

The Role of Gradual Syntaxes in the Sentence Structure in Uzbek and English Languages

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ABSTRACT

It is obvious that the English and Uzbek languages formerly belong to two diverse families that are the Indo - European and Turkic in this work show gradual syntaxes in sentence structure of both languages according to several statements. According to learning investigation it is known that most of the learners feel difficulties in learning English because of the language differences. While learning English, Uzbek speaking people meet various language difficulties in constructing sentences in English. Because they already got used to construct their thoughts in their mother tongue-uzbek. Different structure leads to different forms of interferences. This article is dedicated to the comparative analyses of two contacting languages which essence of gradual syntaxes of Uzbek-English language in sentence structure. In order to compare these language phenomena we have to make clear the terms which we use word syntaxes and gradualness as well as their role in sentences structure.

Syntax deals with the external functions of words and their relationship to other words within the linearly ordered units – word-groups, sentences and texts. Syntax studies the way in which the units and their meanings are combined. It also deals with peculiarities of syntactic units, their behavior in different contexts, the patterns of word arrangement and formulates rules for correct sentence building. Sometimes a need arises to intensify the utterance and the normative structures are replaced by syntactical stylistic devices. The English language is characterized by such specific syntactical features as fixed word order. Normative is the following word order in a sentence, presented symbolically: Subject, Predicate, Object, Modifier. Any shift from this word order results in some effect, and can carry stylistic function. One of the stylistic devices is Gradation or climax which refers a gradation of emphatic elements growing in strength. The term gradation and gradualness referred in the dictionary *“the fact of occurring, developing, moving, etc, in small stages over a long period of time, rather than suddenly”*. In English language Gradation considered as a stylistic figure of speech that places words or sentence segments in such order that each next word (sentence segment) strengthens or reduces emotional-expressive or semantic meaning. In Uzbek language The most important construction sign of the gradability is the increase or decrease in the amount of one common character in it. Hence, the lexemes and phrases in this line from mutual semantic links (continuations) on the minority - multiple gradation of a common character.

"They looked at hundreds of houses; they climbed thousands of stairs; they inspected innumerable kitchens." (Maugham)

Here the climax(gradation) is achieved by simple numerical increase. In the following example climax is materialized by setting side by side concepts of measure and time:

"Little by little, bit by bit, and day by day, and 'year by year the baron got the worst of some disputed question." (Dickens)

Gradualness is an arrangement of sentences (or of the homogeneous parts of one sentence) which secures a gradual increase in significance, importance, or emotional tension in the utterance, as in:

"It was a lovely city, a beautiful city, a fair city, a veritable gem of a city"

What then are the indispensable constituents of climax? They are:

a) the distributional constituent: close proximity of the component parts arranged in increasing order of importance or significance;

b) the syntactical pattern: parallel constructions with possible lexical repetition;

c) the connotative constituent: the explanatory context which helps the reader to grasp the gradation, as no... ever once in all his life*, nobody ever, nobody, No beggars (Dickens); deep and wide, horrid, dark and tall (Byron); veritable (gem of a city). Climax(gradation) is an ascending series of words or utterances in which intensity and significance increase step by step (e.g. Not a dollar – not a penny of my money will I devote to anyone who could be guilty of such a crime. What difference if it rained, hailed, blew, snowed, cyclone? (o'Henry)). It is an arrangement of a sentence or of the homogeneous parts of one sentence which secures a gradual increase in significance, importance or emotional tension in the utterance: Parlourmaid was ugly on purpose: malignantly criminally ugly. A gradual increase of significance may be maintained in 3 ways: logical, emotional, quantitative. Logical gradation is based on the relative importance of the component parts looked at from the point of view of the concept embodied in them: There are drinkers, there are drunkens, there are alcoholics but these are only steps down the ladder. Emotional gradation is based on the relative emotional tension produced by words with emotive meaning: I'll smash you, I'll crumble you, I'll powder you, go to the hell, devil! Quantitative climax is based on the evident increase in the volume of the correspondent concepts: They looked at hundreds of houses, they climbed thousands of stairs, they inspected innumerable kitchens. (Maugham).The stylistic function of gradation is to show the relative importance of things as seen by the author especially in emotional climax or to impress on the reader the significance of the things or to depict phenomena dynamically. Graduonymy (spiritual gradation) learning as a distinct type of inter - spiritual relationship began in the late 80s. Until graduonymy in linguistics was singled out as a distinct view of interspecific relationships, the order of words representing the character in degrees were those found within synonyms.[11;7] The allocation of words according to the expression of different levels of character trait is not the ultimate innovation for Linguistics, recording them as coincidences has a long history in linguistics. In particular, to distinguish the range of words that are logically graded in Uzbek linguistics as a separate phenomenon, we will meet in the work of Alisher Navoi "Mukhokamat ul-lugatayn". In this work Navai allocated the following line of gradation, which represents the state of yig'lamoq ingramoq~singramoq~yig,,lamsinmoq~siqtamoq~yig`lamoq~siqtamoq~o`kirmak~hoy-hoy yig`lamoq. The great scholar expressed these words all in one common sense the meaning of ``o`kirmak`` and expressing it is that it merges into its surroundings, (very low vocalization suffering from inner anguish) "hoy-hoy yiglamok`` the sign towards the word (a transparent and long cry with a loud voice") emphasizes the progress of the level.

Ishim tog,, uzra har yon ashk selobini surmakdur

Firoq oshibudin har dam budud yanglig,, o`kirmakdur,

Navoiy, ul gul uchun hoy-hoy yig`lama ko`p,

Ki ha deguncha ne gulbun, ne g`uncha, ne gul bor. [10;5].

In Uzbek language Graduonymic rows are characterized by their structure from lexemes related to adjectives, adverbs, verbs, pronouns, while meronym/paronyms are the names of the whole-part only in concrete nouns, that is, in subjects. For example: дарахт – илдиз, тана, шох, пўстлоқ, барг. And the graduonymic row of this tree lexeme is as follows: уруғ→ниҳол→кўчат→дарахт. Syntactic graduonymy was investigated in Uzbek and English as a result of the analysis of such sentence-specific features as simple and compound sentence graduonymy. It is important that not only the volume of the sentence is taken into account, but also the completeness, detail of the information in the sentence. It is also necessary to take into account the peculiarities of the structure of speech in the Uzbek language, as well as the structural features of sentences in the English language. In particular, the analysis of the graduonymy of vocative sentences showed that the specific aspects of multi-meaning words in the English language lead to the formation of various graduonymic rows, in which it is necessary to take into account not only one model, but also the word, vocabulary, sentence and context. Thus, in both qìèslanaètgan languages, syntactic graduonymy will look like this: in Uzbek – word (sentence fragments) → word combinations → simple sentence → organized participle → organized sentence → compound sentence → text. In English-Word (The Part of The sentence) → phrase → Simple sentence → sentence with the homogeneous predicate → sompound sentence → Complex sentence → text). In the syntactic construction of each language there is a specific complexity, and the application of graduonymy in different genres indicates that the author's skill, providing an increase in integrity through syntactic gradation, served to correctly and quickly reach the reader's consciousness. In The famous poet V. Shakespeare's poem it can be said that the reflection of the degree in the following lines led to it being aphorism: Love all, trust a few, wrong to none. (all→few→none) 1. The opinions expressed in this chapter, the examples drawn to the analysis show that gradation at the stylistic level is a big problem, the analysis of which is not limited to one research work. Although it must be said that the subtle differences in the composition of synonymy regarding the gradation are actually not the synonymy actually the perephirical (penetration, junction) signs of graduonymy into synonymy. As we clarify this issue again, the refined Indigenous (pure) signs of graduonymy have entered the scope of synonymy (nausea) as secondary signs. In the sentence structure If something changes or is done gradually, it changes or is done in small stages over a long period of time, rather than suddenly. For instance;

Electricity lines to 30,000 homes were gradually being restored yesterday. Synonyms of `gradually` include `steadily, slowly, moderately, progressively, gradational, incremental, phased, piecemeal, step-by-step.

In Uzbek grammar a great deal of gradual syntaxes in sentence structure function as a adverb or position.

Otlaro‘zo‘zidan asta-sekin yurib ketdi. A. Qakhor, «Xotinlar».

The horses walked slowly from themselves.

Amir Temur movarounnahrğa birin-ketin ikki marta bostirib kirdi.

Amir Timur invaded Movarounnahr twice in a row.

Asta-sekinlik bilan eski feodal tizimi o`zining kuchi va ta`sirini yo`qotib bormoqda.

Slowly but surely, the old landowning class was losing its power and influence.

Dunyodagi barcha narsalar unutilgani kabi, o`sha go`daklik xotirasi ham bora-bora tonggi tumanday tarqaldi-ketdi. J. Abdullaxonov,

Just as everything in the world has been forgotten, that childhood memory has spread gradually, like the morning fog-gone.

U barcha o`rganuchilarni har bir darsni bosqichma-bosqich qabul qilish kerakligini ta`kidladi.

He mentioned that all learners should take each lesson step by step.

As adverbs there is also difference between slowly and gradually words that is slowly is at a slow pace while gradually is in a gradual manner; making slow progress; slowly. Use the adjective gradual to describe something that happens slowly, bit by bit, like the gradual increase in the amount of daylight in winter. A gradual incline seems to slowly rise — you may not even realize you're walking up such a hill.

In conclusion from the above, we can say that synonymic and graduonymic relations are not a phenomenon, even if the synonymous and graduonymic linguistic paradigms intersect at certain points and collide. While synonymy mainly relies on the differences between expression and task semics in the meaning of the word, graduonymic divides the vocabulary paradigms into separation, division of words, division of qualitative differences that are related to quantitative representations in the composition of naming semics. Gradation in the English language performs the function of adverb while in the Uzbek language the graduonymy comes to amplify or slow down the meaning in the sentence structure as well as mostly indicates position or adverb.

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