

# Syntactic and Semantic Analysis of Cognate Word Combinations in English and Uzbek Languages

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**Annotation:** *The article discusses a comparative-typological analysis of derivational potentials of single-root words of a noun, adjective and verb at the lexical and syntactic levels of the language. Structural models and features of nouns, adjectives and verb units used in the study were analyzed on the basis of linguistic methods. The derivative processes of affix and non-affix single-root words in the English and Uzbek languages were studied, and similarities and differences as a result of the comparison were also indicated.*

**Keywords:** derivation, conversion, transposition, transformation, derivative operator, structural-semantic model.

**1. INTRODUCTION.** Many linguists have made a worthy contribution to the study of the factors that ensure the completeness of derivation in the English lexical system in world linguistics. E. Kurilovich, Z. Harris and others conducted research on derivation, conversion and transposition in English. M.N. Lapshina in her doctoral dissertation, explored the cognitive aspect of semantic derivation in English material. L.A. Telegin explored almost all speech units in English through non-affix derivation in his doctoral dissertation on his non-affix transposition and its effect on the process of modern English derivation.

In Uzbek linguistics, scientific work on derivatology has been carried out to a certain extent, as a result of which about ten dissertations have been defended, scientific articles have been written. Although the concept of lexical derivation has long taken its place in linguistics, its interpretation in terms of formal-structural analysis within the framework of one syllable requires scientific innovations and is very relevant at the present stage of the development of linguistics. Lexical derivation always refers to a secondary nomination. In this process, in turn, there is a semantic ambiguity in the pattern of the root and derived structure, which is the basis for derivation. Because lexical derivation is centrifugal by nature.

Indeed, the derivative properties of derivative structures play an important role not only in the context of the relationship between the elements of the language system, but also at the level of interpretation of the transfer of system elements to speech.

**2. MAIN PART:** Derivation, of course, occurs on the basis of an element, such element or sign is called an operator in derivatology. A derivation event cannot occur without an operator. Because the operator is the main means of their formation, both in lexical derivation and in syntactic derivation. Therefore, the operator in derivatology is interpreted as the absolute dominant element of derivation. [Храковский В.С. Трансформация и деривация // Проблемы структурной лингвистики.1972.599]

In the course of our research, we have witnessed that derivatology issues are still observed at all levels of linguistics. In particular, derivatology issues are more actively explored at the syntactic level than at other levels of language.

It should be noted that the founder of derivatology in world linguistics L.N.Murzin studies the construction of syntactic units under the term syntactic derivation. [Мурзин Л. Н. Основы дериватологии.1984.]

In his monograph devoted to the problems of the word-formation syntax of the Uzbek language, N. Turniyozov mentions the structure of words and sentence structure, their decomposition as a word-formation construction. "Any type of derivatology problem is inextricably linked to the real use of language system units in speech. In particular, the principles of the phenomenon of syntactic derivation are of great importance in this respect. Because the interaction of words in the process of speech requires the main means of communication between people." [Турниёзов Н.К., Турниёзов Б., Турниёзова Ш. Ўзбек тили деривацион синтаксиси.2011,3]

В. Turniyozov interprets in traditional linguistics the type of compound sentences called "connected without a connector", "equal component", as a syntactic derivative: "It should be noted that the concept of fundamental structure is very important in the study of derived properties of CSD (complex syntactic devices), because it is the basis for the formation of syntactic structure.

As the syntactic inference of the basic structure from the initial structure to the derivative and from the derivative to the derivative structures, the speaker's relationship with linguistic phenomena also improves." [Турниёзов Н.К., Турниёзов Б., Турниёзова Ш. Ўзбек тили деривацион синтаксиси.2011, 107]

Taking into account the results of the analysis, it can be said that in linguistics, a structural semantic model is basically understood a word combination as the nuclear structure of a syntagm. [Сайфуллаева Р., Менглиев Б., Боқиева Г., Қурбонова М., Юнусова З. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили.2009.416] Its components are linked by syntactic relationships that are clearly defined in the context. A component is an element that performs the function of one of the syntactic functions in a phrase model.



When he was finished for *a look at her*, she let him watch. – У қизга бир қараиш учун тўхтаган пайтида, қиз ҳам унга қайрилиб қаради.

From the above analysis, it can be seen that root words in the homonymous form are connected with each pronoun *her* by the preposition *at*, forming the verb V + at + X and the noun N + at + X models, which correspond to each other with the structure and model. The only difference between them is the V-verb and the N-noun. A similar situation can be seen in the following examples.

I really **feel for** people who suffer from depression. – Мен рухий тушқунликдан азият чекадиган одамларни жуда яхши ҳис этаман.

Even the three-month romance with Eric that ended so easily seemed to be “The End” for me for my almost desperate wanting a life mate, which gave me the **feeling for** total freedom of all emotional ties [Palmer Ann.I Know How A Butterfly Feels.2005.4]. - Ҳатто Эрик билан бўлган уч ойлик ишқий муносабатимизнинг шундай осонлик билан барҳам топиши менга ҳаётим давомида умр йўлдошга эришишга бўлган умидсизлигимнинг “Яқун”и бўлиб туюлди, бу менга барча туйғулардан тўлик озод бўлиш ҳиссиётини берди.

*To feel-feeling* are root words that in this context are connected to the objective pronouns through the preposition *for* and create structurally similar models in the context. For example: V + for + X - *felt for him*; N + for + X - *feeling for me*.

From analysis we can see that the models of cognate verbs and noun phrases, the cores of which are connected by the same preposition, are called compatible models in our article.

When translating structural examples made of English root words into Uzbek, it became clear that Uzbek examples do not always fully correspond to one or another group of English models, as different prepositions correspond to Uzbek forms of relations.

The study concludes that contextual-syntactic equivalent models of verb and noun phrases are usually given to the Uzbek language with full or almost complete retention of its meaning. The preposition *at* is given in Uzbek with the case suffix- *ga*. Here are some examples: – The Gadfly *glanced at* his left hand. [E.Voynich.The Gadfly.1897;248] - Сўна унинг чап қўлига *қаради*. Yes your eminence, the day before yesterday I heard him offer to have how taken of if he” – with *the glance at* the Gadfly.”- would answer questions he had asked. [E.Voynich.The Gadfly.1897;108] - “Шундоқ ҳазратим, илгарги кун эшитсам полковник агар у- “сержант Сўна томонга *шошқин бир назар ташлади*, -жавоб беришга кўнса, қайишларни олиб ташлашни таклиф қилаётган экан.

If the verb enters into an adverbial relationship with the preposition *at*, then the meaning of this compound is given to the Uzbek language with the case suffix - *дан*. In the course of the analysis of Uzbek phrases corresponding to English phrases, it was found that almost all English combinations with prepositions are translated into Uzbek with using with the case suffixes - *га*; - *нинг*; - *дан*; - *да*; and is rarely given with auxiliaries such as: – *билан*, *оша*, *устид*, *ҳақида*, *томонга*.

**3. CONCLUSION:** We can conclude the following from our views on compatible models:

1. Root words in English are often combined with the same prepositions and create consistent structural models of verb and noun combinations used with the preposition.

2. In the Uzbek language, the primary state of adjectives before they entered into an attributive relationship with a definite noun was the substantive state. In other words, words belonging to the category of adjectives performed a syntactic function like nouns and were understood as nouns until they entered into an attributive relationship with nouns. While the substantive state of adjectives is primary, their involvement in attributive communication with nouns is secondary.

3. It is emphasized that the meaning of structural models of verbs and noun phrases in English is often related to the lexical meaning of root headwords, i.e. substantive phrases are replaced by verb phrases or verb phrases are replaced by noun phrases without changing prepositions by expressing their syntactic relations. We can divide the structural models based on the function of the following components into: a) true matching and b) false matching types.

Syntactic and semantic analysis of root word combinations in English shows that root words can form different models by combining with other words in speech. Although verb compounds are different from noun compounds in this case, the difference is not very large. The difference in verb and noun compounds is especially evident in their translation into Uzbek.

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