Analysis of Syntactic Figures in the Uzbek Language

Tasheva Nafisa Zaynitdinovna

Asia International University, Department of "History and Philology"

Abstract

This article analyses English and Uzbek are languages belonging to different families and different languages. According to the genealogical classification, the English language belongs to the Indo-European family, and part of this family belongs to the Germanic language family. The Uzbek language belongs to the Ural-Altaic family, and a part of this family belongs to the Turkic language family.. It also deals with analysis of syntactic figures in the English language, types of syntactic figures and their analysis. The importance of understanding types and ways of correct connecting words in English syntax.

Keywords: syntax, morphology, syntactic figures, morpheme, government, agreement, adjoining.

In the language system, words communicate with each other in different ways. Interconnection of words by subordination is also a very important part of this system. The components that make up the word combination are words with independent meaning and can take part in forming another combination while keeping their meaning, that is, the components involved in the word combination are always in motion. The dynamic character of word combinations is determined by this. If we compare word combinations with stable (phraseological) combinations of the same phenomenon, then all the words forming a unit called an idiom or phraseology express a single whole meaning (lexical meaning) and it forms a unit that cannot be divided into syntactic parts. Its components are interconnected and do not participate in the construction of other word combinations. In other words, it is not the formal side of the stable compound, but the total sum of the components that make up the compound that represents a whole meaning.

Қулоқ осмоқ-тингламоқ, ҳолдан тоймоқ- чарчамоқ.

Phrase syntax studies grammatically related groups of words in a sentence. A phrase is a group of words that form a unity in terms of content and are separated according to the rules of the language. However, any connections and conjunctions do not form the subject of a phrase. A word combination is a combination of more than one lexical units that enter into a relationship of dependence with each other. By the grammatical form of word units, we understand the sum of formal indicators, language tools present in the language (affixes, auxiliary words, auxiliaries, word order, intonation).

The concept of the form of word combinations (to the grammatical aspect) includes the methods of expressing syntactic relations between words - syntactic figures - methods of adaptation, management and conjugation.

There are many and various means in the Uzbek language that provide a grammatical connection between words or connect the components involved in the combination. The main types of mutual grammatical connection are formed using the following methods.

Syntactic method. The essence of this method is that one of the components forming a word combination takes a suffix, with the help of this suffix-affix, one word is grammatically connected to another word, and it does not serve as a ready-made material for exchanging ideas (composing a sentence). Such connection occurs with the help of suffixes called word modifiers and form builders. This includes word forms that take inflections, possessive affixes, adjectives, adverbials. Also, some formative suffixes took part in the interaction of words, -li, -lik –cha –gi –day and so on. These and many other indicators cover the entire morphological structure of the language and are important in the grammatical connection of words. The range of use of some adverbs is somewhat limited, for example, possessive and personal adverbs are specific only to words in the noun category. In general, the suffix -lar is an indicator that is added to both nouns and some verb forms when we take into account the scope of word connection.

Analytical method. The main feature of this method is that the components that make up the compound do not receive any suffix, or even if they receive a suffix, its importance in the connection of words is secondary. In such cases, auxiliary words or auxiliaries provide the connection between the two words. (helpers, any word used to connect two words, some elements whose words are called conjunctions, etc.

Word order. In addition to the two main methods mentioned above, word order in the current Uzbek language is also one of the important tools that ensure the mutual syntactic connection of the components of the phrase. Word order often changes only the grammatical situation.

A. two apples - two apples.

B. The change of word order in compounds such as red pen-pencil red turns the determining compound in the sentence.

C. Cotton factory - factory cotton,

D. changing the position of components in compounds such as kolkhoz grain-grain kolkhoz does not change the compound in the sentence. The compound had a strong influence on the meaning expressed.

E. we see the same situation in the combination of two nouns without suffixes. Combinations such as leather boot-boot leather, in the first case, means a boot made of leather, and in the second case, leather intended for a boot.

There is also a semantic difference in words such as lamp glass-glass lamp, eye glass-glass eye, pocket watch-watch pocket, hair pop-pop hair.

Intonation plays a certain role in the system of word combinations, but the importance of this method is not so great. We will be content with quoting a well-known example. The meaning of "three women with children" is expressed by subtracting three words from the word "woman with three children" and adding the word "three" to the morpheme with children gives the meaning "one woman has three children". However, this method is more important than the three main methods mentioned above.

Thus, a word combination is formed by the grammatical combination of at least two independent words. Its most characteristic feature (distinct from other subjects) is the connection of two independent words by way of subordination. The second feature is that the word combination is a phenomenon between words and sentences, on the one hand, the word combination is one of the nominative tools of the language, it creates a single, but extended name. But as a syntactic phenomenon, a phrase acts as a potential material for a sentence. It enters the communicative tool system of the language in its composition only through speech. The components that make up the word combination are organized around a central word, related to the word change system, like a word. A change of word head (for example, in a demonstrative-objective type of conjunction) has no effect on the following words, i.e., in the compound my father, the head word in the possessive form of the 1st person requires that the personal pronouns come in the demonstrative form. (my), but as in Russian, the suffix does not agree with the main word in

case, number, rod, but no matter what form the main word takes (from my father, atamni, in my father, etc.), the suffix remains unchanged in its form.

We said that a word combination, like some words, enters the system of communicative function only through the medium of a sentence. A phrase taken separately is devoid of the main features of a sentence (objective modality, tense, person categories, expressive intonation). Therefore, although the phrase is always connected with the sentence, they are qualitatively different from each other.

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