

LEARN HOW TO EXPRESS CONDITIONAL RELATIONSHIPS IN SENTENCES

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Annotation. This article discusses the structural and semantic features of partial constructions with a detailed meaning of the condition in modern Russian. Proposals complicated by partial constructions with a detailed condition value were analyzed. The term "de-private construction" refers to both a de-private revolution and a single de-private part. The author of the article identifies those lexical-semantic components in sentences with proprietary constructions that can be qualified as a means of forming and expressing a conditional relationship.

Key words: syntactic relations, conditional connection, lexical filling, adjacent structures, gerundial constructions.

INTRODUCTION.

Studying the syntactic functions of partial parts and describing the means of expressing them seems important and necessary for a number of reasons.

Firstly, in modern Russian, as the researchers point out, there is a tendency for an increase in the productivity of parts compared to the last century (1, 110), in connection with which there is a problem of mastering the norms of their use in speech.

Secondly, until now, the question remains open about the place and volume of the substantive component in the meaning of de-involvement. It is known that, unlike other parts of speech, separations have a double syntagmatic connection and combine various aspects of meaning. On the one hand, they, like adverbs, join verbs and denote various kinds of circumstances, on the other hand, like verbs, retain a connection with the subject (actor) and denote actions, movements, states. In research, these two inextricably linked aspects are artificially distinguished. When characterizing de-participation as a lexical-grammatical group of words, usually only the verbal meaning is fixed - an additional secondary action (6, 510). When analyzing the syntactic function of partial parts, adverbial values are indicated - the mode of action, time, reason, condition, concession (81-82). "Meanwhile, parts usually do not repeat the meanings of verbs or adverbs, they express a special meaning, a special content due to their double syntactic connection" (1, 108). And in the syntactic meaning of partitions, the procedural and substantive components are also inseparable.

Thirdly, the particular detailed meanings of the de-occurrences have been investigated and described in no equal measure. In this sense, the values of time, cause, as well as the image and method of action are more "lucky," due to their incomparably greater usefulness in comparison with such values as condition, concession, goal.

And finally, in the fourth, the problem is relevant in practical terms. Participation is one of the language forms with which the speaker can more fully and brightly express the desired meaning of the statement. Meanwhile, school textbooks do not fully take this circumstance into account, indicating a thorough function of de-participation, but not focusing on specific values (12, 42).

LITERARY REVIEW.

In the study of the lexical-semantic features of sentences with conditional partial constructions, we adopted the following as the initial theoretical provisions:

1. A de-occurrence is an immutable form of the verb, denoting an action or state as a sign of another action or state (11, 70). A de-occurrence is a special class of words with the meaning of a companion action dependent on the main one. Concomitant action - categorical value of de-involvement. Outside the relationship with another verb form, there is no de-occurrence as a grammatical category.

2. A DE apportionment design relates one action (secondary, incremental) to another (main) within a single time plan. Therefore, the time relationship (relative time) is a constant characteristic of the de-occurrence.

3. It is noted in the literature that the de-occurrence is in a double syntactic connection (11, 70): referring to the personal form of the verb (or its equivalents) and transmitting various detailed relations, the de-occurrence at the same time refers to the name - the subject and denotes the action that is performed by the object named in the subject: High in the mountains crawled Already and lay there in a damp gorge, turning into a knot and looking into the sea (Gorky); And along the gorge, in darkness and splashes, the stream sought to meet the sea, rattling with stones (Gorky). When combining de-involvement with another verb form, it correlates its action with the same person with which the action of the main verb is correlated: (I go, waving my arms; Walking, waving your arms, ugly).

The consequence of the reapplication double link is its dual syntactic function - the secondary predicate function and the circumstance function. The question of the primality and secondary of each of the named functions in science is solved in different ways. We share the opinion of I.P. Raspopov, who, in turn, refers to the works of Academician A.L. Shakhmatov. According to this point of view, the primary should be considered the function of the secondary predicate (9, 134). At the same time, considering the value of the concomitant action as the categorical value of the de-occurrence, a detailed value can be superimposed on it. "In an objective world... real processes, actions, states are a common cause, condition, consequence or other circumstance of another event "(1, 103).

In the lexical and grammatical meaning of de-involvement, an indication is made of a certain person performing an action. Due to this property, the subject in proposals with partial parts should call the action expressed by the predicate and the action passed by the partial part. Violation of this rule leads to incorrect constructions and serves as a means of creating a comic effect: Having jumped off the tram, a passenger flew kalosha, etc. M.V. Lomonosov also pointed out the norm in the use of partial parts. He wrote: "They are very sinful of those who, according to the property of other people's languages, separate parts from verbs by personal persons, because the part in the person must agree with the main verb personal, on which the whole speech consists of power: go to school, I met with a friend. but many in opposition to this write: I go to school, a friend met with me. Which is very wrong and annoying to the rumor feeling the right-wing Russian composition "(8, 419).

The syntactic meaning of a partial construction in the work refers to the type of syntactic relations between the partial construction and the main verb (in the word position) and between the partial construction and the rest of the sentence (in the non-word, i.e. determinant position). «... the concept of syntactic relations reflects in combination two types of phenomena: 1). Objective relations (i.e. relations between subjects and phenomena of the objective world - G.A.) and 2). Structural, language relations proper. Syntactic (discharge of L.D. Chesnokova) these relations are called because they are inherent only in syntactic structures - the phrase and sentence "(13, 9).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.

In determining and qualifying a particular type of syntactic value of a partial construction, we rely on the position of V.A. Beloshapkova that the phrase on the side of the syntactic device is similar to a complex sentence, i.e. isomorphic to it (3, 67). V.A. Beloshapkova writes: "The meaning of a complex sentence as a syntactic unit is certain semantic relations (discharge of V.A. Beloshapkova) between predicative units connecting in its composition. These relations of the same nature as the relations in the phrases, but have a different system of means of communication (3, 166).

The language material collected by us according to conditional partial constructions indicates that these constructions by their content determine not only the main verb, but also the rest of the sentence, i.e. they belong to the determinant type.

Thus, the syntactic meaning of a deceptional construction is a typical meaning formed in distraction from a particular lexical filling of a sentence. Various factors take part in its creation: lexical-semantic, morphological and syntactic.

Formal means of connecting the de-acceptable construction with the main verb and the rest of the sentence are: 1) the word form itself; 2) "combat" vocabulary: words with a modal meaning (it is possible, impossible, necessary, can, must, etc.); introductory words with the meaning of presumption; particles only, only, even, even _ and, not; 3) syntactic environment and position of the partial construction in relation to the verb - predicate.

There are no special works on the syntax of partial parts, where conditional constructions would be described. As a rule, they are considered together with others (temporary, causal, mode of action, etc.).

A selection of examples from the texts shows that partial constructs with a condition value, compared to others, are rare. When writing the work, in some cases it became necessary to design examples based on your own linguistic experience. Nevertheless, there are examples where the conditional value in the parts is expressed quite clearly and vividly. The specificity of the conditional connection of the circumstance with the main word (possibility - impossibility) is not emphasized or disclosed.

The author of the book "Difficult Syntax Questions. Teacher's Manual." A.K. Fedorov. He draws the teacher's attention to the need to clarify the wording (showing this on a large number of examples): "Sometimes it is believed that the circumstance of the condition denotes the condition under which the action takes place. This is not entirely accurate... the conditional value of the circumstance is supported not by an action occurring or committed, but by an action that can occur (discharge in all cases by A.K. Fedorov) (13, 109-110).

To reveal the specifics of a conditional relationship in sentences with partial constructions, it is intended to determine those structural elements that are able to implement the idea of hypotheticity (presumption). As for the meaning of a sufficient basis, this semantic component is a component in both concessory, causal, and target sentences.

In sentences complicated by de-occurrences, unlike complex sentences with similar values, there is no such means of communication as semantic conjunctions that not only connect parts of a complex sentence, but also simultaneously indicate a certain type of value (time, reason, goal, etc.). Therefore, proposals with partial parts should have such constructive means that would help to express the values of the condition.

The specificity of the conditional connection in sentences with partial constructions, in our opinion, lies in the fact that the role of the exponent of the value of hypotheticalism is taken by the independent part of the sentence (partial construction), but its main part is led by the predicate. And the value of a sufficient basis, the necessary condition is established by the ratio of the meanings of the parts (main and dependent).

CONCLUSION.

The article analyzes the lexical features of sentences with partial constructions of the condition. As the collection of language material has shown, such constructions are extremely rare in texts, and therefore have not been studied enough. Constructions with a conditional value are necessary in texts that reflect the logical connection of events, opinions, reasoning, where arguments, evidence are needed. Such texts are primarily scientific and journalistic. But even in them, conditional partial constructions are not often found.

This is primarily due to the fact that the value of the partial particles is syncretic in most cases, i.e. they can simultaneously express two or more values. And although the famous Russian linguist of the XIX century N.I. Grech wrote: "This uncertainty not only does not harm the clarity and purity of the language, but also informs him of a special pleasantness," this is a property of discrete turns in texts, for example, scientific ones do not contribute to the clarity and accuracy of thought. In Russian, the meaning of conditioning is quite clearly expressed using semantic conditional conjunctions.

Conditional relations in propositions with partial parts are established on the basis of the content of the partial construction with the rest of the sentence with the participation of morphological, lexical and syntactic means. In the work, only lexical and grammatical means were analyzed. Based on the generally accepted provision on the structural and semantic correlation of partial turns and subordinate sentences, the selection of language material was carried out by experiment - replacing the partial turn with the subordinate sentence of the condition.

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