

исследовала данное явление, как присущее и литературе и языку одновременно. На самом деле, ученые, исследовавшие перевод с литературной точки зрения, не могут обойти его языковую сторону, также как и ученые, исследовавшие перевод с языковой точки зрения не могут обойтись без литературных категорий. Поскольку сама литература – это искусство слова, эстетическая функция языка, «Язык – первый элемент мировой лингвистики вышел за рамки слова, предложения и поднялся до степени анализа целого текста. Ну, а особенности передачи художественной мысли в разных языках, как известно, рассматриваются в сравнительной стилистике. Однако, к сожалению, в казахском языкознании лингвистика текста, сравнительная стилистика в данное время мало исследованы. Другая сторона перевода – исследование его с коммуникативной точки зрения. Это широкое поле деятельности для казахской филологии. Несмотря на то, что до сих пор было написано несколько отдельных исследований по переводу, объектом которых является казахский язык, фундаментальных трудов, учебников, научных статей по истории, теории перевода, исследующих вопросы перевода системно, все еще недостаточно. В данное время, когда вопрос подготовки специалистов переводчиков остро стоит на повестке дня, эта проблема требует оперативного решения. Несмотря на то, что существуют такие актуальные проблемы, по результатам исследований можно сказать, что в Казахстане теория перевода начала формироваться в качестве научной дисциплины. А в последующие годы в эту сферу большой вклад внесла член-корреспондент Академии наук Казахской ССР, доктор филологических наук Шамшиябану Сатбаева. Ученый в своих трудах после исследования связи литератур сделал системные выводы на основе некоторых новых сведений о взаимоотношении литератур.

Глава государства Казахстана Нурсултан Назарбаев в своей статье «Болашаққа бағдар: рухани жаңғыру» пишет: «У возрожденного общества бывают свои корни, духовный код, берущий начало глубоко из истории. Главное условие нового возрождения – сохранение этого национального кода. Иначе без этого возрождение может пегко ревертаться просто в эхо» [4, с. 1]. Национальный код – это национальная сущность. То есть характер, определяющий мировоззрение и сущность этого народа, отличающий его от других народов. Особенность этого характера заключается в полном охвате, начиная от особого антропологического генезиса возникновения отдельного народа до его обычаев и традиций, поведения и характера, целей и задач, языка и религии, быта и хозяйства. Одним словом, цельность ключа, сохраняющего целостность этноса. Если бы специальность филолога-переводчика открылась бы во всех ВУЗах Казахстана, нашли бы правильное решение функциональные проблемы статуса государственного языка Казахстана, расширился бы круг пользования, сформировались бы механизмы возвышения родного языка. Научно-концептуальная основа образования по названной специальности обновилась бы в контексте «мировая конкуренция и национальный код».

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SYNTACTIC-SEMANTIC RESEARCH OF THE PARTS OF THE SENTENCE

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СИНТАКТИЧЕСКО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ЧАСТЕЙ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

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RESUME

This article studies the expression of the main parts of the sentences from the point of view of the syntactic-semantic theory in compared sentences of the international legal documents in English, Russian and Uzbek languages, syntactic relationship of words which create predicative and non-predicative relation, adaptation relationship which has arisen between a subject and a predicate. Furthermore, the prior objective of syntactic semantics that should consist of the definition of particular contents of form-syntactic models.

РЕЗЮМЕ

В данной статье исследуется выражение основных частей предложений с точки зрения синтаксически-семантической теории в сравниваемых предложениях международно-правовых документов на английском, русском и узбекском языках; синтаксической взаимосвязи слов, которые создают предикативное и не предикативное отношение, адаптационное отношение, возникшее между субъектом и предикатом. Кроме того, изучена приоритетная цель синтаксической семантики, которая должна состоять в определении конкретного содержания форм - синтаксических моделей.

Key words: legal documents, relationship, syntax, semantics, predicate, research, equal syntactic relation, subordinate, modality, component.

Ключевые слова: юридические документы, отношения, синтаксис, семантика, предикат, исследование, равные синтаксические отношения, подчиненный, модальность, компонент.

Syntax, considered an equal part of the general grammar, is ranked with the highest level in the hierarchical structure of the language. Starting with phonetics, which is the linguistic aspect, it ends with syntactic studies. The syntax researches relationship of at least two independent words and texts. A sentence and its logical-grammatical types constitute the object of syntax research, and word collocations and sentence parts represent an integral part of the sentence structure. Words enter into syntactic relationship with the help of mutual equalization, correlation, sequence, adaptation.

Having been mutually equalized in terms of syntax, the words independent from each other enter into syntactic relations through counting intonation or equal conjunctions. Hereby open and closed series are formed:

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude [1, Article 4]. (Closed series)

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person [1, Article 3]. (Open series).

At the presence of correlation, words requiring one another enter into a syntactic relationship. In this case, one appears to be the principal for another one and the first one complies with the second one: **security of person**. In structures of this type, the first component may be present without a relevant mark: **slave trade**.

When adapting, the subject and the predicate adapt in form, i.e., in the person and number:

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law [1, Articles 6,7].

Syntactic relationship of words creates predicative and non-predicative relation. Adaptation creates a predicative relation, equalization, sequence, correlation, non-predicative relation.

In a sentence words are basically connected with the help of syntactic interrelation of two kinds such as equal connection and subordination.

The words interconnected with the help of equal connection, being semantically and grammatically independent by their nature are developed formally equally without subordination of one another. Words revealing such a relation have the same syntactic function and are expressed by the same parts of speech. It should be noted that homogeneous parts of the sentence are formulated with the help of equal relation. The grammatical state can also benefit from rearranging the order of words that have entered into an equal

connection in the sentence. Equal syntactic relation is frequently used in international legal documents.

Words of this type are connected with the use of components of mutually equal conjunctions that reveal one grammatical relation (such as Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family), equality intonation (race, nationality or religion), as well as by combination of two methods. It means that two or more independent words entering into grammatical and semantical equal relations can be considered as an equal syntactic relation. Words which create such a relationship both individually and as part of a sentence imply an independent concept.

Involvement of words in a subordinate relationship occurs as a result of the formation of the principal (primary) – subordinate relation, semantic and grammatical sequence of one word to the second one. A word collocation and a sentence are created with the help of a subordinate relationship. One of the word-components, united through a subordinate relation is the principal (primary word), the second one is a subordinate word (secondary word).

Proceeding from the nature of the word collocation, principal-subordinate relation is replaced by semantic and verbal form of the guide word and in the verbal order. The process of subordinate relationship determines, specifies, complements, clarifies the essence of the word, and attributes it with additional meaning. For example: ... *to freedom of expression* (primary component - freedom), *shall take all appropriate measures ...* (principal word - shall take), ... *fundamental group* (principal word - group), meanings of the primary components in the word collocations are determined, specified, supplemented by a specific, objective, passive and active aspect.

When establishing principal – subordinate relationships, not only the internal essential feature of the components is accepted as the basis. Otherwise, in such word collocations as *fundamental group* (*the group of fundamental*), *appropriate measures* (*measures concerning appropriate*) the determining component might be the principal, the determinable component - the subordinate. For example, when researching linguistic facts, grammar takes into account its form, grammatical meaning. Therefore, in the above-mentioned word collocations, logically primary member, although considered to be the determining component, but the member, which is primary in terms of grammar is a determinable component. A question is given from the principal member to the subordinate member:

fundamental group – *What kind of group? freedom of expression – freedom of what? appropriate measures – What kind of measures?*

When having adaptation relationship, a noun with a noun, or a pronoun with a noun or a verb enter into relations. Adaptation relationship which has arisen between a subject and a predicate can form a sentence with its help: they comply with each other in person and number. In this regard we can give such examples as *Everyone has the right, this right includes, All are equal*. In these sentences the words “*Everyone*” and “*All*” as a subject are adapted in person and number with the words “*has the right*”, “*equal*”, performing the function of a predicate.

Taking into consideration entering parts of speech into such relationship, it can be concluded that any sentence must have a predicative feature, otherwise, the sentence becomes just a set of words [2, p.120]. Predicativity of a sentence consists of three parts, i.e. modality, person and tense-form. Predicativity of the sentence basically creates relationship between the subject and the predicate, the predicate along with the subject is the second principal member of the sentence. In modern English, along with the division of the predicate into a simple and compound forms, the formal mark required for each of the two types of predicate is determined by the presence of the personal form of the verb.

The verb forms that appear in the predicate functions are considered to be the means of expressing specific syntactic function of the predicates. The place of the predicate in the sentence in compliance with the subject is also rather significant. In general, a predicate implies the concept depending on the subject. “In two-component sentences consisting of the subject and the predicate, the two-way subordinate relationship between the components can be determined as a distinctive feature of such a sentence and a word collocation. The subject only demonstrates the object designating it, means the topic that it is spoken about, shows a predicate, i.e. a predicate implies a predicative mark of the subject, a judgment, and a statement about it. Consequently, relations of the components of the *subject + predicate* type are inherent to this sentence” [3, p.16].

It is difficult to imagine a predicate without a complementary subject and a syntactic form which is in the relationship of adaptation thereto, that is, with a subject because the position of the subject is determined depending on the predicate. Therefore, any word in the sentence is not considered to be a subject. Only a syntactic form that is subordinate to the predicate can appear in the position of a subject.

Information about a subject is predicted through the form of a predicate. The reason that it is one of the principal parts of a sentence is that it enters into relationship with a subject, constitutes a basis making a sentence and provision of information. A subject as a unit in the language system is also an integral unit consisting of contradiction and unity of a form and content.

In confirmation of the above-mentioned opinions, it is required to cite statements from the following sources. For example, the book by Ivanova I.P., Burlakova V.V., Pocheptsov G.G. “Theoretical grammar of

modern English” provides the following scientific foundations: “Categorical content of a predicative is determined through its connection with a subject. A predicate expresses a feature of predicativity directly transformed by the subject. The expression of such a feature is precisely reflected in the categorical function of a predicate” [4, p.190].

It is obvious that a subject and a predicate are considered to be inseparable, interrelated syntactic phenomena. In addition, due to the fact that separable and inseparable elements in traditional grammar are not taken into account, when researching syntactical units we propose to operate on the basis of exact liaison methods. This method of analysis differs from syntactic, morphological, lexical, and other similar methods applied in traditional grammar by its specific peculiarities.

Any linguistic mark consists of a unity of form and content. However, traditional syntactic studies research basically the structure of the sentence. Meanwhile, content peculiarity of the sentence and its structure, content types of the sentence, relationship of the form and content structure of the sentence are examined through the semantics section.

A number of factors that affected development have given a boost for arousing interest in the semantics: raising the relationship of linguistics with logic to a new level, paying a particular attention to the proposition - the content of the sentence, general shift of language and speech towards the content, raising attention to the pragmatic speech component activity, emergence of views on a sentence as a mark of a language with its inherent specific content, as well as the emergence of a theory of syntactic transformation based on the concept of content-based equivalence of sentences [5, p. 91].

The prior objective of syntactic semantics should consist of the definition of particular contents of form-syntactic models [6, p.243]. In compliance with this aspect, generalized content of the sentence structure and relationship between thereto serves as the basis for the syntactic structure of the sentence. Any language units, including structural systems of the sentence have their inherent content specifics created from the relations of categories and meanings therein. A content structure of a sentence consists of lexeme meaning, grammatical meanings of verbal forms, as well as the meanings of syntactic connections. In turn, when researching syntactic connections in the system of sentences, there are applied experiment and modeling, that is, the structure of junction and component models. Thus Yu.N. Karaulov expressed a justified opinion as follows: “Currently linguistics acquires the status of experimental science” [7, p. 140].

The famous Russian classical linguist, academician L.V. Scherba, speaking about parts of speech in Russian provides the following opinion: “... it is the experiment that can come to the rescue here. Paying a particular attention to this word, I demand not to be afraid to use it: in the process of researching the static state of a language, we observe not only linguistic facts, but we constantly conduct an experiment thereto

as well. This precisely emphasizes advantage of colloquial languages is as a scientific material over dead languages" [8, p. 13]. In his another book L.V. Scherba states particularly that "... conducting an experiment, that is, creating different examples through applying a verbal form to various conditions and observing the "meaning" derived thereon, undoubtedly it is possible to make certain conclusions on these "meanings" and even on their accuracy. Criticism coming from different sides towards "subjectivity" of information obtained through such actions applying this method of linguistic research will lose its place: "... it is not enough to simply say that one meaning perceived by one researcher according to his observations may appear in another meaning to another researcher" [8, p. 123].

Particularly, when a research on foreign languages is being implemented, a linguist has to observe language materials, making them a subject to various amendments, working in an artificial environment and conditions. Professor Yu.D. Apresyan expresses the following opinion on this point: "in order to have an opportunity to conduct an experiment, a text itself is not sufficient for a linguist.... In addition to the text ... a linguist should also have an opportunity to apply to the informant (native speaker of the given language)" [9, p. 22]. As an experiment which implies transformations in the sentence, Yu.D. Apresyan proposes the use of the following operations to the language material: 1) add elements to a given form, 2) skip elements from a given form, 3) replace one element with another one, 4) change the position of elements, 5) transformation, i.e. transformation of this element into another element [9, p. 22]. Linguistic experiment and modeling are considered to be the methods among the basic methods for researching elementary syntactic units, that is, parts of the sentence and syntaxemes, developed and widely applied by A.M. Mukhin and his followers. Various experiments can be used for the purposes of researching language materials. In particular, in order to distinguish parts of a sentence and determine their syntactic position (place), as a rule, the experiment is used to omit a sentence from a sentence [10, p. 45], i.e. only one component (or several components at once) is omitted in each specific case. According to the opinion of G.G. Pocheptsov, omission of the elements of the sentence "creates possibility of establishing a constructive role of the elements of the sentence regarding its structure".

In order to determine and justify syntactic and semantic elements of another category of elementary syntactic units, i.e. syntaxem, the following experiments are more commonly used: 1) replacement (substitution), 2) verbal transformations into adjectives, adverbs, nouns, 3) predication transformation, 4) opening the sentence with the help of the conjunction and 5) transformation of a simple sentence into a subordinate compound sentence, 6) adding and changing the place of the additional word in the sentence, etc.

The condition for such a linguistic experiment-transformation is complete or partial preservation of the

syntactic and semantic meaning of the original sentence, and, in particular, of the part of the sentence being researched. Additional use of similar sentences from the texts of international legal documents is allowed to confirm the accuracy of the transformations in the sentence structure.

The results of experimental researches of the principal parts and their syntactic relations in sentences from texts of international legal documents are reflected in the junction (from Latin *junctio* - *relationship*), as well as component models of these sentences. Junction models provide an opportunity to precisely demonstrate syntactic relationships of the parts of the sentence among themselves, and the component models are used to express syntactic signs by the parts of the sentence. In the process of acquiring new and improving existing knowledge by scientists with the aim of attracting attention of young scientists to the issue of modeling, the scientist needs to use all the methods of modeling the existence. In the schemes, as a rule, the basic elements of the system, as well as their most significant connections and relationships are distinguished and this fact enables to mentally represent the object and its required relations, constructive and functional tasks. Such a systematic character of the existence creates an opportunity for the structural introduction of the object researched into an even wider part of the world map. It has been confirmed that schematization is inherent in all our conscious actions [11, p. 98].¹

In this research when determining the presence of three types of syntactic connections we mean the forms of their expression. In this method of analysis the elements of sentences are precisely illustrated, i.e. based on the above-mentioned junction and component models with an approximate demonstration of the syntactic relations of the sentences' elements. Meanwhile, the components of the sentence are analyzed on the basis of the core of predicative, subordinate, and coordinate relations. The research of predicative elements is performed as part of implemented syntactic relations, the core of predicative relations in the sentence structure. Therefore, this research is mainly devoted to the core of predicative, subordinate and coordinate relations. Component models reflecting only informative marks of components in a sentence cannot always express an accurate representation of the external structure of sentences. In addition, the component models NP1, NP2 (subject - predicate) do not reflect the difference in the structure of the analyzed sentences. That is why it is required to demonstrate the structural form of component models. Herewith, along with the informative signs of the components of the sentence, signs of their forms are also reflected (morphological methods of expressing the components of the sentence). With this aim, elements in the sentences are expressed by indicating capital letters in the names of parts of speech or parts of the sentence presented in the texts contained in international documents: N-noun (subject), V-verb (predicate), D- subordinate part of the

¹ A.M. Mukhin. Experiment and modeling in linguistics: structural syntax of a sentence. Science, 2004, 154 p. page 98.

sentence, HD- homogeneous subordinate part, HNP1 - homogeneous subject, HNP2 - homogeneous predicate.

With the help of the above-mentioned marks it is possible to create a complete model, i.e. component model of sentences. Herein, not only differential syntactic characters of sentences are reflected, but also form mark of the components of the sentences. If we analyze the following two-component method, i.e. consisting of subject and predicate sentences, taken as an example from the texts of the articles of the "Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination of Women's Rights" it is possible to notice the difference between the morphological characteristics of the elements in the sentences:

1. States Parties condemn discrimination against women in all its forms.

1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7

NP1 - NP2 ;

Государства-участники осуждают дискриминацию в отношении женщин во всех ее формах.

1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8-----9-----10

NP1 - NP2

Иштирокчи давлатлар хотин-қизлар камситилишининг барча

шакллари **қоралайдилар.**

1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6

NP1 ----- NP2

2. States Parties shall grant women equal rights with men to acquire, change or retain their nationality.

1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8-----9-----10-----11-----12-----13

NP1 - NP2

Государства-участники представляют женщинам равные с

мужчинами права в отношении приобретения, изменения или

сохранения их гражданства.

1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8-----9-----10-----11-----12-----13

NP1 - NP2

Иштирокчи давлатлар фуқароликни қабул қилиш, уни ўзгартириш

ёки саклаб қолишда аёлларга эркаклар билан тенг ҳуқуқларни **беради.**

1---2---3---4---5---6---7---8---9---10---11---12---13---14---15---16

NP1 ----- NP2

3. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of employment in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights.

NP1 - NP2

Государства-участники принимают все соответствующие меры для ликвидации дискриминации в отношении женщин в области занятости, с тем чтобы обеспечить на основе равенства мужчин и женщин равные права.

NP1 - NP2

Хотин-қизларнинг иш билан банд бўлиш соҳасидаги ҳуқуқлари камситилишини бартараф этиш, айни вақтда эркаклар билан аёлларнинг тенг

ҳуқуқларини таъминлаш мақсадида **иштирокчи давлатлар** барча тегишли чораларни **қўрадилар.**

1—2—3—4—5—6—7—8—9—10—11—

12.....20—21—22—23--24

NP1 ----- NP2

When analyzing the structure of sentences with the help of components, restriction of the types of syntactic relations plays a significant role. It is important to use the method of experimental experience with the aim of establishing such relationship. The essence of selecting this method of the experiment is represented in the fact that the necessity to establish syntactic relations between the principal and subordinate elements in sentences enables to reveal the syntactic marks of linguistics.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the modeling method, i.e. junction and component models are used to identify the type of syntactic relations in the structure of the sentence. The junction model clearly demonstrates the type of syntactic relations in the sentence. In particular, they include the core of predicative and subordinate relations. The application of modeling methods and schematization to linguistic events that seem to be abstract at first glance, definitely creates great opportunities for the presentation of these linguistic events as material matter and their more accurate and in-depth examination and discovery as an additional means.

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