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THE SEMANTIC-STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION OF SEGMENTED CONSTRUCTIONS OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE AND THE PROBLEMS OF THEIR STUDY

Abstract: The article reveals the study of segmental constructions in the Uzbek linguistics. The segmented constructions are considered to be the expressive construction that consist of two parts: segmental and main. Segmented constructions were first studied by Sh. Bally, who defined that it supplies expressiveness on the contrary to the simple related sentences. In the Uzbek linguistics the author of the first work about segmented construction is A. Ahmedov. D. Khudoyberganova in her first works approached to the segmented constructions as a means of text formation, later she considered these constructions as a definite kind of precedent units. In the segmental part of segmented sentences is usually characterized by literary vocabulary, therefore, sentences with such construction convey a pathos spirit, a peculiar intonation. The peculiar form of the segment is the noun in the nominative case, substantiated words and the name of the action. Words in the nominative case, in contrast to words in other cases, directly name the subject, do not require links with other words, are considered relatively independent. Segmented constructions are divided into two according to their structure: unextended and extended segmental parts. Unextended segmental part consists of one word. Extended segmental parts consist of several words, in this kind of sentences there are a number of propositions that serve complexation of the text content.

Key words: segment, segmented construction, correlate, emphasis, pause, emotionality, expressive syntax.

Language: English

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Introduction

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Since the 60-s of the twentieth century, the term "expressive syntax" has appeared in linguistics. The main task of expressive constructions is not only to transmit information, but also to attract the attention of the addressee to certain events and phenomena, objects, to keep his attention on these things, to isolate him, to distinguish among others. One of the expressive constructions is a segmented structure consisting of two parts - segmented and main. The term segment, meaning "part, department." The transmission of expression by segmenting a message that can be transmitted in one sentence has led to the appearance in linguistics of a concept denoted by the term "segmentation". Segmented constructs were first

studied by Sh. Bally, who contrasts such constructs with expressiveness with conventional related sentences [3.70]. G.N. Akimova in several stages highlights the relationship of expressive syntax with written and oral forms of the literary language [1.237]. Segmented constructions are widespread in European linguistics, in particular in Russian linguistics. In Russian linguistics, such constructions were first studied by A. M. Peshkovsky [4.405].

Most linguists who have studied segmented designs distinguish between two types - reprise and anticipation. Kh. Gofurov evaluates such units, denoted by the term anticipation in Russian linguistics, as nominative sentences, the main members of which are expressed by pronouns [9.8]. I. Rasulov notes that the substantive nature of nominative sentences determines their lexico-morphological nature, when transmitting them with

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pronouns, adds the words *ana, mana* [5.197]. A. Gulomov claims that “in constructions of the Hunar type. *Hunardan unar*, before setting out the idea of a certain subject-phenomenon, first this item is mentioned (*hunar* in the above example), a certain idea is given, then information about it is given” [1.142]

In Uzbek linguistics, the author of the first work on segmented constructions is A. Akhmedov. Such constructions are considered by him in the article “On one construction inherent to the expressive syntax of the Uzbek language”. The scientist evaluates such constructions as combined syntactic constructions and calls them the term theme nomi constructions (nominative topic design) [2.35]. The author claims that it is impossible to consider a nominative topic as a member of the next sentence, such sentences differ sharply from the following sentences in intonation, there is no syntactic link between pronouns pointing to a nominative topic, there is no grammatical tool to provide this connection [2.36]

If D. Khudoyberganova in her first works considers segmented constructions as a means of forming a text, [11.72; 12.43-45; 13.65-66] then in recent works such constructions are like a certain type of precedent units [14.65-68]. The researcher, arguing about segmented texts, argues that such texts are a kind of linked text, sentences in their composition are interconnected in meaning, all these parts serve to interpret the meaning of one of the members isolated from the text [15.156]. In the segment part of segmented sentences book vocabulary prevails, therefore, sentences with such a design convey a pathos spirit, a peculiar intonation. The segment is the noun in the nominative case, substantiated words and the name of the action. Words in the nominative case, in contrast to words in other cases, directly call the subject, do not require communication with other words, are considered relatively independent.

By structure, segmented structures can be divided into two parts: non-common and common segmented parts. Non-distributed segmented parts consist of one word.

Muhabbat! Bu eski narsa, lekin har bir yurak uni yangilaydi (Khodi Toktosh).

Ayol! ... Bu toshlarni mumdek ezguchi (Y.Eshbek).

In the above examples, the words *muhabbat, ayol* are distinguished as segmented parts, in an unexpanded form they are associated with the pronoun *bu* in the next sentence.

Common segmented parts consist of several words, in these sentences several propositions are expressed, which serves to complicate the content of the text: *Salondagi jami qiz-juvonning ko'zi shunda. Ko'pchilikka sevimli yosh aktor Baxtiyor Azizov! Uni barcha taniydi. Butun O'zbekiston!* (E. Azam). In the given example, the segmented part is the *Baxtiyor*

Azizov actor, who expressed the propositions “*Baxtiyor Azizov yosh*”, “*uni ko'pchilik sevadi*”.

A. Akhmedov, depending on the direction, divides the “nominative topic” into two groups - the nominative topic of objectivity and the nominative topic of literature [2.36]. The author claims that in the first form the listener's attention is drawn to a certain subject or concept, as an example, the scientist cites “*Devorlar ... Nelar yo'q ular ortida* (Omon Matjon). *Toshkentim metrosi! Aslida qurmoqda uni ... - butun vatanim*” (E. Oxunova). Speaking about the nominative topic, he states that such a nominative topic “draws the listener's attention to a word or words consisting of a certain complex of sounds. For example: *Budapest! Endilikda hammaning og'zidan shu so'z tushmas edi* (O. Gonchar)” [2.35]

It seems that such a division does not justify itself. It is known that any word consists of a complex of sounds. The same can be said of the words expressing the name of a concept or subject. Segmented constructions in form resemble word conversions and vocative sentences. All three linguistic phenomena are in the form of nominative case, focused on attracting the attention of the listener, which unites them. The main difference is that in sentences with segmented constructions, the third person's personal pronoun or demonstrative pronoun is involved in the main sentence, and the meaning of the second person is expressed in vocative sentences.

B. Urinboyev claims that the nominative case of a noun is multifaceted, in compound sentences both the sentence and the predicate can fulfill the function of a separate part. The following suggestions given by the author can be an example of segmented designs: 1. *Hazil, hazilning tagi zil*. 2. *Ko'kka uchish! Epchillik! Mardlik! Qaynab-toshar bizning bu yoshlik* [8.28]. The first example given is identical to the construction of the “*Hunar. Hunardan unar*”, cited by A. Gulomov. B. Urinboyev also notes the identity of the above two sentences, which differ from each other only in their function. All three of these phenomena can be compared in the following examples.

Muhabbat ... Uning rangi, tusi, ta'mi qanday-bilmayman (E. Azamov).

In the above example, *muhabbat* is a segment; in the main sentence, it is associated with a personal pronoun. The proposal can be built anew in a non-segmented form: *Muhabbatning rangi, tusi, ta'mi qanday - bilmayman*. The word *muhabbat* has a vocative form, it can be pronounced with incentive intonation, while the speech is directed to another person.

Muhabbat! Sening ranging, tusing, ta'ming qanday - bilmayman.

This proposal can be constructed as follows. *Muhabbat, ranging, tusing, taming qanday - bilmayman*. In this case, *muhabbat* performs the function of circulation. Therefore, depending on the

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diversity of purpose, intent in speech, different designs can be chosen.

Segmented constructions should be distinguished from simple sentences, predicates of which are expressed by a noun, without linking verbs.

Soat bu - tyhtamas diydor u firoq,

Tinimsiz shijoat - shahd vaqti bo'ldi
(M.Abdulhakim).

In the above example, the phrase “soat- bu” resembles a segmented design in form, but still is not. In form, it seems as if coat is involved in the sentence and the pronoun is correlated, however, the absence of emphatic stress after the word coat and punctuation marks after the word coat does not allow identifying this unit as a segmented structure.

In shape, segmented structures resemble parcel and attached structures. A common feature of segmentation and parcellation is that in both constructions, what the speaker considers important is separate. In contrast to parcellation in segmentation, a separate segmented part is advanced. *Mo'jiza! U insonni tark etgan lahzadan e'tiboran aql bovar qilmas halokat boshlanadi. Faqat jarayon alomatsiz kasallik singari botinda kechadi, kun kelib esa insonni mahv etadi ...* (U. Hamdam). According to the actual division, segmentation is always consistent with the topic, and parcellation is parcellative. *Yaqin besh- o'n yil mobaynida birov bu atrofda u kishining qorasini ko'rmagan - shahar chetidagi chorbog'ida istiqomat qiladi. Qishin-yozin. Yolg'iz. Kampiri o'lgan.* Ie, darvoqe, nega yolg'iz deyamiz - anovi saf-saf “Sabo”lar-chi? Mayli, keyin, keyin (E. Azam). In segmentation, one concept, isolated as a segment, can be reused in the base part, this is not observed in the parcel. In the segmentation in the base part, the pronoun words mainly act as a segment correlate, sometimes its synonym or this concept itself is repeated as a correlate. In the base part, sometimes the correlate of a segment is not involved, but its place is logically recognized. In segmentation, the correlate of the segmented part is located in the base part in the position of the nominal predicate, subject, addition, definition, circumstance, and the segment always has the form of a nominative case. In parcels, parcels can be represented by different members of the proposal, its place in the base proposal is empty, parcels can easily be returned to their place.

A.M. Peshkovsky states that a separate member is brought in order to attract attention, then to state the main idea associated with it, this in most cases is formed according to the speaker's goal [4.405]. Yu.M. Skrebnev estimates such phenomena as extralinguistic factors providing expressivity in the syntactic tier [7.146].

M.Saparniyazova, stating the uniqueness of the expression of nominative representations in folk riddles, writes that they mainly have a common form, distribution is often realized due to circumstances, after nominative representations do

not use two-part sentences, such sentences are used in single, sequential and repeated forms [6.17].

Based on the analysis of the Uzbek language material, the following types of nominative representations can be differentiated:

1. Nominative representations expressed by a noun in the nominative case. Apart from common nouns in the nominative case, nominative representations can also include proper names, modal words, interjections can be used as part of a segmented member: *Voqean, Arofat ... Ishga o'tish-qaytishda tutingan singil sifatida, hojatbaror bir tanish saifata, uyiga kelib-ketib turardi* (E. Azam). *Oydin! ... O'sha xayoldek yiroq xotiradagi qizcha* (E. Azam).

2. Nominative representations in the form of phrases with a subordinate connection: *Hamisha mehribon Gulya Lagutina! Bir to'p sersoqolu "besoqol" ulfatlari bilan davra qurib o'tiribdi. Aftidan, davraboshi ham, onaboshi ham o'zi. Bo'yuniyu bilaklaridagi behisob ko'ng'iroqchalarini shaldiratib kelib u Farhodni quchoqladi, o'pdi, o'ptirdi* (E.Azam).

3. The verbal chain of lexemes, homogeneous members connected by intonation. *Osmonda oq bulut, oppoq bulut ... Bulut emas, zar, zar, zar. Axir zar bilan ter bir narsa-ku* (A. Ibodinov).

CONCLUSION.

Segmentation is a phenomenon characteristic of expressive syntax, depending on the communicative goal of the speaker, the underlined member is separated from the composition of the sentence and placed in front of the sentence. Segmented constructions in their form resemble words of appeal, vocabulary sentences, separate members of a sentence, incentive sentences, sentences with homogeneous members, and parcel. In sentences with segmented constructions, the third person's personal and demonstrative pronouns are involved in the sentence associated with it, and second-person personal pronouns are involved in word-addresses, vocative sentences. Segmentation is different from parcellation. Parcellation in terms of actual division corresponds to the mode, and segmentation - to the topic. Segmented constructions are mainly used in monologic speech, and parcellation - both in dialogic and in monologue. Parcellets can be freely restored in their place, and in the segmentation the place of the segmented member is taken by its correlate. A segmented member may be common or non-common. Depending on the participation of the correlate, segmented structures can be divided into correlated, correlative-free. Nominative sentences can be classified as nominative sentences formed as a result of segmentation and not related to segmentation. The correlate of nominative sentences as part of a sentence specifying it can fulfill the function of a nominal predicate, subject, complement, definition in the genitive case, the circumstances of the place. The

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most common types of segmented structures are nominative representations and nominative topics; these two phenomena are functionally different from each other. In nominative representations, a high degree of expressiveness, poetry, and psychologism is observed, while in nominative topics, the main feature is the attention of the listener to the message being

reported. Segmented constructions are based on the correlation of narrative in a substantive form. In the subsequent part they are replaced by a word of a substantive nature or a pronoun. The value of a segmented member can be specified using one or more sentences. In this regard, segmented members are considered a means of constructing text.

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