



## LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF HYPOTACTIC DEVICE FORMATION

*Zarina Murtazoyeva Mukhtor kizi*

*Second-year master at the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages*

**Annotation:** The article considers the second most frequently used model of a polypredicative sentence with parataxis and hypotaxis in English poetic texts, namely, a construction consisting of several hypotactic complexes. An analysis of proposals consisting of two hypotactic complexes shows that there is a tendency to maximize the volume of one of the complexes in the presence of a second complex of a simple structure.

**Keywords:** polypredicative sentence with parataxis and hypotaxis; minimal hypotactic complex; extended hypotactic complex.

Among the seven types of constructions of polypredicative sentences with parataxis and hypotaxis, the construction with several hypotactic complexes united by an essay ranks second in frequency after the model with minimal paratactic and hypotactic complexes [1]. In contrast to the construction with the lowest percentage of frequency, namely 2.1% [3], it accounts for 22.2% of the total number of examples [5]. In English poetic texts, this type of polypredicative sentences is represented by two groups: the first group includes constructions consisting of two hypotactic complexes; the second group is sentences combining three hypotactical complexes.

The first group is divided into the following models:

- 1) a model consisting of two minimal hypotactic complexes of a closed type;
- 2) a model whose components are minimal and extended hypotactic complexes. The extended hypotactic complex, in turn, generates three structural variants based on sequential subordination, homogeneous subordination, and heterogeneous subordination. The expansion of the hypotactic complex can occur on the basis of two types of connection [4];
- 3) a model that combines two extended hypotactic complexes, which is characterized by a wide range of structural diversity.

The second group with three hypotactic complexes is implemented in various structural variants:

- 1) a design with a combination of minimal hypotactic complexes;
- 2) design with one extended and two minimal hypotactic complexes [6].

The design, consisting of the minimum hypotactic and extended hypotactic complexes, is 33.0% of the total number of examples of the first group. The deepening of the syntactic perspective or the branching of subordinating parts on the basis of homogeneous and non-homogeneous subordination can be observed in any hypotactic complex. The model of the extended hypotactic complex is capable of having variants depending on the type of connection of the adnexal parts.

Consider this example: "Then deep in the stream her body they laid, // That her youth and beauty never might fade; // And they smiled on heaven, when they saw her lie // In the stream of life that wandered by" [7].

The above sentence demonstrates a combination of a minimal hypotactic complex (Then deep in the stream her body they laid, That her youth and beauty never might fade) and an extended hypotactic

complex built through sequential submission (And they smiled on heaven, when they saw her lie In the stream of life that wandered by). The complexes are connected using the copulatory connector “and”.

Such a model, consisting of two hypotactic complexes, one of which is built on the basis of sequential subordination, is represented in 62.8% of the total number of sentences consisting of a minimal and extended hypotactic complexes with one type of connection.

Sentences in which the extended hypotactic complex is formed with the help of heterogeneous subordination make up 28.6% of all examples that combine the minimal and extended hypotactic complexes with one type of connection: "... An evil man // That was, and made an evil choice, if he // Were false to us; and, if he were not false, // There are ten thousand to whom loss like this // Had been no sorrow" [7].

The extended hypotactic complex, which occupies a finite position, is built on the basis of heterogeneous subordination (and, if he were not false, There are ten thousand to whom loss like this Had been no sorrow); the initial position belongs to the minimal hypotactic complex (An evil man That was, and made an evil choice, if he Were false to us). A copulative connection (union and) is realized between the complexes. We have not recorded the ability of the extended hypotactic complex to increase the number of in homogeneously connected adnexal parts by more than two in poetic texts.

Polypredicative sentences, the extended hypotactic complex of which is based on homogeneous subordination, account for 8.6% of the total number of models, which include minimal and extended hypotactic complexes with one type of connection: "Time was when the little toy dog was new, // And the soldier was passing fair, // And that was the time when our Little Boy Blue // Kissed them and put them there" [7].

Two homogeneous subordinate clauses and a subordinate part form an initial extended hypotactic complex (Time was when the little toy dog was new, And the soldier was passing fair); a minimal hypotactic complex (that was the time when our Little Boy Blue Kissed them and put them there) completes the overall design. Both complexes are connected by the copulative union and. The contexts in which the hypotactic complex has more than two homogeneously subordinated parts were not identified in the study.

Unlike polypredicative sentences with parataxis and hypotaxis, which combine minimal and extended hypotactic complexes, of which the latter is formed by means of one type of syntactic connection (89.7% of all constructions consisting of minimal and extended hypotactic complexes), sentences where the hypotactic complex is built based on a combination of two types of syntactic links, is a group of 10.3%. We will consider such constructions, as well as a model that combines two extended hypotactic complexes, in the future.

In a polypredicative sentence with parataxis and hypotaxis, the structural types of which vary from nuclear to various combinations of paratactic and hypotactic complexes [1], a similar picture is observed: depending on the distribution of relevant information, one can consider monocentric, bicentric and polycentric paratactic complexes. Illustrative examples in the article are accompanied by corresponding diagrams, in which, for a more visual representation of the model, the combination of a rectangle and a circle denotes a hypotactical construction, while how individual rectangles depict the components of the paratactical construction. Lack of link to a literary translation of an illustrative example indicates that the translation of the analyzed sentence was made by the author of the article. Studying the extended paratactic complex, it should be noted that its constituents can represent both the central semantic link and the background, for example: "The sailors, watching from the ship's side, gave him a friendly cheer as the boat ran on the silver sands and the little cat jumped out, but he could not look back and see the Mary Maud setting sail without him" [7].

The analyzed paratactic complex, located behind the minimal hypotactic complex, is monocentric: the central semantic link is expressed by the first paratactic block, and the second the block represents its background. The hypotactical construction tells that the sailors of the ship friendly said goodbye to the kitten, and the paratactical complex contains information that the kitten jumped from the boat to the

shore (central link), but could not look back at the ship that was leaving sailing without him (background). The use of the background information omission operation indicates that the main idea is in the first block of the paratactical complex and the deployment of the storyline was not interrupted: "The sailors, watching from the ship's side, gave him a friendly cheer as the boat ran on the silver sands and the little cat jumped out". It should be noted that the context would fully compensate for the absence of the remark that the kitten could not look back at the ship, since this idea is paraphrased in the following sentence: "So he hurried bravely along, never once turning his head, and taking very little notice of where he was going because he was so busy trying not to cry..." [7].

Theoretically, one can consider the paratactic complex in isolation, but it is an integral component of a polypredicative sentence, and the analysis of the semantic structure of the sentence would be incomplete without the information contained in the hypotactic complex. In the process of studying meaning generation in a polypredicative sentence with parataxis and hypotaxis, it was found that, as a rule, in these constructions, a semantic knot is formed from semantic significant fragments, which we called semantic cores, the components of which can be various predicative units located in hypotactical and paratactical complexes, whether it is the entire hypotactic complex or the main part with one adnexal or several in combination with the first or second (third) paratactic block. In this case, the semantic node consists of the main part of the hypotactical complex: The sailors, watching from the ship's side, gave him a friendly cheer and the first paratactical block of the extended paratactical complex: and the little cat jumped out. The reason why the adjunctive part of the hypotactic complex was not included in the semantic node lies in the information contained in the previous context, which is a paraphrase of the information contained in the clause: "the captain himself rowed him ashore = the boat ran on the silver sands". The content of the second paratactic block, as proved above, does not apply to the main semantic components of the sentence [3].

Paratactic complexes with bicentric and polycentric semantic structures are also characteristic of polypredicative constructions with parataxis and hypotaxis. The emergence of such sentences is determined by the structural features of the polypredicative sentence, the number hypotactic, paratactic complexes and the combination of connections that form them, for example: "It was very dark, and the wind howled horribly around her, but Dorothy found she was riding quite easily"[7].

The first example illustrates the bicentricity of the paratactic complex, since each block describes a different phenomenon that accompanied the sudden onset of a hurricane: darkness (It was very dark) and the wind howled horribly around her. None of these blocks can be excluded, because they create a bleak picture of an intensifying hurricane that carried away into an unknown distance house and little Dorothy. In the second example, the paratactic complex combines three auto semantic constituent containing information about the severity of the hero's face (his face was stern), his roar that deafened everyone (everyone's ears were still ringing with the sound of his roar), and the general fear to ask about fate witches (nobody dared). In this case, three centers function without background links.

The study shows that from the point of view of semantic significance, paratactic and hypotactic complexes within a polypredicative sentence with parataxis and hypotaxis combine unequal semantic components. At the basis of polypredicative sentences as integral units lie semantic nodes, which consist of informative nuclei that carry the main, meaningful storyline data. In the paratactic complex, one informative nucleus corresponds to a monocentric structure, two nuclei correspond to a bicentric one, and three or more nuclei correspond to a polycentric one. Semantic nodes are formed from individual constituents of paratactic and hypotactic complexes, specificity due to both structural and contextual factors. The selection of the informative core is carried out by eliminating redundant, repetitive information that does not bring a radically new to the semantic message. The functions of the background are reduced to emphasizing, strengthening significant semantic components of the previous context, expanding the informational perspective vertically – detailing previous message. Further exploration of the semantic structure of the polypredicative sentences will undoubtedly play an important role in the study of the processes of textual meaning generation.

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