

Binary Construction in the Speech

Tuyboeva Shakhnoza

Teacher of French at the Department of Translation Studies and Language Education at Bukhara State University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The theory of structuralism introduced the linguistics of Uzbek at the end of the last century by following the relationship of linguistics and the problematic of the theme chosen in this article it is about the analysis of the binary construction in the discourse that allows to gather among all these elements phrases in the syntaxes of the French-Uzbek language. This is about the binary construction in contemporary syntax by comparing two Franco-Uzbek languages which aims to take stock of research on the existence of linguistic standards, concerning the syntax of compared languages. We will explain here the differences in the structure of sentences which are part of two very distinct linguistic families.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 29 October 2021

Received in revised form

29 November 2021

Accepted 28 December 2021

Keywords: system-structural linguistics, modal, exclamation, affirmation-denial, suggestion-address, binary construction, component, boundary comparative linguistics, opposition, relative.

Hosting by Innovatus Publishing Co. All rights reserved. © 2021

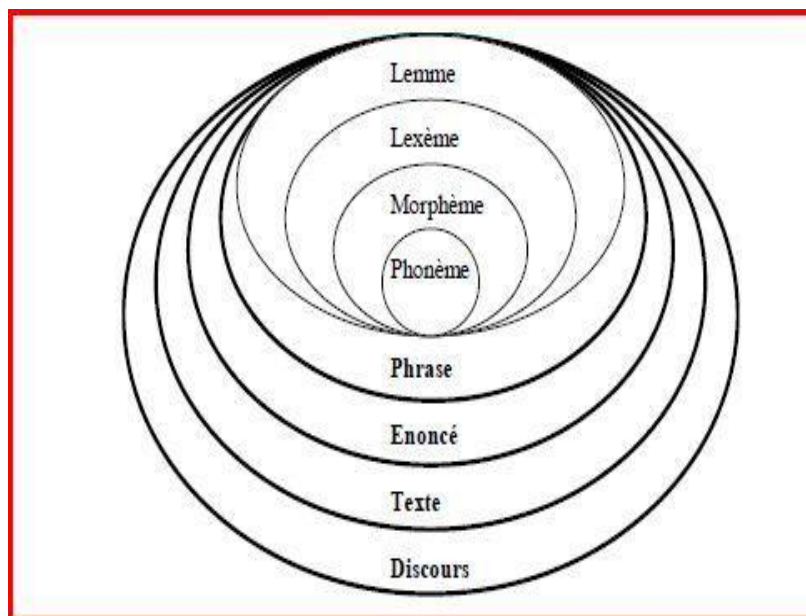
INTRODUCTION

At the end of the twentieth century the theoretical idea of structuralism brought Uzbek neo-linguistics into higher education, and most linguists began to grant during the relation of their research to solve global comparative problems and the structure of canonical sentences using lexico-grammatical and semantic-functional facts of binary constructions using them in speech. It is therefore necessary to establish a framework which allows all these forms of sentences to be grouped together and to analyze them in the same binary way: it is that of the canonical sentence.

During the 1960s in France, what is now called the French school of discourse analysis appeared. By drawing inspiration from various scientific currents, it tried with the help of the development of research in the field of psychology, linguistics and sociology among others, to assert itself as a scientific discipline. This, one of the founding elements of the syntax on the basis of the structural system, from the beginning of 1985 during the twenty years, exists and develops in the linguistics of Uzbek. The basis of linguistic research is based on the analysis of its national language as opposed to the language of speech, according to the Saussurian method.

MAIN PART

The substantial idea of researching the dichotomy of one language and one language may only renew to another language and would comfortably accommodate all forms of that language. To succeed, state of affairs must be foreseen and worked out by taking into account several criteria of the semantic-functional sentences which are presented completely with this following diagram:



Just a question first: What is the canonical phrase?

The canonical sentence is a simple sentence (no subordinates), assertive (declarative: no questioning, etc.), neutral on all levels (not negative, without highlighting procedures ...), with the words in the simplest order, the most characteristic of their function. We can use them in our speech. But we know that the order of the simple sentence in French will be as follows: - subject - verb - complement (s) / attribute. Example: - *Je levai la tête, cherchant de l'air.* » (J.Gracq) - *I poked my head out and looked for air. I poked my head out and looked for air.*

With possibly one or more circumstantial, optional and mobile additions; in total: Example: « *Nous sommes arrivés à Trèves un dimanche matin (le 19 novembre)* » (G.Bataille) - *We arrived in Treves on Sunday morning (November 19th).*

In this case, the phrase étudiée is conforme à cette forme. - subject - verb - complement (s) / attributes. Example: « *Le ciel était déjà plein de soleil* » (A.Camus). *The sky was already full of stars.*

If it is not, it must be modified so that it is, of course losing all the effects specific to the expression: *Je vous présente notre nouveau président.* (This sentence is normal). *Monsieur Président, Président de la république de la France.* (This sentence is changed). We see that the same information is given with another binary construction. Sometimes this transformation can reverse the meaning of the sentence, in particular when we remove a negation. Without going so far, we can always do a transformation which preserves the meaning and simply modifies what cannot be analyzed: we will add in particular the weak verbs like being or there is which disappear in averbial sentences, like the third sentence.

Roughly canonical sentences are relatively frequent in oral or written discourse. But the canonical sentence is not, as we have been able to say, a starting point in the learning of language or the constitution of thought: children do not necessarily learn to speak in this way. It is a theoretical framework, which is a kind of meeting point for all the sentences, and which makes it possible to analyze the content of the sentences. This therefore represents an effort of abstraction in the study of language. In other words, in grammar, a sentence can be considered as an autonomous whole, bringing together syntactic units organized according to different networks of more or less complex relations called subordination, coordination or juxtaposition. But at binary construction we cannot consider what we want to explain with simple and complex sentences. Acoustically or visually, however (that is, both spoken and written), the sentence appears as a succession of words. Example: *Mesdames et messieurs, attention au train* - *Ladies and gentlemen, be careful of the train* - (De même qu'un train apparaît comme une succession de wagons).

Each sentence has a semantic unit (or communication unit), that is to say, a content transmitted by the message (meaning, meaning...). This content emerges from the relationship established between the signs of the sentence, and depends on the context and the situation of the discourse: each sentence has its reference. This reference results from the connection with a situation, even imaginary, of discourse.

According to Roman Jakobson, the word alone is nothing. But in the context with the binary construction the modulator can give the actual information. It is only determined in relation to the other elements of the sentence.

We know that each sentence has its model and it must have it, but for the canonical construction, it is also a form of discourse, we do not find any model by the structure, and that is why we named it the binary construction with a canonical model. When we want to study the grammar of the sentence, that is to say what happens in the sentence, we come up against a difficulty: there is not a sentence in French, but multiple forms. Thereby: *Le petit chat est mort.* (Molière) / *Mes amis, notre nouveau président!* / *Pas bien frais, ton Muscadet!* / *Et ton foie?* / *Un seul mot: bravo!* / *Entrez!* / *Défense de marcher sur les pelouses.* "The little kitten is dead." / *Friends, our new president!* / *Not nuts, nuts!* / *Liver?* / *One word: great!* / *Enter!* / *No walking on the lawn!*)

Only the first sentence is roughly "normal", and the penultimate one is verbal too, but contains only an imperative. These two sentences are in the canonical model: / *Mes amis, notre nouveau président!* / *Pas bien frais, ton Muscadet!* / (*Friends, our new president!* / *Not nuts, but nuts!*).

The grammatical organization is the third most important: this is the syntactic aspect. Normally, the syntax does not specify the limits of the phrase. Ici, il existe cependant la grammaire de texte. Celle-ci étudie les énoncés (écrits, paroles, discours...) composés de plusieurs phrases reliées, avec, notamment, leurs connecteurs. There is no differentiator of the pronoun phrase (3). The phrase has a meaning, the product is based on the lexicon and syntax. L'énoncé a un sens, qui, en fonction de la situation d'énonciation, peut s'avérer différente du sens de la phrase. En conséquence, l'énoncé se situe plutôt du côté de la pragmatique. C'est pourquoi, une phrase tirée de son contexte, c'est-à-dire, hors situation d'énonciation, conserve sa signification mais peut perdre son sens: *Il fait beau.* (*The weather is good*)

Beyond the canonical and constituent sentence an even more theoretical framework, always intended to allow analyzes, is the minimal sentence. It is to this that we refer when we have to study a function: the subject, the COD, the attribute come within the framework of the minimal canonical sentence. The complement of the name, the affixing, the circumstantial supplements do not come within this framework. But it exists that it is the binary sentence which is the sentence agrammatical, incorrect, or strongly modifying the message. We observe what is essential, by Riegel in the *Grammaire méthodique du français* (5):

1. Minimum sentence: *Le chien effrayait les enfants* (*The dog scared the kids.*)
2. Maximum sentence: *Pendant des années, l'affreux gros chien noir de l'ancienne concierge de l'immeuble effrayait tous les enfants qui passaient plusieurs fois par jour devant la loge.* (*For years, the old guard dog of the building used to scare children who walked in front of the house several times a day.*)

The minimal sentence is therefore also, and even more, a theoretical framework for studying what happens inside the sentence. It shows that any canonical sentence is reducible to a sequence which can be summed up in: - Nominal group - Verbal group (NG - VG) [group, or phrase].

This in order. The NG corresponds to the subject's function. The verbal group contains, if any, the essential complement or the attribute. Contrary to what we see in a traditional analysis, we realize that the subject (NG) is not to be placed on the same level as the complement of the object, simply because it occupies the opposite place, the verb being the pivot. There are relations of solidarity between the subject and the verb, a reciprocal dependence. The minimum sentence consists of two constituents; the complement does not do the third, it enters the second, despite the appearance of symmetry with the subject (4).

The term predicate is generally used to express the function, both syntactic and semantic role of the verbal group; it is a term which alludes to the necessary and reciprocal relations between the subject and the VG.

Finally, we speak of an extended sentence when we add one or more expansions. Beside the NG and the VG can be found mobile and optional elements which are circumstantial complements; and in a nominal

group, one can add adjectives or other equivalent elements (1; 4).

In a sentence that is not necessarily minimal or canonical, we speak of theme and purpose: what we are talking about, and what we say about it. The theme is not necessarily the subject, it can be an element highlighted:

1) *Ma voiture, je l'ai vendue (compl) - My car, I sold it.*

2) *Les Alpes, j'y suis allé souvent (Comp) – In the Alps, I used to go there often. In the Alps, I used to go there often.*

We use the term utterance to designate a word or a group of words of any form linked to a particular communication situation: *D'accord! Ah bon! Oh là là! C'est compliqué, ça! Oui, je viens demain. We're here! Good on him! Without you! / It's so hard! / Yes, I'll come tomorrow.*

CONCLUSION

The theory of structuralism and the relation of linguistics give us the possibility of analyzing binary construction in speech in all the sentence forms of the Franco-Uzbek syntax. By comparing languages of the binary construction we made the point of view by the existence of linguistic standards, concerning the compared syntax. We wanted to explain in this article the differences in the structure of sentences that are part of very distinct and different linguistic families. Most linguists have begun to accept the problematics of the structure of canonical sentences in their studies, but they have not given the lexico-grammatical and semantic-functional facts of binary constructions. Here to fix and regroup all the forms of the sentences by analyzing in the same binary way we have explained with the examples the diversity and the resemblance of the canonical sentence.

REFERENCES

1. Herve-D. Bécade, 1993: *Syntaxe du français moderne et contemporain*, p.184-212
2. COHEN David, 1984: *La phrase nominale et l'évolution du système verbal en sémitique (Études de syntaxe historique)*, Paris: Éditions Peeters
3. Martin Reigel. Jean Christophe Pellat. René Riol. *Grammaire méthodique du français*. PUF. Paris. 1998. Page 347.
4. Sobirovich, S. R. (2021). Ethymological Doublets Between French Verbs And Their Use. *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*, 13.
5. G'ayratovna, R. . M. . (2021). Semantics of euphemistic and dysphemic units. *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*, 12, 243-246.
6. Косимова Нафиса К вопросу о прагматической целостности художественного текста // *European journal of literature and linguistics*. 2016. №3.
7. Savriyevna Z. N. Interpretation of Concepts of Human Dignity by Heroes in Utkir Khoshimov's Works // *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*. – 2021. – T. 11.
8. Ruziyeva N. (2020). FACE CONCEPT IN THE CATEGORY OF POLITENESS. *European Journal of Humanities and Educational Advancements*, 1(4), 15-20.
9. NF Kasimova Communicative functions of the interrogative sentences in English *Приоритетные направления развития науки*, 59-62
10. Ruziyeva Nilufar Xafizovna (2021). The category of politeness in different linguocultural traditions. *ACADEMICIA: AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL* 11 (2), 1667-1675
11. Yulduz, Mehmonova. "Lexico-grammatical Parts of Speech Expressing the Indefiniteness of the Subject." *JournalNX*, vol. 7, no. 1, 2021, pp. 323-327.