

the penitent sinner, come to the papal palace and look ahead to the head of the Catholic the church will deign to simply accept him and forgive his sins. The German emperor spent beneathneath the home windows of the fort for 3 days earlier than the Pope invited him to go into and get hold of absolution. Phraseologism to stroll the trump- ходить козырём card got here from Ancient Russia, while boyars, unlike commoners, have been sewn to the gate get dressed caftan collar embroidered with silver, gold and pearls, which turned into known as a "trump card". The trump card caught up impressively, giving the proud bearing of the boyars. From here, on foot as a trump card method on foot is important, with delight, with dignity in Russian phraseology, pleasure is related to sure outside manifestations (pompous look- напыщенный вид, flip up your nose- задирать нос, together along with your head held excessive- с гордо поднятой головой, stroll your trump card- ходить козырём).

Thus, lexical that means in cognitive technology is related to the idea because of expertise and is taken into consideration as a form of statistics saved in human memory. At the equal time, it's far postulated that the idea and lexical that means belong to a unmarried degree of abstracting generalizing gadgets of consciousness, which presupposes a famous isomorphism in their structures. The cognitive method is aimed at figuring out all varieties of understanding which might be pondered withinside the complicated shape of concepts, and as a result, lexical meanings. Consequently, the cognitive interpretation of phrases makes it feasible to unmarried out various qualitatively new additives withinside the lexical which means.

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SYNTAX ANALYSIS OF SIMPLE SENTENCES IN ENGLISH AND ANALYSIS OF PROCEDURAL SYNTAXES THAT REPLACE NP2

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Annotation: This article describes syntax analysis of simple sentences in the English language and analysis of procedural syntaxes that replace NP2.

Key words: linguistics, semantics, non-categorical features, syntaxes, subordinative base.

In linguistics, there are different approaches to the semantics of speech elements. Some scholars argue that the semantic understanding of units in a sentence can only be expressed in its semiotic interpretation, while others suggest that it can be defined through a structural hierarchy. It has also been suggested that the semantics of each element in a sentence depends on its use in speech.

In this study, the work is based on functional and component models in determining the differential syntactic-semantic features of elements in simple sentences. That is, the analysis of sentences into components and syntaxes complements each other. Therefore, study of syntax analysis is to identify the differential syntactic and semantic features of elements in simple sentences, as well as to explain their expression variants and to explain how they can be combined with differential syntactic and semantic symbols using this or that syntactic relationship. In syntactic analysis, it is important to note that sentences with the same functional and component models combine differential syntactic and semantic characters.

In general, the analysis of the elements of a sentence into syntaxes is used to determine the semantic field of each element in a particular syntactic layer.

Syntactic analysis is based on three categories: procedural, substantive, and qualitative. Based on them, several non-categorical features of syntactic units are identified.

It is well known that the term "procedural" refers to progress, which is the opposite of substantive and qualitative features. The term "process" has a clear meaning in relation to the action expressed by the verb, and it also refers to the meaning expressed by the noun from the verb. Procedural syntaxes are one of the categorical differential syntactic-semantic features, which at the syntactic level also includes a number of non-categorical features, such as activity (action), directivity (orientation). Of course, there are a number of difficulties in distinguishing them at the syntactic level. The lexical base of procedural syntaxes in a sentence are verbs with different semantics.

It is clear from the collected examples that non-categorical features of procedural syntaxes, such as activity, modality, staticity, and directivity, are differentiated syntactic-semantic features and should be considered separately. In particular, with regard to active syntaxes, let us first briefly explain the term. It is known that the word "active" is derived from the Latin word "activ", which means "action". This syntax comes in English as a cut function and is given as follows:

- 1) *I went out to meet her;*
- 2) *A bat flew into the room.*

The elements went out, flew in sentences are expressed by verbs, which mean procedural activity. The sign of activity is determined and proved by the fact that these syntactic units come in place of the cut (NP2) and the nucleus joins with the agent (acting) syntax on the basis of a predicative connection. These syntaxes are expressed in sentences with definite and indefinite verbs, given in the exact proportion of the verb, and express the action. This action is performed by the subject. The elements that replace the possessive (NP1 (nuclear predicate I)), i.e., the words I, a bat, are variants of the agent syntax. Based on the core predicative connection, the active syntax is associated with the following syntaxes:

- 1) With agent syntax:
You are flattering me, sir.
- 2) With agent-negative syntax:
Nothing is ailing me.

In simple adverbs, the procedural-active syntax can be combined with the following syntaxes on the basis of subordinate communication:

- 1) Substantial object with syntax:
They will certainly tax it.
- 2) With locative syntax:
Piani sat at the table very sleepy.
- 3) With substantial object-agent syntax:
I will ask Valentini to come.

In the separation of substantial object syntax, the transformation is passivated because the active syntaxes in the sentences are expressed by transitive verbs:

They will certainly tax it_ -> it_will be certainly taxed by them;

Procedural active-directive syntax is expressed in English by the personal form of the verb to be and the past participle form of the independent verb, that is, by the passive participle. When the active-derivative syntax replaces NP2 in sentences, it is usually given with the help of intransitive verbs and is object-oriented.

The active-derivative syntax is expressed by the passive form of the verb, which can be converted to the ratio of precision using the method of transformation:

1. *The public is often easily please.*
2. *He had been brought up by an uncle.*
3. *In fact everything possible for your comfort has been done.*
4. *He has been sent to us by Heaven.*

Before analyzing the above examples, it should be noted that in English, the past participle in this case also has the property of qualifying. According to the English-Russian dictionary, the words *distressed, drunk, valued* are defined as adjectives such as *distressful! drunken, valuable* [3, 168].

In such cases, the transformation of the past participle does not fall into precision or precise proportions: *He is gone or She was come to say good-bye - To say good-bye she came*. In general, in English, syntactic units that take on the character of an active-derivative syntax in passive-relative sentences undergo transformation depassivization:

1. *The public is often easily pleased* —► *We often pleased the public easily;*
2. *He had been brought up by an uncle* —► *The uncle had brought up him;*
3. *In fact, everything possible for your comfort has been done* —► *In fact, we have done everything possible for your comfort;*
4. *He has been sent to us by Heaven* —► *Heaven has sent him to us;*

The active-derivative syntax in English always comes in the form *to be + participle II*. In traditional grammar, it is said that the possessive participle of a definite participle becomes a complementary participle, while the definite participle becomes a grammatical possessive.

In English, we can observe the expression of active-modal syntax in the following examples:

1. *You must give me time to think.*
2. *He must have suggested it only to frighten her.*

In English, the expression of the static syntax, which replaces NP2, is given by lexical-semantic group verbs that describe the state of the subject in the sentence.

Beloxi was fainted.

The compound *was fainted* in this sentence represents the state of the element *Beloxi*, represented by a horse instead of NP1. That is why the elements that *were fainted* are considered static syntaxes.

In general, the procedural-static syntax in English is represented by the personal form and *participle II* of the verb *to be* when NP2 is used in the sentence, and the past participle in it is given mainly by intransitive verbs. Such sentences cannot be included in the structure *by* the transformation of the preposition and the subject of the action.

The above examples show that the procedural static syntax that replaces NP2 in English does not degrade transformation. This syntax refers to the state of the elements represented by live horses or personal pronouns, which replace NP1 on the basis of a nucleus predicative connection.

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RABINDRANAT TAGOR ASARLARIDA INSONPARVARLIK G'OYALARINING AHAMIYATI

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada buyuk hind adibi Rabindranat Tagor hayoti va ijodi haqida vikr yuritiladi. Adibning yozgan asarlari, jahonshumul siyosiy qarashlari, ta'lim sohasiga qo'shgan hissasi, turfa yo'nalishlarda yaratilgan asarlari zahirida insonparvarlik g'oyasining ilgari surilishi haqida fikr yuritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Bengal adabiy tili, ma'rifiy g'oyalar, timsol, adabiyot, san'at, mo'siqa, zamonaviy nasr.

Hind adabiyoti deganda birinchi navbatda Rabindranat Tagor (1861-1941) nomini yodga olamiz. Adibning XX asr madaniyatiga ta'siri tufayli u uzoq vaqtdan beri shoir va faylasuf deya ko'proq e'tirof etib kelinmoqda. Tagorni hind qarashlarining yetuk vakili, hind madaniyatining timsoli deya e'tirof etish mumkin. Adibning hayoti va ijodi Hindiston tarixidagi eng og'ir davrlardan birini ya'ni mamlakat mustamlaka qilinishidan tortib, mustaqillikka erishgungacha bo'lgan davrga to'g'ri keldi [21,18]. Rabindranat Tagor ijodi bevosita bengal adabiy tilining shakllanishiga asos bo'ldi. U hind she'riyatini mutlaqo yangi shakl va mezonlar bilan boyitganligi bilan ajralib turadi [10, 238]. Tagor hind adabiyotida zamonaviy nasrga asos soldi va hozirgi hind tasviriy san'atining rivojlanishini belgilab berdi. U nafaqat shoir va yozuvchi xalqparvar arbob sifatida ham tanildi.

Tagor hayoti va ijodiga nazar tashlaydigan bo'lsak, adib nihoyatda uzoq yo'lni bosib o'tdi, oxir-oqibat o'zining ichki hissiy kechinmalari va ro'hiyatii bilan band bo'lgan lirikdan shoir faylasufga, zamondoshlari aytganidek, "Umumjahon shoir"ga aylanib, o'z ijodiga moslashishga harakat qildi. U atrofidagi butun dunyoni barcha murakkabligi va xilma-xilligini o'z ijod qalami bilan chizib bera oldi. Shubhasiz, adibning yetuk she'riy ijodiga falsafiy lirika, ma'naviy tashvish va ma'naviy izlanish mevasi sifatida qarash mumkin. Uning hayot davrida hind madaniyatining tub madaniy o'zgarishlari, san'at va ilm-fanning gullab-yashnashi davriga to'g'ri keldi. Bu davr ko'pincha Hindiston Uyg'onish davri deb atalib Tagor uning tashabbuskorlaridan biri sifatida qaraladi [9, 368]. Tagor she'rlari yangi tashkil topgan ikki davlat – Hindiston va Bangladeshning madhiyasiga aylangan bo'lsa ajabmas. U haqli ravishda Evropa Uyg'onish davri vakilliri - Leonardo, Mikelanjelo, Rafayel bilan tenglashtiriladi.

U iste'dod va cheksiz ijodiy kuch sifatida qaralganda haqiqatan ham bu daholar bilan barobar ekanligini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Adibning ellikta she'riy to'plami, romanlar, novellalar, hikoyalar, xotiralar va maktublar, dramalar, publitsistika, ilmiy-falsafiy va diniy maqolalardan iborat ijod namunalari yaratilganligini ko'rish mumkin. Tagor bastalagan bir qancha mo'siqa, 3000 ga yaqin chizgan rasmlari [7, 118], aktyor va notiq sifatida bajargan rollari va qilgan ishlarini e'tirof etish mumkin. Ammo adib shoir, rassom va mo'siqachi [1; 9, 117] bolishdan tashqari ta'lim va ijtimoiy islohotlarda faol ishtirok etgan fuqaro sifatida ham ko'rish mumkin. Adib o'z davridan kelib chiqib yetishib chiqayotgan bolalar hayoti va ta'limiga katta e'tibor qaratdi. 1901 yilda u o'qituvchi bo'lib ishlagan maktabni, 1922 yilda esa Vishvatharati universitetini tashkil etdi. Ijodkorning o'z xalq tili va adabiyotiga qo'shgan boy xizmatlari uni chinakam buyuk shaxslardan biri sifatida e'zozlashiga sabab bo'lardi.

Tagor haqiqiy hayotda ham rassom edi. Uning shaxsiy hayoti she'riyati kabi sof va olijanobdir. U o'zi yozganidek, zavq yoki foyda uchun emas, balki shodlik tuyg'usi bilan yashab, o'z dahosi yuqoridan berilgan in'om ekanini va uni inson manfaati uchun ishlatish kerakligini anglab yetdi. Tagor, nainki o'z xalqini balki yer yuzida yashaydigan barcha xalqlarni barobar qadrlardi. U butun umri davomida ijtimoiy adolat uchun, kambag'allarning o'z qadr-qimmatini, ularning moddiy farovonligini o'zini - o'zi boshqarish huquqi, johillarning aqliy bilimga ega bo'lishi, bolaning erkin rivojlanishi, ayollarning erkaklar bilan teng huquqliligi uchun kurashdi [4, 368].

U kurashgan erkinlik bir xalqning boshqa bir xalqni ekspluatatsiya qilish erkinligi emas, balki insonning uni bo'g'uvchi hamma narsadan ozod qilishini hamda xo'jayinga ko'r-ko'rona qullik bilan bog'liqlik zulmi sifatida qaraldi.

Tagor ta'lim sohasida yetuk bilim sohibi edi. Adib o'z mamlakatida birinchi bo'lib hozirgi kunda umume'tirof etilgan ta'lim tamoyillarini ishlab chiqdi va amalga oshirdi. Uning jamiyat hayotining turli sohalariga qo'shgan ulkan hissasi, ijodining insonparvarlik, umumbashariy boy tajribasiga ega bo'lgan Yevropada ham e'tibordan chetda qolishi mumkin emas edi. 1913-yilda Rabindranat Tagorga "Uning she'riy tafakkuri beqiyos mahorat bilan ifodalangan chuqur his qilingan, o'ziga xos va go'zal she'rlari uchun"