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## Research Article

# SEMANTIC-SYNTACTIC FEATURES OF THE ADJECTIVE IN THE SIMPLE SENTENCE IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE AS THE PRESENT CASE

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## ABSTRACT

In Uzbek, we can also use it as an adjective of the present tense. Here, the adjective acts as a qualifier. Hokim expresses the temporality of an action-state, sign or expression of existence understood from the part of a sentence, and acts as a tense. We use it either in the sense of subject or temporalis for secondary prediction.

## KEYWORDS

Adjective, subject, object, predicate, case of place, locative, secondary predicate, adjectival conjunction, adjective, simple sentence, poly predication.

## INTRODUCTION

When the present tense of an adjective in a simple sentence is the subject of a secondary predicate, the adjective can be a qualifier of the present tense in a simple sentence. In this case, the present tense indicates the temporal argument of the part of the sentence. At the same time, it can express the subject of the action understood from the predicate of the secondary predication organized by the adjective. However, this subject

is non-agentive. For this, the adjective must be formed from a transitive verb. For example, I was looking forward to the spring days, which have turned the world into beauty (O'. Hoshimov). The participle of this sentence is expressed in the verb "I was waiting", and the time of the action understood from it is recorded in the compound "spring days" and this compound served as the tense of this sentence. This compound in the

function of the past tense has formed a compound adjective-adjective compound with its constituent adjective. Such a combination is also a secondary predication [1, 14], and this adjective means a non-agentive subject in the structure of this predication, that is, the nomination that spring days make the world beautiful is a non-agentive subject. Because the subject in this nominative unit is expressed in the combination of spring days, it did not fulfill the task of bringing beauty to the world, but the fact that it covers the world to beauty itself gives the concept expressed in the combination of spring days. From the point of view of topical division, the novelty of the theme expressed in the combination of spring days is expressed in the composition of the participle and the theme that has made the world beautiful. It is known that actual division is based on logic, and in almost every case, the theme is considered as the subject, rheme is considered as the predicate [2]. Accordingly, this compound is a subject, even if it is not active.

So, the adjective acts as a qualifier, and its qualification acts as the tense of the sentence. The tense indicates the temporality of the main predicate and the subject of the secondary predicate. In this case, the adjective has non-agentive semantics and it is observed that it is formed from a transitive verb.

When the tense case of an adjective in a simple sentence is used as a secondary predicate temporal, the adjective becomes a qualifier of the present case in a certain simple sentence and is considered a temporal argument of the clause. At the same time, it represents the temporal

argument of the action understood from the predicate of the secondary predication organized by the adjective, that is, the sentence is constructed in the case of polypredicative mono temporalis. For this, the adjective must be formed from an intransitive verb. It should also be said that we see that an adjective that is a predicate of secondary predication is also non-agentive. For example... everyone remembered a warm spring day when rain was pouring down their noses (O. Yaqubov). The participle of this sentence is a verb phraseology, I recorded whose temporal argument is in the combination of a warm spring day. This warm spring day compound functioned as a tense, and I expressed its qualifier in the adjective device with the content pouring. As a result, a secondary prediction of a warm spring day with buckets of rain was formed. The temporalis argument of the situation understood from the adjective pouring, which is the predicate of this secondary predication, is expressed in the combination of this warm spring day. As a result, the temporalis argument expressed in this single combination of a warm spring day had a predictive content. The adjective acts as a qualifier of the present tense in a simple sentence and forms a secondary predication. It is formed from an intransitive verb and forms a polypredicative mono-temporal sentence.

So, when the adjective is used as a qualifier of the present tense, the present tense indicates the all-time temporality of the state or action understood from the main predicate. It also indicates either the subject or the temporal of the action or state understood from the adjective. When it is the

subject, the action or state understood from the adjective is necessarily non-agentive. If the adjective giving rise to the secondary predication is transitive, the object is defined, and if it is intransitive, the object is temporal. If the definition of an adjective indicates the temporality of both the primary and secondary predicate, the sentence will have a mono-temporal content, even if it is polypredicative.

Adjective devices form a secondary predicate and are included in a specific simple sentence, while an adjective in the function of a secondary predicate acts as a qualifier of a part of a simple sentence. This part of the simple sentence is a semantic part for both predicates. At the same time, it can represent the object, subject, or temporal of an adjective in the function of a secondary predicate, while fulfilling the function of the tense in the sentence and denoting the temporalis. If it refers to the subject, the sentence is polytemporal.

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