THE EXTENSION OF THE SENTENCE FORM AND THE APPLICATIVE MODEL

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ABSTRACT
A sentence as a speech unit is a very complex concept. Currently, linguists are struggling with the question whether a sentence is a language unit or a speech unit. It is this issue that currently causes many controversial opinions among our linguists. Because we cannot say that the problems regarding the linguistic nature of the speech have been completely resolved. In this article, some comments are made about the solution of such problems, as well as the role of the applicative model in the expansion of the sentence form.

KEY WORDS: *simple sentence, derivation, applicative model, applicatives, root structure, base structure, predicability.*

It is known that the science of linguistics has been influenced by the science of logic for many years. This led to the emergence of classical universal grammar. General perception of the language V. changed after von Humbald's theoretical ideas. Humboldt's view required a different approach to language, that is, to prioritize the insol factor. Currently, almost all practical studies of modern linguistics are based on his work.

Until today, the approach to the study of speech from the point of view of logic, formal discourse has been used not only by Uzbek and Russian, but also by foreign linguists. At the same time, the relationship between language and thinking was studied from the point of view of philosophy and psychology. Such an approach to speech existed in ancient Greece. The main reason for this is that during the time of the ancient Greek philosophers, linguistics was studied within philosophy.

A sentence as a speech unit is a very complex concept. Currently, linguists are struggling with the question whether a sentence is a language unit or a speech unit. It is this issue that currently causes many controversial opinions among our linguists. Because we cannot say that the problems regarding the linguistic nature of the speech have been completely resolved.

It is known that the great linguist Ferdinand de Saussure made a big turn in linguistics by basing his theory on the unity of language and speech and at the same time their opposition. If words are considered a linguistic unit regardless of their word group, then when they interact, they are included in the sentence and form a speech unit. In other words, all words (the phonetic and morphological elements that make up them) and word categories form the internal system o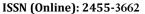f the language, and their interaction with each other under certain conditions creates the structure of the sentence and creates the external system of the language at a certain level. In fact, the human language consists of a set of unique signs, which serves to express the external environment in which it lives, existence.

Thus, we should understand a speech unit formed by the combination of words or words that represent a complete thought under certain conditions and on the basis of certain syntactic rules. At the same time, the sentence is the most basic central unit of any syntax. All other units are derived from this simple sentence or their combination.

We mentioned above that a sentence can consist of one word. For example: Attention! Speak up! Shut up! even if they are considered single words, they can be called sentences. At the same time, the main sign of the sentence - predicativeness - is noticeable in them. In other words, in each given word (sentence) one of the main conditions of predicativeness is expressed - the attitude of the speaker to existence. Because when we say predicativeness, we understand not only the possessive participle, but also the personal attitude of the speaker to that situation.

In traditional linguistics, a sentence is defined as a unit that expresses a complete meaning and is spoken with a complete tone. But in our opinion, the characteristic of the sentence expressing a complete thought cannot fully express its linguistic nature. The main reason for this is that the completed meaning is also observed in a number of other speech units (complex syntactic device, paragraph, macrotexts). Therefore, N. Based on Turniyozov's opinion, it is appropriate to study in the form of the smallest unit of speech.

E. According to Benveniste, "...Speech is the use, practice, life of language. In speech, we move away from our

understanding that language consists of a system of signs and enter another world - the reality that requires language to be a means of communication. This reality finds its expression in discourse (le discourse).

It should also be said that despite the fact that any unit is activated at the level of a larger unit, language units intersect only in sentences. For this reason, language units are activated only in sentences. This shows that the object of use of language units is a sentence. At the same time, we can observe expressive and expressive aspects of language units only in sentences.

F. that the sentence is a speech unit. We also observe in the teaching of de Saussure. He said, "The earth turns," "What did he say to you?" says that only stiffened, ready-made sentences can be considered as language units[1].

A. I. Smirnitsky also interprets the sentence as a speech unit. According to him, concrete sentences cannot be a linguistic unit. They are a unit of speech. Because concrete sentences consist of words formed on the basis of certain rules[2]. A.I. Smirnitsky, as we saw in Saussure, fell into ready-made patterns in How are you? (How are the conditions?), What's the time? He considers sentences like (What time?) as a language unit[3].

In our opinion, any sentence is a speech unit, and language units are made up of words.

The formation of the sentence, the expansion of its syntactic form is directly related to the degree of application of the applicative model and the derivation process.

The extent to which the applicative model is used varies across languages. However, in agglutinative and inflectional languages, the reliance of this model on morphological means is more clearly expressed than in other language systems. In particular, affixes, conjunctions and auxiliaries are very active in this. Since the substantive weight of the applicative model is related to concepts such as adding, patching (qo`shish, yamash, tirkash) it goes without saying that the position of affixes, connectives, and auxiliaries is great.

In the process of attaching these tools to certain words, the second, third, etc. also affects the words, makes it possible for them to be used in the structure of the sentence, and as a result, the syntactic form of the sentence expands.

The expansion of the syntactic form of the sentence occurs within the derivation process, and therefore we study the application of the applicative model as one of the main methods of the theory of syntactic derivation. The phenomenon of syntactic derivation, as mentioned earlier, occurs mainly in two ways - transformational and sentence form expansion.

Both of these methods are considered to be the main tools for making the language system functionally valuable. From this point of view, both the applicative method and the transformation are considered components of the derivational theory, but they independently require separate models. The main reason for the use and general introduction of these models is directly related to the principles of language use in speech. It is in this process that the language system shows its functional activity. In other words, the derivational process serves for the language system to fulfill its function in speech. This is very important, since language units always have a specific purpose when they are used in reality, and at the same time, the use of language in speech determines the level of its development (various changes). Of course, the researcher must understand and analyze this process[4].

At this point, it should also be said that we think that its system, which is ready in the language, is primary. As long as the system does not exist in a certain way, it is difficult to talk about the performance of the language. However, some linguists believe that the communicative function of language is primary. We can see the proof of opinion in the following comments of Eugenio Coseriu: "It is necessary to understand the language from a functional point of view. In other words, language requires function first and system second. After all, because language is a system, it does not perform a function, on the contrary, it has the status of a system to perform a certain function[5].

In our opinion, this opinion of E. Koseriu seems controversial. Because it is impossible to look for an opportunity for something that does not exist. A function does not appear in a space. There must be some ground for it to come into existence. Therefore, if the system does not exist, the language will not be able to perform the task. E. Koseriu's comments contain self-contradictory thoughts '...it is a system to perform its function'. (...он является системой, чтобы выполнять свою функцию).

It seems that first the system must exist, and then the tasks related to it must be performed. However, the performance of these tasks also takes place within a specific system. For example, the system of communicative relations, etc. On the other hand, the communicative process in which the system is used requires a certain system, and this system lives not for itself, but for the language system. In other words, the functional activity of the system occurs in the communicative process. In this process, language units interact with each other using various (morphological,

[1] See: Saussure F. de. Works on linguistics. - M., 1977. - P. 98-111.

[2] Smirnitsky A.I. Lexicology of the English language. - M., 1956. - P. 228.

[3] Turniyozov N., Turniyozov B., Turniyozova Sh. The same page.

[4] See: Bushui T. Language in the history of the development of human thought. -Tashkent, 2011. - P.144.

[5] Coseriu E. Synchrony, diachrony and history (Problems of language change) // New in linguistics, issue III. - M., 1963. - P.156.

syntactic, semantic, pragmatic) means[6]. Application binding requires one of these methods (tools). It is in this process that the power of the applicative model applies.

It is known that "Rano is singing. Ahmad is working. Kamal is playing" in traditional linguistics, sentences of the type are considered two-part sentences, that is, the simplest compound sentences. However, in any language, even simple sentences can be found, the size of which is larger than the size of a compound sentence. It is known that such sentences are called simple colloquial sentences. Now, it is natural for the reader to ask whether simple compound sentences are formed by expanding the size of a simple compound sentence or in separate ways.

"Rano is singing, Ahmad is working. Kamal is playing" sentences given above are usually considered to be sentences consisting of a single verbal (verb-related) group. Because in this type of sentences, the elements forming the object of the action expressed with the participation of nouns or pronouns do not participate. Accordingly, we conditionally call the N+V group representing the action a verbal group (a group involving a verb). But any action is influenced by extralinguistic and paralinguistic phenomena in the process of finding its grammatical expression. When we say extralinguistic phenomena, we understand non-linguistic factors that are related to the development of language under certain social conditions, but are not related to the structure of language, when we say paralinguistic phenomena, we mean non-linguistic factors that are not related to the stages of language development, and at the same time, they can freely affect language and speech elements at the same time. We understand, for example, the situation is one such factor. For this reason, any verbal communication in which a certain idea is being expressed will be closely related to the situation. In general, any element of language finds its concrete expression only when it interacts with other elements in a certain situation[7]. Even the speaker's feelings are often related to the situation. For example, take the sentence "Rano is reading". As usual, we can use this sentence to refer to a person who is reading a simple letter or newspaper. If Rano is carefully reading some important message, then using the sentence "Rana is reading carefully" is automatically required by the situation. Or let's take another example: "Ahmad is working in the garden" In the given sentence, we can see that verbal communication is taking place in a calm and peaceful environment. However, if the attention of the listener is drawn to the fact that Ahmed is working in the garden, he will answer the following questions: "Why is Ahmed working in the garden?" (Why is Ahmed working at all?)" he would have asked. Because only the listener knows that

Ahmed was forbidden to engage in physical labor by the doctors. Ahmadiiig's health may also deteriorate now. That is why he is excited to ask the question. It is known that such a situation undoubtedly creates some kind of change in the speaking person, who is also surrounded by an exciting situation.

It can be seen that the paralinguistic phenomenon plays an important role in their actualization, even if it is not related to the elements of the language structure. Thus, we make sure that the sentence that expresses our thoughts moves not in a vacuum, but in the context of a certain situation. It can meet in a short wide position or a wider spread position.

If it occurs in a common state, it is necessary to add the element X to the formula N + V. The sentence "Rana is studying carefully" now gives the formula $N + V + X$. Through the X element in the formula, the marginal words of the sentence, that is, the words that are not necessary for the main semantic structure of the sentence, can be included or not included in the sentence according to the wishes of the speaker. if expanded in the style of "reading a book", we are considered to have added eight more marginal elements to it. Accordingly, the sentence formula is changed to $N + V + X3$, but the center of any sentence should be focused on a single point. No matter how many elements it contains, they serve to clarify this central point, complete the message, and explain it.

In the sentence given above, we can see that the element V (is reading) forms its basis, and such elements are called words that indicate the basic structure of the sentence in the current linguistic literature.

The basic structure of the sentence gives its main semantic weight (reading). The form "Ra'no is reading" serves as the base structure of the (N + V) sentence and forms its syntactic structure[8].

Now let's take a closer look at the root and base structure of the sentence. Based on the ideas expressed in the linguistic literature, when we say the basic structure of a sentence, we understand the structure that is organized from only a few elements related to its main semantic core. This structure, of course, cannot be related to all the participating elements in the composition of the sentence[9].

For example: Let's analyze the expanded form of the sentence given above in the form: Rana is reading a book with his friend under a tree in the garden. We see that 9 elements are involved in the composition of the sentence, represented by the following formula:

$N1 + d1 + N2 + d2 + N3 + N4 + d3 + N5 + V$ or $N + X5 + V$ for short.

[6] See: Ponomarenko E.V. On the development of a systematic approach in linguistics//Philological Sciences, 2004, N.5. – P.26.
[7] See: Sviridovsky V.I. Zobov R.A. New philosophical aspects of elementary structural relations. L.: Nauka, 1970, p.12.

[8] Zolotova G.A. Essay on the functional syntax of the Russian language. Moscow: Nauka, 1973; Paducheva E.V. On the semantics of syntax. Moscow: Nauka, 1974.
[9]. Paducheva E.V. cited work pp. 53-57.

In this place, according to the word order of the Uzbek language, we place the element V in the last place, and the marginal elements are located between the element controlling the movement (N) and the movement (V) in the case of X5.

It can be seen that all the elements (words) except for V are repeated in the formula. So, only V (verb) stands in the center of the sentence structure and follows the rest of the elements for one reason or another.

However, the issue of the actualization of the verb is related to N, which is in the first place, and is managed in the form of N + V (Rana is reading). Accordingly, we can say that the N + V elements, which are in the center of the content of the sentence, constitute its semantic structure, the basic structure.

The remaining elements are related to the general form of the sentence and represent its syntactic or derivational structure. A derived structure cannot change the base structure, no matter how many elements there are. Even if we expand the sentence given above into a text as follows, the basic structure remains in the N + V position.

"After work, Rano was sitting in his chair and reading a book with his friend Salima."

In the given example, we see that 9 marginal elements represent the derivational structure of the sentence. Let's analyze another example to make our point clearer:

"Куда вы идете в такой дождливый день со своей бабушкой и без зонтика?" (Where are you going on such a rainy day with your grandma and no umbrella?) We took this example from the book "Теоретическая и прикладная лингвистика" (Theoretical and Applied Linguistics) by the Russian linguist V.A. Zvegintsev. In this example, we see that the sentence is expressed in the interrogative form.

In our opinion, all elements except the word "куда" (where) in the sentence structure are marginal, because the person asking the question is told by the situation where the second person is coming from, that it is raining, that he does not have an umbrella, and that he is staying with his grandmother. It is interesting to note that the second person also fully answers this question: (I go to the theater on such a rainy day with my grandmother and without an umbrella.) *"Я иду в театр в такой дождливый день со своей бабушкой и без зонтика"*.

In the answer, they could use the sentence "Я иду в театр" (I'm going to the theater) or simply the sentence "В театр" (To the theater). However, both individuals do not consider paralinguistic factors at the same time. Therefore, in most linguistic literature, the basis of language theory is related to the activity of exchange of ideas between ideal speakers and listeners surrounded by the same conditions.

V.A. Zvegintsev connects the situation in the given example with the issue of saving language elements. From the syntactic point of view, this type of case is used only to expand the derivative structure of the sentence.

The fact that affixes play a large role in the expansion of the syntactic form of a sentence does not require explanation, because affixes join the root or base of a word and connect it with the second word, and as a result, the syntactic form of a sentence expands each time in exchange for certain words. However, it should also be said that not every affix can have this property. Because the functional activity of the affix in forming a chain of syntagmatic lines is inextricably linked with its specific grammatical meaning as a morpheme. In other words, the expansion of the syntactic form of the sentence inevitably takes place by means of affixes that express a specific meaning (grammatical), in the process of performing the function of an applicator.