

Peculiarities of Synonymic Sentence in the Uzbek Language



Linguistics

Keywords: complex sentences, synonym sentence, grammatical synonyms, Uzbek language, philosophical and pragmatic nature of language, etc.

Sayfullaeva Rano Raufovna

Professor of the Uzbekistan National University. City Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Abstract

In this paper illuminated the theory of linguistics, that is in linguistics, especially in Uzbek, a lot of works on lexical synonymy, but grammatical and stylistic synonymy, except for the read works, was studied in passing. Besides it, research the question of synonymy as a manifestation of semantic-systemic relations was considered in the works of S.D.Katsnelson (1965), O.Akhmanova (1957), E.Mednikova (1974), A.Ufimtseva (1967), V.G.Pak (1977), D.N.Shmeleva (1977), N.Bradle (1998), D.R.Dowty (2004), M.Furberg (2002), R.M.Rempson (2001). In Uzbek linguistics, this problem was studied more thoroughly by R.R.Sayfullaeva and J.Sh.Djumabaeva. Synonymous series also form simple and complex subordinate clauses. More often than not, the following types of compound sentences can be transformed into simple sentences. In all kinds of complex sentences, transformed into simple, subordinate clauses in a synonymic series take some form of circumstance. This also applies to compound sentences with subordinate clauses that take the form of a common time circumstance. The same should be said about complex sentences with subordinate goals.

M.V. Lomonosov was the first to point out the existence of grammatical parallels, and A. M. Peshkovsky first used the term “synonym” and divided grammatical synonyms into morphological and syntactic ones.

Following A.M.Peshkovsky syntactic synonyms became the object of study of G.I.Rakhter, M.K.Milhiy, I.I.Kovtunova, L.Maksimov, V.I.Kononenko and many others.

In resolving the issue of syntactic synonymy, the opinions of scientists are still diverse. Some rely on the heterogeneity of content, the difference in structure (V.I.Kononenko, L.Graudina [5]), on differences only in shades of meaning (AN Gvozdev [1]), on constructions with identical independent words, similar by some lexical elements, but differing in structure (L. Maksimov [6]).

And according to I. I. Kovtunova, “syntactic synonyms should be considered constructions that represent complete grammatical parallelism ...” [4, p. 125]. M. M. Ignatyev unions, prepositions, word forms consider the main signs of the difference between syntactic synonymy and synonymy of lexical and morphological [3], but M. F. Palevskaya [7] denies this opinion. E.I.Shendels is a supporter of the single-structure grammatical synonyms [9].

O. S. Akhmanova, A. I. Uemov, F. G. Farber, this phenomenon is considered not only as a linguistic synonymy, but also as essentially logical. In our opinion, synonyms are not only lexical, but syntactic. Synonyms should be examined both from a practical and general theoretical point of view, since all phenomena go back to the philosophical and pragmatic nature of language [8; 10]. The sentence can be synonymous with the addition, the predicate and other members of the sentence.

The sentence is a synonym of the subject. In this case, the content of one or more sentences may express the suggestion of another sentence, which neither its content nor form is similar to the preceding sentence. This technique is used to avoid repetitions that negatively affect the style of presentation, make the text stretched, uninteresting.

For example: Urushdavridahalqimimizningtashabbusi, ijodvakashfiyotbuloqlariningyangi-yangiko‘zlariochilibketdi.. Bu bizningtuzumgaxosxislat (Shuhrat) (During the war, the people's initiative began to develop even more, they began to make more discoveries, this is a feature of our society).

Here the first sentence is identical in content.

bu – subject to the second sentence:

Bu bizningtuzumgaxosxislat; Bazidauningbir-ikkidonasiniog‘zigasolib, tishlariningorasidaaylantiribyurar, gapirganda ham qalampirmunchonninghidikelyapti.

ShuesidaturganIqbolopauningkiyimlarini, xatlariniqalampirmunchoqbilanbirgasaqlaredi (*P.Kadyrov*)

(Sometimes, taking one or two grains, he put them in his mouth and held between his teeth, and when he talked, the smell of cloves came from him).

The sentence is synonymous with the predicate:

Xalqyanashovqinko‘tardi:

- To‘lansin!

- Ernazardanpulimizniayamaymiz.

-Maqul gap bu. ("*Sharqyulduzi*").

(in English: The people rustled again:

- *Collect!*

- *We will not spare money for Ernazar.*

- *These words are correct).*

In the last sentence of this dialogue, the word bu is a predicate and is used instead of the two previous sentences "To‘plansin!" and Ernazardanpulimizniayamaymiz, expressing the same thought as the given sentences.

The sentence Gapningmag‘zishunda, the predicate shunda reflection content of sentence.Hukmronekspluatatorsinflaro‘zlariningjirkanchvag‘arazlimaqsadlarigaerishishyo‘lidaturli mustamlakachilarbilantilbiriktirib, ko‘phollardao‘zmillatlarigaxoinliqildilar. ("*SharqYulduzi*") *(in English: The ruling exploiting classes conspire with the colonialists to achieve their vile and selfish ends, in many cases they are changing their nation).*

If we use a shunda as a synonym instead of a predicate, then the sentence will look like this: Gapningmag‘zihukmronhukmronekspluatatorsinflaro‘zlariningjirkanchvamarazlimaqsadlarigaeris hishyo‘lidaturlimustamlakachilarbilantilbiriktirib, ko‘phollardao‘zmillatlarigaxoinlikqilishlarida. Bu gazetadafaqatsizbilan men uchunemas,hattooqpodshouchun ham ovozsizo‘q. Ha, shunday. (Ya.Shukurov)(in English: This newspaper is not just for me and you, but for a white king-bullet without a sound.) Yes, that's true). The member of the sentence shunday is identical in meaning to the whole sentence. Bu gazetadafaqatsizbilan men uchunemas,hattooqpodshouchun ham ovozsizo‘q;

1. The sentence is synonymous with addition:

a) Vaziraningarxitekturaboshqarmasigaoidishlariko‘ngildagidayhalbo‘ldi. Buninishonlashkerak. ("Saodat") (in English: Vazira's affairs related to architectural management have been resolved to their liking.)

b) Zotan, Saxksonboyotashikoyatqiladiganlardanemasedi. Abdullajonbuniyaxshibilardi. (U.Umarbekov) (in English: In fact, Saksanbayata is not one of those who complains.) Abdullajan knew this perfectly).

The addition buniin the sentencenishonlashkerakis used instead of the sentence of the Vaziraningarxitekturaboshqarmasigaoidishlariko‘ngildagidayhalbo‘ldi, and the addition of the second example is used instead of the sentence, Zotan, Saxksonboyotashikoyatqiladiganlardanemasedi. If you use the addition of a buniinstead of sentences, then these examples will look like this:

a) Vaziraningarxitekturaboshqarmasigaoidishlariko‘ngildagidayhalbo‘lganinishonlashkerak;

b) Zotan, SaksonboyotashikoyatqiladiganlardanemasliginiAbdullajonyaxshibilardi.

1. The sentence is synonymous with definition. The synonymy of the sentence is very often found, the definition is expressed in most cases by demonstrative pronouns. Examples:

-Men dunoda maqtanchoq bolani yomon ko‘raman, Akramga dadasinning bugapi "maqtanchoq bo‘lsang, seni ham yomon ko‘raman" deganday eshitildi ("Saodat")(in English: I do not like boastful children. "This word of Father Akram was heard as" if you are a braggart, I will not love and you").

- Nicholay podsho taxtdan tushibdi, – shoshib gapirdi boyvachcha.

"E, bo‘lmagan gap ..."

- Xoinlar ko‘p-da, shularning tarqatgan gapi-da.

- Harqalaybugap yolg‘on bo‘lsin-da ... (Oybek).

(in English: Tsar Nicholas was deposed from the throne, "the Bai son said hurriedly.

"E, ridiculous talk ..."

– Traitors are many, they are the rumors.

– It would be nice if these conversations were unfounded).

In the first dialogue, the definition of boo was used instead of the sentence Men dunyoda maqtanchoq bolani yomon ko‘raman, in the second dialogue the definition of bu was used instead of the sentence Nicholay podsho taxtdan tushibdi:

Men dunoda maqtanchoqbolani yomon ko‘raman. Akramga dadasinning "men dunyoda maqtanchoq bolani yomon ko‘raman" gapi maqtanchoq bo‘lsang, seni ham yomon ko‘raman" deganday eshitildi.

Nicholay podsho taxtdan tushibdi, – shoshib gapirdi boyvachcha.

– "E-e, bo'lmagangap ..."

–Xoinlar ko'p, shularning tarqatgan gapi-da.

– Har qalay "Nikolay podsho taxtdan tushibdi", degan gapi yolg'on bo'lsin-da.

The sentence is synonymous with circumstance:

a) the sentence is synonymous with the circumstance of the place. In this case, if the sentence member, expressed by circumstance of place, is replaced by a sentence, then the form of the sentence where this member exists will change, the content will remain unchanged. Examples: General ratsiyaoldidaedi. Armiyamizkomandirinibirinchimartashuyerdako'rganman (from the newspaper) (in English: A general was standing near the portable radio, for the first time I saw the commander of our army here). – Armiyamizkomandirinibirinchimartaratsiyaoldidako'rganman (in English: For the first time I saw the commander of our army standing near the radio).

There are many such examples in the Uzbek language, and especially in the art style. And this is natural, since this style always stands out for its colorfulness. Above we have considered some questions of the synonymy of simple narrative sentences. The Uzbek language, like all the others, is very interesting in its structure and in the expression of various meanings. Still a lot of interesting things are in the study of the synonymy of the sentence and several others, its various kinds. A simple sentence, as is known, consists of one predicative center, and expresses one or more meanings.

Sentence Buyilipaxta,

vaboshqaqishloqxo'jalikmahsulotlarishtirishniko'paytirishuchuno'tkazilganmusobaqag'oliblarishukunim uborakbod qilindi (from the newspaper) (in English: The winners of the competition held to improve the harvesting of cotton and other agricultural products this year were congratulated on the same day) expresses one thought (...musobaqa g'oliblari muborakbod qilindi).

A complex sentence consists of two or more predicative centers, expresses two or more meanings. For example, the sentence Hech bir shak-shubha yo'qki, bu mamlakatimiz hayotida katta tarixiy voqea bo'ladi (in English: no doubt that this will be a great historical event in the life of our country) expresses two meanings, the sentence Demokratiyaning rivojlanishi ancha oldinga siljidi, huquqiy tartib mustahkamlandi, qonunchilik rivojlandi, partiyalarning roli va aktivligi oshdi (in English: The development of democracy has moved rather forward, the legal order has strengthened, lawfulness has developed, the role and activity of parties has increased) expresses four meanings. Simple and complex sentences with similar characteristics can be used instead of each other as synonyms.

2. Complex sentences with subordinate clichés. In this case:

a) the definition in the main sentence (it is the equivalent of a subordinate clause) and the subordinate union are omitted;

b) the subject of the subordinate clause is omitted, the predicate becomes a definition, the subordinate clause is a common definition;

c) The definitions of the main and subordinate clauses are sometimes omitted, the subordinate clause becomes a common definition:

Hirotda shunday shoirlar borki, ular ko‘cha va bozorda o‘tkinchilarni to‘xtatib, o‘z g‘azallarni o‘qib beradilar (Oybek)(in English: There are poets in Herat who stop passers-by in the streets and bazaars and read their gazels to them). –Hirotda ko‘cha va bozorda o‘tkinchilarni to‘xtatib, o‘z g‘azallarini o‘qib beradigan shoirlar bor(In Herat, there are poets who stop their gazels).

The above scheme shows that the controlling element of the popular definition (o‘qibberadigan), as well as the members of the sentence that are subordinate to it, are directly related, others – indirectly;

Kimning labzi halol bo‘lsa, uning yuzi doim yorug‘ bo‘ladi. (Proverb) (in English: A person who is true to his word, the person is always light) . – Lafzi halol bo‘lganning yuzi doim yorug‘ bo‘ladi.— Lafzi halol kishining yuzi doim yorug‘ bo‘ladi. (in English: A person is true to his word, his face is always light).

In all kinds of complex sentences, transformed into simple, subordinate clauses in a synonymic series take some form of circumstance. This also applies to compound sentences with subordinate clauses that take the form of a common time circumstance. The same should be said about complex sentences with subordinate goals.

In a complex sentence with subordinate causes, the subordinating union and the pronominal part of the circumstance of the cause of the main sentence (the part equivalent to the subordinate clause) are omitted, the subordinate clause is transformed into a common cause circumstance: Ona juda xursand edi, chunki o‘g‘lining moviy ko‘zlari bu daʼa yumshoq va muloyim porlardi. (M.Gorkiy) (in English: Mother was happy, because this time the blue eyes of her son radiated tenderness and softness) . – O‘g‘lining moviy ko‘zlari bu daʼa yumshoq va muloyim porlaganidan ona juda xursand edi (in English: Mother was pleased with the radiance of the tenderness and softness of her son's blue eyes);

Bu she‘rim yozildi O‘zbekistonda, shuning-chun ko‘p so‘zlari shu o‘lkaga xos (G.Gulyam).— Bu she‘rim O‘zbekistonda yozilganligi uchun ko‘p so‘zlari shu o‘lkaga xos(in English: These are my poems written in Uzbekistan, so many words are characteristic for this region).

Given the above provisions (the transition of a subordinate clause in one form or another), it is necessary to slightly modify the traditional classification of complex sentences with subordinate clauses, predicates, additions, circumstances and definitions (at the same time it will be appropriate to show types of compound sentences with subordinate direct and indirect additions) , definitive (complex sentences with qualitative clauses), as well as complex sentences with subordinate circumstantial. If you study a complex sentence and such a system, you will clearly see the picture of its relationship with the members of the sentence.

Non-conjunction complex sentences can also be synonymous with simple sentences. For example: Chidamlilik borliqning mevali bog‘idir, u odamgarchilik olamining qimmatli toshlariga ega bo‘lgan tog‘dir (A.Navoi) (in English: Endurance is the fruit garden of existence, it is a mountain that has precious stones of the world of humanity). If we exclude the subject matter of the second component of this uncompensated complex sentence, the predicated bog‘idir, tog‘idir will be subordinated to one common subject of chidamlilik. As a result, an unsuccessful complex sentence

will be transformed into a simple one: Chidamlilik borliqning mevali bog‘idir, odamgarchilik olamining qimmatli toshlariga ega bo‘lgan tog‘idir.

In summary, naturally, the transition of simple sentences into complex and complex ones into simple ones is not aimless. In our opinion, this is determined by the tasks of compression, when it comes to converting complex sentences into simple ones, stylistic tasks, the genre of works and other data.

References

1. Gvozdev A.N. Ocherki po stilistike russkogo yazyka. Izd. 2. – M., 1955.
2. Graudina L. O grammaticheskikhvariantah//Russkiyyazykv natsionalnoyshkole, 1970.
3. Ignateva M.M.K istoriirazvitiyaopredeleniyasintaksicheskisnonimov. Stati i issledovaniyaporusskomuyazyku. – M., 1964.
4. Kovtunova I.I. O sintaksicheskoy sinonimii // Voprosy kultury rechi. Vyp. 1. ANSSR. – M, 1955.
5. Kononenko V.I. Sinonimika sintaksicheskikh konstruksiy v sovremennom russkom yazyke. – Kiev, 1970.
6. Maksimov L. O grammaticheskoy sinonimii v russkom yazyke // Russkiy yazyk v natsionalnoy shkole, 1966.
7. Palevskaya M.F. Sinonimy v russkomyazyke. –M., 1964.
8. Safarov Sh. Pragmalingvistika. –T., 2008.
9. Shendele I. Ponyatie grammaticheskoy sinonimii // Filologicheskie nauki, №1. – M., 1959.
10. Xudoyberganova D. Matnningantroposentriktadqiqi. – T., 2013.