

PROPOSITIVE STRUCTURE AND SYNTACTIC DEVICES OF SPEECH DERIVATION

KURBANOVA RAIMA ABDULLAEVNA
Teacher of Samarkand State Medical Institute,
Samarkand Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

Obviously, news in science does not come by itself so there must be a basis for its formation, and that is the foundation performs the function. This is in the formation of structural linguistics The principle plays an important role. In other words, its basis traditional linguistics. The development of science and technology is also mathematical in linguistics created a great need for the application of methods. Especially the actual language material analysis from a system-structural point of view the need and attention to it has increased even more in the present period. Russian and western that linguists have done significant research in this area we know, but it is also a structure in Uzbek linguistics today some research devoted to the study of linguistic problems his work began to emerge

KEYWORDS: propositive structure, derivation, syntactic devices linguistics.

INTRODUCTION

Derivation is one of the most advanced areas of modern linguistics.. Typically, the smallest syntactic relation is the connection of words at the phrase level studied. However, the analysis of the actual language material is the smallest syntactic relation word shows that morphemes occur at the level of cross-linking. Syntagmatic the relationship is also observed in the interconnection of phonemes in the horizontal row. We are not talking about the changes that are taking place in a particular language, but the language itself we need to be aware of what is evolving. Modern linguistics of the language to explain to humanity how to create one direction from another, and himself requires the development of this direction. Create new semantic meanings and develop it attention should be paid to affixation and core expansion for exit. In this regard when we look at derivation, it is not a simple case, but a big process.

This is the derivation the process gives language the right to self-development, like water, like air. Man is like creating a new one based on the unity of speech through the derivation process features that are created through the ability. The core using language affixes expands and creates new meaning.

It's like putting words together into a set of words How to explain and explain the possibility? Linguistics in search of an answer to this question considers derivation not as a simple feature but as a whole process. This process allows scientists to analyze language development from different perspectives calls. For example, the derivation process explains the structural problems of language. The appearance of derivational laws is the structure of language, i.e. the language owner and language units illuminates the connection between.

This is what we call the cognitive content of this connection today we call. In addition, the laws of derivation are the development of the text boundary and learns to expand.

Compression is a universally valid phenomenon in many modern languages, manifesting itself at every level of a language system. There are different kinds of linguistic compression (lexical, semantic, phonetic), as well as various ways of information compression – reduction, assimilation, ellipsis, acronymy, telescoping, syncretism, use of metaphors and metonymy, use of foreign words and nonassimilated borrowed components, etc. Syntactic compression as a realization of the linguistic economy principle in the Russian language is primarily manifested in the compression of composite sentences, their transformation into synonymic simple sentences with semi-predicative constructions or with abstract nouns, expressing provocative semantics. Syntactic compression, connected with the transformation of a composite sentence

into a synonymic simple one with an abstract noun in the function of a secondary predicate, is quite thoroughly investigated in linguistics.

However, it is appropriate to treat the following type of an utterance compression as a syntactic compression of the first degree, since a concrete noun may be characterized by procedural semantics. Constructions with concrete nouns expressing propositive semantics are regarded as examples of a higher degree of an utterance compression, i.e. syntactic compression of the second degree. Syntactic compression of the second degree is typical of the Russian language, but this phenomenon has not received enough attention in modern linguistics.

Analyzing the non-prepositional word-forms of concrete nouns, used in the function of second predication bearers, it should be noted, that most actively used among them are concrete nouns in the form of genitive case. Semantics of the main predicate actualizes processual meaning of dependent word-forms, as the verb supposes a certain presumable situation available, expected action, referred to future perspective. The word-form of a concrete noun does not possess the semantics of process in its meaning, but elliptically it denotes a proposition. Besides the complex sentence with homogeneous clauses, there is a simple “non-elementary” sentence with explicated concrete noun, synonymous to construction under investigation. In these constructions the situation is already completely denoted, in contrast to the sentence with a concrete noun, where the availability of the situation itself is denoted in the word-form of a concrete noun. This confirms the idea, that constructions with concrete nouns are more closely connected with the context and speaker’s background knowledge as compared to abstract nouns and extended verbal analogues.

It is also observed that the propositive structure of a sentence is compared to a predicative. Yu.S. Stepanov said that the predicative phenomenon of a sentence is two-stage, in the first stage the formation of a propositional event or an incorrect prediction, and in the second stage it is complete emphasizes the formation of predicative [3.393]. In our view, this is incorrect the mention of prediction is related to the abstract expressiveness of the proposition appears. After all, a proposition is, as mentioned above, with arguments or actants is also abstract in its unrelated form. But it must also be said that such the situation requires the linguistic status of the proposition. Otherwise call it by the same name (proposition) could not be named.

So far, including conjunctions, including follow-up conjunctions the linguistic status of the syntactic structures that make up sentences there is no common ground between the opinions of linguists in the chapter on interpretation. Some if scientists see such structures in the status of simple speech, some linguists here from the concept of a predicative device are using. In our opinion, this is a simple notion It is advisable to use.

Because it is a component of a compound sentence The syntactic structure that comes in the function also has its own speech status does not leave.

Compare the vocabulary of the following sentences in linguistic sources It is not expedient to be done, because of their linguistic nature is different. True, the verb phrase has a predicative sign can be. But the attitude to reality through speech is its own differs from phrases in its perfection. Especially paratactic and polypredicative and ustpredicative of hypothalamic devices features distinguish them sharply from other syntactic structures.

Typically, language in the study of the occurrence of syntactic structures and the paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations of speech units attention is paid to the interpretation, but in this case the units of language and speech function in a paradigmatic-syntagmatic-hierarchical relationship it is forgotten that it is in the form of law. More precisely, language and speech to study the issues of the hierarchical relationship of units so far no serious attention has been paid.

However, a step-by-step approach the concept is extremely influential, and its distortions are numerous leading us to draw incorrect conclusions in the study of problems.

Language and speech phenomena have not been significantly differentiated and so far hence the question of defining language and speech units inconsistencies arose. Today, however, speech linguistics is distinct once you have the status, and when it is fully justified, many issues, including a new approach to the study of conjunctions is also on the agenda being put. Here, too, the issue of hierarchical attitudes is serious to the study attention remains.

Clearly, both language units and speech units according to its use only after the younger has become part of the older become active. The phoneme is not at the level of a second phoneme the morpheme is active at the level of the Jewish word. It is also secondary achieve syntactic activity in the text, not in a sentence takes This is hierarchical in the use of the traditional compound sentence term shows that the law of relation is violated, because even simple speech, the joint is also a sentence.

A compound sentence is in the status of a text according to its content and significance. That's it therefore it is expedient to study it in the status of a complex syntactic device suitable. A sophisticated syntactic device is always microtext comes in status. 10. A complex syntactic device can solve both parataxis and hypotaxis covers. Hence, the concepts of parataxis and hypotaxis are complex are specific manifestations of the syntactic device.

The sentence, as a unit of a certain level, is a sequence of relatively independent lexical and phrasal units (words or word combinations), and what differentiates a sentence from a word is the fact that the sentence structure is changeable; it does have any constant length: it can be shortened or extended, complete or incomplete, simple, compound or complex. Besides, its constituents, length, word-order, as well as communicative type (assertion, negation, interrogation, and exhortation) are variable. So, to analyze the sentence stylistically on the syntactic level, we will admit that most common and currently used are two-member sentences containing subject and predicate and perhaps, some secondary elements, having normal word order and the function.

CONCLUSION

Syntactic devices, from large to small in structure regardless of the language system required. this is very important, because of the language its main function in practice is the communicative function related to the completion of, the smallest to the largest of language units in the communicative process as large as necessary for its formation, in turn, as large it is so necessary for the little one to be put into practice. that's the process the concept of "building material" will be included in the agenda, syntactic, which is traditionally called a compound sentence the building material of the devices. in other words, joint at the same time syntactic for the practical application of a simple sentence at the sentence level object. for the real use of simple speech language units if it is an object, it is for the practical use of compound speech units performs such a function. In other words, a simple statement of the word just as the relation of a simple sentence to a compound sentence that is.

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