

ISSUES OF FUNCTIONAL SYNTAX OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

Abdupattoev Muhammadtohir Tajimamatovich

Doctor of Philological Sciences (DSc)

Fergana State University

Abdurakhmanov Shavkatjon Ashurovich

Candidate of philological sciences, associate professor

Namangan State University

Abstract:

The article provides information on the emergence, formation and development of functional linguistics in world linguistics, as well as directions for research that should be carried out on functional linguistics in Uzbek linguistics. Also, the general issues of the functional syntax of the Uzbek language are covered.

Keywords: functionalism, functionalism, functional possibility, communication, functional linguistics, functional grammar, functional syntax. syntactic device, syntactic relation, syntactic paradigm.

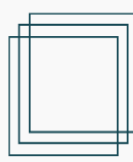
Introduction

Functionalism, functional analysis and functional possibility are interpreted differently within different disciplines. The concept of functional possibility refers to the different possibilities of living or survival of the observed or observed characteristics or organic creatures in the sciences of anthropology, physiology, and psychology, and is derived from their role and function in a certain system. Accordingly, the stability, health and survival of the element entering the system is determined.

In sociology, the concept of functionalism refers to the study of the possibilities of flexibility specific to a stable situation in society, people's mood or people's mentality based on the laws of interaction of certain system parts. Since then as a result, the identity of a person or society in a healthy or unhealthy environment ("I") and his ability to adapt to these conditions are studied.

In linguistics, the concept of functionalism is comprehensive and implies the study of the formal and functional capabilities of all linguistic units and tools in human speech. In this case, the communicative and artistic-aesthetic function of the units included in the language system , the mutual relation of the units, and the possibility of conveying the author's opinion to the listener are taken into account. In this, of course, the speech system or the functional capabilities of a certain unit within the text are studied.

functionalism and functionality appeared in the process of studying the communicative function of linguistic units in the structure of speech in various linguistic schools of world linguistics.

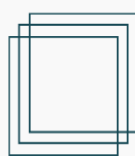


Now, the attention of researchers is not focused on the place of linguistic units in the formation of speech, but why linguistic units are used in a specific speech process, what task they perform in the surface of the communicative function of speech, and the functional capabilities of a certain linguistic unit. As a result, a number of schools of functional linguistics emerged in world linguistics. In the formation and development of this direction, it is appropriate to highlight the services of such well-known linguists as IABoduena de Courtenay, AAShakhmatov, KSAksakov, AAPotebnya, AMPeshkovskiy.

Many studies conducted in the 20th century world linguistics, including European and Russian linguistics, began to attract the attention of linguists due to the fact that they were aimed at studying the functional possibilities of linguistic units at different levels. Such functional schools of Geneva (S. Balli), Prague (A. Matezius), Copenhagen (S. Kuno) were created as a result of research.

In Russian linguistics, a lot of remarkable work has been done to study the functional possibilities of linguistic units. In this regard, generalizing review information on research conducted in Russian linguistics can be obtained from VZDemyankov's monograph "Functionalism v zarubezhnoy lingvistike konsa XX veka".

, the scientific treatise "Introduction to Functional Syntax" by N. Turniyozov and I. Turniyozova can be cited as the first monographic study devoted to the functional capabilities of our language. Based on the need for the functional study of linguistic units, the authors of the treatise state that the term "function" is understood differently in linguistics, since there are grammatical, semantic, formal-syntactic functions of language elements, each of which can be the basis for separate monographic studies. For example, in traditional linguistics, primary and secondary parts of the sentence have been studied in the form of grammatical /syntactic functions of language elements, although based on logical and semantic rules, and a number of monographic studies have been conducted on this topic. Semantic functions of language elements also undoubtedly rely on logical ideas. This includes proposition, presupposition, predicate, subject, argument, etc. k. the interpretation of such concepts is considered the main criterion. It seems that in both directions mentioned above, the interpretation of linguistic phenomena is studied within the framework of logical concepts, which are not dominated by purely linguistic concepts. Of course, the direction of semantic syntax is different. Because semantics and logic are hard to separate. However, the traditional elements of the language Recently, many linguists are not satisfied with the fact that the functions studied in linguistics, such as possessor, participle, determiner, complement, case, etc., are not purely linguistic concepts. they emphasize that the theory of scientifically based functional analysis can be given as an example. In fact, it can be concluded that today such issues as the above are considered to be one of the urgent problems on the agenda of linguistics.



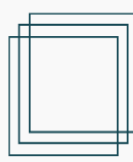
Based on this relevance, it can be said that in recent years, the study of language not only as a means of communication, but also as a means of influence has become popular in world linguistics. Now it is on the agenda to study not only the participation of linguistic units in the communication process, but also their specialization and functionalization for a specific task. The study of their functional capabilities is being carried out comprehensively and in various aspects. Studying such tools based on the functional approach provides an opportunity to determine the process of speech formation, visual means of expressing thoughts, the tasks of lexical and phraseological units, and the syntactic-stylistic features of speech units. In this sense, it is possible to evaluate the functional capabilities of syntactic units. Today, the research conducted in world linguistics, including the research conducted within the framework of functional syntax, is of particular practical importance in the development of the field.

As a result of the functional approach to the study of linguistic units in world linguistics, the terms "functional phonetics", "functional lexicon", "functional morphology", "functional syntax" appeared in linguistics. These terms are linguistic in the speech system. are recognized as the names of fields that study the functional characteristics of units in one way or another.

in the conditions of the current New Uzbekistan, the issue of further development of scientific and research work, "taking measures to create an electronic national corpus of the Uzbek language that includes all scientific, theoretical and practical information about the Uzbek language" is urgent. it is. This, in turn, imposes on linguists the task of further expanding the scope of research on the Uzbek language, showing the wide expressive possibilities of the Uzbek language on the basis of world scientific research standards. The correct interpretation of the national grammatical construction of our language, including the creation of the foundations of functional grammar, is one of the most important factors for the development of our national ideology and ideas. Therefore, it is appropriate to fully justify the theoretical aspects of the problem by studying functional syntax issues and speech problems within the framework of systematic research.

The research of communicative, cognitive, form-functional and emotional-affective functions of syntactic devices within the framework of functional syntax is one of the main issues of today. The wide scope and the importance of expressive possibilities inherent in syntactic units make it necessary to study them on the basis of a functional approach.

It is known that three main units are recognized as the object of study of the syntactic level: phrase, sentence, text. Accordingly, that is, based on the object of investigation, three types (directions) of syntax are indicated: a) syntax of a phrase; b) sentence syntax; c) text syntax. Based on this, it can be said that in functional syntax studies, it is necessary to pay attention to the functional possibilities of these three syntactic units.

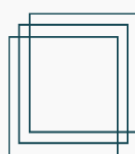


In addition, in the functional approach to syntactic units, it is appropriate to pay special attention to the specific hierarchy of syntactic level units. Because "any sign of the language has its specific meaning and function only within a certain sentence, and it, without a doubt, becomes a component of another sign that is larger than itself in this process. ". Therefore, the study of the internal hierarchy of the syntactic level, i.e., the functional possibilities of the phrase within the sentence, and the sentence within the text, should be defined as the primary task of functional syntax.

"...each unit of the language receives its formal integrity within the group of units to which it belongs, for example, phoneme within phonology, morpheme and word within morphology, etc. However, their meanings are clearly expressed not within the groups to which they belong, but in broader and larger objects relative to the scope of these groups . It follows that each large linguistic unit acts as a context for a smaller unit. Syntax is the highest level among language levels. That is why the small units of the language reveal their full functional potential only at this level, that is, in the phrase, sentence and text that are considered as its units. On the other hand, the functional possibilities of the phrase appear within the sentence, and the functional possibilities of the sentence appear in the semantic structure of the text. In the functional analysis of syntactic units, the researcher is required to pay attention to these aspects.

The information expressed through the text is delivered to the listener (reader) in a unique way by means of linguistic units. In this process if the context or speech situation is the first criterion that ensures the intelligibility of the speech, the elements included in the speech discourse, such as the vocabulary of the author of the speech, his knowledge of the topic, and his speaking skills, are the second criteria in the communication process. In this way, the following are always involved as a source of thought expressed through speech: 1) linguistic (linguistic units and means) composition of the text (speech); 2) information that is known in advance in the context (for example, if the thought is about Ahmad, about the characteristics of Ahmad that are known in advance for both the speaker and the listener); 3) information about the situation (speech situation); 4) encyclopedic information; 5) all pragmatic elements of the discourse that are part of the content of the information, which are perceived by the sender and the receiver alike. In this process, the linguistic units used by the speaker as the main informative units form the speech and express its content. Studying the functions and functional capabilities of these units in the structure of speech is, in our opinion, one of the central issues of functional syntax.

This is of great help in studying the rich expressive possibilities of our language, in comprehensively identifying and evaluating the syntactic features of Uzbek artistic speech.



References:

1. Decree No. PF-6084 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 20, 2020 "On measures to further develop the Uzbek language and improve the language policy in our country". ("People's Word" newspaper, October 21, 2020, No. 221)
2. Bondarko A. Functional grammar // Lingvisticheskiy entsiklopedicheskiy slovar. - Moscow: Soviet Encyclopedia, 1990. P.565-566.
3. Dirven R., Fried V. By way of introduction // Functionalism in linguistics. - A.; Ph.: Benjamins, 1987. S 89-97.
4. V.Z. Demyankov Functionalism and Zarubezhnoy Linguistic Concept of the 20th Century. http://www.infolex_ru. (Application date 07/21/20203)
5. Turniyozov N., Turniyozova I. An introduction to functional syntax. Tashkent "Fan". 2003, B 114.
6. Bondarko A.V. Linguistic text and functional grammar system. Moscow, 2001. S 257.
7. Abdupattoyev MT The role of occasional units in the formation of the author's ideological style // INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF APPLIED SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. Volume 3, Issue 8, August 2023, Page 186-190.
8. Shavkatjon Abdurahmanov, Nozima Abdulbokievna Kozokova. EXPRESSION OF PRAGMATIC MEANING IN LEXICAL UNITS. International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science. Year: 2021 Issue: 08 Volume: 100 <https://e-library.namdu.uz>
9. Shavkatjon Ashurovich Abdurahmonov. THE ROLE OF GENDER FACTORS IN FORMATION OF PERSONALITY SPEECH. Published by Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology: Vol. 1: Iss. 3, Article 32. Available at: <https://namdu.researchcommons.org/journal/vol1/iss3/322019> <https://namdu.researchcommons.org/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1301&context=journal>.
10. Shavkatjon Ashurovich Abdurahmanov. Manzura Askarova HISTORICAL ANTHROPONYMIS OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE (Based on Salahiddin Tashkendi's "Temurnoma") International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online) Year: 2020 Issue: 11 Volume: 91 Published: 26.11.2020 <http://T-Science.org>.