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МУНДАРИЖА \ СОДЕРЖАНИЕ \ CONTENT

Адабиётшунослик

- 1. Rahmonqulova Zarnigor**
DISTOPIK EKZISTENSIALIZMNI INGLIZ YOZUVCHISI UILYAM
GOLDINGNING “LORD OF THE FLIES” ROMANIDA AKS ETISHI.....6
- 2. Усманова Севара**
ЧЎЛПОН ВА С.РИЧАРДСОН РОМАНЛАРИДА БАДИИЯТ МУАММОЛАРИ.....14
- 3. Yusupova Dildora**
SHOIR SO‘Z AYTGANI KELAR DUNYOGA...(Shoira Halima
Xudoyberdiyevaning hayot va ijod yo‘liga chizgilar).....21
- 4. Қўчқорова Садоқат**
ФОЛЬКЛОРДА ЭРТАКНИНГ ЖАНР СИФАТИДАГИ ХУСУСИЯТИ.....28
- 5. Мажитова Сабоҳат, Ярашов Шариф**
АМИР ХУСРАВ ДЕҲЛАВИЙ ВА АБДУРАҲМОН ЖОМИЙ ҲАЗАЛЛАРИДА
«ДИЛ» (ЮРАК, ҚАЛБ) ТИМСОЛИНИНГ ЛЕКСИК-СЕМАНТИК МАЙДОНИ.....35
- 6. Джалилова Зарнигор**
ИНГЛИЗ ШЕЪРИЯТИДА ИНСОН СИФАТЛАРИНИНГ ГУЛЛАР
ТИМСОЛИДА ИФОДАЛАНИШИ.....42
- Лингводидактика**
- 7. Khamzaev Sobir, Gilyazetdinov Eldar**
THE PRINCIPLES OF SPEAKING SKILLS’ FORMATION AMONG
STUDENTS OF LINGUISTIC UNIVERSITIES.....48
- Тилшунослик**
- 8. Boygucheva Lola**
THE ROLE OF DISCOURSE ANALYSIS IN MODERN LINGUISTIC THEORY.....54
- 9. Кобилова Азиза**
ШИФОБАХШ ЎСИМЛИКЛАР ЎРНИДА ИШЛАТИЛАДИГАН
ПЕРИФРАЗЛАР ТАҲЛИЛИ (ИНГЛИЗ ВА ЎЗБЕК ТИЛЛАРИ МИСОЛИДА).....59
- 10. Mamanazarova Gulhayo, Paluanova Halifa**
ISSUES ON OIL AND GAS TERMINOLOGY IN LINGUISTICS.....65
- 11. Melikova Elnora, Abdullayeva Nargiza**
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PREDICATION.....71
- 12. Saidova Farida**
O‘ZBEK TILI LEKSIK SINONIMLARINING LEKSIKOGRAFIK TALQINI.....77
- 13. Turniyazov Behzod**
FAKTIVLIK ASOSIDAGI KAUZATSIYA.....83

14. Гафуров Бахтиёр АНАЛИЗ ЛИНГВОСТАТИСТИЧЕСКОЙ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ АКЦЕНТНЫХ ФОНОВАРИАНТОВ ИМЕН СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА.....	91
15. Ибаев Анвар КОМПАРАТИВ СИНТАКТИК ҚУРИЛМАЛАР ТИЛШУНОСЛИКНИНГ ЎРГАНИЛИШ ОБЪЕКТИ СИФАТИДА.....	97
16. Исмаилов Тургун ПРЕЗИДЕНТ ДИСКУРСИДА HOMELAND КОНЦЕПТИНИНГ МИЛЛИЙ ҚАДРИЯТЛАР ОРҚАЛИ ТАСАВВУР ЭТИЛИШИ (FREEDOM, LIBERTY ҚАДРИЯТИ МИСОЛИДА).....	103
17. Камолиддинова Вазира ОКСЮМОРОН ВА УНИНГ УСЛУБИЙ - СЕМАНТИК ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИНИНГ ҚЎЛЛАНИЛИШИ.....	111
18. Нигматова Лолахон ЎЗБЕК ТИЛИ МАХСУС КОРПУСЛАРИ – ТИЛ ВА МАДАНИЯТ МУШТАРАКЛИГИНИ ЎРГАНИШ ВОСИТАСИ.....	116
19. Сабирова Ёъзоза ЎЗБЕК ТИЛИНИНГ ИЗОҲЛИ ЛУҒАТЛАРИДА ЎЗЛАШМА ЮРИДИК ТЕРМИНЛАР ТАЛҚИНИ.....	121
20. Сулаймонова Нигора ЗАМАХШАРИЙ ГЎЗАЛ НУТҚ ВА САБР ОДОБИ ҲАҚИДА.....	130
21. Тўева Зулфия, Юлдашева Дилором БАЁН ВА УНИНГ ТУРЛАРИ ҲАҚИДА.....	137
22. Xolova Muyassar BOYSUN SHEVASI ONLAYN MA'LUMOTLAR BAZASI (QIDIRISH VA SARALASH IMKONIYATLARI ASOSIDA).....	146
23. Abdullayeva Oqila Holmo'minovna O'ZBEK TILI KORPUSINI YARATISH BOSQICHLARI VA MUAMMOLI JHATLARI....	153
24. Abdunazarova Zarina Islomovna THE FORMATION OF SPEECH COMPETENCE.....	146
25. Nilufar Abduraxmonova O'ZBEK TILI KORPUSINI YARATISHDA LINGVISTIK ANNOTATSIYALASH TAMOIILLARI.....	164
26. Shamuradova Naima O'ZBEK VA INGLIZ XALQ MAQOLLARINING QIYOSIY O'RGANILISHI HAQIDA (ASOSIY QISMLARINI QO'LLASH).....	171
27. Яхёева Гулнора Бахтиёровна ОСОБЕННОСТИ РАЗВИТИЯ ТВОРЧЕСКОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ СТУДЕНТОВ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ.....	175

28. Irgasheva Umida INGLIZ TILI DARSLARIDA TALABALAR KASBIY NUTQ KOMPETENTSIYASINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISHDA STEAM TEXNOLOGIYALAR AHAMIYATI.....	179
29. Jumaniyozova Nuriya Axmedovna YURIDIK DISKURS LINGVISTIK TADQIQOT OBYEKTI SIFATIDA.....	184
30. Khayitova Feruza Abdikhalikovna THE PRACTICAL ANALYSIS OF TOPONYMS IN GREAT BRITAIN BASED ON THE STORY OF A. CONAN DOYLE "THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES".....	188
31. Z. Masodiqova, Sh. Xatamqulova O'ZBEK VA NEMIS MAQOLLARINI QIYOSHLASH.....	193
32. Teshaboyev Dilmurod Rahmadjonovich, Axmadjonova Mohinur Bahodirovna SON SO'Z TURKUMINING BOSHLANG'ICH SINF DARSLIKLARIDA IFODALANGAN SHAKLLARINI AKT ORQALI TUSHUNTIRISH.....	193
33. Maxmurova Mavjuda Halimovna METAFORALAR NUTQ SHAKLI SIFATIDA.....	204
34. Nazarov Rustam Irkinovich THE IMPORTANCE OF PAIR WORK AND GROUP WORK ACTIVITIES IN TEACHING ENGLISH IN TECHNICAL UNIVERSITIES.....	210
35. Saidbekova Raykhona Rustambekovna, Ruzmatova Dilnoza Ramatjonova FAMILY PERSPECTIVES IN THE NOVEL "AND THE MOUNTAIN ENCHOED" BY KHALED HUSSEINI.....	217
36. Алижон Раҳматович Қосимов, Хумора Муҳаммадиса қизи Иминова ТИЛНИНГ БИОПСИХОСОЦИАЛ ОНТОЛОГИК МАҚОМИ МУАММОЛАРИ.....	222

СЎЗ САНЪАТИ ХАЛҚАРО ЖУРНАЛИ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF WORD ART


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PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PREDICATION

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ABSTRACT

the article deals with the issues based on analyzing lexical-semantic features of primary and secondary predication. As we know, predication in the system of language (language-speech) is not the same as the predication act in speech (speech-process). The language system contains only models in which a specific predication act can be embodied. The relationship between predication in language and predication in speech is analogous to the relationship of other linguistic phenomena and units in the language system and in speech. In this article we discussed grammar as a fundamental field of Linguistics and its historical development and the notion of predication and its types, reflected them in sentences as an example.

Key words: predication, language system, linguistics, grammar, primary and secondary predication.

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BIRLAMCHI VA IKKILAMCHI PREDIKATSIYA**ANNOTATSIYA**

maqolada birlamchi va ikkilamchi predikatsiyaning leksik-semantik xususiyatlari tahlil qilingan. Ma'lumki, til tizimidagi (til-nutq) predikatsiya, nutqdagi predikatsiya jarayoni bilan bir xil emas (nutq-jarayon). Til tizimi faqat o'ziga xos predikatsion harakatni o'zida mujassam etadigan modellarni o'z ichiga oladi. Tildagi predikatsiya bilan nutqdagi predikatsiya o'rtasidagi munosabatlar til tizimidagi va nutqdagi boshqa lingvistik hodisalar va birliklarning munosabatlariga o'xshashdir. Ushbu maqolada biz grammatikani tilshunoslikning asosiy sohasi sifatida va uning tarixiy rivojlanishi hamda predikatsiya tushunchasi va uning turlarini muhokama qildik.

Tayanch so'zlar: predikatsiya, til tizimi, tilshunoslik, grammatika, birlamchi va ikkilamchi predikatsiya.

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ПЕРВИЧНАЯ И ВТОРИЧНАЯ ПРЕДИКАЦИЯ**АННОТАЦИЯ**

в статье рассмотрены вопросы, основанные на анализе лексико-семантических особенностей первичного и вторичного предикации. Как известно, предикация в системе языка (язык-речь) - это не то же самое, что предикация в речи (речевой процесс). Языковая система содержит только модели, в которых может быть воплощен конкретный акт предикации. Отношения между предикацией в языке и предикацией в речи аналогичны отношениям других языковых явлений и единиц в языковой системе и в речи. В этой статье мы обсудили грамматику как фундаментальную область лингвистики и ее историческое развитие, а также понятие предикации и ее типов, отразив их в предложениях в качестве примера.

Ключевые слова: предикация, языковая система, лингвистика, грамматика, первичное и вторичное предикация.

Speech results from the joint exercise of the best and noblest faculties of human nature, from our rational understanding and our social affection; and is, in the proper use of it, the peculiar ornament and distinction of man, whether we compare him with other orders in the creation, or view him as an individual preeminent among his fellows. Hence that science which makes known the nature and structure of speech, and immediately concerns the correct and elegant use of language, while it surpasses all the conceptions of the stupid or unlearned, and presents nothing that can seem desirable to the sensual and grovelling, has an intrinsic dignity which highly commends it to all persons of sense and taste, and makes it most a favourite with the most gifted minds.

More than half a century has passed since V.V. Vinogradov's creation of the doctrine of predicativity; however, the controversial issues of this theory have not yet been resolved. Predictivity as a category ascribed to all types of sentences-utterances without exception is still multifaceted: if in relation to canonical two-component sentences its appearance is quite definite.

Nevertheless, the concept of predicativity has become firmly established in the Russian tradition precisely in the interpretation of V.V. Vinogradov. Not so much because the opponents' critical remarks were set aside by substantive arguments (there were, of course, a few such attempts), but because the discussion boiled down to the expression by differently thinking specialists of their views on the problem, but did not - and could hardly lead - to the development of a unified theoretical concept. We proceed from the fact that the concept of predicativity reflects a really existing phenomenon, but it is so complex that it is impossible to capture its essence with a definition that puts only one aspect of it at the forefront. In the ontological aspect, predicativity is closely related to the concepts of predication and predicative relation, in the grammatical aspect - with the structural core of the sentence, in the functional aspect - with communicativeness as the leading property of the utterance. The grammatical aspect in the existing tradition is developed better than others (although there is a possibility of additions), the functional aspect is highlighted.

Such an understanding of predication, however, contradicts the well-known thesis of L. S. Vygotsky: "Inner speech, in terms of its syntactic structure, is almost exclusively predicative". The scientist's thought was developed by his followers: "inner speech is primarily a predicative formation. While remaining convoluted and amorphous in its structure, it always retains its predicative function". N.I. Zhinkin, insisting on the fundamental irreducibility of internal speech to reduced external speech, called the language of internal speech a "subject-pictorial code" and emphasized its universality and irreducibility: "The language of internal speech is free from the redundancy inherent in all natural languages. The forms of natural language are determined strict rules, as a result of which the related elements are coherent, that is, the presence of some elements presupposes the appearance of others - this is the redundancy. In internal speech, the connections are objective, that is, meaningful, and not formal".

Predicates describe an action performed by the subject or a state of being experienced by the subject and include all modifiers and objects. The predicate is one of the two main parts of a sentence (the other being the subject, which the predicate modifies). The predicate must contain a verb, and the verb requires or permits other elements to complete the predicate, or it precludes them from doing so. These elements are objects (direct, indirect, prepositional), predicative, and adjuncts:

She dances. — Verb-only predicate.

Ben reads the book. — Verb-plus-direct-object predicate.

Ben's mother, Felicity, gave me a present. — Verb-plus-indirect-object-plus-direct-object predicate.

She listened to the radio. — Verb-plus-prepositional-object predicate.

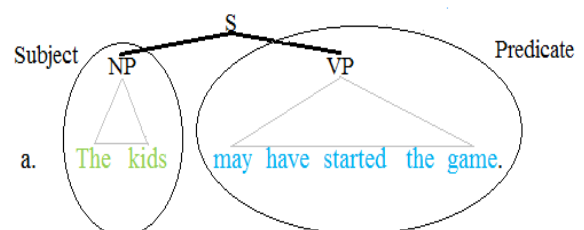
She is in the park. — Verb-plus-predicative-prepositional-phrase predicate.

She met him in the park. — Verb-plus-direct-object-plus-adjunct predicate.

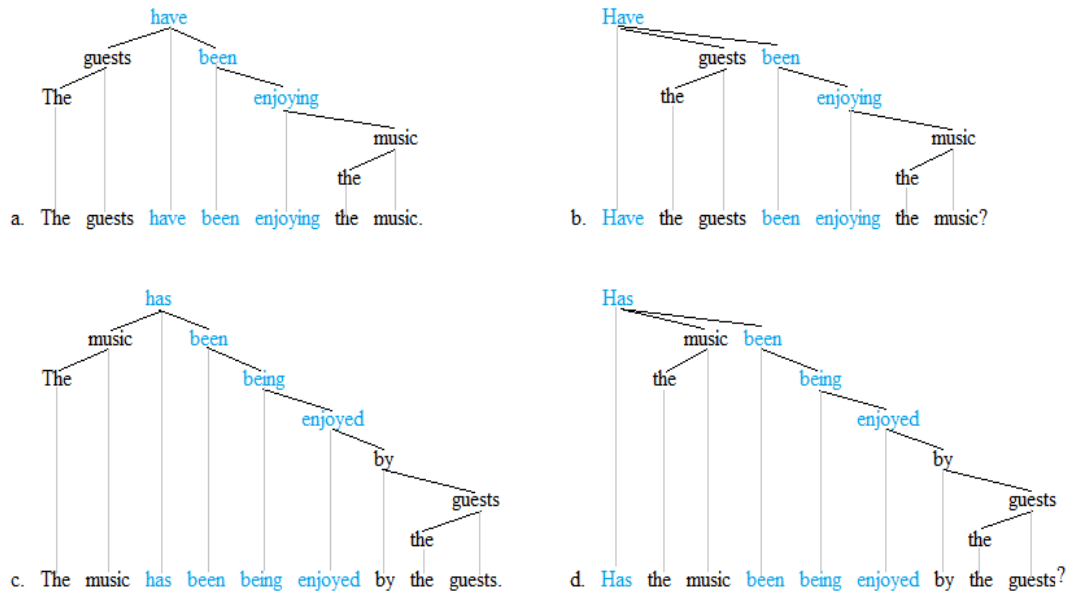
The predicate provides information about the subject, such as what the subject is, what the subject is doing, or what the subject is like. The relation between a subject and its predicate is sometimes called a nexus. A predicative nominal is a noun phrase, such as in a sentence George III is the king of England, the phrase the king of England being the predicative nominal. The subject and predicative nominal must be connected by a linking verb, also called a copula. A predicative adjective is an adjective, such as in Ivano is attractive, attractive being the predicative adjective. The subject and predicative adjective must also be connected by a copula.

This traditional understanding of predicates has a concrete reflex in many phrase structure theories of syntax. These theories divide an English declarative sentence (S) into a noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP), e.g.¹

The subject NP is shown in green, and the predicate VP in blue. This concept of sentence structure stands in stark contrast to dependency structure theories of grammar, which place the finite verb (i.e. conjugated verb) as the root of all sentence structure and thus reject this binary



NP-VP division, even for English. Languages with more flexible word order (often called non configurational languages).



The predicators are in blue. These verb catenae generally contain a main verb and potentially one or more auxiliary verbs. The auxiliary verbs help express functional meaning of aspect and voice. Since the auxiliary verbs contribute functional information only, they do not qualify as separate predicators, but rather each time they form the matrix predicator with the main verb.

The predicate of a sentence describes either what the subject is doing or the state of the subject. The predicate must always contain a verb, but it can also include objects, either direct or indirect, and different types of modifiers, such as adverbs, prepositional phrases, or objects.

For example:

- The ballerina twirled gracefully across the stage.

In this sentence, the predicate begins with the verb, “twirled”, which describes what the subject is doing. The predicate also includes how and where the ballerina twirled: gracefully and across the stage.

What are the different types of predicates?

Predicates can be divided into two main categories: action and state of being.

Predicates that describe an action can be simple, compound, or complete.

A simple predicate is a verb or verb phrase without any modifiers or objects.

For example:

- Remy cooked.

A compound predicate is a combination of two or more verbs or verb phrases.

For example:

- Remy cooked and baked.

A complete predicate includes a verb or verb phrase with modifiers and/or objects.

For example:

- Remy cooked a delicious soup and baked a mouth-watering ratatouille for the food critic.

In this sentence, not only are there compound predicates, but there are also two direct objects and a prepositional phrase, making this a complete predicate.

Predicates that describe a state of being are labeled as predicate adjectives or predicate nominatives.

Predicate adjectives follow linking verbs to describe how the subject is feeling or how the subject appears.

For example:

- She was exhausted.

The linking verb, “was”, begins the predicate and is followed by a predicate adjective that describes how the subject is feeling.

Predicate nominatives also follow linking verbs, but these are used to rename or label the subject with another noun.

For example:

- She is the cheer captain.

In this sentence, the linking verb, “is”, begins the predicate and is followed by a predicate nominative, or noun, that renames the subject and is not considered a direct object.

This sentence contains an example of a predicate adjective. “You” is the subject, and the verb phrase is “must have”, but since the predicate adjective appears out of place before the subject, the reader is forced to look twice.

How are predicates different from subjects?

While the predicate of a sentence describes an action or state of being, the subject lets the reader know who or what is doing the action or experiencing the state of being.

Usually, the subject appears before the predicate in a sentence, but this is not always the case! That is why it is very important to know the functions of both subjects and predicates to avoid confusion.

When predicates appear before subjects in sentences, it is usually an example of inverted syntax. Sometimes writers “invert,” or flip-flop, the normal flow of a sentence to draw attention to certain words.

Think Yoda-speak whenever you think about inverted syntax: For example:

- Patience you must have, my young padawan.

Most modern theories of syntax and grammar take their inspiration for the theory of predicates from predicate logic as associated with Gottlob Frege. This understanding sees predicates as relations or functions over arguments. The predicate serves either to assign a property to a singular term argument or to relate two or more arguments to each other. Sentences consist of predicates and their arguments (and adjuncts) and are thus predicate-argument structures, whereby a given predicate is seen as linking its arguments into a greater structure. This understanding of predicates sometimes renders a predicate and its arguments in the following manner:

- Bob laughed. → laughed (Bob), or laughed = $f(\text{Bob})$
- Sam helped you. → helped (Sam, you)
- Jim gave Jill his dog. → gave (Jim, Jill, his dog)

Predicates are placed on the left outside of brackets, whereas the predicate's arguments are placed inside the brackets. One acknowledges the valency of predicates, whereby a given predicate can be a valent (not shown), monovalent (laughed in the first sentence), divalent (helped in the second sentence), or trivalent (gave in the third sentence). These types of representations are analogous to formal semantic analyses, where one is concerned with the proper account of scope facts of logical quantifiers and logical operators. Concerning basic sentence structure, however, these representations suggest above all that verbs are predicates, and the noun phrases that they appear with their arguments. On this understanding of the sentence, the binary division of the clause into a subject NP and a predicate VP is hardly possible. Instead, the verb is the predicate, and the noun phrases are its arguments. Other function words (e.g. auxiliary verbs, certain prepositions, phrasal particles, etc.) are viewed as part of the predicate.^[5] The matrix predicates are in bold in the following examples:

- Bill will have laughed.
- Will Bill have laughed?
- That is funny.

The simple verbal predicate consists of a finite notional verb only (in a synthetic or analytical form): I talked to him yesterday. I was talking to him yesterday. I have been talking to him for an hour already.

The main division of compound verbal predicates is into compound modal

and compound aspective predicates:

- A compound modal predicate consists of a modal verb + an infinitive: He can speak French. You ought to have seen this.

A compound aspective predicate consists of finite verbs expressing a certain aspect of the action denoted by the infinitive or gerund (begin, start, continue, go on, stop, finish, etc): She began to write. He stopped listening to us.

- The simple nominal predicate consists of a nominal element only: My ideas obsolete!!!! Splendid game, cricket! (These are characterized by specific stylistic (emotional and colloquial) coloring).

- The compound nominal predicate consists of a link verb (to be, to feel, to look, to grow, to get, etc.) and a nominal part expressed by a noun, an adjective, a numeral, etc., called a predicative: He is a teacher. He is tall.

- The double predicate or the mixed type of predicate. The verb in the above examples is notional, which is followed by a predicative (young, bachelor, soft) which also characterizes the subject:

She married young.

Primary and secondary predication

Predication is a syntagmatic relations of interdependence. It may be of 2 kinds:

1. Primary (sentence level)

2. Secondary (phrasal level)

Primary predication is observed between the subject and the predicate of the sentence while secondary predication is observed between non-finite forms of the verb and nominal elements within the sentence.

Secondary predication serves the basis for gerundial, infinitive and participial word-groups (predicative complexes)

Predicates are an essential part of every sentence, whether simple, compound, or complete. Predicates allow writers to bring their subjects to life through actions or a state of being, and the objects and modifiers within these predicates add even more details about the subject by supporting the main verb. The parts of the sentence are divided into two types: the primary and secondary parts of speech. The primary parts of the sentence are subject and predicate and the secondary parts of the sentence are object, attribute, and adverbial modifier. The predicate as an important part of the sentence and as a unit of communication, expresses predication. The Predicate has categories such as tense, mood, person, and number. As a primary parts of sentence predication have been classified into many types, however, primary and secondary predication have not been studied deeply.

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ХАЛҚАРО ЖУРНАЛИ
4 ЖИЛД, 1 СОН

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