

DISCOURSIVE NATURE OF POLYTAXEMES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Annotation

Despite a number of investigations on the syntax of the constructions which are larger than sentence in their structure and semantics, certain problems of the so called polytaxemes relating to their discourse generating features are still remaining debatable and disputable. The functioning of text categories in the context of polytaxemes proves their high level of text generating potential. The article is aimed at disclosing discursive nature of the polycomponential composite sentences – polytaxemes.

Key Words

polytaxeme, discourse, text, microtext, a text category

Аннотация

Тузилиши в асемантикаси га кўрага дан катта бўлган конструкцияларнинг синтаксисибўйича бир қанчата дқиқотлар олибборилганига қарамай, политақсемаларнинг дискурсия ратувчилик

хусусиятлари билан боғлиқ айрим муаммолар ҳамон мунозарали ва баҳсли бўлиб қолмоқда.

Политақсемалар контекстида матн категорияларининг мавжудлиги

уларнинг матн яратишим қониятлари юқори э канлигини исботлайди.

Ушбу

мақола кўп компонентли қўшма гаплар

политақсемаларнинг дискурсивта биатини очиб беришига қаратилган.

Калит сўзлар

политақсема, дискурс, матн, микроматн, матн категорияси

It is known that from the late 70s and 80s of the last century not only structural and semantic aspects of polytaxemes, but also their discourse generating features have become the object of heated discussions and investigations. There has appeared an approach treating polytaxemes consisting of at least three clauses (i.e., each of which has a subject-predicate structure of its own) as the largest language units - microtexts. (Gavrilova 1988; Kalashnikova 1988; Skorobogatova 1990; Tomilin 1992; Gantsovskaya 1992; Palatovskaya 1999; Marchenko 2004; Solyanik 2007; Khoshimov, Koraboev 2017, etc.)

There is a notion among linguists that the largest syntactic structure – a texteme (text) is a complex syntactic whole consisting of at least two independent sentences (that are logically and semantically connected), representing more than one event (proposition). In this sense, we can consider a polycomponent composite sentence (PCS) as a syntactic construction that is close to the text.

In their investigations A. Shakhmatov and V.A. Bogoroditsky also noted that in this regard there are textual features in polytaxemes. Accordingly, A.A. Shakhmatov used the term "combination of words" in relation to such constructions, which means that they are not whole, monolithic units, while A. Bogoroditsky interpreted them as an expression of a unified, whole, monolithic structure. [2:89]

M.V. Lyapon's opinion on this subject is as follows: "While a polycomponential composite sentence consists of the combination of two or more parts of a message with a relatively complete meaning, it is necessary to look for serious features inherent in the text" [4:118]

N.S. Valgina emphasizes that there is a real expression of the text in polycomponential composite sentences. [3:143] Y.P. Marchenko has also mentioned that a multicomponent composite sentence has text characters, and they consist of prospection, retrospection, integration, continuum, etc. According to Y.P. Marchenko, PT fully possess a variety of text-forming potencies. Polytaxemes can also be realized as small-format texts (microtexts), in which internal text-forming connections are manifested stronger than in macrottexts. The text-forming potencies of the PT are revealed on the basis of external and internal connections that have different means of expression. Coherence as the main text-forming feature is seen in the logical, rhythmical, semantic and formal-grammatical design of sentences and text. [5:40]

In B. Turniyozov's researches, as mentioned above, the signs of microtext are emphasized in polycomponential composite sentences and it is based on the law of hierarchical relations of language and speech units. Therefore, from the point of view of text linguistics, it is expedient to study polycomponential composite sentences in the form of complex syntactic devices in the microtext pattern. However, it should also be noted that we can only consider polytaxemes in the status of a microtext when we take composite sentences independently, however, in the context of a macrottext they are active as a component of that text. [1:127]

Text-specific categories, such as compositional integrity, informativeness, modality, cohesion, coherence (integration, integrity), integration, and

completeness, as well as endophores, anaphoras, cataphoras, epiphoras, exophores, and homophores found in polycomponent sentences, which are observed in composite sentences, will be the basis for considering the composite sentence as a minimum unit of text construction - a discursive unit, for example:

In English:

Winifred brought his things back to more solid ground by saying that she did not want the divorce suit to come on till after the summer holidays had begun at Oxford, then the boys would have forgotten about it before the Val had to go up again; the London season too would be over.[7:69]

In Uzbek:

Лекинсенйиғлама, айлагилбардош,
Мозорларйўколур, гулгатўлурбоғ,
Ғалабаяқиндир, барқурарқуёш,
Булбулянасайрап, бўлибвақтичоғ,
Кулкетар, гул келар, ишонновжувон,
Улуғайёмякин, ғалабаяқин.[Уйғун]

Indeed, in any type of composite sentence comprising polytaxemes, we see the semantic and formal integrity of the interconnected sentences, the expression of completed thought:

1. Мовароуннахрнингбепоёндала-юдаштлариданакору,наёгин-сочинбор, ерлартарашадеккотган, ҳаммаёқдақахратонқор, совукҳоқим.
[Мирмухсин. Темур Малик]

In the vast fields and steppes of Movarounnahr, there is no snow or rain, the lands are frozen, there is heavy snow everywhere, a cold prevails elsewhere.

2. Аммоҳисоб, жабр, ҳандаса, жуғрофия, тарих, фалакиёт, тиббиёткабихалқларнингмаданиятиватаракқиётигаҳизматқиладиганянақўпи лмларборки,
уларнингтакдирикақидауйлашбугунгиоламшумулвазифамиздир.
[Ойбек.Улуғ йўл.]

But there are many other sciences that serve the culture and development of nations, such as arithmetic, algebra, geometry, geography, history, astrology, medicine, and it is our universal task today to think about their destiny.

Although the sentences given in the examples vary in size, we see that in them the connection between the components of the completeness of the expression of thought and the syntactic connection occur at a level specific to the text. The first is a composite sentence with an equal component formed without a connector, and the second is a composite sentence with a dependent component, which is realized

through the connector in the determinative pattern. At the same time, both constructions have a clear structural phenomenon specific to the text. In other words, they can be both formally expanded and, if necessary, narrowed.

Қадрингизбилинмоқда, қиблагоҳим,
бекларсизнингномингизгаиснодуюштирмоқдалар,
хокимлартожутахтталашиб, бир-бирларинингсуяқлариниғажимоқдалар,
бунингдекахволдасизбиноқилгандавлаттаназзулгаюзтутгай [А.Дилмурод.
МахмудТоробий].

Your worth is known, my Kaaba, the beys are slandering your name, the rulers are vying for the throne and crushing each other's bones, so that the state you have built that way will fall into decline.

The given microtext components consist of four sentences with separate semantic and syntactic structures, where the relationship of its components is based primarily on the semantic connection, because each sentence serves to fill the semantic weight of the second (preceding). This creates a semantic connection between them.

At the same time, it should be noted that it is natural for polytaxemes to have text-specific characters. This can be seen in the expression of a completed thought as a result of the interaction of several sentences. However, by this we do not mean to object to the application of the concept of colloquialism. The point is that when both a simple sentence and a compound sentence come in the form of a text (e.g., in the form of a paragraph), the term "sentence" and the rules used in its syntactic analysis cannot be used. When we interpret them without the concept of text, of course, we can use traditional terms and the concept of parts of speech. However, when A.M. Peshkovsky considered the term "composite sentence", he also mentioned the fact that several sentences are called one sentence causes various misunderstandings. In our view, Peshkovsky's comment is inextricably linked with the existence of the complexity of textual categories at the level of composite sentence.[6:215]

We also see the fluency of the syntactic connections between the components of this microtext. The main responsibility for this is shifted onto the predicates of the sentence, and in the last sentence on the collocation "that way". In other words, the ending of the predicates with morphological elements in the form of - моқда, - моқдалар, and in the last sentence their generalization by the collocation "that way", serves for the occurrence of syntactic relations.

Such a semantic and syntactic relationship of microtext components can be observed in the following example:

Баҳоршамолиҳилпиллабэсади, кўкламўсимлигивизиллабўсади,
тоғэтагидагияшилликларюмшок,
елбилансилкинибенгилтулқинлидарёкабикузларникамаштиради,
сабзатўлқинигохутомонга, гоҳбутомонгасурилиб,
томошадарёсигағарқбўлганназарларниадаштиради. [С. Айний.
Судхўрнингўлими]

The spring wind blows, the spring vegetation grows whistling, the greenery at the foot of the mountain softens, the autumn shakes like a lightly wavy river shaking with the hand, the wave of greens drifts here and there, misleading the look drowned in the picturesque view.

Hence, the role and status of composite sentences, including polycomponent composite sentences, in the text system, especially its text-forming property, cannot be denied.

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