



THE DESCRIPTION OF SYNTACTIC STRUCTURES OF FUNCTIONAL SYNTAX IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

In linguistics the syntactic level of analyzing synonymy is not sufficiently, especially, with comparing and contrasting of languages. Avoiding traditional grammatical analyzing to divide the sentence into main part and secondary parts of the speech, The approach "Yunxion analyzing" can be indifferent from others in linguistics. This paper illustrates the advantage sides of analyzing phraseological units of sentence via sintagsem (syntactic) functional method.

KEY WORDS: *syntactic analyzing, function, Yunksion method, comparative linguistics, semantics*

The phenomenon of synonymy in English and Uzbek has not been sufficiently studied in the syntactic layer, especially in comparative terms. Recognized in the linguistic literature, elements of synonymy in a sentence device are studied from a morphological point of view. This is the study of sentence fragments on the basis of their morphological expression, a one-sided understanding of structural semantic units. Gap analysis is considered the Supreme of the highest units and can be viewed in two main plans in the syntactic layer. Gap analysis can also be studied by the method of opposing itself to larger units, being seen as communicative units. Such an approach means studying the sentence in terms of functionality.

In traditional grammar, the sentence is analyzed by dividing it into syntactic layers (main and secondary parts). It is a sentence analysis in which syntactic separable and non-separable units are not distinguished when analyzed in parts. In the concept of sentence fragments, elements are ignored in the phenomenon of syntactic units. Because, it has been recognized that both head pieces and second-order pieces perform one function of syntactically separable units.

In this study, in contrast to traditional syntactic analysis, the comparative analysis of phrases synonymy which the sentences on the example of non-related languages (English and Uzbek) is carried out in two stages. Such a two-stage sentence analysis developed by A.M. Mukhin and his apprentices. In many scientific studies, these linguistic techniques are used. We also see work using these techniques in our paper work.

In A.V. Shirokov's opinion, "... the methodology of linguistic analysis should theoretically be such that this methodology should be able to substantiate the generality and differences in languages when comparing the general and private system or microsystem of specific languages "in this regard O.K. Yusupov clearly outlined the sections of comparative linguistics, and (comparative-historical typology, matriculation linguistics and typology) comprehensively identified their main tasks.

In a comparative analysis of sentences with a synonymous element on the example of English and Uzbek, at the first stage, it is analyzed by dividing the syntactic units that come mainly in the composition of sentences into components. An important role in this is played by the identification of the syntactic connections of syntactic units in a sentence, and the differentiation of the identified syntactic connections from each other is also of great importance. The syntactic connections identified between the inter-component or syntactic units opened up wide opportunities for identifying the differential syntactic signs of the components involved in the sentence. Such differential syntactic signs are determined by the method of contrasting or contrasting the components in the syntagmatic direction. At this point, it is worth noting that the method of comparative typology transformational analysis is widely used. Because in the structure of simple and complex sentences, the main core gives a wide way to identify components.



In the article "A new approach to sentence analysis" by O'. Usmanov emphasizes that "...the analysis of syntactic units involved in a sentence device, not the analysis of them by separating them into sentence fragments, but by dividing them into components and syntaxes, reveals the main essence of syntactic analysis." "

In my paper, instead of the term method of transformational analysis, we use the term method of experiment.

The linguistic experiment makes it possible to reveal the phenomena of the relativism of syntactic units in the sentences under analysis. Hence, the syntactic connections identified are represented demonstratively using "*Yunksion models*". On the basis of these syntactic connections, differential syntactic signs of syntactic units are determined, and the methods of their morphological expression are given using component models.

The main stage of a sentence with a synonymic element is the identification of differential syntactic-semantic signs of the identified components. Or, in this case, it is analyzed using the opposition method in the paradigmatic direction, separating it into "*syntagsems*" When analyzing syntactic units in a sentence by dividing them into syntaxes, first of all, categorical differential syntactic-semantic signs are identified, and on the basis of these categorical signs, vital signs are determined. As a result, the differential syntactic-semantic signs of synonymy syntactic units are determined.

In addition to the sentence analyzed in the definition of syntaxes, again the syntax in this sentence is compared with the syntaxes in another sentence, that is, with the example of different systemic languages. In this case, one of the most important issues is carried out on the basis of the same syntactic communication in the sentence device when dividing syntactic units in the sentence into components and syntaxes.

The analysis of sentences in such two stages creates the following possibilities:

First, the elements contained in the sentence provide an opportunity to establish the content and formative properties of syntactic units.

Secondly, it substantiates the classification of sentences syntactically and syntactically-semantically;

Third, in the process of analyzing the elements contained in a sentence by dividing them into syntaxes, the system creates the opportunity to study relations in syntax, since the syntactic-semantic character forms the content of each syntaxime, which gives the researcher the opportunity to determine the paradigmatic row of syntaximes;

Fourth, from the method of linguistic analysis, that is, analysis on the basis of modeling and experimental methods, serves as the main base for comparative-typological research of the category of negativity in different systemic languages;

Fifth, the statements given by synonymic elements provide a wide opportunity to reveal the main similarities and dissimilarity sides in languages.

All this, in my opinion, the basic principles of system analysis of the device of statements with a synonymous element. In the comparative-typological analysis of the language system. System Analysis may fail to comply with the principles may lead to a thorough interpretation of the chosen object.

The category of synonymy has a universal character in all different systemic languages, as in English and Uzbek. As we said in the first chapter of the work, the category of synonymy as a category of understanding from a logical, paralinguistic, psycholinguistic point of view as a philosophical category is studied in the morphological, lexical, word-formation, stylistic and syntactic levels of languages, although partially according to the methods of their expression. But despite the fact that there are many scientific articles, treatises on the category of synonymy, the semantic field of its synonymic elements at the syntactic level as an object of Special Research is not studied monographically, that is, the elements that represent indivisibility in the syntactic level of English and Uzbek languages, in the sentence structure thoroughly are not studied whether the sentence ,again, it is worth recognizing that the category of synonymy is not revealed in any language using linguistic techniques.

There are various views on the analysis of the composition of a sentence by dividing it into components. For instance : as Y.Guliga, Y.I. Shendels claimed "... the analysis of the sentence by dividing it into components has only just begun, and we have no complete idea about the semantic composition of the sentence and the denotate – situational aspects, about concepts, we have only outlined our opinion, which is of a general nature." Sh.Rahmatullaev also approves of their opinion.

Synonymy analysis of the composition of an element sentence by dividing it into components mainly includes:

- 1) Designation of the syntactic relations of syntactic units in the structure of a synonymous element sentence;
- 2) show different syntactic signs of components in a synonymous element sentence;
- 3) Disclosure of the methods of morphological expression of syntactic units in the structure of a synonymous element sentence through component models ;



- 4) Illumination of the place of synonymous syntactic units in a sentence in the syntactic layer on the example of different systemic languages;

The analysis of the composition of synonymous-element sentences by separating them into components is distinguished from traditional syntactic analysis by the factors presented above. In traditional grammar, syntactic analysis of a sentence is defined by the methods of separating the head into fragments and second-order fragments, and putting the analysis in question into fragments of a sentence. The terms used in it are “holder” and “cut” used as an independent term. In this regard, O.V.Dolgova says: "... the head pieces of a sentence are numbered and the participle has no linguistic definition: they are mainly used without being defined as a grammatical concept, but often replaced by the concepts of a logical subject and predicate, which are characterized in formal terms, without being fully grounded”.

When analyzing the process of syntactic analysis of a sentence by dividing it into fragments of a sentence, it is no exaggeration to say that lighting by methods such as “the question is about questions” is not a phenomenon other than the typical delusion in school grammar. That is why the terms used as sentence fragments in this research work are replaced by other different terms, that is, we express one core component using differential syntactic signs that distinguish it in another, that is, instead of having a core predicative : 1, instead of a participle, the core predicative 2, while the syntactic units that came in place of the Such differential syntactic signs are separated by the method of contrasting elements with each other in the syntagmatic direction.

In no predicative vocabulary, however, adaptation, control and agreement relations are used. This issue also causes considerable controversy

Negative units or compounds can form different syntactic places in a sentence device, that is, they are given in place of nuclear components or non-nuclear subordinate components. It is carried out using the method of modeling the syntactic relationships between the components that come in the composition of the sentence, that is, the method of constructing Yunion models. The Yunion model (derived from the Latin word “junction”, which expresses the meanings of connection, communication) is formed in a horizontal direction and represents the real distribution of components in the sentence, refers their inter connection to each other.

On the basis of existing syntactic connections, differential syntactic signs of sentence components and their morphological characteristics are explained in the form of component models.

According to the expression of the synonymic category on the example of English and Uzbek languages, it can be divided mainly into three groups:

- 1) By syntactic method;
- 2) Lexical method (using pronouns, adverbs, conjunctions that express negation);
- 3) Affixing method (expression using prefixes and suffixes representing negation).

CONCLUSION

Besides traditional grammar analyzing method, the method “Yunksion “ which developed by A. Mukhin a sentence function analyzing or making opposite some elements of units can contribute essential features to the linguistics.

The analysis of the sentence , instruct into components plays an important role in distinguishing the syntactic relationships of differential syntactic characters from each other. When determining syntactic connections, it is envisaged to use the method of experimentation, that is, the use of subtraction, addition, nominalization, expression (restoration) transformations.

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