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PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

The application of contemporary linguistic analysis techniques to the study of language data and their integration into comparative research has become a modern-day necessity. This paper discusses the outcomes of analyses carried out with reference to the findings of various international scholars working in this field.

Keywords: functional segment, differential syntactic signs, syntactic unit, locative units, lexical meaning, linguistic analysis, syntactic analysis.

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TILSHUNOSLIK TARAQQIYOTIDA TILLARNI QIYOSIY TAHLIL QILISHGA OID MUAMMOLAR

ANNOTATSIYA

Til materiallarini tadqiq qilishda zamonaviy lisoniy tahlil qilish usullaridan samarali foydalanish va ularni solishtirma tadqiqotlarda qo'llash bugungi kun talablaridan sanaladi. Ushbu maqolada bir qator duno olimlarining ushbu borada olib borgan tadqiqotlari asosida qilingan tahlil natijalari yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: leksik ma'no, sintaktik tahlil, funktsional segment, differentsial sintaktik belgilar, sintaktik birlik, lokativ birliklar, lingvistik tahlil.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ СРАВНИТЕЛЬНОГО АНАЛИЗА ЯЗЫКОВ В РАЗВИТИИ ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИЯ

АННОТАЦИЯ

Эффективное использование современных методов лингвистического анализа при изучении языковых материалов и их применение в сопоставительных исследованиях является одним из требований современности. В данной статье представлены результаты анализа, основанные на исследованиях ряда мировых учёных в этой области.

Ключевые слова: лексическое значение, синтаксический анализ, функциональный сегмент, дифференциально-синтаксические признаки, синтаксическая единица, локативные единицы, лингвистический анализ.

It is well known that researchers' views on this issue have long been inconsistent, as the problems of syntactic meaning stem from word structure and lexical semantics. Some scholars regard lexical meaning as the foundation of grammar, others completely deny its grammatical significance, while a third group of linguists do not consider it a distinct linguistic category at all.

Historical evidence from linguistics shows that British and American scholars have taken differing approaches to the syntactic analysis of sentences. In examining syntactic structures, several analytical models have emerged. For instance, A.A. Hill introduced the concept of tagmemes the division of a sentence into its smallest functional units, which encompass the individual parts of the sentence. Z.S.Harris introduced chain analysis by transforming the sentence structure into elementary sentences and dividing it into adjuncts based on distribution. R.E.Longacre also performs chain analysis by directly analyzing the participants. Syntactic analysis based solely on the direct examination of sentence participants remains restricted in scope. This approach primarily focuses on the morphological features of the elements within the sentence and does not advance to the stage of syntactic synthesis. Consequently, the emergence of transformational grammar paved the way for the development of more comprehensive methods such as segmental and distributive analysis.

It is well established that the progress of linguistics in the modern era is closely linked to the growing interest in issues concerning the comparative analysis of languages. In this context, researchers have increasingly focused on identifying and applying universal linguistic methods for comparing both related and unrelated language systems. In this case, A.V. Shirokov states that "...the methodology of linguistic analysis should, in theory, be designed in such a way that it can reveal and justify both the similarities and differences among languages when comparing their general structures as well as their particular subsystems or microsystems". "In this regard, O.K. Yusupov clearly identified the main branches of comparative linguistics comparative-historical linguistics, linguistic typology, contrastive linguistics, and comparative typology and thoroughly described their fundamental aims and functions. In the comparative analysis of conditional sentences in the English and Uzbek languages, the initial stage is carried out by analyzing the syntactic units found in simple sentences by dividing them into components. In this, it is important to determine the syntactic relations between syntactic units in the sentence and to distinguish the identified syntactic units from each other. The identified syntactic relations between syntactic units provide a wide opportunity to identify the differential syntactic features of the components involved in the sentence. Such differential syntactic features are determined by contrasting components in the syntagmatic direction or by the method of contrast. In this regard, it should be noted that the method of transformational analysis is widely used in the comparative analysis of sentences with a position. This is because it opens up a wide range of ways to identify the main core components in the structure of the sentence.

In this regard, O. Usmanov states that "... Instead of analyzing the syntactic units within a sentence merely in terms of parts of speech, examining them through their components and syntaxemes provides a broader opportunity to comprehensively uncover both the formal and semantic nature of the syntactic units in the sentence".

In determining syntaxemes, the syntaxemes in this sentence are compared with the syntaxemes of elements in the same syntactic position in other sentences, that is, in languages with different structural systems. One of the key aspects in this regard is that the division of syntactic units within a sentence into components and syntaxemes is performed based on the same type of syntactic relationship present in the sentence structure. That is, as A.M. Mukhin states: "The analysis of speech structures by dividing them into

components—identifying the syntactic relationships among syntactic units and examining their distinctive syntactic features—constitutes the domain of structural syntax. In contrast, analyzing the syntactic units of a sentence through their division into syntaxemes from a paradigmatic perspective falls within the scope of functional syntax”.

Locative units are words or expressions that denote a place, state, or location. In the Uzbek language, locative units occupy a syntactically important place in a sentence, as they play an important role in understanding the meaning and determining the context of the sentence. The following aspects can be considered about their syntactic role:

Locatives can usually be placed at the end, in the middle, or at the beginning of a sentence. Their location, in relation to other elements in the sentence, can determine the meaning of the sentence. Locatives are often used with words that indicate location. For example,

“I am better placed than you” (exploring the place)

“The teacher works at the school”

Locative units can often perform a predicative function and are accompanied by a predicate that expresses the position of a place in a sentence. For example,

“The book is on the table” (here the predicate is “book” and the locative singular is “table”)

“The children are in the lake” (meaning where the children are)

Locatives provide important context during communication and help to formulate a message correctly. They are often used in giving information and in asking questions. For example,

“Where does he stand?” (asking using the locative case)

“He stands at the door” (giving information)

Locatives are divided into different classes and types. For example:

Authors and places (e.g. “in the library”, “inside the house”)

Position and state (e.g. “sitting”, “lying”)

The syntactic role of locative units in the Uzbek language is important in the structure of sentences and the formation of meaning. Together with other sentence elements, they are a powerful tool for determining place, situation, and condition. The use of locative units in the Uzbek language develops depending on the morphological and syntactic rules of the language and increases the ease of pronunciation.

List of used literature

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