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Nominative predicate and reported speech

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Abstract: The article undergoes component and text analysis of one of the varieties of communicative meaning, that is, indirect report. An attempt is being made to more fully disclose the features of noun-predicate based on micro texts taken from fiction.

Key words: nominative predicate, component and contextual analysis, text analysis, dialogic microtext, macrotext, indirect report, direct non-observation, paradigm, proposition, macroproposition, meaning of communicative purpose.

I. Introduction

It is known that the morphologically formed assimilation content has three different forms (assimilation message, assimilation command, assimilation question) and several means are used to express them: - (i) *bdi, -adi, (-ydi) –gan ekan, - gan emish, - (a) r ekan, - (a) r emish, - (a) yotgan ekan, - (a) yotgan emish, -adigan (-ydigan) ekan, -adigan (-ydigan) emish, -moqchi ekan, -moqchi emish, -sin ekan, -sin emish* forms and *noun and other word groups + ekan, emish incomplete verb* and etc. In this article, we briefly describe the structure, content and syntactic features of the noun phrase, which represents the assimilation message, on the basis of organic and textual analysis.

II. Literature review

This type of predicate consists of two or three parts. The function of the first part is noun, nominated, pronoun, adjective, adverb, numeral, infinitive, and so on. The second part consists of an incomplete verb (unless, suck). The resulting compound is called the third person form. The third person also has a single three-part form. In it the suffix (-s) is attached to the incomplete verb. With the help of four attachments, the second person is made, and with the help of two attachments, the first person is made. The result is a three-line paradigm. This can be shown in the table as follows.

Per son	Nominative predicate		
	1-part	2-part	3-part
I	bola, do‘st, mehmon, shunisi,		man, miz
II	bittasi, to‘ng‘ichi, o‘qigani, sog‘, ma‘qul, tajribasiz, bor, yo‘q,	ekan emish	san, sanlar, siz, sizlar
III	mavjud (emas)		-, lar

The table takes into account only one categorical feature (category of person) of nominative predicate that represents the assimilation message. Taken as a whole, each form serves as an indicator of five or six categories and, depending on the degree of definition, represents the meanings of these categories in different (convenient, neutral, clarifying, emphatic, inconvenient) microtext. The following attention is focused on the analysis of the occurrence of one of the meanings of the communicative goal category.

III. Analysis

To determine the degree to which the meaning of assimilation (*hearing*) is defined in nominative predicate, we begin the analysis with the third person.

As an example, let us take a two-part form in the microtext: – *Tirik ekan* (T. Malik, “So‘nggi o‘q” (Last Arrow), 343). The form is syntactically independent so a full stop is then placed. It also means predicative (other person, present tense, direct observation of a character). Based on this, we call this form an independent statement. But the speaker and the listener are not represented by a linguistic medium. It is also unknown who exactly owns the character.

The appearance of a character trait that is not directly observed (*then knowing, hearing, assimilating*) is also not clear. First of all, this line shows that this concise statement is part of the conversation. Who came directly before him *Komlev? Tirik ekanmi? (Komlev? Is he alive?)* the answer to the question. So this person is the owner of the character. It is clear from the following statements that he was a scientist, who sat unjustly for seventeen years. In addition, the speaker is Captain Ramziddin Ramazanov, and the listener is Major Sanjar Salihov. Therefore, the next part of it is saved in the sentence given as an example. The source of the message is not expressed in the previous or next part of the microtext. However, it is clear that the narrator heard the message from the narrated part of the microtext after hearing it from a specific person. Therefore, it is not necessary for information to clearly state the source of the message.

If the independent simple sentence expands in scope, the property involved in assimilation is expressed in part by a linguistic means and in part by a non-linguistic factor: *Kelgan kecham mehmonxonada joy yo‘q ekan.* (SH. Xolmirzaev, *Oq o‘tli*, 43). The hotel name in the sentence represents the place of the message, which means nominative predicate. In addition, assimilation serves as a convenient means of communication. His task is related to the nonlinear factor (*logical clarity*).

The reason is usually asked by the hotel administration officer (duty officer) if there is a place. In such a speech practice, the person who was the listener, as a speaker in another speech practice, assimilated the message given as an example and explained it to the listener. The speaker and the listener are spared in this sentence because it is clearly expressed in the preceding part of the microtext. The source of the message is not expressed in microtext. From this we conclude that there is no need to express it.

The first part of nominative predicate can serve as a convenient tool for mastering a large simple sentence: – *Dadam ketib qolganlarida men chaqaloq ekanman* (O‘. Hoshimov, *Qalbingga quloq sol*, 401). It is obvious that the lexical feature of noun (*chaqaloq – baby*) in the function of the first part of the cut allows the speaker to express in the form of assimilation of a feature that the speaker is not directly aware of. The first part of the sentence is a separate proposition from the content, while the second suffix (*-m*) refers to the previous part of the microtext, while one suffix (*-ganlarida*) refers to the

latter as a binder. So this is neither the beginning nor the end of the microtext. It is also clear from the preceding part of the microtext that the speaker is *Charos*, even though he is expressed by a suffix (-*man*) and a word (*men*). The line before the sentence also indicates that it is part of this conversation (dialogic microtext).

The lexical nature of independent words, the preceding part of the microtext and the participation of the third person in the speech practice allow the manifestation of mastery in the following sentence, which is not large in size: – *Bobo, mehmon militsiyadan ekan* (T. Malik, So‘nggi o‘q, 344). The speaker is the chairman of the village council, the listener is more than ninety Soqi bobo, III (other) person, and i.e. the guest Major Sanjar Salihov is taking part in the speech practice. The speaker tells the listener by adding an incomplete verb to what the third person has said in another speech practice. As a result, it becomes clear that the message is being assimilated through nominative predicate.

Through nominative predicate, in the same speech practice, the speaker can assimilate and narrate the message he hears from the audience:

– *Biz mehmonlarga ozor etkurmaymiz. Odatimiz shunday.*

– *Odatingiz qiziq ekan* (T. Malik, Savohil, 210).

There are also tools that facilitate the occurrence of assimilation through the nominative predicate. Verbal verbs have such a feature. When the verb comes as part of a verb phrase, the assimilation message is expressed in one simple sentence: – *Oyinning aytishiga qaraganda bu – mening beshigim ekan* (O‘. Hoshimov, Ikki eshik orasi, 193). First of all, grammatically, a phrase consists of a separate proposition from the content and has its own subject-predicate.

The subject of the speech verb acts as the source of the message. Therefore, if it is dropped, it will not be clear from whom the speaker is hearing the message. If this example is from the monologue of the protagonist, the following example is part of the dialogic microtext: – *Darg‘aning aytishicha, anov tepalik ortida turkmanlarning ovuli bor ekan* (T. Malik, Savohil, 126). In this example, the content and function of the phrase correspond to the previous example. It is a logically separate proposition, a functionally convenient tool and a source of message. The difference is that in this example, the form is compact, with the addition (-*cha*) instead of the auxiliary (than).

IV. Discussion

In addition, a punctuation mark (comma) is placed in the second example after the phrase, not in the first. The question arises as to why. Also in the first example there is a line after having (*that*). However, in the first part of the noun section, the meaning of possession is emphasized by both the suffix (-*im*) and the word (*mening (my)*). It is therefore not clear that subject is separated from predicate by a line.

If the subject of the phrase is represented by pronoun, the identity of the source of the message and other saved words become clear from the previous or next part of the microtext: *O‘zining aytishicha xitoylik tabib ekan* (T. Malik, So‘nggi o‘q, 422). If it is known from the front part of the microtext that the speaker is a hospital attendant, then from the next part it is clear that the listener is Major Salihov. This means that the duty officer assimilated the message he heard from the doctor himself. In this example, the source of the message is represented by a pronoun, his profession, and his homeland by a noun. The subject of the sentence is saved. The noun in the microtext is used only as an adjunct to the message source in the cut sentence. Other aspects of the nominative predicate are expressed in words, and the sentence expands: *Aytishiga qaraganda No‘g‘ayqo‘rg‘onda turishganida ularning hovlisida*

ham shunaqa olma bor ekan (O‘. Hoshimov, Ikki eshik orasi, 570). The subject of the action, his sign, place (2 times), time is expressed in words. At the same time, it is saved from the addition of (-i) as a convenient vehicle subject. The result is a connection between form and content in front of the microtext.

If the source of the message is expressed both verbally and verbally, and the assimilated message expresses a cause-and-effect relationship, the sentence expands further. If the subject of nominative predicate is expressed in the preceding part of the microtext, the idea does not fit into a single sentence. As the number of propositions increases, there is an apparent and substantive imbalance: *Xo‘sh, inson kim o‘zi? Mazkur jamiyatimizning fikricha "mavjud ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy munosabatlar mahsuli" ekan, demak yozuvchi ham shu munosabatlar mahsulidir* (SH. Xolmirzaev, Ot yili, 333).

The verb speech in the function of the source of the message can also come in the form of a separate sentence: *Oyim aytganlar, tushda ko‘ringan oqlik yaxshilik belgisi ekan* (T. Malik, Talvasa, 282). The possessor of the speech verb is also represented by a noun in addition to the suffix. Because the speaker meant that the message was exactly what his mother had said. As is known from the preceding part of the microtext, the speaker is saved by not being expressed by a linguistic means. When the speech situation requires, the possessor of the speech verb is represented only by the suffix.

Its other valence is revealed and a full stop is put at the end of the sentence. This will highlight the source of the message: *Rost aytdi. Bizda shunaqa desam, boshqa joylarda besh battar ekan* (O‘. Hoshimov, Ikki eshik orasi, 556). In the title of the microtext, which speaks of the saved means, Umar is mentioned as a zakunchi. The subject of the message source is identified from the front of the microtext (one of the rattlesnakes scurrying in medical school). In *our* country, in *other* places, medical and legal universities are mentioned in the previous (first) and next (second) parts of the microtext. If we look at the three-page microtext in its entirety, its general content (macroposition) can be defined as *an increase in corruption in admission to higher education*. It is necessary to refer to the macromat to determine the age of corruption. It is clear that the work was written between 1982 and 1985, which meant bribery in the Soviet empire.

At the request of the speech practitioner, a message that has been mastered first, and then a statement representing its source, may come: *Yo‘q, rost ekan. Teatr va rassomlik institutida o‘qiydigan xolasining qizi hammasini aytib berdi* (O‘. Hoshimov, Qalbingga quloq sol, 446). The assimilated message is the second sentence of the microtext.

The first sentence states that Aziza did not believe her mother when she heard that Yodgor was leading the girl to “swallow a spoonful of water”. So in the first sentence, the listener is Aziza, the speaker is her mother, the other person is Aziza's husband Yodgor. This is one of the reasons why the assimilated message is concise. In another speech practice, Aziza's aunt's daughter tells her everything she knows about the girl. This is reflected in the second sentence in the example. This means that the message has been mastered and narrated, that is, it has become a source of message, acting as a convenient tool. It is larger in size because it contains other information about the source of the message. Information such as the fact that the girl's name is Charos, that Aziza did not live with Yodgor even though she was not legally divorced, and Aziza's subsequent behavior are included in the next part of the microtext. As a result, the microtext took up three pages.

If the subject of the source of the message, the cause of the event from nominative predicate, etc., expressed in the preceding or following part of the microtext, the assimilated message and its source

will be concise: – *Sababsiz qamashdi... To‘g‘ri, bir sabab bor ekan. Keyin obxonadan chiqayotganimda aytishdi* (SH. Xolmirzaev, Qil ko‘prik, 61). In this example, it is clear from the front of the microtext that the speaker is Qurban and the listener is Oyparcha. The reason for the arrest is described in the next part of the microtext. In particular, because the "Yosh Buxoroliklar" revolted against Amir Said Alimkhan, the Amir summoned them and "gave them a small feast and then took them away" (61– 62).

If the verb (speech) expresses the assimilation of the message, the verb to hear means that the action of the noun is narrated by someone who speaks: *eshitganman Olchindan, oting Boychiborning avlodidan ekan* (SH. Xolmirzaev, Ot yili, 332). In this two-part part of the microtext, the speaker narrated the message in a way that he heard, rather than assimilating it. Otherwise the verb to say would have been used in the first sentence.

When the verbal action allows, the means of creating convenience consists of a single verb. In this case, the communicative meaning is expressed in the form of hearing, and its source, i.e. the speaker, is not clear from whom he heard it: *Eshitdim, siz obro‘-e‘tiborli ayol ekansiz...* (O‘. Hoshimov, Qalbingga quloq sol, 447). Since the speaker is represented by a suffix (-m) and the listener by pronoun (siz), the idea in both sentences is relatively complete. For the form and content of the idea to be complete, it is necessary to refer to the front and back of the microtext.

Even when the sentence is large, it is not only the source of the message that is, the speaker, the listener, the other person, and even the adjective (*the sentence*) does not allow the thought to be complete: *Bultur Toshkentga borganimda shu gapni eshitib, qulog‘imga ishonmadim. Yo‘q, rost ekan* (O‘. Hoshimov, Ikki eshik orasi, 445). From the front of the microtext, it is clear that the person is the uncle of the speaker. If *this statement in the example is true*, it means that "his uncle, who has been begging for a country and has cut off so many people, has been cut off."

The next part of the microtext explains why his uncle was imprisoned. He is accused of imprisoning innocent people as "enemies of the people." This means that the two sentences given as an example are completed only in appearance and content when the preceding and following sentences are added.

V. Conclusion

The analysis carried out according to the chosen research method allows concluding that it allows to more fully describing the peculiarities of the grammatical forms of the Uzbek language.

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