The phenomenon of polypredicativity in complex syntactic constructions of Chinese and Uzbek languages

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Abstract: The phenomenon of predicativity has been interpreted in linguistics for many years. However, despite this, the opinions expressed in this area are not general. In most works on grammar, predication is understood as a participle, and therefore it is emphasized that this phenomenon takes place only within a sentence. In recent decades, scientists have been paying increasing attention to polypredicative sentences. The term "polypredicative sentence" has become established both in theoretical works and in teaching practice. A polypredicative construction consists of predicative units that have the formal and semantic organization of a simple sentence, but do not have the main property of a communicative unit - semantic completeness. A complex sentence as a whole has this property, which brings it closer to a simple sentence that functions as a separate utterance. In written speech, a complex sentence, like a simple one, is separated from neighboring sentences by a period or a question or exclamation mark, which signal that it constitutes a separate communicative unit. In oral speech, the communicative completeness of a complex sentence is conveyed by intonation [Beloshapkova, 1991, 811-812]. A polypredicative sentence is a complex sentence that consists of several parts that are similar in form to simple sentences, but form a single whole in meaning, construction and intonation. The structure of a polypredicative sentence is varied. The parts of a polypredicative sentence are connected on the basis of union connections of subordination and composition, therefore polypredicative sentences are divided into complex and compound.

Keywords: Predicate, participle, independent word, phrase, tense, person, intonation, sentence, microtext.

Introduction: The influence of the doctrine of A.M. Peshkovsky was great on the interpretation of the phenomenon of predicativity as a form of intersectionality that occurs only within the framework of a sentence. A.M. Peshkovsky uses the term "intersection" instead of the term "predicativity" .

According to him, sectionality is a phenomenon that makes not only the section, but also the sentence, speak.

A more correct idea can be found in the views of V.V. Vinogradov. According to the scientist, predicativity expresses the relationship of the meaning of a sentence to reality and emphasizes its inextricable connection with modality, tense, and person.

However, it should be noted that the concepts of tense and person are not directly related to the phenomenon of predicativity, as sentences that do not contain a verb can also express predicativity. Accordingly, V.V. Vinogradov's view that predicativity is the only means of expressing a relationship to reality can be agreed with only to a certain extent.

METHODOLOGY

As Yu.S. Stepanov rightly pointed out, predication is a phenomenon that is not related to the concept of tense. Since there are sentences that do not contain a verb or a tense category, it follows that predication is not dependent on the concepts of verb and tense.

Similarly, Sh. N. Turniyazova, supporting the views of Kh.Z. Khayrullaev, writes: "...the claim that the phenomenon of predicativity arises only at the sentence level, in our opinion, requires further clarification. Since the concept of predicativity is associated with expressing a relationship to reality, it can be conveyed not only through an independent word but also through a phrase".

Moreover, the scholar asserts that predicativity is also intrinsically linked to the concept of modality. Modality, in turn, can be observed in a single word, a

phrase, or a sentence. However, its most complete expression can be seen in a text, which in turn indicates that the text itself is also a predicative structure.

DISCUSSION

Agreeing with the views mentioned above, it is also important to emphasize that complex syntactic structures (CSS) are intrinsically connected to the concept of predicativity. Notably, since each component of a CSS possesses its own predicativity, we can classify it as a poly-predicative structure.

1. Ammo hisob, jabr, xandasa, jo'g'rofiya, tarix, falakiyot, tibbiyot kabi xalqlarning madaniyati va tiraqqiyotiga xizmat qiladigan yana ko'p ilmlar borki, ularning taqdiri haqida o'ylash bugungi olamshumul vazifamizdir (Oybek. Ulug' yo'l).

2. 这家伙想照顾他的母亲，照顾种植，夏天在河里游泳，冬天开车野兔穿过雪地，当红薯成熟时，吃红薯，当玉米成熟时，吃玉米，当小麦成熟时，小麦。(潘晓婷, 年轻人);

The feature of predicativity expressed in complex syntactic structures (CSS) is closely linked to the predicative meanings of its components.

It is worth noting that all components of a CSS independently express modality and convey a relationship to reality. However, since they function within a specific CSS, they are interconnected both semantically and syntactically.

Men tushgan tramvayda u ham bor ekan,lekin u meni ko'rmadi (Oydin. Gulsanam).

In the given example, the CSS consists of two components, each independently expressing a relationship to reality. At the same time, since this syntactic structure functions as a single, cohesive CSS and contains multiple instances of predicativity, we classify it as a poly-predicative structure.

Similarly, in the following examples, we also observe poly-predicative structures:

1.一般来说，我的母亲也是一个美女：以前，当她在大丸超市担任推销员时，她与男人一起获得了巨大的成功，但她有骄傲，自我控制和清醒—她总是知道她最终。（李碧华。 潮州巷-吃腌鹅的女人）。

In addition to the points mentioned, it should also be noted that the phenomenon of poly-predicativity contributes to the formation of a unified semantic expression within the components of a CSS. In other words, the modality observed in this structure

necessitates the integration of the modal features expressed by each component of the CSS.

As a result, a higher-level modality feature emerges, which, in turn, leads to the formation of a super-predicative meaning:

Oftob nayzaga kelib qoldi, ammo kun issiq emas, shabada mezon ipaklarini tut qatorlariga eltib iladi, uzoqdagi chorbog'larni xazon o'rtab ketgan, faqat Sitorai Mohi Xosaning parvarishli bog'lari hamon to'q-yashil ranga burkanib yotardi (A. Muxtor. Buxoroning jinko'chalari).

Within the given CSS, five components function as its structural elements, each composed of relatively independent clauses that possess their own predicative properties. However, as noted earlier, the term "independent" should be understood relatively in this context. Once integrated into a CSS, each clause loses its complete independence and becomes interconnected with other CSS components.

This interconnection, in turn, links their predicative features, ultimately forming a super-predicative meaning through poly-predicativity. In the given CSS, this can be clearly observed in the way its components successively depict unfolding events.

In other words, even a microtext formed by the combination of two clauses creates a cohesive message and establishes a predicative meaning. As previously mentioned, this phenomenon is referred to as super-predicativity . In our opinion, superpredicativity arises at the core of the relationships that are expressed in reality in two or more predicative devices.

The overpredicative sign of CSS is realized through the syntactic and semantic interconnection of independent sentences, otherwise it would be possible to speak not about overpredicativity, but only about separate predicative signs. It is in this respect that the phenomenon of overpredicativity is inextricably linked with CSS derivation. After all, in this case, the overpredicative sign is also born at the same time as the final result of syntactic derivation - the derivative.

Poly-predicative structures possess the characteristic of synonymic restructuring. In other words, the components within CSSs engage in syntactic interactions that exhibit transformational properties. In this process, as derivational operators change, the lexical and grammatical means that establish the syntactic-semantic relationships between CSS components also undergo modification.

However, despite these transformations, the CSS does not lose its poly-predicative nature—it merely undergoes a structural transformation. To illustrate this point, let us consider the following example:

Kun botib, osmon qoraydi.

Kun botgach, osmon qoraydi.

Kun botishi bilan, osmon qoraydi.

Kun botdi-yu, osmon qoraydi.

Kun botdi va osmon qoraydi.

In the given example, the CSS consists of two components, each possessing its own predicative property. These predicative structures merge within a single CSS framework, first forming poly-predicativity and subsequently leading to the emergence of super-predicativity.

At the same time, in the synonymic variations of the example, although the lexical-grammatical means connecting the two components have changed, the poly-predicative nature of the CSS remains intact. From a derivational perspective, only the derivation operators have been modified, without altering the fundamental poly-predicative structure. Let us compare the following examples:

Kun botib, osmon qoraydi – operator: -ib;

Kun botgach, osmon qoraydi – operator: -gach;

Kun botishi bilan, osmon qoraydi – operator: bilan;

Kun botdi-yu, osmon qoraydi – operator: -yu;

门开了，他就进去了 - operator -就 (va);

当门打开时，他进入 - dubloperator - 当 , 时 (-ganda, -gan paytda);

门刚开，他就进了 - dubloperator -刚, 就 (-yu, va).

RESULT

It seems that polypredicative CSSs are formed in the mind of a person as a compositional-syntactic unit and are determined by the characteristics of his thinking. That is, the scope of expansion or narrowing of the CSS, the means of connecting its components, the ability to choose an operator from the pool of operators, all this depends on the human mind. At the same time, the cognitive pragmatic situation also plays an important role in this.

1. Kun chiqayotganda shahar tashqarisida bir qism qo'shini bilan Shayboniyxon paydo bo'ldi, ammo u suv to'la chohdan beriga o'tolmadi; barcha darvozalar Boburning odamlari tomonidan bekitib olingan, chohlarning ko'priklari ko'tarilgan, ichkarida intiqom davom etmoqda edi (P. Qodirov. Yulduzli tunlar).

2. 当电视的人来拜访我们时，我们已经离开了潮州巷，因为在九十七年五月，城市发展部门开始了这条不起眼的街道的正式重组。（李碧华。潮州巷-吃腌鹅的女人）。

In the first example, the CSS consists of five components, each possessing its own predicative property. The poly-predicativity of the CSS structure is primarily observed in the coordinated relationship between the first and second components. Here, the adversative conjunction "but" serves as the linking element between the CSS components. Meanwhile, the subsequent components are sequentially connected through intonation rather than explicit conjunctions.

From a derivational perspective, the derivational process between these CSS components relies on a zero operator. Since the components within the CSS consist of relatively independent clauses, it is natural for each to express its own relationship to reality. However, this poly-predicative phenomenon is concentrated within a single CSS, and the predicativity of its components collectively leads to the emergence of super-predicativity.

In the second example, the CSS consists of three components:

1. 当电视的人来拜访我们时

2. 我们已经离开了潮州巷

3. 因为在九十七年五月，城市发展部门开始了这条不起眼的街道的正式重组

In this CSS, as in the first one, each component has its own predicativity. In turn, sentences with predicativity are combined within one CSS, forming polypredicativity. In this CSS, the first component creates a contact relationship with the second, and the second component with the third.

CONCLUSION

CSS structures are inherently connected to the concept of predicativity. Since each component of a CSS possesses its own predicative property, we classify it as a poly-predicative structure.

The phenomenon of poly-predicativity contributes to the formation of a unified semantic expression within CSS components. In other words, the modality observed in CSS requires the integration of the modal features expressed by each of its components. As a result, a higher-level modality feature emerges in this context. This, in turn, leads to the formation of super-predicative meaning.

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