

## PERIODS WITH SAME TYPE OF GENERAL CO-EXISTENCE

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**Annotation:** The article examines the methods of combining and specific features of parataxically related non-union periods with general compatibility.

**Key words and phrases:** paratactic, no conjunction, period, conjunction, grammatical device, intonation, equal conjunction, clauses, synonym.

Hypotactic periods are formed by following. The sentences that make up a hypotactic period are divided into two parts, which are connected by means of connecting conjunctions and adjectives, adverbs, conditional forms of the verb, some auxiliary words, as well as content and intonation. One part of periods of this type consists of several subordinate clauses, while the other part consists of clauses that act as main clauses.

Hypotactic periods are divided into two types according to the method and nature of the interconnection of the clauses in them:

1. Periods with several subordinate clauses
2. Periods with several main clauses

The above types of hypotactic periods differ from each other in the grammatical connection of the simple clauses in their content and the number of subordinate and main clauses.

In periods with several subordinate clauses, the syntactic connection between subordinate and main clauses is somewhat simpler.

Periods with several subordinate clauses. In the modern Uzbek language, remarkable work has been done on the constructions with several subordinate clauses and they have been studied to a sufficient extent. In addition to these ideas, this article only covered some aspects.

When explaining periods with several subordinate clauses, complex constructions consisting of more than one subordinate clause and one main clause were taken as practical material. In such constructions, the components increase due to the participation of more than one subordinate clause.

As the number of subordinate clauses in the sentence of a hypotactic period increases, the content relationship expressed in the period also becomes more complex, subordinate clauses explain the action-state understood from the main clause from different sides and in more detail.

In constructions with several subordinate clauses, subordinate clauses do not differ at all from subordinate clauses in a simple subordinate clause compound sentence. The main difference is in the number of subordinate clauses. Also, simple sentences in a period with several subordinate clauses, when all are one, form a grammatical and logical whole, have a common intonation, and realize a complete thought.

Observations show that in the modern Uzbek literary language, all types of subordinate clauses are repeated, forming a complex construction.

In the modern Uzbek literary language, subordinate clauses in a period with several subordinate clauses are divided into three groups according to the methods of their connection to the main clause:

- a) Periods whose components create a joint subordinate clause;

b) Periods whose components are combined by sequential subordinate clauses;

c) Periods whose components create a mixed subordinate clause.

I. Periods whose components create a joint subordinate clause

Subordinate clauses in a period that create a joint subordinate clause can explain a part of the main clause or complement its general content. Accordingly, the following of the conjunction is divided into two:

1. General following.

2. Following the part.

In the first case, the subordinate clauses are related to the general content of the main clause and explain it as a whole - this is called general following. In the second case, the subordinate clauses are connected to a part of the main clause and complement its content. Such following is called following the part.

Below we will talk about the subordinate clauses that create general and part following.

The subordinate clauses that create general following usually consist of subordinate clauses of the same type or of different types. Accordingly, the general subordinate clause is studied in two ways:

1. General subordinate clauses of the same type.

2. General subordinate clauses of different types.

One type of general subordinate clause. In a single-type general conjunction, all subordinate clauses have the same character. General subordinate clauses have the structural-grammatical center of the main clause and are fully connected to the clause, and are related to its entire structure.

Joint subordinate clauses are located in parallel with each other. That is why some researchers interpret joint subordinate clauses as “parallel” subordinate clauses (Параллельные придаточные), and this type of subordinate clause as “parallel subordination (параллельное подбодение)”.

In the current Uzbek literary language, the following single-type subordinate clauses, which form a general subordinate clause by connecting to the clause of the main clause in the period and explaining its general content, are as follows:

1. Subordinate clauses of the organized time:

When joy and happiness overflow from the hearts,

When the sound of joy rises from the heavens,

When our waves cover the earth,

Your precious ones, may your festival be blessed! (G‘.G‘ulom)

In the above examples, the time-dependent clauses form a general sequence, determine the time of the action in the main clause and are connected to the clause of the main clause. This type of organized time-dependent clauses can sometimes come with one explaining the content of the other:

Khuri, Zaynab; when the eyebrows darkened,

When the dark night spread a black sheet,

They came in,

And greeted Anor. (H.Olimjon).

These two clausesThe subordinate clauses in the riod have determined the content of each other.

Linguistic evidence shows that in the contemporary Uzbek literary language, the most common of the subordinate clauses with more than one subordinate clause are the subordinate clauses with two subordinate clauses.

2. Organized conditional subordinate clauses:

If I heard such things from adults, I would be angry if someone said something about the immorality of young people (O.Yakubov).

If a friend deceives you,

If your heart is tired of beating,

If your heart is broken,

If you are in those distant places,

Remember me.

In organized conditional subordinate clauses that create a general subordinate clause, the main clause may sometimes be omitted. However, the content of the main clause is understood from the context.

3. Organized verbal subordinate clauses:

Evening came, the gentle breeze blowing from the mountain stopped, and the threshing floor became silent. (Ch. Aitmatov). Domla, her round face from the full moon, her eyes sparkling, went around the room again. (O. Yakubov).

In such constructions, the auxiliary verb verbal subordinate clause in the clause of the subordinate clause can be used in only one of the subordinate clauses, but it applies to the clauses of both subordinate clauses:

The life of the people is prosperous, our country is prosperous,

A lush garden and orchard in the heroic deserts, New Year.

4. Organized objective subordinate clauses:

Do I have happiness,

Do I have a partner,

They came all the way

To the big plane tree. (H. Olimjon).

I planted flowers at the door, so that,

So that his king may grow in every direction.

So that my soulmate may smell them every day,

So that your friends may come and visit you. (Folk song).

5. Organized causal subordinate clauses:

In the above period, the grammatical device that connects organized causal subordinate clauses to the main clause is used only in one place, and the conjunction "because" applies to all subordinate clauses.

6. Organized unobstructed subordinate clauses:

In front and behind and to the right and left

Even if my path is cut, my chest,

Even if I am shot and bloodied,

I did not come empty-handed, I did not shed a tear.

Even though the wind was relentless, even though the sky was covered with dust, even though the desert looked dull and gloomy, even though unpleasant clouds blocked the light of day, the dawn broke, a dawn that enlightened the soul, gave joy and happiness. (Sh. Rashidov).

The examples show that in the modern Uzbek literary language, time, condition, purpose, reason, without obstacles, and verbal subordinate clauses reveal a general subordinate clause. Such subordinate clauses are subordinate in content to the entire content of the main clause.

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