

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Ishankulova Diyora Allovidinovna
English Teacher Tashkent State Transport University
Department of Foreign Languages.

Mansurova Shoxista Ismailovna
English Teacher Tashkent State Transport University
Department of Foreign Languages.

Bekembetova Zuhra Bekpolat kizi
English teacher Tashkent State Transport University
Department of Foreign Languages.

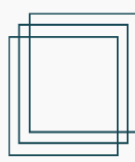
Xusanova Indira Akbardjanovna
English teacher Tashkent State Transport University
Department of Foreign Languages.

Abstract

The system relations of variants of relative syntaxes of this series are different from those of limiting relative syntaxes. So, among them there are almost no variants expressed by the relative pronoun that without a preposition or in combination with a preposition, while this pronoun plays a large role among the means of expression - prepositional and prepositional - limitative relative syntaxes. Further, among the variants of relative syntaxes the second row completely lacks zero variants, which are so characteristic of the relative syntaxes of the first row. Hence, among other things, it becomes possible to experimentally verify the correctness of the distinction between substantial relative and relative limitative syntaxes, although experiments with the replacement of a non-zero by a zero version of a syntaxeme are not always possible in subordinate clauses of the first kind (especially in the position of a nuclear predicated component).

Keywords: relative pronouns, agentive, identifiable, objective, relative syntaxes.

All mentioned relative syntaxemes belong to the category of substantial syntaxemes. However, relative pronouns, like other pronouns discussed above - negative indefinite, collective and demonstrative, can also serve as means of expressing syntaxes from the category of qualifying ones. More precisely, we are talking here about only one syntaxeme of this category - the qualifying relative, which is represented by the pronoun which in the position of the dependent component of the noun: I shall complain to the colonel, *which* colonel by the way is my cousin.

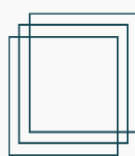


He stayed here two weeks, during *which* time he never left the house. He came at noon at *which* time I am usually at home. In the main clause in these examples, there is also an antecedent, which corresponds to the pronoun *which*, which performs the allied function in the subordinate clause, where it does not denote an object or substance (unlike the cases considered above).

A different state of affairs is observed in the following examples, where the pronoun *which* represents various relative syntaxemes - agentive, identifiable (in the position of the nuclear predicate component) and objective (in the position of the dependent component with the verb): Not lost his way, *which* delayed him considerably. He said he saw me there, *which* was a lie. He was back in London, *which* I did not know. There are no such trains on Sunday, *which* I hadn't thought of. And in these cases, the syntaxemes expressed by the pronoun *which* (including those with the preposition of: *which... of*) are relative, since they have their own antecedent. However, this antecedent is not some element in the main clause - a noun or a pronoun, which in all the cases considered above denotes one or another specific object. The antecedent here is the main clause itself (in the second example, together with the subordinate clause: Not said he saw me there), with *which*, as a whole, corresponds the pronoun *which*. Sentences, in particular main or subordinate clauses, cannot be likened to syntaxemes - elementary syntactic units that can be classified into three main categories - substantive, qualifying and procedural. Therefore, the relative syntaxemes in the last examples, which have main clauses as their antecedents, cannot be classified as substantial syntaxes.

In other words, relative syntaxes of the last row, expressed by the pronoun *which*, remain outside the classification according to categorical syntactic-semantic features. In this regard, the pronoun *which* is very closely related to the demonstrative pronouns *this* and *that*, which serve as means of expressing not only substantive and qualifying syntaxes, but also syntaxes devoid of a categorical feature (I'm not the sort of man that women love I've always known *that*).

Thus, one has to distinguish between substantial relative agentive and relative agentive syntaxemes, substantial relative object and relative object syntaxemes. The other series are devoid of this meaningful feature. This difference between those and other relative syntaxemes is also manifested in the fact that they are represented in the language by completely different systems of variants. So, the substantial relative agentive syntaxeme is expressed not only by the pronoun *which*, but also by *who* (and if there is a sign of limitativity - and *that*), while the relative agentive syntaxeme of the last series is expressed only the pronoun *which*; accordingly, the substantial relative object syntaxeme among its variants has the pronoun *whom* (sometimes *who*) without a preposition or with various prepositions, and the choice of prepositions here may be completely different than that of the relative object syntaxeme of the last row, due to the presence of transitive verbs of different lexicons in subordinate clauses -semantic groups, etc.



The study of the systemic relations of variants of syntaxemes inevitably leads to the delimitation of these series of relative syntaxemes.

Note also that the study of substantial relative syntaxes can be associated with taking into account the different compatibility of antecedent syntaxes in main clauses (compatibility with pronominal and other elements: There was just *that shadowiness* about them which you find in people. . . (Maugham), etc.). d.). Such a formulation of the question is completely excluded in the presence of relative syntaxes, devoid of the sign of substantiality.

The carriers of diverse syntactic semantics are also interrogative pronouns, which form a special group of pronominal lexemes with their various individual features, which, however, do not obscure their systemic relations as means of expressing syntaxemes and their variants. In this respect, they have much in common with the relative, demonstrative, collective, indefinite and negative pronouns discussed above, each of which, by itself or in combination with a functional lexeme, represents a variant of the corresponding syntaxeme, which is in systemic relations with other variants of the same syntaxeme, expressed pronouns. Interrogative pronouns with relative, collective, indefinite and negative pronouns also have in common that their very name reflects their syntactic semantics, namely their leading syntactic-semantic feature, which we, relying on international terminology, will call interrogative.

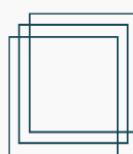
Besides, interrogative (interrogative) syntaxemes expressed by the pronouns who, whom, what, which, whose, in most cases differ in categorical syntactic and semantic features that determine their belonging to the category of either substantial or qualifying syntaxemes, and within these categories they also differ in one way or another non-categorical syntactic-semantic feature. Of these syntaxes, we will first touch on the substantive interrogatives expressed by the pronouns who, whom, what, which, which are contained, for example, in the following sentences: *Who* is speaking? *Who* of us can still remember his name? *Who* are ready to follow me? *Whom* did you see? *Of whom* are you speaking? *Whom* do you want? *What* are you talking about? *What* is it made of? *What* is his name? *What* is he? *What* do you take me for? *Which* will you take, milk or cream? *Which* of you did that? *Which* of the two is better? *Which* of the members were present? *Which* would you like best? These examples show that among substantive interrogative syntaxemes there can be a variety of syntaxemes - agentive, state carrier, quality carrier, identifying (in combination with a linking verb), object, indirect-object, etc. Each of them is included in the corresponding series together with other substantive - agentive, object, etc. - syntaxemes expressed by other means and having other, characteristic only for them, functional features.

It follows that in the presence of, for example, an interrogative agentive or interrogative object syntaxeme, a sentence can be transformed into another sentence - With a different agentive or object syntaxeme in the same syntactic position.



This other sentence can also be an interrogative one, in which the immediate environment of the syntaxeme under study is preserved (see above about the conditions for conducting experiments-transformations in syntax analysis): *Who* is speaking? → Is *John* speaking? *Whom* did you see? → Did you see my *friend*? *What* are you talking *about*? → Are you talking *about* that *event*? etc. In transform sentences, which are constructions usually referred to as general questions, or general interrogative sentences (as opposed to special interrogative sentences, to which include the original sentences), contains the corresponding agentive or object syntaxemes, which also belong to the category of substantive syntaxemes, and on the material of nouns, the distinctive distributive features of substantive syntaxemes are manifested - compatibility with pronominal and other elements). With the help of such experiments-transformations, the researcher has the opportunity to emphasize the presence of a sign of substantiality in interrogative syntaxemes, expressed, in particular, by the pronouns *what* and *which* (these pronouns can also represent other syntaxemes, not only substantial ones). However, one must take into account possible limitations in experiments of this kind, arising from the immediate environment of the studied interrogative syntaxes. For example, if the entire immediate environment of interrogative syntaxes is preserved in the following cases, then transformations become impossible (with the replacement of the interrogative syntaxeme by a related syntaxeme expressed by a noun): *Who* of us can still remember his name? *Which* of the two is better? etc.

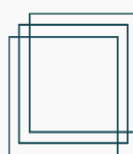
In order to make these transformations possible, it is necessary to exclude from the sentence the syntaxeme with the preposition *of*, the compatibility with which is characteristic of substantial interrogative syntaxemes and distinguishes them from related syntaxemes expressed by nouns; *Who* can you still remember his name? → Can *John* still remember his name? *Which* is better? → Is this *book* better? Restrictions for specified transformations may flow from the presence in the substantive interrogative syntaxeme of an additive syntaxeme expressed by the adverbial particle *else*: *Who else* could it be? *Who else* is coming? *What else* could I do but this?, These differences in immediate environment of substantial interrogative and related substantive syntaxemes, expressed by nouns, indicate that interrogativity is an essential feature that requires the selection of special interrogative syntaxemes. It is also impossible not to notice in this connection that the considered above, the substantial relational syntaxemes expressed by the pronouns *who*, *whom*, *which*, *that*, are completely incompatible with the mentioned syntaxemes expressed by the adverbial particle *else* and combinations with the preposition *of*. Each of the substantial interrogative syntaxes is represented language is a system of variants that are in various relationships with each other. In the case of an interrogative object or indirect object syntaxeme, we often deal with optional, or interchangeable, variants expressed by various prepositional combinations - with a prepositive contact and



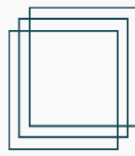
postpositive distant preposition: of whom – whom of (*Of whom* are you speaking? → *Whom* are you speaking *of*?), about what – what about (*About what* are you talking about? → *What* are you talking *about*?), of what – what of (*Of what* is it made? → *What* is it made *of*?), for what - what. . .for (*For what* do you take me? → *What* do you take me *for*?) and so on. whom - whom ... about, of which - which of). However, unlike relative syntaxemes, substantial interrogative syntaxemes are completely deprived of the possibility of having zero variants.

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