

COMPARATIVE INVESTIGATION OF ADESSIVE SYNTAXEME IN THE STRUCTURE OF UZBEK AND ENGLISH SENTENCES

Özbek ve İngilizce Cümle Yapısında Zarf Değişiricilerin Karşılaştırmalı İncelemesi

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Öz: Bu makale yer zarf değişiricilerini dilsel yöntem bazında incelemeyi hedefliyor. Bu analiz metodu professor A.Mukhin tarafından geliştirilmiştir. Bu yöntem, söz dizimsel cümle yapısının birimleri ve farklılaşması, sözdizimsel işaretlerin açığa çıkması ve semantic işaretler arasında sözdizimsel bağlantıların belirlenmesi üzerine dayanmaktadır. Bir kişi ya da bir nesnenin konumunu belirlemede kullanılan, veya bir eylem enstrümanına ait, yerini belirten, davanın kategorik formu anlamında lokatif sintaksim çeşitlerinden biridir.

Anahtar kelimeler: sintaksim, yapı, anlam, konum.

Abstract: This article investigates one variant of the so called “Adverbial modifier of place” which is analyzed on the basis of the linguistic method of syntaxeme analysis.

This method of syntaxeme analysis was worked out by Professor A.M. Mukhin and is based on the determination of syntactical connections between syntactical units in the structure of the sentence and the revelation of differentiate syntactical signs and also differentiate syntactical – semantic signs of syntactical units. Locative means the location of a person or an object. Adessive is one of the variants of locative syntaxemes which means “categorical form of case, indicating the location, belonging, instrument of an action”.

Keywords: syntaxeme, structure, semantics, meaning, location

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INTRODUCTION

Traditionally, syntactical analyses of sentence structure is based on a division into primary and secondary parts. But their approach to the syntactical analyses of sentences is limited by formal sides of syntactical units. According to this, the determination of parts of the sentence are revealed by putting questions. The majority of grammarians are not satisfied with analyzing the structure of sentences in this manner however.

This article is based on an investigation of only one of the variants of the so called “Adverbial modifier of place” which is analyzed on the basement of linguist methods. (syntaxeme analysis)

The method of syntaxeme analysis was worked out by professor A.M. Mukhin. This method is based on determination of syntactical connections between syntactical units in the structure of the sentence and revealing differentiative syntactical signs and also differentiative syntactical –semantic signs of syntactical units.

Locative means the location of person or object. Adessive is one of the variants of locative syntaxemes which means “categorical form of case, indicating the location, belonging, instrument of an action”(1,33).

In modern linguistics some grammarians named simply “locative” or “private locative” (2,126). But this term is not quite accurate as it means the general meaning of this syntaxeme. This term is not exactly differed from locative ablative, locative translate, locative allocative, locative possessive and so on. That’s why we prefer to use the term “locative adhesive” as it conveys the exact location of human beings or objects.

Syntactical units, expressing locative adessive syntaxeme can be realized on the position of the depended component in relation to the nuclear component on the base of a subordinate connection. So in this article we try to point out two main things: 1. The ways of expressing locative adessive syntaxe; 2. Its variants, which may be connotative, facultative and adverbial in English and Uzbek sentences.

The ways of expressing the locative adessive syntaxeme:

Locative adessive syntaxeme in English can be expressed with the combination of different types of prepositions and nouns, denoting places:

at +s: We spent two very pleasant days in Oxford (JKL, 176).

in+s: I dropped off the train in Milan (EHFA, 169).

on+s: We had decided to sleep on board (JKL, 86).

across+s: Susie heard Dr. Porhoit slip his hand across the river (WSM, 184).

over+s: the old man was leaving over the chair (JKL,25).

under+s: This will keep you safe under the water (STAN, 30).

by+s: at Abingdon the river passes by the streets (JKL, 133).

in the middle of +s or in the centre of +s: I was just in the middle of a set (WSM, 166).

in front of+s: This cord will be given you at 3 o'clock tomorrow in front of Westminster Abbey (WSM, 60).

opposite+s: We were almost opposite the hotel now (EHFA, 183).

near+s: A man lived near a famous college (STAN, 91).

behind+s: I flew behind a tree (STAN, 91).

inside+s: Inside the train we were all standing in the corridor when the train started (EHFA, 113).

on the other side of + s: There was something alive on the other side of the door (WSM, 192).

between +s: The door was closed between this room and the next (WSM, 192).

round+s: They began to run madly round the room (WSM, 42).

In Uzbek however, locative adessive syntaxeme is formed by means of adding suffix – *ga* to the noun or adverbial elements. According to some grammarians of the Uzbek language, the locative adessive syntaxeme expresses the action where takes place or person, an object where is located. [3.161].

So locative adessive syntaxeme is formed by the following ways:

s+ да: Энди черковда тоат – ибодат этасан! (ТМО, 19).

s+ олдида: Болалар олдида сир бой бермадим. (ШОЗ, 114).

s+лар+да: Бригадир мажлисларда иштирок этади. (ТММ, 112).

s+орасида: Ҳар қатор орасида биттадан ўқсимон панжа қўйдим. (РБАД, 110).

s+четида: Тандир четида чўнкайиб ўтирдим (ПКЮТ, 108).

s+ ичида: Бир ғўзам жўл ичида бўлди (ТМО, 103).

s+кетида: Шийпон кетида ияк-чаккасини рўмоли билан ўраб турди (ТММ, 101).

s+остида: Аёлимиз қайрағоч остида бешикка суяниб йиғлади (ОЁҚД, 98).

s+бетида: Ер бетида қолмиш шўрни сўриб олабери (АДК, 77).

s+бошида: Мен дориланган дала бошида ёнбошлайди. (РБАД, 57).

s+кошида: Ўчоғ қошида чўқ тушиб ўт ёкамман (ШТ. 67).

s+бағрида: Шляпали одам хирмон бағрида ёнбошлайди. (РБАД, 57).

s+учида: Ғўза учида пахтани кўшқўллаб ушлабман. (ШОЗ,60).

s+ёқасида: Жигитларимга дарё ёқасида ётинглар дедим (ШТ, 40).

s+бўйида: Шу дарёча бўйида оёқ илади. (ПЮКТ, 38).

s+тарафларда: Анови Ҳиссор тарафларда турк одамлари итдай изғиб юрибди (РБАД, 45).

s+теверагида: Ғўза теверагида айланиб, толани тортиб олади (АДК, 159).

s+ўртасида: Қанотлари ўртасида 2кўнғир доғ бшлди. (ПКҶОТ, 147).

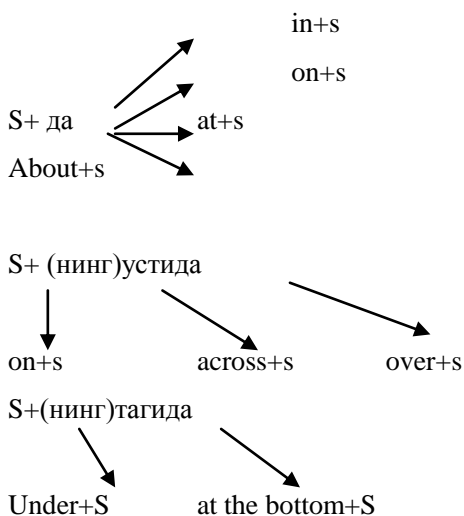
s+адоғида: Шоирлар адоғида оёқ илди. (ТМО, 163).

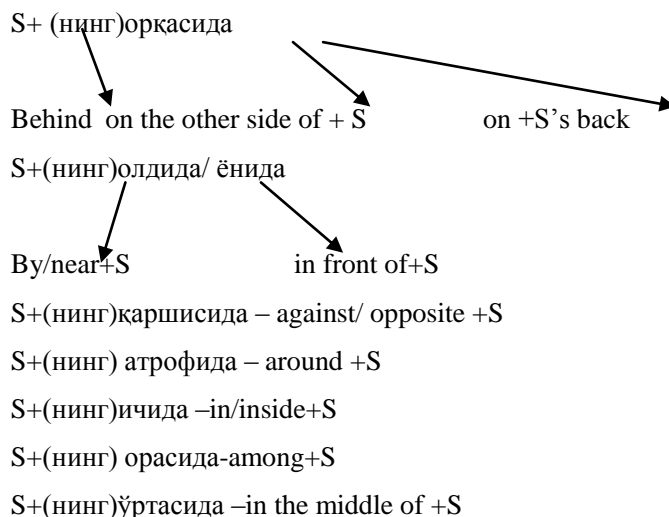
s+четида: Катта йўл четида ташлаб кетди. (ШТ, 161).

s+тўрида: Аёлимиз меҳмонхона тўрида ётди. (РБАД, 139).

In general, the coincidence of locative adessive syntaxeme expressions between English and Uzbek languages can be presented in the followings:

Uzbek locative adessive syntaxeme variant s+ да is expressed by means of different types of prepositions + s:





As we see, the expression of differentiative syntactic-semantic signs as locative adessive syntaxeme are presented in different wayson the materials of unrelated languages. In English locative adessive syntaxeme can be expressed with the help of prepositions in, on at, about, across, over, under, at the bottom of, behind, on the other side of, by, near, in front of, against, opposite, around, among + noun in common case. In Uzbek locative adessive syntaxeme can be expressed by means of noun with suffix – да and noun in common case+adverbial elements as устида, остида/тагида, орқасида, олдида, ёнида, қаршисида, атрофида, ичида, теварагида, ўртасида, орасида and so on.

At the same time we must point out that in the sphere of the Uzbek language, material locative adessive syntaxeme additionally can express syntactic-semantic sign as possessivity. It can't be found in English. In addition to locative adessive syntaxeme, possessivity in Uzbek is expressed by adding suffixes –им; имиз+да to the noun in common case^

For example: Далаларимда илон кўрдим. (ТМО,165).

The expression of locative adessive syntaxeme is presented with the prepositions + noun in most cases in English, can be proved with help of transformation –substitution of prepositional combinations into the adverbial elements, there, here, expressing location. In Uzbek, the abovementioned expressions of locative adessive syntaxeme can be also substituted into шу ерда, у ерда etc.

According to the results of sentences with locative adhesive syntaxemes in English and Uzbek languages, they can be combined with the following syntaxeme on the basis of a subordinative connection:

In English

With object syntaxeme: He does a job at the pond (DTh, 27).

With possessive syntaxeme: She had worked industriously at Colarossi's Academy (WSM, 18).

With temporal syntaxeme: He had already spent morning at the Hotel (WSM, 13).

With substantial syntaxeme heard qualitative syntaxeme: But at the operating table Arthur was different (WSM, 4).

With actional syntaxeme: Who had just stopped at the inn, came to the door of the room (JZME, 167).

With substantial object syntaxeme: The hotels at Shiplake and Henley would be crammed (JKZ, 141).

With actional object syntaxeme: Harris wanted to get out at Hampton Church (JKZ, 63).

With existential syntaxeme: I don't believe he is at the bank (JKZ, 66).

With sociative syntaxeme: He invited her to lunch with him at a restaurant (CDFS, 127).

With actional directive syntaxeme: She was seated at the royal table (STA, 61).

With locative allative syntaxeme: He had come to the shore at dawn (STA, 29).

With stative syntaxeme: you shall live at the palace (VG, 25).

With modal stative syntaxeme: They were to sleep in the same room (MYST, 94).

With identification syntaxeme: there are monuments in Bisham Church (JKL, 121).

In Uzbek

With actional syntaxeme: Мен ойна олдида шляпа кийиб кўрдим. (РБАД, 126)

With quantitative syntaxeme: Бозорда бир кило гўшт тўққиз сўм (ТММ, 123)

With negative existential syntaxeme: Аёлимиз жойида бўлмади (ПКЮТ, 139)

With existential syntaxeme: йўлларда сийрак туклар бўлди. (АДК, 148)

With stative syntaxeme: Тунда толшоҳда ухлайди. (АДК, 150)

With qualitative syntaxeme: Анҳор бўйида “оқ олтин” териш накадар гаштли (ОЁҚД, 167)

CONCLUSION

As we see, locative adessive syntaxeme in the structures of the English and Uzbek sentences express where the action takes place. So locative adessive syntaxeme in English may be expressed by the nouns with prepositions or without prepositions, and also preposition-less adverbial elements. In Uzbek locative adessive syntaxeme – noun+suffix – да or noun in common case + adverbs with the suffix – да.

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