

## Implicit Representation of Intersectionality, Hierarchical, Gradunomic and Dynamic Development of Sentences of the [W<sup>P</sup>] Pattern

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**Abstract:** On the eve of independence, Uzbek traditional (formal) linguistics grew into formal-functional (substantial) linguistics. A new approach was taken to the analysis of the construction criteria of a simple sentence.

**Keywords:** simple sentence, syntax analysis, linguistic symbol, grammatically formed sentences, morphological additions.

### I. Introduction

The basis of the system approach to language is the distinction between language and speech phenomena. That is why linguists focused their attention on the development of the smallest form of a sentence at the language level in the system syntax analysis. This issue was first put forward by Professor H.R. Ne'matov, and it was noted that the sentence pattern serves as the main criterion for the development of a comprehensive syntactic interpretation, it was noted that it is necessary to determine the smallest pattern of the sentence at the linguistic level - the "soul" and other types of sentences the need for a mold was emphasized.<sup>1</sup>

### II. Literature review

As noted, the linguistic symbol [ABKk]= [WPm] was adopted for "grammatically formed sentences" [GFS] regardless of whether a simple sentence consists of a verb-participle and a noun-participle [6, 5-10]<sup>2</sup>. A number of research works [M.Abuzalova, M.Saidova, S.Nazarova, Sh.Akramov, R.Abdullaeva, M.Qurbanova and others] and scientific literature related to sentence syntax appeared on the basis of the theory of system-structural linguistics [10, 42-47]<sup>3</sup>. However, in linguistics [GFS], it has become clear that speech derivatives, which are not formed by morphological indicators that do not fall into sentence paradigms, express a predicative relationship, do not accept predicative form - inflectional indicators and cannot be combined with sentence fragments, cannot be included in the system of the [WPm] template [2, 3-127].

### III. Analysis

In formal linguistics, It was recognized in the scientific works of Ayub Ghulomov, Mazluma Askarova, Gani Abdurahmanov, Shavkat Rahmatullaev, Ergash Shodmonov, Rikhsinisa Komiljonova, Bozorboy Orinboev, Halima Boltaboeva, Saidzoda Usmanov, Sana Saidov, Abdurauf Sayfullaev, Ghani Zikrillaev, A. Hazratkulov, S. Mamatov and other researchers (that

<sup>1</sup> Nigmatov Kh.G. The included third in the Turkic syntax // Abstracts of reports and messages of the V All-Union Turkological Conference. Frunze: ed. Ilmy. - P.206-208.

<sup>2</sup> Nigmatov Kh.G., Abdullaev K.M., Banaru V.I., Makhmudov N.M., Mukhammedova D.A., Nurmonov A. Sentence structure and topical issues of the syntax of the Turkic languages / Abstracts of formal-functional research // Sov . Turk. 1984, No. 5 -5-10 p.

<sup>3</sup> Sayfullayeva R.R., Mengliyev B.R., Kurbanova M.M., Raupova L.R., Abuzalova M.Q., Yoldosheva D.N. Current Uzbek language, textbook, TASHKENT - OZMU, 2020 3-549 p.

*modal words, interjections* and words with an *affirmative-negative* form can become a complete sentence without any morphological additions) [7, 19-57; 8, 27; 9, 16-38; 11, 13-25; 12, 5-18; 13, 12-18; 14. 5-157].<sup>4</sup> From the point of view of system-structural linguistics, it has been proved that the [W<sup>P</sup>] pattern words, which do not correspond to the [WPm] pattern and are at the stage of the intermediate third problem, have their own lexical-semantic, gradeonymic, and hypo-hyperonymic appearance [Bobokalonov, 2000]. Accordingly, [WPm] and [W<sup>P</sup>] are in dichotomous conflict:

1. Sentences formed with [WPm] verb indicators: /*Kel+aman. Kel+asan. Kel+adi. Kel+amiz. Kel+asiz. Kel+ishadi.*/
2. [W<sup>P</sup>] in the context of the speech, the verb indicators were studied by dividing them into sentences formed in an implicit form:
  - 1) “– *Ertaga kelasizmi? – Albatta.*” [“– Will you come tomorrow? **"Of course."**]
  - 2) “– *Sizga sovg'a olib keldim. – Rahmat.*” [“– I brought you a present. **"Thank you."**]
  - 3) “– *Meni eslay olasizmi? – Yo'q.*” [“– Do you remember me? **"No."**]

The difference between [W<sup>P</sup>] and [WPm] speech derivatives: "**Albatta+man. Albatta+eding or Oh+man. Oh+miz. Oh+edik** were." It was recognized that it does not have such a crop index.

In the first [WPm] type, the tool that forms the center of the sentence is represented by the participle index in the noun unit, and it is proved that the tool that forms the sentence of the second [W<sup>P</sup>] type of speech derivative is embodied in the semantic structure of words like "*Albatta, Rahmat, Yo'q*" and their syntactic use. For this reason, the meaning of the word is limited in the form of "Semantic-functionally formed word-sentence" (short. "SFFWS"), as it is reflected in the dictionary meaning of the word.

The difference between the symbol [SFFWS] = [W<sup>P</sup>] and [GFS] = [WPm] is that in [GFS], the morphological indicators of the participle [Pm], which creates this noun unit as a sentence, are taken into account, while in [SFFWS], the meanings of the participle that create a sentence. It is assumed that the noun unit is manifested in itself. J.A. Yakubov evaluated the modal properties of the sentence as follows: “The basis of the dichotomous division of conditional sentences is the dichotomy of the modality of the subordinate condition - the modality of possibility (potentiality) and unreality.”<sup>5</sup>

As a result, a separate conflicting couple appeared in semantics and limited syntactic function according to the way sentences are formed:

1. Grammatical sentences - [WPm] and
2. Semantic-functionally formed words - [W<sup>P</sup>].

Internal groups of these [W<sup>P</sup>] construction [SFFWS] can be viewed in the attached drawing (see Table 1).

<sup>4</sup>Rahmatullaev Sh. Modal words. Tashkent: Fan., 1957. Saidov S. Regarding the issue of classification of modal senses in the contemporary Uzbek language//OTA, 1963, No. 6 27 p. Sayfullaeva R. Organized sentences. UzMU-Tashkent. - 2019 3-88 p. Sayfullayeva R.R., Mengliyev B.R., Kurbanova M.M., Raupova L.R., Abuzalova M.Q., Yoldosheva D.N. MODERN UZBEK LANGUAGE, textbook, TASHKENT - OZMU, 2020 p. 3-549. Usmanov S. Exclamations. Tashkent: Science, 1955 3-25 p. Shodmonov E. Slova predlozheniya v sovremennom Uzbekskom zyke. NDA, Tashkent, 1970 -5-18 b. Ghulamov A. It's simple. Tashkent: Science, 1955, -12-18 p. Ghulamov A. Askarova M. Modern Uzbek literary language. Syntax Tashkent: Teacher, 1987. 5-29; 37-42; 154-157 p. Ghulamov A. Grammar of the Uzbek language. -T., Maarif publishing house, 1940. -P.84

<sup>5</sup> Yakubov Zh.A. Modality of conditional sentences and their synonymic variants in the modern language. Moscow, 2002.

Due to the relative integrity and continuous development of the linguistic system, including the lexical system, the process of transition from other word groups is frequent in sentences, groups and groups of *modals, exclamations, affirmative-negative, propositional-exclamatory sentences*, in turn, each lexical-semantic according to the closeness of meaning and function to the central words of the group, according to their level and morphological characteristics, they are divided into four internal semantic groups:

- 1) purely [W<sup>P</sup>] lexical units;
- 2) lexical units with [W<sup>P</sup>];
- 3) [W<sup>P</sup>] was systematized in the form of loose lexical units. Also, at the syntactic level, [W<sup>P</sup>] is graded into the pattern of linguistic construction as pure words, spoken words, those who speak words, words-like words, the fact that [W<sup>P</sup>] grew hierarchically from different word groups according to the source of lexical units, accordingly, the semantic content of modals is very diversity, affirmations and denials:

1) affirmations and 2) denials, invitation-exclamations: 1) suggestion-hint, 2) exclamation-command into spiritual groups, and exclamations: 1) urge-calling, 2) emotion-excitement were divided into spiritual parts [Bobokalonov, 2000]. Thus, in Uzbek linguistics, word groups are divided into three morphological aspects: 1) independent words, 2) auxiliary words, 3) sentences. Imitation and figurative words were not included in this group.

#### IV. Discussion

At a time when the systematic analysis of words is a gap for syntax, Ayub Ghulamov's "Simple Speech", E. Shodmonov's "Words", S. Usmanov's preliminary studies of "Exclamations" filled some aspects of the syntax of Uzbek linguistics. R. Bobokalonov and R. Sayfullaev's "E. The difference from Shodmonov's work is that it is systematized around the words and it is clarified that the indicators of segmentation in the words consist of segmental meanings embedded in the lexical meaning of the lexeme, that is, semantically and functionally [Mahmudov, 1995]."<sup>6</sup> Of course, in this continuous chain, there may be other types of intermediate events, and it is possible to perfect it, to divide the chain into dozens of links. This issue, which has been studied and is being studied in linguistics, is not an easy task. This issue may still be the subject of much research. In particular, it is very difficult to fully solve such a problem in one study. However, it is clearly felt that the system-theoretical doctrine of syntax of Uzbek systematic linguistics is developing, feeding on the achievements of Romanistics, Germanistics, and Slavic studies.

The conclusion is that the phenomenon of "words-sentences", which is the intermediate third in the study of mixed diffuse phenomena in the study of the lexical level and syntactic level, was studied and systematized in a separate "SFFWS" style. The difference between the symbol [SFFWS] = [W<sup>P</sup>] and [GFS] = [W<sup>P</sup>m] is explained.

As mentioned, in [GFS], the morphological indicators of the participle [Pm], which creates this noun unit as a sentence, are meant, while in SFFWS, the meanings of the participles, which create this noun unit as a sentence, are meant to appear in this noun unit itself. For this reason, such sentences were called "**semantic-functional - sentences formed in terms of meaning and function**" and this "intermediate third" problem was solved [R. Bobokalonov, R. Sayfullaev].

<sup>6</sup>Ghulamov A. It's simple. -T.: Science, 1955, -12-18 p. Shodmonov E., Abdurahmonov Kh. A sentence and an incomplete sentence. ToshPI scientific works, volume 87. 1972, -37-53 p. Usmanov S. Exclamations. - T.: Science, 1955. p. 3-25. Mahmudov N., Nurmonov A. Theoretical grammar of the Uzbek language. -T.: Teacher, 1995 -232 p. ISSN 2792-1883 (online), Published in Vol: 2 No: 11 for the month of Nov-2022

In the syntactic differentiation of the simple sentence, it is noticeable that sentences of the [W<sup>P</sup>] pattern have the same relation to the lexicon and syntax. Their relevance to the lexicon is that the words belong to the lexical level, and their relevance to the syntax is manifested in the fact that their lexical meaning is embodied in the meaning of the word. Therefore, sentences of the form [W<sup>P</sup>] are considered as separate sentences without any auxiliaries.

It is understood from this that the *modal, exclamatory, affirmative-negative* words, which are not included in any category in linguistics and are interpreted as separate words, differ from the morphologically formed sentences by their uniqueness in the construction of the sentence. The limits of their speech phenomena, the specific nature of words, their characteristics, similarities and differences with each other are separated and clarified. Also, heterogeneous phenomena between lexicon and syntax have been studied as a system [Bobokalonov, 2000].

Based on this, morphologically, words are divided into: *the first* - independent word groups, *the second* - auxiliary words, and *the third* - into sentences. Words are often related to phenomena between morphology, lexicology, semantics and syntax. Related to the lexicon - they are considered a separate abnormal word, related to the syntax - they are recognized as a separate sentence.

In morphology, *independent, auxiliary and verbs* are not new. V. V. Vinogradov considered words as predicative words among *independent and auxiliary* word groups [Vinogradov 1952], and R. Sayfullaev emphasized that as a **third part** it can act as an *introductory word, an introductory sentence, an introduction* (Sayfullaev, 2019).

## V. Conclusion

In Uzbek grammar, such derivatives, which are considered a communicative speech unit between morphology and syntax, are essentially given in the form of "word-speech", "introductory word", "introductory sentence", "introduction". So, the study of the lexical level and the syntactic level, the phenomenon of "words-sentences", which reflects mixed diffuse phenomena, was systematized in a separate [SFFWS] style during the study of the theory of system linguistics. Determining the main essence of [SFFWS] consisted in systematizing and clarifying lexical units that are scattered and do not incorporate certain boundaries. In Uzbek linguistics, there were first attempts in this direction, at first, professor Ayyub Ghulomov recognized words as "sentences that cannot be divided into parts" [Ghulomov, 1955].

At that time, features related to syntax entered Uzbek linguistics from the Russian language as the international term "speech". S. Despite the fact that Usmanov studied exclamatory words in depth within this system, he did not express an open opinion about "indivisible sentences" and did not group them. But he approved giving exclamatory sentences in the form of "exclamation sentence" [Usmanov, 1955].

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