

DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES BETWEEN SEMANTICAL FUNCTIONAL WORDS-SENTENCES AND THE CANONICAL MODEL OF SPEECH DERIVATIVES, THEIR LEXICAL-SEMANTIC RANKING

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Abstract – *This article is the first to discuss the comparative study of speech derivatives and semantically functionally formed words in the canonical model. Given that semantically functionally formed words are close to “phrase canonique” - the canonical model of speech derivatives in French, we have drawn a comparative analysis of similar speech derivatives found in both languages.*

Key words: *structural linguistics, glosses, canonical model statements, Theme + rema, syntax, paralinguistics, associative and syntagmatic communication.*

I. Introduction

Semantical functional words-sentences and the canonical model of speech derivatives are separate integral features of sentences that are

- 1) in Uzbek under the term "indivisible", and
- 2) in French under the term "atypical" or "canonical". These integral symbols are known as:
 1. A sign of being able to speak independently;
 2. A sign of inability to syntactically communicate with any part of a sentence;
 3. A sign of extraordinary meaning.
 4. It is a sign that it cannot be connected with links and therefore does not have tense, person-number forms. Based on these four characteristics, the canonical model of speech derivatives differ significantly from GSHGs (I, 4).

II. Main part

So far, both in traditional syntactic analysis and in formal-functional analysis, this set of heterogeneous (diverse in nature) events has been an obstacle to unraveling the essence of the canonical model of speech derivatives. In French, for example, the following speech units are a clear example of this idea:

1. **Bonjour**, comment allez-vous? [bõzuv, komẽ tallla vy] - **Bonjour** the canonical model of speech derivatives has the meanings of appeal, meeting, inquiry.

2. **Salut, ça va?** [saly, sa va]. These can be calculated as two-component THE CANONICAL MODEL OF SPEECH DERIVATIVESs that enter into an equal relationship. Because these components can be separated. We pay attention to the remaining the canonical model of speech derivatives:

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3. **Au revoir - à bientôt - à plus!** [o vɛnvaʁ - a biɛto – a plys].
4. **Oui – Non** [ui - nɔ̃].
5. **C'est génial! – C'est nul!** [sɛ ʒɛnial ! – sɛ nul].
6. **S'il te plaît, merci, de rien** [sil tɔ plɛ, mɛʁsi, de ʁiɛ̃].
5. **Une cigarette?** [yn sigaʁɛt?] - **Oui, merci!** [ui, mɛʁsi].
6. **Tu veux prendre un verre ?** [ty vø ʁɛ̃dʁ ɔ̃ vɛʁ] - **D'assord!** [dakɔʁ]
7. **Aves plaisir !** [avɛk plɛziʁ]
8. **Une autre fois peut-être...** [yn otʁɔ fwa pɛtɛtʁ]
9. **Ça ne me dit rien...** [sa nə mə di ʁiɛ̃]
10. **Bon appétit!** [bɔn apɛti]
11. **Mmh, c'est bon.** [Mm, sɛ bɔ̃]
12. **Beurk, je n'aime pas.** [bœʁk ʒə nɛm pa]
13. **Ça te va très bien!** [sa tɔ va tʁɛ biɛ̃]
14. **J'ai envie de toi!** [ʒɛ ɛ̃vi də twa]
15. **Pardon ...** [pɑʁdɔ̃]
16. **Tshin-tshin ! A votre santé ! A ta santé !** [tʃin- tʃin, a vɔʁtɛ sɑ̃te]
17. **Oh là là !!!** [ɔ- lala]

Words in such lexical enclosures have the meanings of the category of interjection, and interjection has the ability to come as a center of speech, to form an idea, to speak, and to speak. Such a condition is embodied in the inner semantic shell of the word as a sentence - in the lexical sense. For this reason, such sentences have the meaning of cut, but the form of cut is not expressed.

It should be noted that, unlike Uzbek, in French, some types of the canonical model of speech derivatives, i.e. atypical speech (C'est génial! - C'est nul = C'était génial! - C'était nul) have a modern paradigm. Alternatively, the Semantical functional words-sentences in our comparative language do not have the time paradigm of time, inclination, person-number, affirmation-denial. They have predicates, cut-off meanings - the formation of thought, the expression of the moment of speech, the attitude to being, but the predicative form is not as morphologically clear as in French.

1. Compare Semantical functional words-sentences and typical sentences:

In Uzbek [WPm] qolipli gaplar	In French (S + P) stereotypes
Grammatik shakllangan gaplar	Typical sentences
Yig'iq gap: <u>Men</u> ishlayapman	<i>Proposition simple:</i> je travaille
Yoyiq gap: <u>Men</u> maktabga ishlayman	<i>Proposition étendue:</i> je travaille à l'école
Bir bosh bo'lakli gap: Ketdik!	<i>Proposition à un terme:</i> Allons!
Ikki bosh bo'lakli gap: <u>Men</u> uxlayman	<i>Proposition à deux termes:</i> je me couche

2. Compare the canonical model of speech products and atypical sentences:

In Uzbek (W ^p) Semantical functional word sentences	The canonical model of speech derivatives French - atypical statements
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Word-sentences. a) modal so‘z-gap. Ehtimol. Borarman b) undov so‘z-gap. Ofarin! Siz haqsiz c) taklif-xitob so‘z-gap. Marhamat! d) tasdiq-inkor so‘z-gap. Balli! Ha. Yo‘q. Shunday.	Mots-propositions: Ça va? - How are you?) 1. Presentative sentences Phrases présentatives - Voilà le stylo! 2. Construction binaire Binary construction – Vraiment, possible 3. Phrases nominales. Nominative sentences: Le printemps 4. Incertion d’une phrase : Propositions incidentes : Introductory remarks - Il viendra, j’espère. <i>I think</i> he will come. Propositions incisives - author's statement: - Je vais à midi, dit Jacques
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The canonical models of speech derivatives are lexically and semantically graded:

1. Admiration, curiosité / Admiration, curiosity: **Bravo** - *Ofarin. Balli. Yashang. Bay-bay.* (*Well done. Balli. Live. Bay-bay*)

2. Surprise, stupéfaction / Surprise, surprise: **Oh la-la!** *Yo tavba. Yo xudoyo tovba. Voy sho‘rim!* (*"I'm sorry." Oh god repent. Woe is me!*)

3. Satisfaction, applaudissements, joie, passion, plaisir, délice / Satisfaction, applause, joy, excitement, pleasure, delight: **Très gentille** - *Ajoyib. Buhad go‘zal. Gap yo‘q. Barakallo. Balli. Balli shavoz ...* (*Wonderful. Buhad is beautiful. No way. Barakallo. Balli. Balli shavoz...*)

4. Protestation, insécurité; douleur, chagrin / protest, insecurity; pain, sorrow; **Non, s’est impossible** – *Tavba deng. Oxiri baxayr bo‘lsin. Shaytonga hay bering!* (*Say Tavba. Good luck in the end. Give way to the devil!*)

The probability of pronouns becoming the canonical model of speech derivatives is very high in French.

1. Independently used pronouns, in French: *Attention! Doucement! Tout doux! En avant! Eh! Malheur! Sapristi! Bah! Marche! Silence! Stop! Euh! Minute! Taratata! Bigre! Miséricorde! Té! Bic! Fi donc! Ah! Fichtre! O Tonnerre! Allô! Salut! Bonsoir! Adieu! Pardon! Fixe! Oh! Tope-là! Flute! Ohé! Va! Bonté divine! Ma foi! Paix! Bravo! Gare! Parbleu!...* and again their number is infinite.

2. The following words in the exclamations belong to the affirmative and negative the canonical model of speech derivatives: *Jamais! Non! Bon! Bien! En bien! Ah ça! Assez! Tant pis! Ni d’autres.* Французча: *Hech qachon! Yo‘q! Xo‘sh! Yaxshi! Yaxshi! Oh! Yetarli! Hech qisi yo‘q! Boshqalar ham.*

3. The following words in the exclamation marks belong to the the canonical model of speech derivatives: *Tenez! Encore! Vas-y! A la bonne heure! Voilà!* In Uzbek: *Ushlang! Yana! Davom etishga ruxsat! Yaxshi omad! Ana!*

4. The following words in the adverbs belong to the modal the canonical model of speech derivatives: *Merci! Admirable! Enfin! Par exemple! Chameau! Mince! Dommage!*

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In Uzbek: Rahmat! Ajoyib! Nihoyat! Masalan ! Tuya! Yupqa! Afsus! The following types of idioms in French have their own expanders. For example:

- *Voilà tous mes forfaits. En voici le salaire* (Rasin). - *Ana mening barcha kirdikorlarim. Mana shundan, shuncha yomonlik.* (That's all I have. That's why it's so bad.)

- *Ne voilà personne.* – *Hech kim ko‘rinmaydi.* (No one is visible.)

- *Ne voilà pas qu’il revient?* - *Uning kelishini kim ko‘ribdi?* (Who saw him coming?)

From the words:

a) **Modal phrase:** *Of course - Bien sûr! Aves plaisir! With my soul. Peut-être - Probably. Maybe - Si peut-être.*

b) **Exclamation point:** *Bravo - Well done! Balli!*

c) **Suggestion:** *S’il (te) vous plait - Please! Oh on the porch. ! - Oui. Monsieur. "It's a shame!"*

d) **affirmation:** Yes - No! Thank you - Merci. Examples of C’est vrai - Rost, Vraiment, c’est possible, ce n’est pas possible are common in French and Uzbek.

Let's look at the gradation of lexical units of some Semantical functional words-sentences typical of the Uzbek language:

1. *Yo ollohim ! E xudoyim! Yo parvardigor!*

2. *Tavba deng. Shaytonga hay! Oxiri baxayr bo‘lsin.*

3. *Rahmat. Barakallo. Balli. Balli shovoz.*

4. *Himmatigizga balli! Ofarin! Hormang!*

5. *Qadamlariga hasanot ! Xush kelibsiz!*

Let's look at an example of a hierarchical gradation of French lexemes:

1. *Salut! Bonjour! Bonsoir! -. Hi there! Good afternoon ! Good evening!*

2. *Admirable, sans doute, bien sûr, excellent, très gentille - Obviously really wonderful, very wonderful,*

3. *Non! Tout doux! Jamais! - No! Gentle! Never!*

4. *Bon! Bien! En bien! - Well! Good! Very good!*

5. *Voilà! Voici! And! Vas –y! "That's it!" Here it is! Go! Go ahead!*

III. Conclusion

Apparently, the lexical system in French is not semantically and structurally clear. Also in French: *La barbe! Admirable! Funéraille! Bonne Mère! Au large! Fouette socher! Chameau! Minse! Srétin! A la bonne heure!* [the canonical model of speech derivatives] are also difficult to systematize, as they cannot be systematized within a single semantic framework. In these forms of [the canonical model of speech derivatives], the emotional-expressive aspect consists of emotionally-expressive colored or unpainted words, and the modification sema differs according to its strengths and weaknesses (gradunomy). Pronouns of words belonging to the lexical-semantic group of the canonical model of speech derivatives often occur in the speech process, in dialogic speech or in a specific context (Nishonov, Bobokalonov, 2014).¹ In French and Uzbek, the pronouns in the canonical model

¹ Nishonov M., Bobokalonov P. Speech products affecting the psyche of tolerance. Proceedings of the Republican scientific-practical conference on modern problems and prospects of learning foreign languages, Bukhara-2014

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of speech derivatives are the most productive. But they should not be confused with affirmations, suggestions, or modals. They are systematized in Uzbek.²

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