



CO-PREDICATIVE UNITS AS A PHILOSOPHICAL PRECISION CATEGORY

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Abstract:

In this article, the double-predicative units with adverb clauses and their structural features, the approach to the double-predicative units with the adverbial clause as a category of philosophical exactness and the researches devoted to them, the special feature of the double-predicative units with the adverbial clause in the category of philosophical exactness, The means of forming predicative units and their semantics are discussed.

Keywords: compound sentence, co-predicative unit with subordinate clause, main predicative unit, subordinate predicative unit, philosophical category, category of philosophical accuracy.

All the things and events in the whole existence that surround us are in some respects similar, one in common. Repetitive signs common to things and events create the category of exactness in the philosophical category [1].

In many philosophical and linguistic literatures, important points are made about the category of exactness, which means the most important aspects of things and events, the commonality and specificity between linguistic units at different levels of the language, the importance of the interpretation of exactness for linguistic units [3,4,5,6, 7,8,9,10].

Ferdinand de Saussure's work "Trudy po yazykoznaniiyu" suggests that language is a means of social communication that manifests itself around identity (similarity) and differences [2].

According to this, the phenomenon of identity refers to the correspondence between two or more linguistic units in terms of gender, type and special features.

In this research, we aimed to identify common signs that are repeated in predicate units with adverbial clauses. Such a way requires the comparison of the complex syntactic unit, the predicate units with the adverbial clause, and their study in relation to each other.

Exactness in double-predicative units with a subordinate clause is a unit of the same, similar, common aspects between them, and is observed between two or more complex syntactic units. More precisely, the same features, repeated signs, which are present in co-predicative units with subjunctive clauses, which differ from each other in some respects, like other linguistic units, are exactly the same in co-predicative units in subordinate-dominant relationship. For example;

1. Kamtar bo'l, chunki kamtarlik insonni kamolotga boshlaydi. (Be humble, because humility leads to perfection.) "Tafakkur gulshani" 2. Do'stlikdan o'tadigan hech narsa yo'q, shuning uchun do'st orttirish imkoniyatini sira qo'ldan boy berma. (There is

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nothing better than friendship, so don't miss the opportunity to make friends.)
“Hikmatnoma”

The double-predicative units with the adverb given above have the signs of subordination, interpretative-explained relationship, and the uniformity of the arrangement of parts. Therefore, these predicate units with an adverbial clause have the feature of exactness according to the listed signs.

1. Kishi o‘zini Vatanga qanchalar yaqin his etsa, uni shu qadar jonli vujud kabi aniqroq va sevibroq qoladi. (The closer a person feels to the Motherland, the more clearly and loving it is as a living being.) “Odamiylik mulki” T.Malik 2. Kim insonlarga ta’lim berish maqsadida bir bob ilm o‘rgansa, unga yetmish siddiqning savobi beriladi. (Whoever learns a chapter of knowledge in order to teach people, he will be rewarded with seventy siddiqs.) “Ilm kitobi” Imom G‘azzoliy 3. Haqiqiy olim o‘zining ilmi bilan maqtanmaydi, chunki u o‘zidan ham zo‘r olim va fozil borligini biladi. (A true scientist does not brag about his knowledge, because he knows that there are better scientists and virtues than him.) 4. Garcha shuncha mag‘rur tursa ham, piyolaga egilar choynak. (No matter how proud he is, he is a teapot.) “Kamtarlik” E.Vohidov

The first and second double-predicative units with a subjunctive clause under analysis have exactness according to the sign that the grammatical means connecting the parts can appear in the syntactic task, and the third and fourth complex syntactic constructions have exactness according to the sign that the connecting grammatical means cannot appear in the syntactic task .

According to the form and place of meeting, the definite articles in the double predicative units are divided into two groups called external definite article and internal definite article.

The external form of double-predicative units with an external definite article, the arrangement of parts, the uniformity of connectives and whether or not they are specific to the syntactic task, the person's attitude to the action-state understood from the section of the parts, the moment of speech of the action-state understood from the parts, the expression of the parts the aim is, at the same time, to form a generalization of the paradigmatic relational signs of co-predicative units with subordinate clauses.

For example, the double-predicative units with the subjunctive clause according to the sign of the paradigmatic relation form the category of external concreteness. The members of the category are the invariant members of the paradigm of double-predicative units with a case clause. The two predicative units with the subjunctive clause differing in the content of place, time, condition, cause, purpose, result, degree-quantity, and non-obstacle are the variant members of this paradigm.

1. Kishida odob bo‘lsa, ilm ham bo‘lishi lozim. (If a person has manners, he must also have knowledge.) 2. Odob ulug‘lik va yuksaklik qasrining narvonidir, shuning uchun u orqali barcha maqsad va manzillarga etish mumkin. (Etiquette is the ladder to the castle of greatness and excellence, so all goals and destinations can be reached through it.) 3.



Qaysi erda ilm-u ma'rifat kuchli bo'lsa, o'sha er baxt maskanidir. (Wherever knowledge and enlightenment are strong, that is the place of happiness.) "Sharq hikmatlari" 4. Shu mo'jaz uyimda yonsin deb chiroq, Ne aziz zotlarga yondashdim gohi. (I approached the dear ones so that the lamp would burn in this wonderful house) A.Oripov

In all of the above-mentioned double predicative units with subordinate clauses, the subordinate predicative units have a case syntactic function in relation to the main predicative unit. This is a common sign in the paradigm of the double predicate unit with a case clause, and it is the unifying, similar, common aspect that caused the invariance of the members of the paradigm.

According to the sign of expressing a person's attitude to the action-situation understood from the section of the parts, the double predicative units with the adverb clause are conditional+message, conditional+command-desire, message+command-desire, command-desire+message. can be divided into categories of accuracy in the sign of "may", "goal" + "command-desire". For example; 1. Double predicative units with a subjunctive clause in the form of imperative+message. The parts of a complex syntactic unit in such a situation are connected using conditional conjunctions, -sa conditional, relative words.

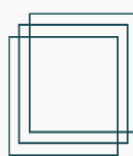
1. Agar odam fikrlashga dangasa bo'lsa, jaholatga botishi shubhasizdir. (If a person is too lazy to think, he will surely sink into ignorance.) "Odamiylik mulki" T.Malik 2. Har kishikim xarjini daxlidan oz qilsa, hech vaqt qashshoq bo'lmag'ay. (If everyone spends less than his income, he will never be poor.) "Qobusnoma" 3. Kimki ig'vo-yolg'onni qilib olsa kasb, Bo'lajak sharmisor bir umr bo'yi. (Whoever makes a provocation-lie is a profession, the future will be disgraced for a lifetime) O'zbek xalq maqoli

2. Double predicative units with a subjunctive clause in the form of imperative + imperative-desire. According to the sign of external definiteness, the parts of such a predicate unit belonging to the same group are connected by means of conditional postpositions, -sa conditional, relative words.

1. Agar o'qishga kirishni istasa, ustida tinimsiz ishlasin. (If he wants to study, he should work hard.) So'zlashuvdan. 2. Qashshoq yurakda Vatanga muhabbat, fidoyilik hissi bo'lmasa, bu tuyg'ularni o'zga yurtlardan keltirib joylab bo'lmaydi. (If the poor heart does not have love for the Motherland and devotion, these feelings cannot be imported from other countries.) "Odamiylik mulki" T.Malik 3. Kimda-kim polvonman desa, Berkinboy Fayzievning samovariga boraversin! (If someone says he is a wrestler, let him go to Berkinboy Fayziev's samovar!) "Ufq" S.Ahmad

Forms of complex syntactic units are determined by studying the external exactness in predicative units with an adverbial clause.

Internal exactness includes the same meaningful relations between the parts of the predicate unit with the subordinate clause. For example; 1. Kimki uyini jannat bog'chasi qilsa, u farzandini shu bog'cha guli kabi parvarishlaydi.



(He who makes his house a garden of heaven, he will take care of his child like a flower of this garden.) “Odamiylik mulki” T.Malik 2. Kim ishdan bir nima chiqishida ishonsa, usta o’sha. (He who believes that something will come out of his work is a master.) A.Qahhor. 3. Kimning aravasiga minsang, o’shaning qo’shig’ini ayt. (Sing the song of whose chariot you ride.) O’zbek xalq maqoli 4. Kimki qanoat qilmay, etisha olmaydigan narsasiga intilaversa, quvonch olami unga begona bo’ladi. (He who is not satisfied and strives for what he cannot achieve, the world of joy is alien to him.) Abu Bakr Abu Varroq Termiziy

The double predicative units with two subordinate clauses given above are distinguished by the sign of different forms of the subordinate predicative unit connecting the subordinate predicative unit to the main predicative unit. But this complex syntactic whole with two-way connection forms a category of exactness with the sign of entering into a relationship with the help of referential clauses in the content of the person.

The analysis shows that by studying the internal precision in predicative units with a subordinate clause, the semantic features of phenomena such as semantic similarity and ambiguity in them are revealed.

The category of philosophical exactness helps to understand more deeply the nature of the two-predicative units with a subordinate clause related to the language-speech dichotomy.

In conclusion, it can be said that the exactness category in double predicative units with an adverbial clause is a phenomenon related to the phenomena of difference and conflict, and it serves a wide and deep research of the system-structural nature and change of a complex syntactic unit.

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