

Systematic-Structural, Linguodidactic and Comparative Analysis of French-Uzbek Sentences in Canonical Models

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Abstract: The aim of the research work is consists in identifying different and similar aspects of semantically-functionally formed word-sentences and canonical model speech derivatives on the basis of system-structural, linguodidactic and comparative analysis of canonical model sentences in French and Uzbek languages.

Keywords: word-sentences, communicative speech, linguopragmatism, linguodidactic, linguoculturology, linguocognitive, communicative discourse, grammatically formed sentences, canonical model of a speech sentence.

Introduction

Since the second half of the twentieth century, scientific research on the study of sentences in the canonical model in world linguistics has reached a new level. In this process, a large-scale study of French-Uzbek sentences was carried out on the basis of systemic-structural, linguodidactic and comparative analysis, the study of heterogeneous (heterogeneous), formal-functional, lexical-semantic aspects of speech derivatives in the intermediate third, the study of special features and characteristics of words-sentences. In this case, the interpretation of word-sentences on a communicative, formal-functional, linguodidactic basis makes it possible to apply their unusual pragmatic features in linguistic-speech confrontation.

From the history of world linguistics it is known that after the philosophers of the 17th century R. Descartes, B. Spinoza, N. Kant, G. Leibniz, Fichte, G. Hegel recognized reason as the “leading factor of human activity”, the grammar of language from this philosophical point view was divided into two components - “universal” and “rational” grammar.

After the scientific views of W. Humboldt (1767-1857) on the doctrine of “Universal Grammar”, F. de Saussure and his followers changed the language system to “sign + qualifier + defined” (“signifié + signifiant + signification”) and made a triadic differentiation of theoretical questions. On the basis of this teaching, the language/speech dichotomy was created and on the basis of this teaching, the indicators of sentence structure in the Uzbek language - [WpM] simple sentence model [W] noun unit [Pm] were determined by a set of indicators of the predicability category [Абузалова ; Bobokalonov].

Purpose of the study:

- consists in determining the differences and similarities of semantically-functionally formed word-sentences and speech derivatives in the canonical model on the basis of a systemic-structural, linguodidactic and comparative analysis of sentences of the canonical model in the French and Uzbek languages;
- linguistic/speech issues of formal functional grammar, interpretation of simple sentences and synchronic analysis in the Uzbek language, the term and problem of the “intermediate third” in syntax, introductory expanders and questions of introductory words, substantive studies in

Uzbek linguistics, i.e. the smallest example of sentence construction and symbol [WPm], linguistic essence [WPm], [WPm] and [WP] = as indicators of sentence structure, grammatical sentence and sentence problem, implicit type of predication, hierarchical and graduonomic questions of sentences of the model [WP], the issues of naming semantically-functionally formed words-sentences, the hierarchical nature of semantically-functionally formed words-sentences, lexical-syntactic style in semantically-functionally formed words-sentences, syntactic environment and syntactic category in semantically-functionally formed words, “semantic lack of independence” have been studied in the classification of semantically-functionally formed words-sentences, the peculiarity of the expansion of semantically-functionally formed words-sentences.

Until then, under the influence of the formal (traditional) grammar of Western linguistics, which evaluates the sentence as a speech phenomenon, substantiating the two-component language model of the sentence ($[S \leftarrow P] = [\text{subject} \leftarrow \text{predicate}]$), under logical authority, a judgment has been developed about the subordination of the subject and the subordination of the predicate to the subject in the syntax of the Uzbek language, problems around words were also “transplanted” into the grammar of the Uzbek language based on the criteria and principles of “subject-predicate” according to the theory of A.A. Shakhmatova, V.V. Vinogradov on the model of Russian grammar. In particular, they are clearly visible in the studies of such researchers as S. Usmonov, Sh. Rakhmatullaev, S. Saidov, R. Ikromova, E. Shodmonov, Kh. Abdurakhmonov, I. Suyarov, R.M. Muminov, based on the research of the Russian scientist V.V. Babaytseva. In contrast, on the basis of systemic-structural linguistics, since the 80s of the last century, according to the theory of the “intermediate third”, it was recognized that the syntax of the Uzbek language has its own characteristics. The syntactic problem, which clearly manifests itself in research in the field of syntax, has found its solution in the works of such scientists as R. Sayfullaeva, M. Abuzalova, Sh. Akramov, M. Boshmonov, Z. Eralieva, B. Mengliev, S. Nazarova, R. Bobokalonov, L. Raupov and others under the leadership of Kh. G. Nematov, A. Nurmonov, I. Kuchkortoiev. The implicit mapping of predicability and word-sentences were also studied on the basis of contrasting grammatically formed sentences and semantically functionally formed sentences. A sample of the minimal sentence structure was studied in accordance with the category of predicates by contrasting a) a sample of grammatically (morphologically) formed sentences according to the model [WPm] b) a sample of semantically-functionally formed (morphologically unformed) sentences [WP] [Abuzalova ; Bobokalonov] ¹.

Research objectives:

- determination of the involvement of word-sentences of the French and Uzbek languages in linguodidactic, psycholinguistic and sociolinguistic factors influencing the human psyche and the boundaries of speech derivatives in the lexico-grammatical system;
- the study of linguistic units of this type by combining them under the term “sentences of a single canonical model” according to their substantial, cognitive, ontological nature in a comparative typological aspect;
- analysis of heterogeneous syntactic phenomena in the French and Uzbek languages on the syntactic, lexical and functional-stylistic material of two unrelated languages based on the dichotomous principle of language/speech;
- synthesis of atypical speech derivatives of the French language with semantically and functionally formed words-sentences of the Uzbek language [Wp] within the framework of the concept of speech derivatives with a single canonical model;
- proof of the possibility of a generalized study of the linguodidactic, extralinguistic and sociolinguistic value of the cognitive, structural, pragmatic study of speech derivatives in canonical models using the example of binary, presentational and atypical speech structures

¹ Бобокалонов Р. Ўзбек тилида семантик-функционал шаклланган сўз-гаплар. Тошкент, НДА, 2000.

in French and third-order syntactic fragments in Uzbek - exclamations, introductory words and interjections.

In world linguistics, extensive research has been carried out on the study of the grammar of the French language, including the hierarchical growth of semantically-functionally formed word-sentences and canonical models of speech derivatives, categorization and valence scale in comparison with other languages. A logical consequence of this is that such priority areas as determining the involvement of words-sentences of the French and Uzbek languages in linguodidactic, psycholinguistic and sociolinguistic factors affecting the human psyche and the role of speech derivatives in the lexico-grammatical system, the distinctive boundaries of semantically and functionally formed words -sentences and atypical sentences, contribute to the determination of the cognitive, linguistic, pragmatic, intralinguistic and extralinguistic value of speech derivatives in the canonical model, the impact of derivatives in the canonical model on human speech culture, social consciousness, the spirit of tolerance and serves to establish linguodidactic, linguocultural, communicative and neuropsycholinguistic patterns.

At the present stage of the rapid development of our country, the fact that “the Uzbek language, one of the oldest and richest languages in the world, is a symbol of our national identity and independent statehood, priceless spiritual wealth, great value” has set linguistics a priority task of raising fundamental research to the level of world standards. In this regard, syntactic, lexical and functional-stylistic analysis of heterogeneous syntactic phenomena in the French and Uzbek languages based on the dichotomous principle of language/speech of two unrelated languages, atypical speech derivatives in the French language, semantically functionally formed words-sentences in the Uzbek language opens a broad way to create the concept of speech derivatives in a single canonical model.

Along with world linguistics, Uzbek linguistics did not conduct serious studies of word-sentences until the 60s of the 20th century. Only in the 40s and 50s in Uzbek linguistics were imitative words studied as a form of exclamation in the balance of Western syntax. Initially, Professor A. Gulomov analyzed word-sentences within the framework of the topic “Sentences that cannot be divided into parts.”

A.N. indirectly studied the problem of words in Uzbek linguistics. Kononov and directly - S. Usmonov, Sh. Rakhmatullaev, R. Rasulov, R. Saifullaev, Kh. Boltaboeva, S. Saidov, E. Shodmonov, I. Toshaliyev, A. Boboeva, R. Kungurov, G. N. Zikrillaev, R.A.Kamilzhanova, B.Urinboev, R.M.Muminova, U.Lafasov, A.Khazratkulov, M.Maksudova. Since the 80s of the last century, modern views have appeared in the studies of H.G. Nematov, R.R. Sayfullaeva, A. Nurmonov, R. Bobokalonov and others. R. Bobokalonov recorded words-sentences as a separate “word group”, determined the presence of heterogeneous features in them based on the dichotomy language/speech and studied word-sentences and the phenomena surrounding them as an object of purely Uzbek linguistics.

Word-sentences in the French language were interpreted indirectly in the studies of Malberg Bertil, Andre Martinet, Lucien Tenier, Charles Bally, Gustave Guillaume and directly in the scientific works of Andre Juet, Claude German, Martin Regel and other linguists [Bobokalonov].

Despite the fact that the features of semantically-functionally formed word-sentences have been widely studied, their comparative, linguopragmatic, linguodidactic, linguocultural and linguocognitive aspects of comparison of the French and Uzbek languages have not been studied to this day. In this study, the goal was to study the native nature of lexical-semantic and morphosyntactic units according to the “normative rule” based on the substantial (formal-functional) method of studying semantically-functionally formed word-sentences of the Uzbek language and canonical (atypical) sentences of the French language.

The scientific novelty of the study is as follows:

- it has been revealed that the similarity of the integral features of semantically-functionally formed words-sentences and speech derivatives of the canonical model in the French and

Uzbek languages is manifested in the fact that they act as an independent sentence, parts of the sentence are not included in the syntactic connection, they acquire a variable, unusual meaning, and also manifests itself in the absence of forms of mood, tense, person and number, in the rejection of conjunctions;

- the priority of linguocultural, communicative and neuropsycholinguistic aspects of speech derivatives of the canonical model in determining the culture of human speech, social consciousness, spirit of tolerance, ability to negotiate, strategies for overcoming communicative force majeure situations, principles of establishing natural communication has been proven;
- the partial relevance of the hierarchical gradation of semantically-functionally formed word-sentences and speech derivatives of the canonical model in both languages to the valence theory of predicability, the presence of lexical-semantic similarity and variable nature are substantiated;
- when determining the cognitive, linguistic, pragmatic, sociolinguistic, extralinguistic and intralinguistic value of speech derivatives of the canonical model in the Uzbek language, the priority of such factors as the relative relevance of these units to the time paradigm, their heterogeneous (dissimilar) aspects, as well as the unclear expression of meanings and predicability indicators is proven in a morphological aspect.

Conclusion

The scientific significance of the research results lies in the study of lexical-semantic units with an unusual syntactic structure in the French and Uzbek languages from linguodidactic, linguocultural, pragmatic and neurolinguistic points of view based on the system of speech derivatives of the canonical model and the possibility of using them as a scientific source to clarify research words-sentences carried out in the field of syntax.

The practical significance of the research results is important when teaching the subjects “Lexicology”, “Comparative Typology”, “Comparative Linguistics”, “Linguocultural Studies”, “Theoretical Grammar” in the system of higher and secondary special education, general education, as well as when organizing special courses for independent scientific research, the results of the study serve as a source for the preparation of various thematic phrasebooks in two languages.

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