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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. Тигпіуоzov 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 syntactic devices 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., Бокиева Г., Курбонова М., Юнусова З. Хозирги 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.

Example: – Scotty pulled the covers over his head, curled into a ball, and said, "Go away." The Judge **laughed at Scotty**. "Not funny," Scotty called out from under the sheet [Hedges Peter.An Ocean in Iowa.1998.96]. – Скотти кўрпани боши узра тортиб тўп каби ғужанак бўлиб олди ва "Кетинг" - деди. Судья Скоттига қараб кулди. "Кулгули эмас" - деди Скотти кўрпа остидан.

- I heard Alexander's relieved laugh at the other end.

In the verb phrase *laughed at Scotty*, the phrase *at Scotty* becomes a complement to the main component *at laugh*. This means that the structural model of the verb phrase V + Prp + X (where V-verb + preposition + any word) consists of two components, i.e. *to laugh* head and *at Scotty* connection. Their structural connection gives the following semantic-structural model of the phrase. V + Prp + X.

In the phrase *need it for something*, we take the word *need* as the main component of the verb predicate function, *it* - is related, *for something*- is an auxiliary compound and complement to the verb, and it is expressed as an adverbial modifier of aim, a component related to the syntactic function.

It can be concluded from the following that the structural model of the second verb phrase can consist of three components and it forms the following semantic-structural model in the surface structure: V + Y + Prp + X (where V-verb + Y-direct object + preposition + X-any word). "The choice of preposition and, in this case, the expression of the syntactic relationship between the components of the phrase depends mainly on the morphological relationship of the main element. This is confirmed by the homonymous expression of the syntactic relationship, i.e., this condition is observed when one preposition is replaced by another or omitted altogether.

From the above we can see that the syntactic relation of the components of verb phrases is adverbial, that is:

$$V + Y + in + X$$
 $N + of +X + in + X$

In this case, the syntactic relationship between the components of noun phrases has a subject-predicative character -S, i.e. the phrase becomes a sentence.

$$N + in + X$$
 $X + V$

But she remained friendly ... asking Julia about her *taste in* literature. – Аммо у дўстона муносабатда қолар эди Жулиядан унинг адабиёт*га бўлган диди ҳақида* сўраётиб. It was not his *taste in* music they were arguing about... [E.Voynich.The Gadfly.1897;241] – Улар унинг мусиқа*га бўлган диди* ҳақида баҳслашмаёттан эди- in these examples, noun phrases *her taste in literature* and *his taste in music* are not transformed into *tasted in literature* ва *tasted in music* verb phrases. If you need to change them, then it is possible while preserving noun phrase *to have a good taste in literature* (*in music*). Example: Julia hasn't generally very good *taste in* man. [E.Voynich.The Gadfly.1897;122]. The syntactic relationship of the components of this noun phrase has only an attributive determinative character, and this only applies to noun groups.

We can also add that the root words *to kiss - kiss* are used with the preposition *in* in groups that correspond to each other and indicate "the ability to accept and place or the way it is represented". Example: I *kissed it in the palm* and raised my eyes to her again. In the above sentence, the phrase with the preposition *in the palm* becomes an object to the verb *kissed*.

Example: There had been nothing finally beyond a quick *kiss in the car* [Frank Anne. The Diary of a Young Girl.1992.98]. — Машинадаги шошилинч *бўсадан* ташқари ҳеч нарса йўқ эди. In this example, *in the car*- is adverbial modifier in verbal form: (somebody) *kissed smb. in the car*. Thus, when the preposition *in* is used with root words *to look-look, to love-love, to laugh-laughter, to taste-taste, to kiss-kiss* in models that are incompatible with each other, it represents the following syntactic relationship:

	Adverbial communication	99.5%
In verb groups	Object communication	0.5%
	Subject-predicative communication	43%
In noun groups	Pure attributive communication	43%
	Object-attribute communication	14%

As we can see, the preposition *in* with the verb *to look* is given in Uzbek language with the case suffix - ϵa , and with the verb *to kiss* is given with the case ending - $\partial a \mu$.

In the types of noun phrases Laugh at the other end, the need for clear decision, combinations with preposition at the other end, for clear decision, laugh, the need becomes an attribute of the headwords from syntactic position. From this it can be said that the structural model of the noun phrase consisting of a component represented by two root words looks like this: N + Prp + X (where N-noun + preposition + X-any word).

However, it should be noted that neither the preposition nor X (any element in particular) constitutes a separate component in this structure, only together they presents the component of the structural-semantic model that represents this or that syntactic relationship.

If we consider that the choice of prepositions in word combinations involving root words in the studied structure depends mainly on the lexical meaning of the main word, then, of course, other verbs and nouns in the same semantic framework will have to match the preposition as root words, and this is common in practice.

Examples: I did *look at* her. – Meh yhza καραθυм.

When he was finished for *a look at* her, she let him watch. – У қиз*га бир қараш* 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 тушкунликдан азият чекадиган одамларни жуда яхши хис 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]. - Хатто Эрик билан бўлган уч ойлик ишкий муносабатимизнинг шундай осонлик билан бархам топиши менга хаётим давомида умр йўлдошга эришишга бўлган умидсизлигимнинг "Якун"и бўлиб туюлди, бу менга барча туйгулардан тўлик озод бўлиш хиссиётини 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.

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 - ∂ah . 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 - za; - huhz; - ∂ah ; - ∂ah ; and is rarely given with auxiliaries such as: - fuhah, f

- **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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