

# SYNTACTIC REDUNDANCY AND TAUTOLOGY IN COMPLICATED SIMPLE SENTENCES IN OLD UZBEK LANGUAGE (BASED ON THE MATERIALS IN THE PROSE OF ALISHER NAVOI)

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## Abstract.

The language of AlisherNavoi's prose is one of the least studied sources from a syntactic point of view. There are several specific reasons for this, including the fact that the sentence structure comes in both Turkish and Persian patterns. In this paper, the *allocated explanatory component* in AlisherNavoi's prose is considered. This term is used instead of the traditional term *insert construction*, its scientific significance is based on the results of the study. The allocated explanatory component is described as a kind of syntactic redundancy, and it is considered to clarify which part of the sentence it is, as well as its syntactic and semantic peculiarities. Furthermore, it has also been argued for the first time based on factual material that this syntactic group causes to syntactic tautology in sentences with allocated explanatory component. The article is executed in a theoretical and practical plan.

**Keywords:** parts of speech, speech, allocated explanatory component, syntactic semantics, insertion construction, syntactic redundancy, tautology, subordinating conjunctions, symmetry.

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## INTRODUCTION

Scientific works on the study of syntax issues in Uzbek linguistics are developing rapidly. It began to make wide use of the achievements of world linguistics. However, little attention is paid to the syntax of the language of the sources of the history of the Uzbek language - Lutfi, AlisherNavoi, Babur, Gulkhani, and later writers, compared to other levels of language - lexicon, morphology. It should be noted that in the second half of the twentieth century, the study of historical syntax became more active. G'. Abdurahmonov was the leader in this area. His works "Study of Old Turkic Syntax" in Russian [Abduraxmanov, 1960; 1967; 1971; 1955] and "Historical Syntax" in Uzbek [Abduraxmanov, 1974] were published during this period. Later, the works of X. Nazarova [Nazarova, 1979], S. Ashirboev [Ashirboev, 1990], M. Raxmanov [Raxmanov, 1971], I. Azimov [Azimov, 2001], M. The Rakhmatovs [Raxmatov, 2008] were carried out dedicated to historical syntax. These works highlight the basic syntax issues of the studied period. However, texts in old Uzbek language require further research from a theoretical point of view. This article studies the first time one of the issues of the theoretical (semantic) syntax of the old Uzbek language - the issue of redundancy and tautology in the material of AlisherNavoi's prose.

## METHODOLOGY

As can be seen from the title of the article, it was approached to changing the syntax of Alisher Navoi prose from the historical point of view. Of course, the application of the current theory of Uzbek language to the history of the language is preferred during the research. At the same time, both descriptive and theoretical analysis of the issue was considered permissible due to the characteristics of the language of its era. Due to the complexity of the sentence structure in AlisherNavoi's prose, it was tried to clarify the analysis of the sentence. The work is based on the scientific statement.

## RESULTS

The issue of syntactic redundancy in general linguistics has been widely studied [Abduraxmanov, 1971, 138], in Uzbek linguistics there are only a few works [Mahkamov, 1988, Sheronov, 1996], but in these works, the period of language we have chosen was not the subject of research, and besides, the

materials of the modern and old Uzbek languages cannot be located in the same plane, since the syntax of the old Uzbek language differs in its features, reflecting some of the features of the form of thinking of that period. Precisely, this is seen in sentences involving unallocated explanatory component and tautology.

About the concept of syntactic redundancy. This concept is used in linguistics in opposition to the concept of saving the speech [Gak, 1981, 63]. It is understood in linguistics with two varieties. As known, a predicative minimum has been understood for a long time that it consists of a subject and a predicate, they were considered the core of a sentence, but in recent studies, opinions have appeared and have affirmed that the predicative minimum or core of a sentence is only a predicate [Sayfullaeva, 1991, 42]. The adjacent members of the sentence, as well as constructions that are not related to the members from a grammatical point of view and complicate the structure of the sentence, constitute its syntactic redundancy. As known, speech saving is the result of presupposition, that is, "the set of preliminary (background) meanings that make this statement possible and its understanding is called presupposition" [Gak, 1981, 14], but speech sometimes requires the fullness of the statement, therefore, the content plan of the sentences is enriched. This leads to syntactic redundancy in the sentence.

Thus, syntactic redundancy is a natural phenomenon and it is understood in a narrow and broad sense:

1. All joined constructively related second parts of the speech, as well as the subject and any syntactic structure in opposition to the predicative minimum of the sentence, constitutes redundancy. This is a broad understanding of the issue.
2. In a narrow sense, syntactic redundancy is such structures as organically unrelated to the predicative minimum sentences. The article will focus on precisely such peculiarities of the sentences.

Everyone knows that the language of the great poet and thinker of the XV century Alisher Navoi is unique, at the same time very difficult for syntactic analysis. Particularly his language differs from the language of other writers of that era in that he often uses sentences with syntactic redundancy. In his works, the entire syntactic structure that is part of

syntactic redundancy is used peculiarly: addresses, introductory words, and constructions, constructions with nominal predicates expressed in the Persian definite form on "yeyishorat", etc. One of these constructions, the so-called *allocated explanatory component* requires deep analysis. We use the term "allocated explanatory component" instead of the term "insert construction", since the latter term can be used in the structural plan of the sentence, and the first term is convenient to use both in the structural and semantic plans of the sentence, also taking into account the functioning of such a component in different structural models (this will be discussed below). This led us to abandon the term construction.

Allocated explanatory components (hereinafter referred to as AEC) are often used in both simple and complex sentences. We focus only on the specific features of a simple sentence, which is markedly different from the modern Uzbek literary language and other Turkic languages. We proceed to consider the issue.

The AEC explains and supplements the content of one of the members of the sentence and constitutes its semantic integrity:

- explains the subject: *Yana andoqkishiki, ulkitobatqamunosibishqilaolg'ay, yo'qerdi* [M, 14]. Meaning: He was a such person who could work properly written. In this sentence, the position of the subject is *andoqkishi* "such a person", the position of the predicate is occupied by the word *yo'qerdi* 'no', and the AEC *ulkitobatqamunosibishqilaolg'ay* (could work properly written) explains the subject, supplementing its semantic structure.
- Clarifies the nominal predicate: *Mavlono Riyoziy ... va ham mullo, va ham hofizki, "Qur'onimajid" ni yetti qiroat bilabilur va o'qirerdi, va ham kotib, va ham shoir, va ham maoliyerdi* [MN, 69]. Meaning: Mawlana Riyazi... he was both the mullah and the hafiz knew and recite the "Qur'an Majid" seven times, and he was both a scribe and a poet and a scholar. In this sentence the position of homogeneous predicates is *va ham mullo, va ham hofiz, va ham kotib, va ham shoir, va ham maoliyerdi* "educated, orator, scribe, poet and noble", and AEC *"Qur'onimajid" ni yetti qiroat bilabilur va o'qirerdi* "he knew and read the Koran in seven intonations" explains the content regarding of predicate *hofiz* "the orator".
- explains the object: *Mavlono Qutbi Odamdinki, bumulkning mutaayyintabidur, bu fannikasb qildi* [HP, 334]. "Mavlono Qutbi Odam received knowledge on this profession (he was a great doctor of this state)". In this impersonal sentence, the word form *Mavlono Qutbi Odam* appears in the position of complement and the position of AEC is *bumulkning mutaayyintabidur*.
- explains the mode of time: *Bu tarixdakim, burisolabitildi, "Xamsa" din "Layli va Majnun", "Xisravva Shirin", "Haft paykar" g'atatabbu' qildi* [MN 92]. Meaning: in this historical period Xamsa, Layli and Majnun, Xisrav and Shirin, and Haft Paykar were written (when this pamphlet has been completed). In this sentence, the position of the time circumstance is taken by the combination of *butarixda* (in this historical period), and *burisolabitildi* (this pamphlet is written) is the AEC, that is, we are talking about the time of writing the pamphlet.

In the language of prose Alisher Navoi AEC participates in different models: model co-form, phrases and sentences in direct speech and the model of the poem and they constitute a single paradigm.

-in the model of the poem. It is located in the interposition of the main parts of the sentence: ...  
Abulg'ozil Sulton Husayn Bahodurxon... (rubāiy) -  
Kim falakofozadavr qilur,  
Anjumgulihartunbuchamandinochilur.  
Ne shah aningzotikibiyodbo'lur,  
Ne tab' aningtab'idekistabtopilur.

Tokimfalakevrulurdavomo'lsunanga,  
Iqbolbisotidamaqomo'lsunanga,  
Ham nutqbilajonbaxshkalomo'lsunanga,  
Ham nazmkalomimustadomo'lsunanga  
jahonbonliqtaxtidamaqomtutti,  
kishvaristonliqmasnadidaoromtopti,  
mulksilkigaamniyatguharlarinchekdil (ML 4).  
Meaning:  
The sky goes round around the horizons.  
The stars bloom like flowers every night.  
Such a king will always be remembered as his descendant.  
Such a poet, such ones are rare.  
Let the heavens go round, let his dominion continue.  
May his luck and happiness shine.  
Let his poems resound  
May his creation last forever - he conquered the kingdom,  
ruled the country for many years, established peace in the country).

- in the model, word forms: *Moniynaqqoshning millatikim, zindiqardi, aningzamonida shoe' bo'ldi* (T, 42). Meaning: The belief of the Moni painter was widespread in his time (his belief was Zindika). The word form of *zindiqardi* participates as an AEC.

-in the word combination model: *Tahmuras, devband (pahlpvo) o'g'lierdi, otasiholidinvoqifbo'lub, devlarniotasiqasosig'ahalokqildi* (T, 3). Meaning: Tahmuras was the son of a Hercules, he became aware of his father's conditions and killed the giants in revenge for his father. In this sentence, the AEC *devband o'g'lierdi* consists of the phrase definition and attribute.

-in the simple sentence model: *Vaulo'lukkim, Isoalayhissalomturguzdi, AbnalAjuzerdi* (TA, 35). Meaning: And dead person was AbnalAjuz, Jesus revived him. *Isoalayhissalomturguzdi* that is in the position of the AEC is a transformational full range.

Additionally, in the works of Alisher Navoi, AEC is often found in models of complex sentences, and with direct speech. They require special research.

Except for some examples, in almost all sentences where AEC is involved, it is observed that these AEC are adjoined by the particle *-ki/kim*, with which member they relate. And here another function of the particle *-ki/kim* becomes clear, since in the literature on linguistics this particle is characterized as subordinate conjunction of a complex sentence and as an auxiliary word with the meaning of an underscore. The facts of the old Uzbek language show that the particle *-ki/kim*, in addition to the well-known function, has the function of linking the AEC to the sentence member with which it is semantically related, and this usage is specific to the old Uzbek language, particularly for the prose language of Alisher Navoi.

It should be noted that the relationship of AEC with members of the sentences utilizing *-ki/kim* has led some researchers to interpret these constructions as a kind of definitive subordinate clauses, however, they took into account the usage only in the sentence model [Matg'oziev, 1970, 43; Nazarov, 1979, 126], and they did not know other models of the AEC.

AEC means the following semantic features:

- means the position of the person being explained: *Yalosh binni Firuzchun saltanattaxtinoldi, Suxrokim, otasizamonidavazirvamlakatmusolihidamushirerdi, ani hamulvuzarotmansabig'atayinqildivamulkixtiyorinnangatopshurdi* [T, 39]. Meaning: When Yalosh bin Firuz took the throne, he appointed Sukhro to the post of minister, and he gave him to rule the country (Sukhro was a minister in his father's time and a counselor in the conciliation of the country) Appeared Member *-Suxro*;

-indicates the relationship of the person being explained: *Ammo alarningbaripodshohzodalarikim*,

**BoysunqurMirzoningo'g'ullaribo'lg'ay,**

*misliAlouddavlavaSulton Muhammad MirzovaBoburMirzo, bir-biridinmutaaoiqibki, taxtqao'turubdurlar* [H, 1]. Meaning: But all of them are the princes, sons of BoysunqurMirza, like Alouddavla and Sultan Muhammad Mirzova, Babur Mirzo, were kingin turn.The word*podshohzodalar* serves as an explanatory term (here the formant is an indicator of the Persian attribute form);

-means the general characteristic of the person explained:*MavlonojaloliddinMashhaddindir, Ali Zayniddinkim, ulyerdamutaayinkishierdivaxonaqohi ham borerdi, aningavlodindur* [MN, 108]. Meaning: MawlanaJalaliddin is from Mashhad and he is Ali Zayniddin descendant, Ali Zayniddin, who was well-known person and has a courtyard where in Mashhad. AEC*ulerdamutayayinkishierdiwahononaxiqamborerdi* describes the social position of explained person;

-means the name of the person being explained:*Bu ishlarshukronasig'ao'zxoharzodasinkim, Nozmehrerdi, Rustamg'aberib, anisiphosolorlig'dinsaltanatpoyasig'ayetkurdi* [T, 13]. Meaning: To the gratitude of these deeds he gave his sister, Nozmehr, to Rustam, and gave him the commander that is, gave him a position in the palace. AEC*Nozmehrerdi*in this sentence means the name of the sister;

-indicates the social status of the person being explained:*GudarzbinniEron, otasiningvaliahderdi, chunrodshohliqqao'turdi, Shomviloyatig'aborib, Yahyoalayhissalomqatliintiqliomig'aalarniqirdi* [T, 33]. Meaning: Gudarz bin Iran, who was the successor to the throne of his father, after ascending to the throne, went to the province of Shom and killed the them in revenge for the murder of Yahya AS. According to tradition, the Kingdom is inherited. The AEC in this sentence means this tradition;

-indicates the place of birth of the person being explained:*BahromiChubinakim, Ajammulukidanerd, siphsolorqilib, Xurosong'aXoqoni Chin boshig'ayibardi* [T, 67]. Meaning: the King sent BahromChubinato Khorasan, to Haqqani Chin to battle ( BahromChubina was from the country Ajam). AEC *Ajammulukidanerd*means the birthplace of BahramChubina;

-indicates the renaming of the patterns of the sentence being explained:*Va Samara shahrikim, Jarbodqonderlar, ham ulbinoqildi* [T, 24]. Meaning:And the city of Samara, called Jarbadkan, he built the city Samara. That is, *Jarbodqon* is the second name of the city of Samara;

-specifies the patterns of the sentence being explained:*Vabunav' lafzki, andauchma'nibo'lg'ay, hadduhasrdinko'praktopilur*. Meaning: such a group of words as lafz contains three meanings, which is quite common in the language. [T, 12]. In this sentence the word *lafz* appears in the position of the explanatory member of the sentence;

-means additional information about the explainedpattern of the sentence: *Zaximvakuchlikdur, ammo hechishkim, andakuchningdaxlibo'lg'ay, qilaolmas* [MN, 106]. Meaning: He is tall and strong, but he can do nothing , even if he is involved in power.In this sentence, the word *ish* is used as the taken member;

-concretes the location of the grave of the deceased:*Mavlononingqabrishahrnavohiysida, DehiKanordakim, o'zmaskanierdi, andadur* [MN 73]. Meaning: the tomb of Mawlana was around the city, in DehiKanor, where he had his residence, there.In this sentence, *DehiKanor* denotes the place of the grave, but *maskanierdi*that acts as AEC concretizes this information once again.

In some sentences involving the AEC, such a feature is observed that AEC plays a significant role in transmitting the basic information of the sentences.So, this is noticed in such sentences as*Ulkishikim,*

*ishoratniibodatqakelturdivabutariyqdinso'zaytti, ulerdi* [NM 11]. Meaning: That man was he who used facial expressions to pray and then gave a lecture about it. If we discard the AEC expressed in the model of a single-part complex sentence, the structure of the main sentence remains in the form of *ulkishiulerdi*.So the use of AEC in this sentences was appropriate to the rule.Although, from a grammatical point of view, this sentence is a normal, non-widespread simple sentence, but without opposition from the defense industry, it cannot be holistic from the point of view of informational content, the sentence remains abstract from the semantic point of view. So the use of AEC in this sentences was appropriate to the rule.In this regard, we will have to develop the idea that the AEC semantics not only complements the sentence semantics but in some cases will play a determining role for transmitting the full information of the statement, thus, it means the symmetry of the semantics with the predicative minimum of the sentence.

In most sentences the artificialnon-participation of the AEC does not change its structural plan, but (this is a natural phenomenon) such sentences are recorded that, with the participation of the AEC, the explained pattern of sentences weakens its syntactic position and as a result forces it to be replaced as a substitute in the post-position, thereby the opposition the substantive (expressed by the substantive parts of speech) and the substitute (pronoun) performs the same syntactic function, that is called a syntactic tautology.

In such sentences, the substantive and substitutes have the following features:

- 1). both the substantive and the substitute will have the same formal indicator:*Mavlononingqabrishahrnavohiysida, DehiKanordakim, o'zmaskanierdi, andadur* [MN, 73].The clarified member of *DehiKanor* (nominal predicate) is registered in the locative case and the postposition, the substitute *andais* also registered in the locative case.
- 2). the substantive has a zero form, and the substitute has a formal indicator:

- the substantive (entering into the position of definition) is in the unformed genitive case, and the substitute in the registered genitive case:*MavlonojaloliddinMashhaddindir, Ali Zayniddinkim, ulyerdamutaayinkishierdivaxonaqohi ham borerdi, aningavlodindur* [MN, 108].In this sentence, we will focus on the opposition of the tautological definition of *Ali Zainiddin (ning)* and *aning*.

-the substantive (in the complement position) in the unformed dative case, and the substitute in the formalized dative case:*DevonboshibuvoqeaniXojaMajdiddinMuhammadki, muboshirerdi, angahavolaqildi* [M, 39]. Meaning: The head of the department referred the incident to KhojaMajdiddinMuhammadki, who was a mubashir. In the position, substantive word form stands for *XojaMajdiddin Muhammad* unformed in the dative case, and the position of a substitute is a demonstrative pronoun *Anga*formed the same case.

-the substantive (in the complement position) is in the unformulated, and the substitute is in the formalized accusative case:*YaloshbinniFiruzchunsaltanattaxtinoldi, Suxrokim, otasizamonidavazirvamamlakatmusolihidamushirerdi,ani hamulvuzarotmansabig'atayinqildivamulkixiyorinnangatopshurdi* [T, 59]. In this sentence the position of the tautological complement is the word form of *Suhro* and *Ani*.

The semantics of the substantive and substitute sometimes plays an important role in correctly determining the information content of a sentence.From this point of view, the following example is typical:*MavlonojaloliddinMashhaddindir, Ali Zayniddinkim, ulyerdamutaayinkishierdivaxonaqohi ham borerdi, aningavlodindur* [MN, 108].In this case, Ali Zayniddin is understood as a descendant of MawlanaJalaliddin and spoils the content plan of the sentence,on the contrary, it

should be understood as a descendant of MawlanaJamolidin Ali Zayniddin. The use of AEC Ali Zayniddin in the sentence prevented from understanding the content of the speech because the word form was in the possessive case with no sign and as a result, additionally it compelled to apply the substitute *aningin* in the possessive case with a sign.

The syntactic position of a word form used in some sentences without a sign (indicator) is much weaker: *Nechakitobkim, hukmbo'luberdivaulchamuyassarbo'lurchog'liqerdi, andinyibarildi* [M, 13]. The combination of *bir nechta kitob* in this sentence seems to have been used in the nominative case at first, even the verb *yibarildi* in the predicate with passive relative form allows for such thinking. It is possible to see that they are in the complementary position only after the syntactic tautology of *bir nechta kitob- andin* have been determined in the sentence. Apparently, the substantive in the object hypothesis was used in the ablative case with no sign.

In the prose of Alisher Navoi, there is another non-standard sentence with the participation of the AEC, thus, such sentences as *Haqtaoloaning zamonida Musova Horunalayhissalomni Fir'avn g'ayibardikim, oti Volid binni Mus'abardi, yibardi* [T, 9]. Meaning: In his time, the God sent Moses and Aaron to Pharaoh, and the name of Pharaoh was Walid bin Mus'ab. In this sentence, the AEC turned out to be distant from the explained member expressed by the word *Firavn*. At first glance, in this sentence, the predicate *yibarildi* is allegedly mistakenly used twice, but here we must take into account that the AEC is constantly located inside the sentence, so the author had to use the predicate repeatedly, resulting in a lexical-syntactic tautology in the form of *yibarildi-yibarildi*.

#### CONCLUSION

Although simple sentences in the prose of Alisher Navoi are considered the basis of simple sentences of the present Uzbek language, they have their peculiarities as they reflect the syntactic structure of the Uzbek language of the XVth century. It is also obvious from our analysis above. In this article, we have managed to show that uniqueness as a small issue the syntax of this period embodies a non-standard sentence structure, which may attract the attention of researchers again. Thus, in the prose language of the great thinker Alisher Navoi, and allocated explanatory component forms the complexity of the sentence structure and acts as a component that ensures the completeness of the content of the statement.

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