COMPARING HOW SIMPLE SENTENCES ARE FORMED IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK THROUGH AN ANALYSIS

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ANNOTATION

This article examines the origins of small syntactic structures in sentence structure in English and Uzbek languages. It explores the connection between derivation and transformation, as well as the relevance of analytical methods for direct component analysis. The article provides examples from English and Uzbek to explain the derivation of a simple sentence, deep structure, basic structure, and derived structure. It also discusses the applicative generative model and its role in sentence expansion.

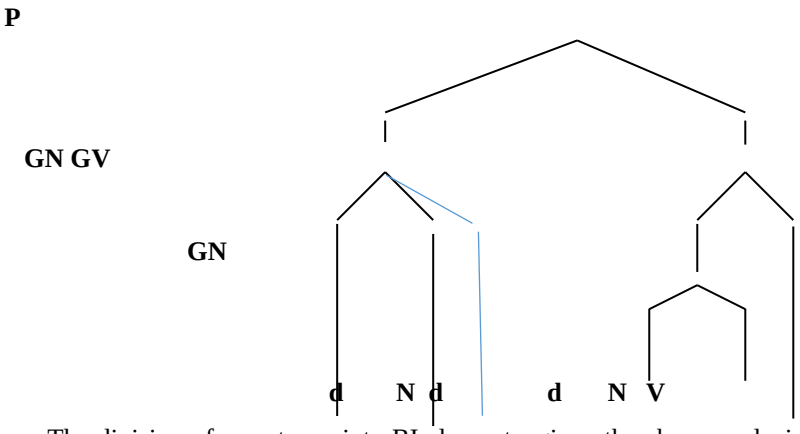
Keywords: Formation, function, input, underlying structure, surface structure, application model, participants, circumstances, verb argument structure.

Linguists have long focused on the linguistic nature of speech. FI Buslaev argued that syntax explains the rules of combining words to form a logical sentence. However, A.A. Potebnya disagreed, stating that while sentences are interpreted grammatically, they are not necessarily related to logical judgments. Scholars have debated whether sentences are linguistic units or speech units, with different interpretations suggesting they could be either. Kh.Hayrullaev's perspective aligns with ours, as he believes that language units consist of phonemes, morphemes, and words, and that sentences are formed in speech and should be considered units of speech.

E.J. Benvenist also shares a similar notion, highlighting the significance of speech in revitalizing language through practical application. Benvenist underscores that speech, specifically in the form of sentences, is a intricate syntactic phenomenon directly linked to the activity of the speaker. For this reason, Czech linguists view the sentence as a unit at a higher-than-syntactic level, recognizing it as a common phenomenon within the concept of a sentence.

According to N.Turniyozov, speech is seen as a unit of speech in his works, leading him to argue that traditional syntactic analysis of a sentence is no longer valid. Sh.Turniyozova also acknowledges that there are text marks within a sentence, which supports this viewpoint. As a result, the method of syntactic analysis of a sentence becomes impractical. Various approaches to speech structure analysis have been used by structural linguistics, but this work focuses on derivative analysis of the sentence. It is important to note that the concept of derivation is closely connected to transformation. In fact, the phenomenon of derivation includes transformation and application models, making it appropriate to view transformation as one of the operative mechanisms in syntactic derivation. N.Turniyozov affirms this by stating that "derivation through contamination and conversion events is inseparably linked to transformation".

The transformation method was developed as a response to the limitations of the direct participants (BI) method [7.45]. The BI method aimed to demonstrate the syntactic interaction between sentence components clearly and distinctly. This method analyzes sentence structure using both vertical and horizontal approaches. For example, when applying the horizontal form BI analysis formula to the sentence "Even in big cities, there are small frustrations," it can be broken down into groups as follows: "Even in big cities" as group 1, "there are small frustrations" as group 2, and "small frustrations" as group 3. Similarly, the vertical form BI analysis formula can be applied to the same sentence.



The division of a sentence into BI elements, given the above analysis, is called BI analysis. However, when necessary, the analysis can also be started by combining the smallest BI elements to form larger BI groups. This is called BI synthesis [9.22].

Sarah's younger sister / is studying with us.

Based on the analysis of American linguists, this analysis is performed as follows.

P = proposal (gap).

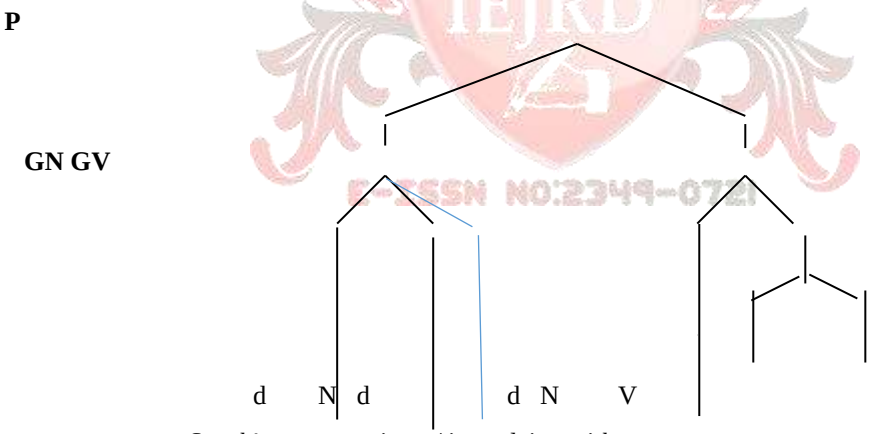
GN = noun group (group of noun) + GV = verb group (group of verb)

GN = N (noun) + d (determinative) (auxiliary tool) + N (noun).

GV = V (verb) + GN noun group

GN = d determinative + N noun (pronoun in place of noun).

The vertical scheme of this sentence is as follows:



Sarah's younger sister / is studying with us.

The limitations of BI analysis should be acknowledged, and a transformation method has been developed to address these limitations. According to N. Turniyozov, the transformational method differs from the BI method in its ability to analyze multiple sentences simultaneously. This method enables analysis not only of synonymous sentences but also of homonymous sentences, allowing for the determination of logical correctness or incorrectness of the transformed result [8.96].

The transformational method is preferable to the BI method because it is built on a specific basic structure, has the ability to change the syntactic form of a sentence while preserving its meaning, and can make lexical changes in the analysis process that do not impact the sentence's meaning.

1.The soldiers eliminated the danger.

2.The danger was eliminated by the soldiers.

Analyzing the basic basis of a given sentence, we come across the following formula:

1.The soldiers eliminated the danger.

The transformation of this sentence is as follows:

2.The danger was eliminated by the soldiers.

As mentioned earlier, it is important to recognize that transformation and derivation are closely interconnected. Transformation occurs within the framework of derivation [13]. The analysis of sentence structure in derivatives primarily relies on identifying the primitive structure, and the basic structure forms the foundation of this primitive structure. The resulting structures do not arise from a specific source but are determined by a specific basic structure. The concept of the root structure is subject to varying interpretations among scientists. V.A. Zvegintsev, for instance, characterizes the primordial structure as a highly prevalent and abstract category [10.180].

O. Espersen, who referred to the root structure as a deep structure, contends that this category is not linguistic in nature [11.58]. However, there are differing views among scholars, such as N.Turniyozov, who states, "In our opinion, there are certain ambiguities in O.Espersen's description of the conceptual category. Specifically, the assertion that this category is non-linguistic requires clarification. From our perspective, if we claim that this category lacks linguistic nature, then the concept of a primordial structure has no connection to language, and instead belongs to the realm of logic or semantics. However, if this category, despite its existence in our thoughts, is associated with a morphological element of language, such as a word in the predicate function (which naturally depends on the cut off point), then it is inappropriate to study it as a non-linguistic category" [7.96].

Furthermore, it can be argued that the concept falls under the realm of both thinking and language. Without being expressed in language, the concept would only exist within the realm of thought, as noted by II Meshchaninov [10.196]. In essence, the fundamental structure plays a crucial role in constructing the syntactic structure of a sentence.

1. *Babur and his navkars stopped near Feruza gate (P. Kadyrov. Starry nights).*
2. *Mrs. Reed silently left the room (Sh. Bronte. Jane Eyre).*

It appears that the primitive structure is represented by the words *stopped* in the first and *left* in the second.

But this does not mean that the primordial structure is always expressed in a single word. If necessary, the original structure can be expressed in two or more words:

1. *When I remember my childhood, warm summer nights* ***come to my mind*** *(O. Hoshimov. World affairs).*
2. *I* ***stopped going*** *for walks (Sh. Bronte. Jane Eyre).*

The second step in speech structure derivation analysis is to determine the base structure. In this process, as in the transformational analysis, the horse, the jumping words, the rhymes in place of the horse are marked with the N sign, and the verb with the V sign. The base structure has a more precise content than the base structure and is represented by the N + V symbols. For example:

Spring has come.

He came

However, in some cases the basic structure can also be expressed in a few words. But such basic structures can also be defined by the formula N + V:

1. My eyes darkened *(O. Hoshimov. World Affairs).*

N + V

The derivation process begins with the third stage of simple sentence derivation analysis. The X element is added to the N + V structure. In this case, the base structure changes its status and the product acquires the status of a structure:

My grandmother was talking loudly (G. Gulam. My only thief child).

1. The original structure - they were talking.
2. The basic structure - my grandmother was talking.
3. The structure of the product - my grandmother was talking loudly. (with operator).

   This can be expressed by the formula:

   N - N + V - N + X + V

In English, the formula remains the same, regardless of the words used in the sentence:

Everyone saw the rider (Mayne Reed is a Headless Horseman.)

1. Deep structure - *saw*
2. Basic structure - *Everyone saw*
3. Yosila struktura - *Everyone saw the rider*. (operator *the*).

   This can be expressed by the formula:

   N - N + V - N + X + V

It is characteristic that as the form of speech expands as a result of the addition of new components, new derivative structures are formed and new operators appear on the field. In this case, of course, the previous operator gives its place to the next operator:

There are one or two walnut stubs in the kitchen that once came from the garden (G. Gulam. My thief is my child).

In the given example, the expansion of the syntactic form of the sentence takes place in an applicative way, and the syntactic derivation takes place in five stages:

There are - deep structure.

There are stubs - base structure.

There are walnut stubs - derivative (product).

There are one or two walnut stubs - derivative (yield).

There are one or two walnut stubs from the garden - derivative (yield).

There are one or two walnut stubs that once came from the garden -derivate (yield).

There are one or two walnut stubs in the kitchen that once came from the garden - derivate (yield).

We can see that the syntactic derivation of this sentence is subject to the operator **in (in the kitchen)**. The first stage of the derivation process is characterized by the addition of the zero operator, the second stage, the third stage, the fourth stage and the last stage. The last of these operators takes the status of the operator of syntactic derivation.

It seems that the possibilities of applying the application model in the derivation process are much wider than the transformational and BI method. Through the application model, the sentence form can be expanded as desired based on the base structure. This process occurs by filling the gaps in the base structure:

The Indians brutally took revenge on the murderers of Montezuma (Mayne Reed. The White Chief).

took revenge - fundamental structure.

The Indians took revenge - base structure.

The Indians brutally took revenge - derivate (yield).

The Indians brutally took revenge on the murderers - derivate (yield).

The Indians brutally took revenge on the murderers - derivate (yield).

V- fundamental structure

N + V- base structure

N + X + V - derivative (operator **-nol)**

N + X + V - derivative (operator –*on the*)

N + X3 + V - derivat (operator - *of)*

This is the algorithm of the syntactic derivation of the given sentence, taken as a whole.

It should be noted that the expansion of the sentence form on the basis of the applicative model plays an important role in the process of syntactic derivation, but also has its value in increasing the valence of the verb that forms the original structure:

He greeted both women with a hug (O. Hoshimov).

V-tube structure (*greeted*)

N + V- base structure (He *greeted*)

N + X + V - derivat *He greeted with a hug* (operator **)**

N + X2 + V - derivat *He greeted both women* (operator - *with*)

Apparently, ***He greeted*** In the process of filling the gaps in the base structure **He** in addition to the first level actant ***with both women*** third level actant is also included in the sentence. ***With a hug*** The word comes as a circonstant function. Consequently, we can classify the verb in this sentence as a bivalent verb, requiring a subject and an object.

It appears that in both English and Uzbek, the rules for forming a simple sentence are similar, with the exception that operators can be expressed differently.

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