LEXICAL – SYNTACTICAL FEATURES OF PRIMARY PREDICATION IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract

The article describes issues related to the analysis of lexical-syntactical features of primary predication in English and Uzbek languages. The article searches the structural and syntactical features of primary predications in both languages. As well as, we analysed works of E. Hemingway and T. Malik in order to identify similarities and differences of using primary predications in two languages. Moreover, predicative categories of objective modality and tense in two languages find their expression in the verbal component of predication. Views of world and local scientists on the primary predication in English and Uzbek were analysed. Furthermore, the primary predication phenomenon in two languages was investigated with examples.

Key words: lexical-syntactical feature, verb, primary predication, language, similarity, difference, finite verb, predicate.

ЛЕКСИКО-СИНТАКСИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПЕРВИЧНОГО ПРЕДИКАТА В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация

В статье рассмотрены вопросы, связанные с анализом лексико-синтаксический особенностей первичной предикации в английском и узбекском языках. В статье исследуются структурные и синтаксические особенности первичных предсказаний в обоих языках. Кроме того, мы проанализировали работы Э. Хемингуэя и Т. Малика с целью выявления сходства и различий использования первичных предсказаний в двух языках. Более того, в обоих языках объективная модальность и предикативные категории времени отражены в вербальном компоненте сказуемого. Проанализированы мнения мировых и местных ученых о первичном предсказании на английском и узбекском языках, и они проанализированы на примерах.

Ключевые слова: лексико-синтаксическая особенность, глагол, первичное предикация, язык, сходство, различие, конечный глагол, предикация**.**

ИНГЛИЗ ВА ЎЗБЕК ТИЛЛАРИДА БИРЛАМЧИ ПРЕДИКАЦИЯНИНГ
ЛЕКСИК-СИНТАКТИК ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ

Annotatsiya

Maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillarida birlamchi predikatsiyaning leksik-sintaktik xususiyatlarini tahlil qilingan. Ushbu maqolada ikkala tilda ham birlamchi predikatsiyaning lug'aviy va sintaktik xususiyatlari o'rganiladi. Shuningdek, E. Xemingvey va T. Malik asarlari tahlil qilinib, ikki tilda birlamchi predikatsiyani ishlatishning o'xshashlik va farqli tomonlari aniqlandi. Xususan, ikki tilda obyektiv modallik va zamonning predikativ kategoriyalari predikatsiyaning og'zaki komponentida o'z ifodasini topadi. Mazkur maqolada jahon va mahalliy olimlarning ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi birlamchi predikatsiyaga oid fikr-mulohazalari tahlil qilindi. Bundan tashqari, ikki tilda birlamchi predikatsiya misollar yordamida o'rganildi.

Kalit so'zlar: leksik-sintaktik xususiyat, fe'l, birlamchi predikatsiya, til, o'xshashlik, farq, o'timli fe'l, predikat.

Introduction. Syntactic features are formal properties of syntactic objects, which determine how they behave with respect to syntactic constraints and operations (such as selection, licensing, agreement and movement). Syntactic features can be contrasted with properties, which are purely phonological, morphological, or semantic, but many features are relevant both to syntax and morphology, or syntax and semantics, and to all three components. Lexical semantic could be defined as the study of word meaning, but in practice it is often more specifically concerned with the study of lexical (i.e. content) word meaning, as opposed to the meanings of grammatical (or function) words. This means that lexical semanticists are most interested in the open classes of noun, verb and adjective and with more contently members of the adverb and preposition classes (for instance over but not of). Lexical semantics is thus mostly exempt from considering issues that arise from the use of grammatical words, such as definiteness and modality [Mamatov M., 1990].

Language units have primary functions, such as predicativity, modality, confirmation or denial of the existence of an object in the world.

Primary predication establishes subject-predicate relations and makes the backbone of the sentence. The finite form of the verb expresses it. Sentences need a finite verb in order to be complete. Without a finite verb, a sentence would simply be a subject, or a subject and other parts of speech that do not express action and are not linked together properly. In other words, sentences do not function correctly without finite verbs. Finite verbs are verbs that have subjects and indicate grammatical tense, person, and number. These verbs describe the action of a person, place, or thing in the sentence. Unlike other types of verbs, finite verbs do not require another verb in the sentence in order to be grammatically correct.

Research methodology. A number of methods have been used in this article, such as descriptive analysis, component analysis, semantic analysis, and contrastive analysis. Their choice is due to the fact that they are optimal for studying the lexical and semantic characteristics of complicating structures of predications in these two languages.

Materials and analysis. Due to the fact that multiple types of verbs can often exist in the same sentence, it is helpful to know some common instances of finite verbs that can help you identify them.

Third person singular present verbs ending in "-s".

Any verb that has an -s ending for the third person singular present form is a finite verb. Non-finite verbs do not have tense, and thus never switch their endings to "-s" in the third person singular present form.

The exceptions to this are modal auxiliary verbs: *can, could, will, would, shall, should, may, might,* and *must*. Modal verbs also cannot take an "-s" ending for third person singular present; however, they are always finite. They come directly after the subject and before main verbs, and help to determine aspect, tense, and mood.

Here are some examples of finite verbs in the third person singular present form with -s endings:

- *He **runs** to the store every morning.*
- *The girl **swims** in the ocean.*
- *The footballer **kicks** the soccer ball at the goal.*
- *He **has** three cars in her driveway.*

Verbs that are functioning in the past tense (**not** past participles) are inherently finite. As we noted above, the majority of verbs have the same form for both past tense and past participle. These are known as **regular verbs**. To determine if a regular verb is in the past tense or is a past participle (and thus finite or non-finite), we have to examine how it is functioning in the sentence.

However, some verbs are **irregular**, and they have a past tense form that is separate from their past participle form. Here are a few examples of sentences using irregular verbs:

Be

• *My son **was** feeling unwell.* (past tense finite)

• *He has **been** feeling unwell.* (past participle non-finite)

Go

• *We **went** to the store.* (past tense finite)

• *We had **gone** to the store.* (past participle non-finite)

Fly

• *We **flew** to Moscow already.* (past tense , finite)

• *We have **flown** to Moscow already.* (past participle , non-finite)

There are quite a few irregular verbs, and there is no rule to how they are conjugated (which is why they are irregular).

Finite verbs often directly follow the subjects whose actions they are describing. This location allows for a clear connection between the subject and the verb it makes it easy for the reader or listener to understand that the verb is describing the action of the subject and not another word in the sentence. Here are some examples of finite verbs appearing directly after subjects in sentences:

• *"Nobody **listened** to the music.*

• *"The old man **drank** his coffee slowly.*

• *Across the field, the trees **swayed** in the wind.*

Non-finite verbs, however, generally do not appear directly after the subject. This is because they are often not directly describing the action of the subject, but are instead serving another grammatical purpose in the sentence.

Discussions. Primary predication is a wider notion than predicate, and it is used not only in the field of linguistics but also in the philosophy and logics. However, there is no problem with understanding the logical and grammatical predicate in those languages where both terms are rendered in the same way. For example, in the English language only one term primary predication is used compared to the Uzbek language, where two different terms to denote this notion in linguistics and philosophy or logics are used [Jesperson O., 1983; Akimova G.N., 1981; Mamatov M., 1990].

We share the ideas of M. Rasulova, who studied the problems of lexical categorization in linguistics, on the problem of categories in a language. Grammatical categories that represent general and essential features of the languages

cannot reflect the differences between the languages, because the world is categorized differently in various languages. That is why, typological analysis in modern linguistics is to be carried out using different semantic categories, lexical and grammatical meanings that provide information about the world [Rasulova M.I., 2005].

The primary predication of a sentence is the part that modifies the subject of a sentence or clause in some way. The predicate specifies what the subject is, or does or tells what is done to the subject. Because the subject is the person, place or thing that a sentence is about, the predicate must contain a verb explaining what the subject does. It can also include a modifier, an object or a compliment. Primary predication can be one verb or verb phrase (simple predicate), two or more verbs joined with a conjunction (compound predicate), or even all the words in the sentence that give more information about the subject (complete predicate).

Results. A predicate can be as simple as a single word that shows the action in a sentence. It is used to tell you what the subject of the sentence does.

From a logical-grammatical point of view, these constructions can be regarded as grammatically incomplete. The subject of primary predications does not have forms of grammatical categories such as person, number, tense, mood and aspect with the predicate. This incompleteness is a factor that syntactically differs them from sentences.

Look at a few of sentences in the English language. The subjects are underlined and the predicates are **bold**.

1. <u>*The old man*</u> ***drank*** *his coffee slowly.*
 (Hemingway E., "The Old Man and the Sea", 1952)

The subject of the sentence is "<u>*The old man*</u>", the person being spoken about. Nevertheless, what is being conveyed or expressed about this person? The word that modifies the subject <u>*The old man*</u>" is the past-tense verb "***drank***", which is the predicate.

Below we analyze this sentence is taken from second series of "Shaytanat" books which is complicated by primary predications in the Uzbek language based on the basic concepts.

2. *Yuqoridan turib qaraganida daryo suvi tiniq, sokin* ***oqayotgan edi****.*
 (Malik T., Shaytanat", 1994).

 Primary predication has its own motion-modifier; modificator shows how the river's water was clear, quiet flowing. The subject of the sentence is *"Suvi",*

"oqayotgan edi"- nominal predicate, *tiniq, sokin* – modifier, *daryo* – possessive determiner, *qaraganida* - modifier and *yuqoridan turib* – modifier;

The syntactical structure of the sentences in English and Uzbek do not overlap with each other.

3. <u>*Perico*</u> **gave** *it to me at the bodega," <u>he</u>* **explained.**

(Hemingway E., "The Old Man and the Sea", 1952)

The subject of the sentence are *"<u>Perico</u>"* and *"<u>he</u>"*. What is the point of the sentence? For the subject to specify an action that they do, which is the predicate. The predicate **gave, explained.**

4. *Agar mollarni yashirmay o'z xohishingiz bilan* **topshirsangiz***, eringizning gunohi* **yengillashadi***.*

(Malik T., "Shaytanat", 1994).

There are two primary predications here: 1) *topshirsangiz;* 2) *yengillashadi*. Primary predication has its own motion-modifier; modificator shows the manner of peoples solve the problem. The subject of the sentence is *"siz"*, in hidden way, the predicates are *"topshirsangiz, yengillashadi"*. The predicate overlaps in both languages, but the subjects of the sentences do not match.

5. <u>*The old man*</u> **looked** *at him with his sun-burned, confident loving eyes*.

The subject of the sentence is *"<u>The old man</u>,* the person being spoken about. The word that modifies the subject *"<u>The old man,</u>* is the past-tense verb *"**looked**",* which is the predicate.

In addition to simple predicates, there are also <u>compound predicates</u>. A compound predicate gives two or more details about the same subject and has two or more verbs joined by a conjunction.

 For example:

6. <u>*The boy*</u> **left** *him there and when <u>he</u>* **came** *back, the old man* **was still asleep***.*

 (Hemingway E., "The Old Man and the Sea", 1952)

In this example, *The boy* and *the old man* are the subject and *left him there*, *came back* and *was still asleep* are the compound predicates joined by the conjunction *and*.

A complete predicate is the verb that shows the action and the modifying phrase that completes the thought, basically everything in the sentence that isn't the subject.

The primary predicate is in **bold** in each example, while the subject is underlined.

7. *Bolalarning o'yinga* <u>*qo'shmasliklari*</u>*, ayniqsa, "kelgindi" deb* <u>*chaqirishlari*</u> *uning* **g'azabini keltirardi***.* (Malik T., "Shaytanat", 1994).

It is a simple extended sentence with two complex subjects and one predicate. "*bolalarning o'yinga qo'shmasliklari*" is the first subject and it consists of three words. Mainly two words "*qo'shmasliklari*" and "*kelgindi*" deb *chaqirishlari*" are considered as the subjects of the sentence and they are made from Gerund, Participle 1. Predicate is formed with compound verb.

8. <u>*Shomil boshqalarga nisbatan ko'proq unga* **ishonardi**</u>. (primary predicate-*ishonardi*, *ko'proq*-modifier, *unga*-object, *boshqalarga*-object).

(Malik T., "Shaytanat", 1994).

It is a simple extended sentence with a subject, a predicate, two objects and a modifier.

Subject of the sentence is <u>*Shomil*</u> and it is made from a common noun. Predicate is formed from a simple verb. Both are third person singular in past tense.

Conclusion / Recommendations. The lexical and syntactic features of primary predications in both languages have both similarities and differences. Similarities in their structure can be found in the participial constructions, but in other types, there are more differences, rather than similarities. Syntactically, primary predications in both languages serve for one purpose to enrich the informativeness of the sentence, but their position in a sentence can be different in the discussed languages, as they belong to different language groups. Nevertheless, features are essential to all explicit analyses.

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