

UNITARY PARTICLES, METHODS OF THEIR USE

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Abstract: This article analyzes the units of the Uzbek language. In addition, the study of the specific features of the units that form unified parts is discussed.

Keywords: unified parts, methods of their use, semantic relations of unified parts, prompts, introductory and introductory devices, isolated parts, adjective and adverbial clauses, systems of action.

In the structure of a sentence, parts of one type occur more than once. These types of parts constitute unified parts of a sentence. A sentence with such parts is considered a compound-part sentence: G'ijjak, tanbur, chang, ud, nay, daf, etc. rang (Oybek).

Compound parts are answers to the same question, perform the same syntactic function, and are connected with the help of equal connectors or counting intonation.

Compound parts enter into syntactic communication based on mutual equality and subordination to other parts of the sentence: You are more necessary to me than air and water, you are my joy, my thought and my dream, my happiness, Polat! ("Star of the East").

In this sentence, you are more necessary to me than air, water, you are my joy, my thought and my dream, my happiness, based on equality, and the first group of compound parts enter into syntactic communication with you through coordination.

The components of a compound part usually have the same grammatical form and perform the same syntactic function. When the constituent parts must come with a morphological format or auxiliary, they are sometimes added to each component separately: People worked with the same dedication to both the snow and the storm (Oybek). You separate the brother and the sister from each other (S.Ahmad).

When the constituent parts pay special attention to the objects expressed by the subject, each component receives a grammatical format. In such cases, each component is logically stressed and is pronounced with strong emphasis: Neither he knows his father nor his brother ("Star of the East").

The connection of each of the parts of the grammatical form or only the last one depends on the type of connectives and the nature of their use: Ibodullo went out onto the porch, Boronbek and Otap followed (Kh.Ghulom).

The inclusion of a grammatical form in only one or all of the constituent components is determined by the logical-grammatical and stylistic features of speech.

Thus, more than one constituent part of a sentence that has the same syntactic value and belongs to another part of the sentence and has the same syntactic relationship with this part is considered to be a constituent part: Constituent parts of a sentence are called by different terms.

Some terms are used in the works of scientists as “constituent sentences”, “constituent parts of a sentence”, “complex sentences”, “constituent devices”.

The use of constituent parts of a sentence in the modern Uzbek language is not accidental, but is a historically formed syntactic phenomenon. It is characterized by the following features:

A constituent part performs the same syntactic function in a sentence.

The components of a compound sentence are equal to each other and are connected by equal connectors.

A compound sentence is in the same relationship with the sentence that is considered common to it.

Compound sentences are pronounced with counting intonation.

Compound sentences are usually counted from the same word family.

Meaning relations of compound sentences. Compound sentences are connected in a sentence with equal connectors, pauses and counting intonation. The following meaning relations mainly exist between compound sentences that are equally connected to each other:

Cohesive parts indicate objects or events that are related in terms of place: There are streams, rivers, impassable swamps, and forests that no one has ever set foot in. (A. Mukhtor).

Cohesive parts indicate events or objects that are related in terms of time: I sat up, lay down, and slept until half past one at night (A. Qahhor).

Cohesive parts indicate parts of a whole: Tomorrow is the day of elections to the regional, city, district, village and aul councils of our Republic (“Xalq so‘zi”).

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