How to Cite:

Oripovna, A. I., Maxammadjonovna, S. L., Odiljonovich, Y. I., & Pazlidinovich, Q. O. (2022). Speech chain and repeated nomination in different system languages. *Linguistics and Culture Review*, 6(S2), 485-490. https://doi.org/10.21744/lingcure.v6nS2.2135

Speech Chain and Repeated Nomination in Different System Languages

Anorboyeva Irodakhon Oripovna

Andijan State University, Uzbekistan

Saidova Lolakhon Maxammadjonovna

Andijan State University, Uzbekistan

Yakubjonov Iqboljon Odiljonovich

Andijan State University, Uzbekistan

Qobulov O'tkirbek Pazlidinovich

Andijan State University, Uzbekistan

Abstract—This article studies the syntactic meaning of the speech chain in different structural languages and the repeated nominations reflected in different lexical units. In the process of analyzing the relationships between complete sentences which concepts related to the syntax of simple or complex sentences, acting on assumptions that are less acceptable. Similarly, it is inappropriate to transfer the connections specific to simple and complex parts of speech to the analysis of the relationships between independent sentences, as has unfortunately been observed in some scientific sources. Practice shows that the most common syntactic form of the chain is "object-subject" (the previous object is similar to the next in the lexical order). However, other structural forms of the chain (subject - object, object - object) are also widely used. Thus, lexical repetition is undoubtedly syntactic. This is a unique means of demonstrating the connection of independent sentences in a coherent speech.

Keywords---consistency, lexical repetition, lexical unit, repeated nomination, speech chain, speech unit, syntactic relation.

It is well known that complete sentences are arranged one after the other on the basis of a certain sequence of content in speech and form a complete meaningful speech unit which acquires a coherent content. Repeated nominations are involved in ensuring the formation of appropriate speech units in the form of different lexical units (Cappelle et al., 2010; Belke et al., 2005). Repeated nominations, which are reflected in different lexical units, perform, first of all, syntactic and nominative functions in the expression, of course, which have an interdependent structural harmony. Usually the relationship between complete

sentences is reflected in the syntactic connection of the lexical units of the repeated nominations (Krushelnitsky, 1976; Bo'ronov, 1973).

In the process of analyzing the relationships between complete sentences which concepts related to the syntax of simple or complex sentences, acting on assumptions that are less acceptable. This is the reason for complete sentence relations are a new, much higher level of syntactic phenomena and only a certain part of the concepts and categories of lower levels can be applied to it. As a proof of our opinion, it can be said that it is much more difficult to define the relationships between complex parts of speech in concepts related to simple sentence syntax (Gak, 1977; Greimas, 1976; Abdurazakov, 1973).

Similarly, it is inappropriate to transfer the connections specific to simple and complex parts of speech to the analysis of the relationships between independent sentences, as has unfortunately been observed in some scientific sources. In this analysis, the feature of speech which manifests itself as an independent integral syntactic unit which is not taken into account during the mechanical copying of these connections. The connection between independent sentences is determined first by the connection between the sentences and then by the nature of the sentence in the form of a complete syntactic unit.

In contrast to other statements, the statements which usually come at the beginning of a work or paragraph are characterized by a wide range of independence. The basic set of sentences acquires full meaning and independence only in context. Indeed, a sentence separated from the context faces ambiguity in terms of meaning.

Alfred est pecheur; Aujourd'hui il fait du soleil; on comprend bien tout le sens de cette activité

Every sentence which is out of context has a broad, generalized and abstract meaning. Because they are outside the state of speech, far from it. Awareness of these sentences and the desire to understand them which is forbidden to restore their natural environment by bringing them into the state of speech, to restore the meaning and structural connections of the surrounding cognate sentences, that is to say some sentences with context.

The complete form which can be worn with different lexical outfits according to the structural feature of a separate sentence that is not fully meaningful that reflects the pattern. Such a contradictory, two different nature of speech serves as a source for the development of thought formed in it. An idea which is embedded in a sentence has only relative completeness, usually requiring further development that is not complete (Balota & Duchek, 1991; Martin et al., 1996).

However, this syntactic form and the structure of the sentence is complete. The continuation and development of thought takes place only in a different sentence. Syntactically, a certain idea is expressed in terms of the development of certain interactions within it. None of the more well-known forms of communication tools (adaptation, management, coherence, etc.) can be included in any particular application, even if they are independent and structurally based units. One of the most common, widespread means of communication between independent sentences, which is expressed in the form of a complete structural unit, is the repetition of a structural part of the previous sentence, a certain part of speech in the next sentence, the introduction of a continuous expression (Barra-Chicote et al., 2010; Díaz & Banga, 2006; Clark et al., 2007).

The structure of the speech has a clear structure: subject, predicate, secondary parts of speech. If it is divided using the abstract sentence formula in the form "A - V means" A - subject, V - predicate. By means of symbols, the content of the word in the sentence reflects its full categorical appearance and the symbolic image can be replaced by a color-colored lexicon. The subsequent development of a certain speech takes place in a different

way (Baxtiyorovna, 2021). In this case, it is possible to separate one of its parts, for example, in the form of "V -C".

Naturally, in the syntactic movement, the repetition of the "V", that is to say, the part which is logically very natural. "A" is now a definite, well-known piece of information, so A is "old, previously unknown, described knowledge", defined by "V", so that the next movement of the graph is through "V", that is to say, the image. Other manifestations of the syntactic way of action have also been formed: A and B means, A means S, in which case each subsequent sentence expresses a new description of the possessor. If the symbols of the formula seem to be filled with lexical material, then the connection between the sentences also occurs in the repetition of a particular part or part of the sentence. In repetition, the structural connection of sentences, their intrinsic syntactic connection is reflected. In this means, a chain of sentences is formed and creates a chain link between complete sentences. Thus, the connection between the repetitive independent elements emphasizes their structural unity. The connection between the judgments is subject to repetition by the subject or the predicate (Caramazza & Miozzo, 1997; Zhou et al., 2010; Beach, 1991).

When we compare the links between elements and sentences, we can be sure that there are no similarities between them (Issa et al., 2021). With the help of grammatical means, you can feel the connection between the sentences and the elements between the sentences. Grammatical chains emphasize the continuous, one-to-one, coherent movement and development of thought. It is known that words have different meanings and weights. From the point of view of logic, the next word is a repetitive, continuously evolving keyword. The means of motivating thought is usually new knowledge about the subject of the sentence (Eshkuvvatovna et al., 2021). In a sentence, the accented word itself is defined as a new predicate, which in turn forms a legal predicate. In this case, there is a continuous movement of ideas and a chain.

According to V.V.Vinogradov's definition about the chain-linking principles of speech, it is consistent with the theory of "actual division" (V. Matezius), which in recent years has become more widespread, expressing "the direct, concrete meaning of a particular statement in a particular context." In the actual part of speech, there is a "starting point" or "the root of the sentence" and a "starting point" in relation to the speaker, which is known in the context of the conversation and the speaker is able to act on it. The study of the positive value structure of this theory consists of an attempt to free it from "dry-formal-logical analysis" and to try to observe the natural structure and expression of speech (Suryasa et al., 2019).

The theory of actual division observes the sentence in its integral connection with the idea, the context, which it benefits. In this sense, the sentence is divided into "starting point" and "speech nucleus", in other words, "theme" and "rheme". The "starting point" is the beginning of the thought movement, the "speech core" is its foundation and its development. But the thought movement cannot be stopped and in fact, not limited to one another (Aripov, 2021). The "core" of the previous sentence becomes the "starting point" of the next sentence, clear, familiar part of the information and the "theme" of the information becomes the "core". [1.94].

G.K.Krushelnitskiy used the terms "theme" (speech core) and "rheme" (starting point) of information. We pay attention to the example given by Krushelnitsky [2.5] and analyze it from this point of view:

За садом находился у них большой лес, который был совершенно пощажен предприимчивым приказчиком, может быть, оттого, что стук топора доходил бы до самых ушей Пульхерии Ивановны.

Он был глух, запущен, старые древесные стволы были закрыты разросшимся орешником и походили на мохнаты лапы голубей. В этом лесу обитали дикие коты. Лесных диких котов не должно смешивать с теми удальцами, которые бегают по крышам домов. (Н.В. Гоголь)

As the author rightly points out in this passage, the "theme" part of the information in the previous sentence will be the "rheme" part of the information in the next sentence. In particular, in the first sentence, the words "bolshoy les" at the end of the sentence are highlighted by means of logical emphasis.

For the first time, the "rheme" part of the information is the beginning of the sentence (3a cadom), and the "theme" part of the information is the rest of the sentence. In the second sentence, the "theme" part of the previous sentence becomes the "clear" part. Such a thought movement occurs in the next sentence, the "new" information part of the previous sentence becomes the "rheme" part of the next sentence. It is precisely the syntactic chain linkage which is consistent with such a consistent meaning movement. The following examples show the syntactic (grammatical) nature of this type of connection in the nominative case:

Le Louvre est un musée. Ce musée se trouve à Paris. Il désigna du doigt la place. Elle était pleine de monde.

In these examples, the direct lexical units are considered individual, representing a clear, concrete and separate object. The syntactic relations between these sentences are general and abstract relations. The lexical dress, the material of any pair of sentences which can change in which case the meaning of the sentence and the syntactic pattern remains the same even if its lexical material changes. For example:

Il longeait la grille. Elle était bien haute. Il regarda sa montre. Elle ne marchait pas.

The first letter represents the letter, the second letter represents the participle, and the third letter represents the filler. The filler of the previous sentence is changed to the next one. Externally, this link is repeated in the lexicon. The lexical repetition in a certain case is secondary, concrete, the material of speech, the primary is the structural similarity, the transformation of the previous complement into the next. Here, in addition to the lexical correspondence, which indicates structural similarity and the syntactic connection of sentences, some grammatical (morphological) categories - the genus and number of correspondence words are corresponded:

Il langesit la grille. Elle (la grille) était bien haute.

The chain-link with the subject-object relationship (object - subject, object-object, etc.) is mandatory for many structural forms. For example:

...lorsque j'aperçus, assez loin du sentier que jesuirais, une petite pelouse verte par semée de joncs et deroseaux. Cela m'annoncait le voisinage d'une source. (Merimée. Carmen. p. 473)

The inconsistency of the synonyms is optional, which is explained by the fact that they come in different roles in the sentences in which they are connected. In connection with the above, the analysis of the means of connection of independent words is not only the expression of lexical repetitions (chains), but also their color-syntactic types, forms, that is to say, which parts of the words are connected.

Practice shows that the most common syntactic form of the chain is "object-subject" (the previous object is similar to the next in the lexical order). However, other structural forms of the chain (subject - object, object - object) are also widely used. Thus, lexical repetition is undoubtedly syntactic. This is a unique means of demonstrating the connection of independent sentences in a coherent speech.

References

- Abdurazakov, M. A. (1973). Essays on the comparative study of different system languages. Fan.
- Aripov, M. P. (2021). Semantics of wishes/applause/prayers associated with religious terms. *International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Culture*, 7(4), 274-278. https://doi.org/10.21744/ijllc.v7n4.1808
- Balota, D. A., & Duchek, J. M. (1991). Semantic priming effects, lexical repetition effects, and contextual disambiguation effects in healthy aged individuals and individuals with senile dementia of the Alzheimer type. *Brain and Language*, 40(2), 181-201. https://doi.org/10.1016/0093-934X(91)90124-J
- Barra-Chicote, R., Yamagishi, J., King, S., Montero, J. M., & Macias-Guarasa, J. (2010). Analysis of statistical parametric and unit selection speech synthesis systems applied to emotional speech. *Speech communication*, *52*(5), 394-404. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.specom.2009.12.007
- Baxtiyorovna, Y. S. (2021). Age-appropriate, pragmatic content in personal correspondence. *International Journal of Linguistics*, *Literature and Culture*, 8(1), 6-12. https://doi.org/10.21744/ijllc.v8n1.2005
- Beach, C. M. (1991). The interpretation of prosodic patterns at points of syntactic structure ambiguity: Evidence for cue trading relations. *Journal of memory and language*, 30(6), 644-663. https://doi.org/10.1016/0749-596X(91)90030-N
- Belke, E., Brysbaert, M., Meyer, A. S., & Ghyselinck, M. (2005). Age of acquisition effects in picture naming: Evidence for a lexical-semantic competition hypothesis. *Cognition*, 96(2), B45-B54. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cognition.2004.11.006
- Bo'ronov, J.B. (1973). Ingliz va o'zbek tillari qiyosiy grammatikasi.
- Cappelle, B., Shtyrov, Y., & Pulvermüller, F. (2010). Heating up or cooling up the brain? MEG evidence that phrasal verbs are lexical units. *Brain and language*, 115(3), 189-201. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bandl.2010.09.004
- Caramazza, A., & Miozzo, M. (1997). The relation between syntactic and phonological knowledge in lexical access: evidence from thetip-of-thetongue'phenomenon. *Cognition*, 64(3), 309-343. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0010-0277(97)00031-0
- Clark, R. A., Richmond, K., & King, S. (2007). Multisyn: Open-domain unit selection for the Festival speech synthesis system. *Speech Communication*, 49(4), 317-330. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.specom.2007.01.014
- Díaz, F. C., & Banga, E. R. (2006). A method for combining intonation modelling and speech unit selection in corpus-based speech synthesis systems. *Speech communication*, 48(8), 941-956. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.specom.2005.12.004
- Eshkuvvatovna, K. L., Tuychievna, M. S., Furkatovna, S. . D., & qizi, M. F. Z. (2021). Comparative analysis of the usage of concept "hospitality" in the phraseological units of English, Russian and Uzbek languages on the basis of the English translation of the novel "Silence" by S.Ahmad. *Linguistics and Culture*Review, 5(S1), 1640-1648.
 - https://doi.org/10.21744/lingcure.v5nS1.1989
- Gak, W. G. (1977). Comparative lexicology.
- Greimas A. (1976). Semantique structurale. Paris, p.355

- Issa, S. H. M., Bajiri, M. E., Alyamani, K. A. Z., & Abhishek B. P. (2021). Lexical semantic activation in bilinguals: evidence through blocked naming task. *Linguistics and Culture Review*, *5*(S1), 860-866. https://doi.org/10.21744/lingcure.v5nS1.1470
- Krushelnitsky G.K. (1976). On the question of the semantic division of a sentence. *Questions of linguistics*, (5).
- Martin, N., Saffran, E. M., & Dell, G. S. (1996). Recovery in deep dysphasia: Evidence for a relation between auditory-verbal STM capacity and lexical errors in repetition. *Brain and Language*, 52(1), 83-113. https://doi.org/10.1006/brln.1996.0005
- Suryasa, I.W., Sudipa, I.N., Puspani, I.A.M., Netra, I.M. (2019). Translation procedure of happy emotion of english into indonesian in kṛṣṇa text. *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, 10(4), 738–746
- Zhou, G., Qian, L., & Fan, J. (2010). Tree kernel-based semantic relation extraction with rich syntactic and semantic information. *Information Sciences*, 180(8), 1313-1325. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ins.2009.12.006