

## INVESTIGATION OF STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC AND FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF COREFERENT SENTENCES IN FRENCH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**Abstract:** This article is focused on the study of the structural-semantic and functional features of coreferent sentences in French and Uzbek languages of different systems highlighted with the analysis of factual examples.

**Keywords:** Coreferent, primary nomination, repetitive nomination, semantic, functional, variability, conceptual.

### Introduction

In speech, the repetitive nomination of an action takes place in an integral connection with the primary nomination that named this action for the first time and brought it into the information space. A primary designation creates clarity of meaning for the hearer independent of other designations, and thus acquires the characteristic of autonomy. Repetitive nomination is manifested in speech based on its lexical-grammatical features.

Linguistic signs that name the action for the first time, as well as the repetitive nominatives which are in various places of the speech context are different. In the flow of speech, the repetitive nouns are semantically, grammatically, functionally fully dependent on the first nouns, which first brought the term of a specific action into the coherent speech link, and the lexical-grammatical characteristics of the repetitive nouns differ compared to them in the internal structure of the language.

### Methodology

The tight connection between the first nominative and the repetitive nominative forms a special structure of syntagmatic relation of nominators with a common semantic harmony.

In speech, the content of the syntagmatic relation between the two naming terms is a general similarity of meaning that appears between them. In other words, the constituent parts of the meaning that are part of the semantic structure of the first nominative are re-embodied in the semantic repetitive nominative structure since, it replaces the first term in the expression. In a certain interpretation, the first nominative turns into a nominative source, basis and acquires the character of the descriptive. On the other hand, the repetitive nominative becomes a means of describing the nominative source, the base in the speech stream and creates a variety of means of expression, acquiring a different appearance under the influence of the requirements of the norm of expression. From the point of view of variability, the language units expressed in the speech syntagm participate in the formation of the appearance of complete sentences that acquire a special information value in the speech situation. From the communicative point of view, each complete sentence acquires an individual appearance in the creation of an integrated information complex. Compared to a statement of information, each sentence is unique in terms of its communicative value and therefore can create discourse coherence.

### **Discussion and results**

When analyzing compound nouns, most researchers traditionally refer to them on the periphery of the lexical denomination and state that they are expressively stylistically neutral<sup>1</sup>. In this case, the nominative unit names the object not expressively, but only as a semantic conceptual component.

So, a new view of the synonymous line is formed. This situation is caused by emotional-expressive adjustment. Naturally, emotional-expressiveness takes an active part in determining and revealing the information terrain in speech. The meaningful words similar to emotional-expressive expression form a layer of emotional-expressive synonyms in the language and participate in the formation of variety.

Different words that usually belong to the same functional style of speech, have the same denotation, but acquire different emotional-expressive glosses are

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<sup>1</sup>Vyanicheva, T.V. Substantiv-substantivnaya synlexic of contemporary Russian language: dis. ... candy. Philol. nauk / T.V. Vyanicheva. —Tomsk, 2000. —S.18.

emotional-expressive synonyms. The fact that such synonyms are sometimes confused with synonyms prone to different functional styles and that they are called "stylistic synonyms" is also observed and criticized in scientific sources<sup>2</sup>.

In the language, emotional-expressive synonyms differ in comparison with their appearance in the neutral variant.

Functional-stylistic adaptation also takes place in the connection between the first and repetitive naming terms.

Interconnection of independent complete sentences in speech with the help of vector words leads to the formation of integrated complex sentences within the framework of speech coherence, communicative harmony of means of expression. In other words, vector words also serve as a chain tool connecting sentences in the function of repetitive nomination.

In the process of functionally replacing the verb or verb complex participating in the expression as the first denominator of the action in various speech situations, it is observed that semantically wide, generalized terms and nominators participate in the function of repetitive nominatives. The connection between the first and repetitive nominators, in this case, occurs on the basis of similarity based on the semantic generalization of the nominators. Nominatives in the function of first and repetitive nominatives differ from each other according to the scope of meaning. If the first nouns are characterized by the volume of concrete meaning, the repetitive nouns are characterized by the volume of broad, generalized, abstract meaning. In the syntagmatic connection, nominative signs with concrete and abstract meanings interact. Due to the semantic abstraction of repetitive nouns in speech situations, will have the integrity of the perception of information. Without the participation of the first pronoun in the speech, it is difficult to fully understand what the word is about. Because repeaters are able to reflect only the general view of the activity.

Repetitive nominators relate to the first nominators, relying on them as a reference point, relating to each other on the basis of various manifestations of

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<sup>2</sup>Stepanov Yu.S. French stylistics. —M., 1965, —S.109.

common similarity. One of such semantic links, characteristic of both nominative relations, is the similarity based on full semantic matching of the nominators. For example,

*Je voyais bien des gens d'Egypte, mais je n'osais guere m'y fier; je les tatais, et ils me tataient. Nous devinions bien que nous etions des coquins; l'important etait de savoir si nous etions de la meme bande.* (Merimee. Carmen, p. 535)

Here, the verb "tater" meaning "to try" is used twice in two complete sentences and takes the form of lexical repetition. "Tater" in the first sentence is the first nominative, and in the second sentence it is the repetitive nominative. They are related to each other by a syntagmatic line based on similarity based on full semantic compatibility, since both of them have the following lexical explanation: "Tater, toucher, manier doucement une chose, avec attention, pour l'examiner".

In the syntagmatic relation of the first nominative and the repetitive nominative, synonyms and synonymous means can participate in the function of the repetitive nominative. For example, *Sans me repondre, il me toisa de la tete aux pieds; puis, comme satisfait de son examen, il considera avec la meme attention mon guide, qui s'avancait.* (Merimee. Carmen, p. 475)

In this example, "toiser de la tete aux pieds" in the first nominative function is associated with "considerer avec la meme attention" in the second nominative function on the basis of similarity based on full semantic matching. It is worth noting that the phrase "avec la meme attention" serves to show that the verb "considerer" appears as a repetitive nominative. "toiser" and "considerer" are lexical synonyms, which are connected in the syntagmatic line by forming a mutual variation.

Because the verbs in the function of the repetitive nominative express the action by connecting this action with the verb in the function of the first nominative. The words belonging to the group of verbs that name the action describe the action indirectly, the "to do" theme in them is mixed with additional meanings. These verbs, usually, without naming the action, describe a certain aspect of it, or indicate the phase of its occurrence, or the repetition of its realization, or other aspects, and become a factor in the formation of common semantics in the speech process. For

example, *Jeproposai a Garcia de jouer aux cartes. Ilaccepta.* (Merimee. Carmen, p. 540)

In this example, the first sentence reflects the proposition "invitation to play cards", the second reflects the proposition "agree". The verb "Acceptor" in this speech situation, relies and depends on the verb "accepter" and serves to enrich the semantics of the phrase "jouer aux cartes".

Consequently, the main semantic theme is becoming richer and more widespread in speech at the expense of the generalizing naming term. Examples of comparative analysis reflect on a large scale the habits characteristic of languages in the process of choosing means of expression. For example, in French, verbs acquire a more generalized nominative form when repetitive, while in Uzbek, lexical repetition takes place. For example, let's compare:

*Bandit ou non, que m'importe? - repondis-je; il ne nous a pas voles, et je parierais qu' il n'en a pas envie..*(Merimee. Carmen, p. 485).

*It doesn't matter if he's a pirate or not? - I answered. - He didn't spend the night with us, so I bet he doesn't even think of spending the night.*(Merimee, Carmen, p. 15)

From the terminological point of view, we call such verbs that occur in repetitive use as anaphoric verbs. Anaphoric verbs are elements of the process of generalizing the action in speech, that is, of representation. As an element of the representational process, they participate in the repetitive naming of action in a speech situation. So, they act as namers and nominators. Such namers, nominators are called representatives in our study. Generalized naming is that all elements of speech that have undergone the process of representation are called representative means<sup>3</sup>. The direct process itself reflects the phenomenon of representation and is referred to in the work by the term "representation".

In the process of representation, the term in the function of the first denominator is called the representative agent, and the repetitive denominator is

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<sup>3</sup>Stepanov Yu.S. Semiotics. 2-e izd., ispr. i dop. — Moscow: Akademicheskyy Proekt; Yekaterinburg: Delovaya kniga, 2001. — 702 p.

called the representative agent. The relationship between them constitutes a separate segment of the syntagmatic connection, as it serves to ensure the connection between independent complete sentences. For example:

- *Vous tiendrez parole, j'en suis sur*
- *Je tacherai ...* (Merimee. Arsene Guillot, p. 430)

In the process of representation, along with anaphoric verbs, the participation of representative nouns is also observed. The composition of such nouns is mostly made up of abstract nouns made from verbs.

Verbs and verb complexes can be transformed and conjugated in speech situations. In this case, the phenomenon of nominalization occurs. In the process of turning a verb into a noun, aspects of semantic and grammatical generalization arise in the representative. Grammatical categories of the representative verb may be neutralized in the process of nominalization, may find their lexical expression only in some cases, and sometimes may be mixed with its semantic description. Lexical and grammatical differential schemes may disappear or change when the "action" scheme is preserved in the noun representative. Noun representatives differ from verb representatives in their own way.

For example, *C'est vers ce temps, monsieur, que je vois rencontraid'abord pres de Montilla, puis apres a Cordoue. Je ne vous parlerai pas de notre derniere entrevue. Vous en savez peut-etre plus long que moi.* (Merimee. Carmen, p. 546)

The verb "rencontrer" (to meet) in the above sentence "I met with you" is transforming into a noun phrase meaning "our next meeting".

From a stylistic point of view, the use of "entrevue" is preferred instead of "rencontre" because the norm of speech expression requires variety. Because the representative tool that comes before it is "recontrer". Although "entrevue" keeps the action theme in its meaning structure, it turns to semantic and grammatical generalization. Verb representatives, noun representatives, as well as pronoun representatives participate in the general naming process.

Usually, pronoun representatives are considered a universal tool and acquire a non-objective, i.e., non-objective feature when replacing verbs and verb complexes. For example,

*On voulut voir l'officier mais cela était impossible absolument bien qu'il logeât dans l'auberge de Follenville seules étaient autorisées à lui parler pour les affaires civiles. Alors on attendit.* (Maupassant. Boule de Suif p. 46).

The similarity based on the conflicting connection of the nominatives creates a special view of the semantic connection between the first and repetitive nominatives. Underlying this semantic connection is a transfer of meaning based on metaphor. Metaphorical nominatives associated with the naming of an action, moving from one meaning sphere to another, form a semantic similarity with the first nominative and rename it by replacing it functionally. Within the segment of syntagmatic connection, there is a relationship between real and figurative words, resulting in the formation of a series of figurative synonyms. For example:

*L'ombre et la source me charmerent tellement, que je me souvins de quelques tranches d'excellent jambon que mes amis de Montilla avaient mis dans la besace de mon guide. Je les fis apporter, et j'invitai l'étranger à prendre sa part de la collation improvisée. S'il n'avait pas fumé depuis longtemps, il me parut vraisemblable qu'il n'avait pas mangé depuis quarante-huit heures au moins. Il devorait comme un loup affamé. Je pensais que ma rencontre avait été providentielle pour le pauvre diable.* (Merimee. Carmen, p. 478)

In this example, "prendre sa part de la collation" (i.e. "manger") is a figurative synonym for "devorer comme un loup affamé" (to devour like a hungry wolf) and is connected with it by analogy within the concept of "manger" based on the figurative meaning. The verb "devorer" is used in the zoosemic "animal" sphere in the correct sense. In this case, it has moved from the "animal" sphere to the "human" sphere on a metaphorical basis. In the syntagmatic connection of the first and repetitive nominatives, there are cases of nominatives being interconnected based on semiotic asymmetry. In this connection, a freely connected word and a phenomenon of synonymization of word combinations with phraseological combinations occurs in

the process of naming the action. In this case, phraseological expressions functionally replace the first nominatives in speech situations according to the similarity of meaning, and perform the function of repetitive nominatives. For example,

- *Tu seras toujours un lillipendi!me dit-elle.*

*Garcia devait te tuer.Ta garde navarraise n'est qu'une betise, etil en a mis a l'ombre de plus habiles que toi. C'est que sontemps etait venu. Le tien viendra.* (Merimee. Carmen, p. 542)

In the above example, within the meaning of "to kill", the word "tuer" enters into a synonymous relationship with the phraseological combination "mettre a l'ombre". In a specific speech situation, the phraseological combination "mettre a l'ombre" replaces the verb "tuer" in the role of repetitive nominative.

### **Conclusion**

Repetitive nominations are important in case of semantic deficiency, clarification, disclosure of certain information, updating of any element that is particularly important in this context, making corrections to the statement.

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