goal. In this CSD, the word deb is an applicator connecting two components. It is through this applicator that one component is attached to another.

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