

PECULIAR SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF INCOMPLETE SENTENCES IN THE SPOKEN LANGUAGE OF FRENCH AND UZBEK

Tuyboeva Shakhnoza

Teacher of the Department of French Philology

at Bukhara State University

s.r.tuyboeva@buxdu.uz

G'aniyeva Madina

BuxDu talabasi

Abstract:

This article analyzes the similarities and differences in the expression of incomplete sentences in dialogic speech in French and Uzbek. The article first of all examines the concept of incomplete sentences and their role in speech. Further, the use of incomplete sentences in French and Uzbek, their structure, contextual features and communicative functions are analyzed. As similarities, the tendency to shorten and simplify information during communication in both languages is shown, and the grammatical structure, vocabulary and cultural context of the language are presented as differences.

Keywords: Incomplete sentence, dialogical speech, French, Uzbek language, similarities, differences, grammar, syntax, target speech, semantics.

Introduction

Language is the most important communicative means of mankind, through which we can express our thoughts and feelings. Each language has its own specific grammatical devices, lexical units, and stylistic features. French and Uzbek have similar features and it is important to express incomplete sentences. Incomplete sentences are sentences that do not contain all the necessary elements to convey a certain meaning. Their use manifests itself in different ways, depending on the communicative situation. This article examines the dialogic representation of incomplete sentences in French and Uzbek. By analyzing the

similarities and differences, an attempt is made to form a deeper understanding of the properties of both languages, their logical structure, and their contextual use. This research will not only serve to enrich linguistic knowledge, but also to further deepen the communicative ties between the two cultures. The topic provides useful recommendations for students, researchers and practitioners interested in linguistics.

The Main Part

In dialogic speech in French and Uzbek, incomplete sentences (that is, sentences whose meaning is incomplete or expressed from context) show in most cases similar and different aspects. These similarities can be seen through the following aspects:

1. Contextual dependence: In the dialogic speech of both languages, the meaning of sentences is in many cases context-dependent. For example, incomplete statements become intelligible when answered on the basis of previously stated opinions or questions about a topic.
2. Purpose-oriented sentences: In both French and Uzbek, incomplete sentences are usually formed depending on the goals of communication. Short answers can be provided based on the interviewee's needs and questions.
3. Social connections: In conversational speech, social connections between people are also important. Individuals who are mutually familiar may have the freedom to use incomplete sentences, which further enhances the social context.
4. Voice and intonation: In both languages, intonation and pitch play an important role when using incomplete sentences. This situation helps to create understanding in communication.
5. Q&A structures: In conversational discourse, question-and-answer systems often lead to incomplete sentences. Continuing the dialogue can be done by short answers to questions or using affirmative words.

Thus, in the dialogic speech of French and Uzbek, the expression of incomplete sentences has a number of points in common that ensure the naturalness of the communication process. In the dialogic speech of French and Uzbek, the expression of incomplete sentences has a number of differences. These differences can be considered through:

1. Grammar and Syntax:

- Incomplete sentences in the Uzbek language are often identified by word order and suffixes. For example, in Uzbek, "I am reading a book, but..." We rely on context to understand what might happen next.
- In French, incomplete sentences are often formed depending on the tense or sound of the verb. For example, "Je suis allé au marché mais..." That is, context is important here as well.

2. Stylistic features:

- In Uzbek, incomplete sentences are used more often in oral speech, and their simplicity or brevity contributes to the naturalness of communication.
- In French, however, such sentences are often found in a literary style as well and can increase the formality of communication.

3. Emotional expression:

- Incomplete sentences in Uzbek can increase the emotional load. For example, "I love you so much, but..." Expressions such as these enhance certain emotions.
- There are such cases in French as well, but their emotional expression may depend more on lexical choice.

4. Contextual dependence:

- Context is very important in communication; For the sentence to continue, it is necessary to refer to the previous point.
- In French, however, this thing is done in a slightly different way; That said, sometimes it may not be necessary to pursue an idea.

5. Abbreviation and summarize:

- In incomplete sentences in Uzbek, abbreviations can be common; This simplifies communication.
- In French, however, there is a high probability that the abbreviation will be retained in the formal or literary style in most cases.

In general, although there are incomplete sentences in both languages, the way they are used and the context in which they are used can vary. All these differences are related to the culture and syntactic features of the languages.

The study of the representation of incomplete sentences (that is, sentences without exact meaning or incomplete sentences) in French and Uzbek provides an interesting angle for a comparison of the syntactic and semantic features of the two languages. Below are some of the similarities and differences between these two languages.

Similarities:

1. Sentence structure: In both languages, incomplete sentences are often context-dependent in communication. That is, to understand something, you need to look at context.
2. Emotional expression: In both languages, incomplete sentences are often used to express an emotion or mood. For example, when responding to an event or situation, the incompleteness of words can enhance an emotional response.
3. Simple Verbal Communication: In spoken speech, short and ambiguous sentences are used in both languages for agility or urgency.

Differences:

1. Syntactic structure: Incomplete sentences in Uzbek often differ by their morphological features, for example, suffixes can be added depending on the personality of the verb. In French, however, verbs usually change according to the person, but specific meanings are not used in spaces.
2. Short forms: French often uses short forms and abbreviations (for example, "C'est..." instead of "C'est pas..."), which can increase the incompleteness of speech. In the Uzbek language, such short forms are less common.
3. Contrasting methods: Incomplete sentences in Uzbek dominate mainly the use of context-dependent words, while in French, intonation and intonation play a greater role in clarifying the situation in communication.

Conclusion:

Incomplete expressions in French and Uzbek serve to enrich the communication process. Despite the fact that each of them has its own syntactic and semantic characteristics, they also have something in common. For a full understanding, it is necessary to take into account the context in any dialogue. Knowing these differences and similarities ensures perfect knowledge of the two languages and allows for a deeper understanding of cultural differences.

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