# Syntaxemes Expressed by Indefinite Pronouns That Replace NP2

**Egamnazarov Kobil Abdunazarovich**

Deputy Dean for Academic Affairs, Independent Researcher Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages Samarkand, Uzbekistan

**ABSTRACT:** In modern linguistics, special attention is paid to the description of the speech activity of the individual and the linguistic landscape of the world, as well as the study of the selected object on the basis of linguistic methods.This article about syntaxemes expressed by indefinite pronouns that replace NP2. Therefore, in this article we have tried to solve the problem of comparative functional analysis of the category of uncertainty in the system of non-sister languages and to determine the ontological nature of these phenomena, to study their interlinguistic relationship using indefinite pronouns in English and Uzbek speech devices.

**KEYWORDS**: deep structure, NP2, indefinite pronouns, syntax, sentence, predicate, structure of the sentences, linguistic methods.

It is known that in the analysis of the speech device in world linguistics, in addition to the linguistic methods mentioned above [1.1], the concept of external and internal devices of speech emerged after the emergence of N. Chomsky's "Transformation Grammar". According to N. Chomskiy, "... deep structure which presents the prepositional relations for each verb in a canonical form" knowing the syntax of any language consists of knowing a set of phrase structure rules that generate the underlining deep structure ". You also know some transformations that reform and combine those underlying structures into sentences "[2;90-p].

In N. Chomsky's concept the idea that the initial form of any sentence is the surface structure, the product formed as a result of transformation is the deep structure of the sentence. However, on the basis of linguistic methods created by A.M.Mukhin, the deep structure of the sentence, as U. Usmanov admits, is a separate analysis of syntaxemes or deep structure of the sentence. determining the possibilities of obtaining should be the focus of the researcher [3; 105 - 108-p.,4; 35-p.37].

Thus, in our scientific work, the elements of uncertainty in the speech device in English and Uzbek are analyzed in semaphores. In the analysis of speech components into syntaxes, first of all, categorical differential syntactic-semantic signs, "procedural", "qualitative", "substantial" semantics are found, and non-categorical differential syntactic-semantic signs and their paradigmatic series are defined.

In addition to the sentence being analyzed in determining syntame, the categorical and non-categorical differential syntactic-semantic features in that sentence are studied in comparison with the syntaxemes in the other sentence. One of the most important aspects in this is that the syntactic units in a sentence are based on the same syntactic connection, both in the division into components and in the syntax..

It is well known that the term "procedural" refers to a process, that is, a process, which is contrasted with substantive and qualitative features. This is one of the categorical signs and at the syntactic level it also reflects several non-categorical signs such as action, passivity (orientation) and staticity [5; 80; 303-p., 6; 24-p.].

The lexical source of the elements representing procedural syntaxes consists mainly of verbs representing different semantics, infinitives, adjectives of the present and past tenses. Some linguists suggest that verbs denoting a state should be distinguished from verbs denoting action, and attribute this feature mainly to the fact that lexical units are transitive or intransitive [7; 123-p.].

According to the linguist A.Khojiev, in the Uzbek language "... the verb represents action, state, mental state, biological process" [8; 4-p.]. Thus, on the basis of procedural, it is recognized that the verb expresses an action or a state, but the issue of distinguishing an action or a situation from each other is not sufficiently covered in the scientific literature.

According to J. Miller, three criteria should be followed in distinguishing syntactic elements expressing staticity in English: a) verbs denoting status are not used in imperative sentences like many adjectives; b) conditional verbs are not used in progressive forms; c) conditional verbs are not used in a way that expresses style [9; 433-p.]. However, in our opinion, verbs denoting action and stativity can be distinguished on the basis of their distribution in the speech device and their ability to combine with other syntaxemes.

Qualitativity is also one of the categorical differential syntactic-semantic features at the syntactic level, and its difference from procedural and substantive is that it reflects a general description of the substance or process. This description can mean qualitative, comparative, static. In a speech device, its lexical source is formed in a set such as quality, adjective elements, number, noun. According to F.M.Usmanov, "elements of qualification can be combined on the basis of subordinative communication with" very, how, rather, so, too ", and in Uzbek -" juda(very), eng( most), ham(too) ". If qualitativity is expressed by a noun, it cannot be associated with demonstrative, possessive pronouns "[10; 119-p]. It is incorrect to associate the representation of all three categorical symbols with word groups. This is why substantiality should not be replaced by a noun from a series of words, because substantiality can be expressed even by means of a noun, a pronoun, an adjective, a number word. In the analysis of the speech device into syntaxemes, it is taken into account that substantiality is expressed in both languages using different word groups. They differ from each other only by non-categorical differential syntactic-semantic features.

Since the indefinite pronouns in this chapter never express procedurality, we examine them comparatively and functionally in the speech device, mainly within the context of substantial and qualitative syntaxes from categorical differential syntactic-semantic signs..

It is known that the syntactic units that replace the NP2 (nuclear predicative 2) component are one of the main parts in traditional grammars. Hence, the predicate is the main part that provides the predicative in the sentence, and its expression has a morphologically different appearance.

According to the morphological representation of the predicate in the speech device in English, Sh.S. Ashurov classifies as follows:

 Represented by a simple verb;

1. With the impersonal form of the verb + verb;

2.  With modal verb + infinitive;

3.  To be + with past participle  II;

4.  To be +  with nouns;

5.  To be + with adjective;

6.  To be + with numeral;

7.  To be + with adverb;

8.  To be + sentences with pronouns [5;  33 - 34p].

In the example of the Uzbek language, linguists divide the participle into verb and participle, and classify them according to their expression as follows;;

1.  Represented by a single verb;

2.   Main + auxiliary verb compound (start, lie down, get up, walk, sit, come, go, be, go out, take, give, stay, put, go, send, throw, drop, fall, see, look, know, etc.) ;

3.   Noun +  represented by an incomplete verb;

4.   The noun + represented by semi-independent verbs in the verb function (to be, to name, to appear, etc.);

5.   Noun + represented by the words consisting of (+dan);

6.   Noun+ possessive suffix + modal words (should, must, need, to be to, ought to etc.);

7.   Noun + possessive affix + represented by the word "kel"(come).

8.   Past participles + possessive affix + "yo'q/ bor (have /have not) sentences [11;  129 - p. 1].

Since the main object of our scientific work is the role of indefinite pronouns in speech, it is necessary to analyze indefinite pronouns in the speech device at the intersection and to separate them into syntaxemes.

In the system of non-sister languages, especially in Turkology, the issue of predicateting is one of the most problematic. When a sentence is represented by participles, they are called compound verbs [13;  154-p, 15;  178 - 182 pp], another group of linguists interpret it as a simple verb predicate. Linguist V. Egamberdiev, in his special research on the representation of fragments, explains that "olib qaytdi(bring back)", "borib keldi(to go and back) , "borib ketdi (to go then leave) " as two fragments representing two connected movements . In addition to the above, it is noted that

in the theoretical and practical grammar of the English language is also represented by predicate numerals, pronouns, adverbs, and they are also added to the group of noun-predicate [19; 234 - 236-pp].

A similar description can be found in Uzbek linguistics, that is, since events of the same nature are named after other similar events, this was difficult both theoretically and practically. The solution of the problem as above, now the morphological structure of words, on the one hand, eliminates the existing difficulties about the word, on the other hand, allows to classify parts of speech, including predicates, types, assign its material.

It is well known that in English the participle comes to be used in the personal form of the conjunction verb to be when expressed in the form of numbers, pronouns, and is expressed in the form of the desired tense. It is an element that clearly indicates the categories of person, number, tense, inclination, and thus does not form a verb structure. In the Uzbek language, in the form of a predicate, it is given by means of a morphological index specific to the place-time of the nouns, when expressed in numerlas, modal words such as may, may be added when expressing the meaning of being. When the predicate is represented by a diamond, the possession is represented without the suffix. However, it should be noted that the indefinite pronouns were not used in place of the predicate in the five thousand examples collected in the Uzbek language. Therefore, in the example of English, the following indefinite pronouns with the personal form of the verb to be are replaced by the nucleus predicate 2 [NP2] in the sentence structure.:

1. It is somebody to see you, the women said [EH, 72].

2. It is really not anything [EH, 165].

3. He was somebody amongst men [M.E. 383].

4. He wasn't someone who wanted to become a trount… [N.H. 141].

5. I think you are anything, but a good men [TD, 208].

6. It is something we are trying here [N.H. 261].

7. They had had something about him [N.H. 12].

8. He was not someone else [N.H. 21].

The analysis of ambiguous pronouns in the above examples is carried out using linguistic and experimental methods. Some special studies have shown that indefinite pronouns can be used to identify non-categorical signs in the context of substantiality and qualitativity from categorical signs in speech [12; 15 - 17-p.].

In the study, the experimental method was widely used in the identification of non-categorical syntactic-semantic features, that is, the methods of substitution, addition of a new component, transformation transformations and syntactic positioning of components in speech were used. In the syntax analysis of sentence structure, the method of omission transformation was used in the identification of core components.

It is somebody to see you, the women said → It is somebody to see you, ... → It is somebody ....

In this sentence somebody substantial indefinite syntax is represented by an identifying syntax based on the predicative connection of the nucleus. Hence, the somebody nucleus represents a substantial identifier indefinite syntax instead of a predicate 2. However, the indefinite pronoun also represents an agent syntax in relation to the somebody to see component, which we use to prove it experimentally as follows::

(1) It is somebody to see you ... → ... somebody to see you ... → ... somebody sees you.

It is clear from the results of this analysis that somebody-substantial identifying agent represents indefinite syntaxeme. The nucleus is associated with a substantially identifiable syntax based on a predicative connection, and with a procedural action syntax based on a non-nuclear predicative connection. The syntax model of this sentence is as follows:

(2) It is somebody to see you. $SbInd_1.SbId_2AgInd.PrAc.$;

In the second example, there is a negative syntaxene along with the expression of the substantial identifier indefinite syntaxeme instead of the predicate nuclear predicate 2 of anything. Anything-substantial identifier represents a negative indefinite syntaxeme.

(3) It is really not anything.

The substantial identifier negative indefinite syntax expressed by Anything is associated with the qualitative syntax based on the subordinate relation, the substantial identifiable syntax based on the predicative relation of the nucleus. Its syntax model:

(4) It is really not anything. $SbId_1.Q1fQ1t.SbId_2NgInd$;

In the third sentence, expressing somebody-substantial identifier indefinite syntaxeme, the nucleus is connected to substantially identifiable syntaxeme based on predicative communication, using substantive locative elective syntaxeme based on subordinative communication;

(5) He was somebody amongst men. $SbId_1 \cdot SbId_2Ind \cdot SbLcEl$;

The fourth sentence is one of the following conjunctions, and the indefinite pronoun wasn't someone represents a negative indefinite syntaxeme of substantial identifier instead of the nuclear predicate 2 in the preposition. Instead of NP1, "He" is a substantial identifiable syntaxeme.

(6) He wasn't someone who wanted to become a trount → He wasn't someone … $SbId_1 \cdot SbId_2 \, NgInd$.

The adverb "who wanted to become a trount" represents a relative agent syntax in the function of the "who" conjunction in a sentence, and it can be replaced by a relative conjugation with an indefinite pronoun to turn a definite adverb into a simple compound sentence:

(7) He wasn't someone who wanted to become a trount ... → someone ... wanted to become a trount → someone ... to become a trount → someone ... became a trount.

In this case, someone-substantial identifier incorporates the indefinite syntax, and as a result, someone-substantial identifier represents the negative identifiable indefinite syntax.

He wasn't someone ... If the SbId2 NgId1Ind syntax is combined with a substantially identifiable syntax based on a predicative connection, the following sentence is a product of the substitute experimental method.

The experimental method can be used when analyzing the next sentence by breaking it into the syntax "I think you are anything, but a good men":

(8) I think you are anything, but a good men → I think you are anything ... ... → ... ...  you are anything – $SbId_1*SbId_2Ind$;

Such a syntax model also corresponds to the sixth sentence: (6) It is something we are trying here → It is something ...; SbId1 · SbId2Ind;
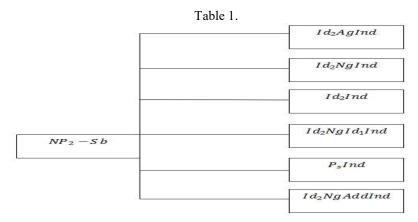
The seventh sentence They had had something about him When analyzed by syntax, the following results can be obtained: They had had something ... → their something → ... something's….

"Something" is a substantial positive indefinite syntaxeme.

 Some linguists analyze the positive indefinite syntax in the form of indefinite pronouns in the form of the accusative case. However, in the sentence, "to have + indefinite pronouns" does not take into account the fact that the nucleus represents a positive syntax instead of a predicate [13; 19 - 21-p.]. So, "They had had something - SbPs · SbPsInd."

(9) He was not someone else. "He" is a substantially identifiable syntax, "was not someone" is a substantially identifiable negative indefinite syntaxeme, as well as an additional syntaxeme using the "else" form. Hence, "was not someone else" is a substantial identifier negative additional ndefinite syntaxeme. The syntaxeme model of this sentence: He was not someone else - SbId1 · SbId2 NgAddInd.

In general, when the indefinite pronouns in place of the nuclear predicate 2 are analyzed separately, they are divided into categorical differential syntactic-semantic signs within the subcategory in the following non-categorical terms:  . They can be interpreted in the table as follows:

Table 1.

Description of these abbreviations:

1. NP2 - nuclear predicative 2;

2. Sb - substantiality;

3. Id2AgInd - identifying agent indefinite;

4. Id2NgInd - identifying negative indefinite;

5. Id2Ind - identifying indefinite;

6. Id2NgId1Ind - identifiable negative identifiable indefinite;

7. PsInd - positive indefinite;

8. Id2NgAddInd - identifiable negative additive indefinite.

In linguistics, concepts such as the external and internal devices (surface and deep structure) of a sentence have emerged in the syntactic analysis of a sentence. Some linguists argue that if the initial form of any sentence constitutes its external device, the product present in the transformation of the sentence into another form using the method of transformation is the internal device of the sentence.However, in our dissertation to determine the syntactic relationships of syntactic units involved in any sentence, to interpret them using functional models and their differential syntactic features using component models in the syntagmatic direction, if the external structure of the sentence, its internal structure and their options.

In this chapter of our work, categorical differential syntactic-semantic signs, non-categorical signs and their variants in the context of substantiality, qualitativity, procedurality have been identified. However, in our work, the syntaxemes representing indefinite pronouns in the speech structure of English and Uzbek languages were analyzed in terms of substantiality, qualitativity their noncategorical features, because indefinite pronouns do not occur in both languages in the procedural scope.

In the sentence, indefinite pronouns represent different non-categorical signs in the substantial framework when the nuclear is in place of the predicative 2 (Nuclear predicate 2). However, in traditional grammar, when the expression of a predicate is analyzed from a morphological point of view, a simple verb in English, with the impersonal form of the verb + verb, with the modal verb + infinitive, to be + infinitive, to be + past participle II, to be + noun, to be + adjective, to be + numerals, to be + adverb, to be + pronoun, etc. In Uzbek, the predicate is divided into verb-predicate and noun-predicate as follows: with verb, main and auxiliary verb, noun + incomplete verb, nou + connecting verb half independent verb, consisting of noun + (dan), noun + possessive suffix + modal words, adjective + possessive affix + have not / have, etc. Indefinite pronoun act as noun- predicates in English with a connecting verb. In the Uzbek language, indefinite pronouns do not occur as a predicate.

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