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Models of simple sentences in Uyghur and English languages

monograph

Karakol – 2018

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A 13 Models of simple sentences in Uyghur and English languages.-
Karakol, 2018.- 55 p.

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The author of the publication is a well-known specialist in the field of syntax modeling. The monograph describes the local models of simple sentences in Uyghur and English.

Reviewer: Doctor of Philology, Professor N.N. Efremov

Contents

Introduction

The relevance of the research topic is due to several factors:

• Lack of comparative work on basic models of local sentences in English and Uyghur languages;

• The use of new methods of syntactic description for the syntactic science of the Uyghur language;

• The possibility of use of the results of work.

The object of the study is basic models of simple sentences with the location value in English and Uyghur language.

The subject of the thesis is a comparative study of the main characteristics of the use of basic models of simple sentences with the location in English and Uyghur languages.

The purpose of the thesis is to compare the basic characteristics of basic models of simple sentences with the location in English and Uyghur languages.

To achieve this goal it is necessary to solve the following tasks:

• Refer to special literature on modeling as a method in modern linguistics;

• To analyze the basic concepts of describing a simple sentence in the study of the syntax of the English language;

• Describe the main approaches to modeling a simple sentence in Turcology;

• Describe the modeling features of the basic models with the location value in English and Uyghur languages;

• Identify the common and different in the functioning of basic models with the location value in English and Uyghur languages.

The scientific novelty of this work is :

• Provides an analytical description of the basic models with the location in English and Uyghur;

• The latest achievements of modern syntactic science in the

modeling of elementary simple sentences are introduced into scientific circulation;

• The efficiency of the formal representation of basic models with the location value in English and Uyghur languages is shown;

• The similarities and differences of the basic models with the location in English and Uyghur are outlined.

The theoretical value of the proposed work is to realize the concepts and terms of the model syntax on the material of the English and Uyghur languages.

The practical value of the presented work is connected with the possibility of using the results of the study when developing courses on the comparative syntax of English and Uyghur. Thesis can be used in the practice of teaching English in schools and universities.

Structure of work. The work consists of an introduction, three chapters, conclusion, and a list of used literature.

Chapter 1. Theoretical grounds for a comparative study of sentences with the meaning of location in the English and Uyghur languages

1.2 Modeling as a method in modern linguistics

Modeling of a simple sentence of different languages are devoted to works that began to appear in the 70-80s of the last century (Moskalskaya 1981, Zolotova 1973, etc.). The model in these studies is understood as an abstract model of constructing minimal independent proposals. However, in the methodology of their selection and description, of course, there are discrepancies. Due to the universality of human thinking in different languages, the same types of sentence models can be semantically related, but due to the specificity of their expression, the grammatical system in each language, the set of models is unique (Pocheptsov 1971: 53). This indicates the importance, relevance and, in addition, the difficulty of identifying and describing models of a simple sentence of language. In linguistics, there is a significant number of modeling theories. This is because the criteria for determining the required structural minimum, the number of model-forming components of the model, the methods for describing the model, and the number of models in one design are very diverse. In her works, G.A. Zolotova deals with the concept of "sentence model". Her model is defined as "the minimum sufficient combination of mutually conditioned syntactic forms, forming a communicative unit with a certain type value" (Zolotova 1973: 124).

A simple sentence is considered the central unit of the syntax system. Since the 80s of the last century, this unit has attracted the attention of researchers as an object of model-syntactic research. The main motive is the need to overcome the blurring in existing syntactic descriptions in terms of "types of sentences" and to contrast them with a clear idea of the system of sentence mod-

els as linguistic units that manifest in the process of speech formation.

For example:

Қариқолда һайванатлар беги бар.-There is a zoo in Karakol.

Бизниң мәктәптә музей бар.- There is a museum in our school.

Гиләмдә чирайлиқ йезиқ бар.- There is a beautiful inscription on the carpet.

In these examples from the modern Uyghur language transmitted the general grammatical semantics of the location of an object in a specific place in space. The structure of these sentences is the following formula:

N5 – N1 - Bar/Yoq Cop

Here we see an indication of the localizer, that is the site circumstance (N5), the subject (N1) and the nominal predicates of presence and absence (Bar/Yoq).

Since the predicate is nominal, the reference to the bundle (Cop) is also introduced into the model formula.

The grammatical semantics of the location in these sentences from the Uyghur language can also be represented by a formal entry:

L location– S location– P location

Here there is an indication of the spatial localizer, the subject of the location and the predicate of the location. Grammatical semantics can be combined with a structural scheme in order to convey the bilateral nature of the nature of the sentence as a unit of language. So that the structural scheme does not merge with the semantics of the sentence, we take the semantic formula in brackets:

N5 – N1 - Bar/Yoq Cop (Llocation– Slocation– Plocation)

Before us is a structural-semantic model of a simple two-part

sentence with a nominal predicate, which conveys the grammatical meaning of the location of a particular subject in a particular space.

One of the specific tasks in achieving this research goal was the creation of a final list of models unique in each specific Turkic language.

1.2 Basic approaches to modeling in the English language

In the linguistic science of English, there several of the most common theoretical models of the sentence are known. For the construction of the proposal in English, it seems appropriate to give a brief description of the basic models of a sentence in linguistics.

In this paper the following, most widely known of sentence models are described:

a) the model of the sentence members;

b) the distribution model of Fries;

c) a model of directly constituting;

d) the Chomsky's transformation model [Compare: Barkhudarov 1966 : 15-29].

In traditional grammar, the traditional model of sentence members is usually considered. In the sentence, its main members are distinguished-the subject and the predicate (verb)-and the secondary members- object, circumstance, definition. So, in the English sentence

The old man saw a black dog there

the main members are separated: the subject **the man**, the predicate **saw** and the secondary members: the definition to the subject **old**, the object to the predicate **a dog**, the circumstance **there**, the definition **black**.

In the second half of the last century, in the specialized litera-

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ture, the models proposed by the American school of structural linguistics were actively and in detail examined. According to the distributive model, the sentence is represented as a certain sequence of words belonging to certain classes (parts of speech) and used in some form or another. So, the above sentence

The old man saw a black dog there

is modeled according to the Fries scheme, in the following way (using the system proposed by Fries):

D   -   determinant of the noun ("determiner");

3   -   adjective;

$\dfrac{I}{he}$ -   noun unit number of masculine gender;

$\dfrac{2-d}{\pm}$ - a verb in the past tense of the singular or plural form;

4   -   adverb;

a, b   - signs with I indicate that these nouns have different referents (denotata), i.e. designate different objects or persons

D 3 $\dfrac{Ia}{he}$ $\dfrac{2-d}{\pm}$ D 3 $\dfrac{Ib}{he,she,it}$ 4 ,where

in other words, the model developed by Fries gives the opportunity to depict the structure of the sentence from the point of view of distribution of certain forms of words of different parts of speech relative to each other in the speech chain.

Chomsky's system of transformational grammar, though it

was developed on the basis of his work with Harris, differs from Harris's in a number of respects. It is Chomsky's system that has attracted the most attention and has received the most extensive exemplification and further development. As outlined in *Syntactic Structures* (1957), it comprised three sections, or components: the phrase-structure component, the transformational component, and the morphophonemic component. Each of these components consisted of a set of rules operating upon a certain "input" to yield a certain "output." The notion of phrase structure may be dealt with independently of its incorporation in the larger system. In the following system of rules, S stands for Sentence, NP for Noun Phrase, VP for Verb Phrase, Det for Determiner, Aux for Auxiliary (verb), N for Noun, and V for Verb stem.

$$
\begin{aligned}
&(1)\ \text{S} &&\to \text{NP} + \text{VP} \\
&(2)\ \text{VP} &&\to \text{Verb} + \text{NP} \\
&(3)\ \text{NP} &&\to \text{Det} + \text{N} \\
&(4)\ \text{Verb} &&\to \text{Aux} + \text{V} \\
&(5)\ \text{Det} &&\to \textit{the, a, } \ldots \\
&(6)\ \text{N} &&\to \textit{man, ball, } \ldots \\
&(7)\ \text{Aux} &&\to \textit{will, can, } \ldots \\
&(8)\ \text{V} &&\to \textit{hit, see, } \ldots
\end{aligned}
$$

This is a simple phrase-structure grammar. It generates and thereby defines as grammatical such sentences as "The man will hit the ball," and it assigns to each sentence that it generates a structural description. The kind of structural description assigned by a phrase-structure grammar is, in fact, a constituent structure analysis of the sentence.

In these rules, the arrow can be interpreted as an instruction to rewrite (this is to be taken as a technical term) whatever symbol appears to the left of the arrow as the symbol or string of symbols that appears to the right of the arrow. For example, rule (2) rewrites the symbol VP as the string of symbols Verb + NP, and it

thereby defines Verb + NP to be a construction of the type VP. Or, alternatively and equivalently, it says that constructions of the type VP may have as their immediate constituents constructions of the type Verb and NP (combined in that order). Rule (2) can be thought of as creating or being associated with the tree structure in <u>Figure 3</u>.

Rules (1)-(8) do not operate in isolation but constitute an integrated system. The symbol S (standing mnemonically for "sentence") is designated as the initial symbol. This information is not given in the rules (1)-(8), but it can be assumed either that it is given in a kind of protocol statement preceding the grammatical rules or that there is a universal convention according to which S is always the initial symbol. It is necessary to begin with a rule that has the initial symbol on the left. Thereafter any rule may be applied in any order until no further rule is applicable; so, a derivation can be constructed of one of the sentences generated by the grammar. If the rules are applied in the following order: (1), (2), (3), (3), (4), (5), (5), (6), (6), (7), (8), then assuming that "the" is selected on both applications of (5), "man" on one application of (6), and "ball" on the other, "will" on the application of (7), and "hit" on the application of (8), the following derivation of the sentence "The man will hit the ball" will have been constructed:

(i)	S	
(ii)	NP + VP	by rule (1)
(iii)	NP + Verb + NP	by rule (2)
(iv)	Det + N + Verb + NP	by rule (3)
(v)	Det + N + Verb + Det + N	by rule (3)
(vi)	Det + N + Aux + V + Det + N	by rule (4)
(vii)	*the* + N + Aux + V + Det + N	by rule (5)
(viii)	*the* + N + Aux + V + *the* + N	by rule (5)
(ix)	*the* + *man* + Aux + V + *the* + N	by rule (6)
(x)	*the* + *man* + Aux + V + *the* + *ball*	by rule (6)
(xi)	*the* + *man* + *will* + V + *the* + *ball*	by rule (7)
(xii)	*the* + *man* + *will* + *hit* + *the* + *ball*	by rule (8)

Many other derivations of this sentence are possible, depending on the order in which the rules are applied. The important point is that all these different derivations are equivalent in that they can be reduced to the same tree diagram; namely, the one shown in <u>Figure 4</u>. If this is compared with the system of rules, it will be seen that each application of each rule creates or is associated with a portion (or subtree) of the tree. The tree diagram, or phrase marker, may now be considered as a structural description of the sentence "The man hit the ball." It is a description of the constituent structure, or phrase structure, of the sentence, and it is assigned by the rules that generate the sentence.

It is important to interpret the term generate in a static, rather than a dynamic, sense. The statement that the grammar generates a particular sentence means that the sentence is one of the totality of sentences that the grammar defines to be grammatical or well formed. All the sentences are generated, as it were, simultaneously. The notion of generation must be interpreted as would be a mathematical formula containing variables. For example, in evaluating the formula $y^2 + y$ for different values of y, one does not say that the formula itself generates these various resultant values (2, when y = 1; 5, when y = 2; etc.) one after another or at different times; one says that the formula generates them all simultaneously or, better still perhaps, timelessly. The situation is similar for a generative grammar. Although one sentence rather than another can be derived on some particular occasion by making one choice rather than another at particular places in the grammar, the grammar must be thought of as generating all sentences statically or timelessly.

It has been noted that, whereas a phrase-structure grammar is one that consists entirely of phrase-structure rules, a transformational grammar (as formalized by Chomsky) includes both phrase-structure and transformational rules (as well as morphophonemic rules).

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The transformational rules depend upon the prior application of the phrase-structure rules and have the effect of converting, or transforming, one phrase marker into another. What is meant by this statement may be clarified first with reference to a purely abstract and very simple transformational grammar, in which the letters stand for constituents of a sentence (and S stands for "sentence"):

PS rules
(1) $S \rightarrow A + B$
(2) $B \rightarrow C + D$
(3) $A \rightarrow a + b$
(4) $C \rightarrow c + e + f$
(5) $D \rightarrow d + g + h$
T rules
(6) $A + C + D \rightarrow D + A$

The first five rules are phrase-structure rules (PS rules); rule (6) is a transformational rule (T rule). The output of rules (1)-(5) is the terminal string $a + b + c + e + f + d + g + h$, which has associated with it the structural description indicated by the phrase marker shown in Figure 5 (left). Rule (6) applies to this terminal string of the PS rules and the associated phrase marker. It has the effect of deleting C (and the constituents of C) and permuting A and D (together with their constituents). The result is the string of symbols $d + g + h + a + b$, with the associated phrase marker shown in Figure 5 (right).

The phrase marker shown in Figure 5 (left) may be described as underlying, and the phrase marker shown in Figure 5 (right) as derived with respect to rule (6). One of the principal characteristics of a transformational rule is its transformation of an underlying phrase marker into a derived phrase marker in this way. Transformational rules, in contrast with phrase-structure rules, are also for-

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mally more heterogeneous and may have more than one symbol on the left-hand side of the arrow. The linguistic importance of these abstract considerations may be explained with reference to the relationship that holds in English between active and passive sentences.

Chomsky's rule for relating active and passive sentences (as given in *Syntactic Structures*) is very similar, at first sight, to Harris's, discussed above. Chomsky's rule is:

$$NP_1 - Aux - V - NP_2 \rightarrow NP_2 - Aux +$$
$$be + en - V - by + NP_1$$

This rule, called the passive transformation, presupposes and depends upon the prior application of a set of phrase-structure rules. For simplicity, the passive transformation may first be considered in relation to the set of terminal strings generated by the phrase-structure rules (1)-(8) given earlier. The string "the + man + will + hit + the + ball" (with its associated phrase marker, as shown in Figure 4) can be treated not as an actual sentence but as the structure underlying both the active sentence "The man will hit the ball" and the corresponding passive "The ball will be hit by the man."

The passive transformation is applicable under the condition that the underlying, or "input," string is analyzable in terms of its phrase structure as NP - Aux - V - NP (the use of subscript numerals to distinguish the two NPs in the formulation of the rule is an informal device for indicating the operation of permutation). In the phrase marker in Figure 4 "the" + "man" are constituents of NP, "will" is a constituent of Aux, "hit" is a constituent of V, and "the" + "ball" are constituents of NP. The whole string is therefore analyzable in the appropriate sense, and the passive transformation converts it into the string "the + ball + will + be + en + hit + by + the + man."

A subsequent transformational rule will permute "en + hit" to

yield "hit + en," and one of the morphophonemic rules will then convert "hit + en" to "hit" (as "ride + en" will be converted to "ridden"; "open + en" to "opened," and so on).

Every transformational rule has the effect of converting an underlying phrase marker into a derived phrase marker. The manner in which the transformational rules assign derived constituent structure to their input strings is one of the major theoretical problems in the formalization of transformational grammar. Here it can be assumed not only that "be + en" is attached to Aux and "by" to NP (as indicated by the plus signs in the rule as it has been formulated above) but also that the rest of the derived structure is as shown in Figure 6.

The phrase marker in Figure 6 formalizes the fact, among others, that "the ball" is the subject of the passive sentence "The ball will be hit by the man," whereas "the man" is the subject of the corresponding active "The man will hit the ball" (*cf.* Figure 4).

Although the example above is a very simple one, and only a single transformational rule has been considered independently of other transformational rules in the same system, the passive transformation must operate, not only upon simple noun phrases like "the man" or "the ball," but upon noun phrases that contain adjectives ("the old man"), modifying phrases ("the man in the corner"), relative clauses ("the man who checked in last night"), and so forth. The incorporation, or embedding, of these other structures with the noun phrase will be brought about by the prior application of other transformational rules.

It should also be clear that the phrase-structure rules require extension to allow for the various forms of the verb ("is hitting," "hit," "was hitting," "has hit," "has been hitting," etc.) and for the distinction of singular and plural.

It is important to note that, unlike Harris's, Chomsky's system of transformational grammar does not convert one sentence into another: the transformational rules operate upon the structures underlying sentences and not upon actual sentences. A further point is that even the simplest sentences (*i.e.,*kernel sentences)

require the application of at least some transformational rules.

Corresponding active and passive sentences, affirmative and negative sentences, declarative and interrogative sentences, and so on are formally related by deriving them from the same underlying terminal string of the phrase-structure component. The difference between kernel sentences and nonkernel sentences in *Syntactic Structures* (in Chomsky's later system the category of kernel sentences is not given formal recognition at all) resides in the fact that kernel sentences are generated without the application of any optional transformations. Nonkernel sentences require the application of both optional and obligatory transformations, and they differ one from another in that a different selection of optional transformations is made.

The old man saw a black dog there

on the basis of the NA model (directly composed) can be represented as follows (so-called "tree" of the sentence - "sentence tree"):
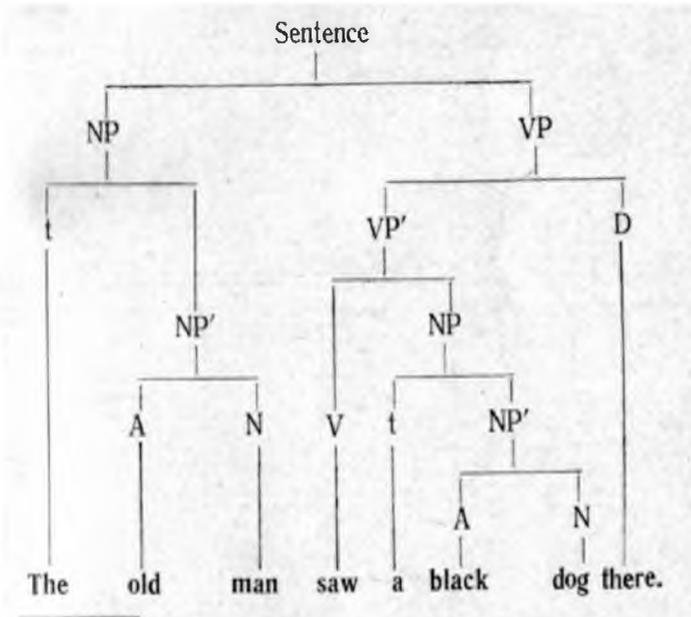
The transformational model of the proposal, in fact, is the extension of the concept of production to units of syntactic level. Just as on the morphological level the words "simple" and "derivative" are different, the transformation model of the proposal implies the allocation on the syntactic level of the so-called. "Nuclear structures" (kernel structures).

So, the above sentence

The old man saw a black dog there

It can be obtained as a result of transformations of the following three nuclear proposals:

The man who was old saw a dog which was black there.

The old man saw a black dog there.

The man saw a dog there.

The man was old.

The dog was black.

1.3 Basic approaches to the modeling of a simple sentence in Turcology

Syntax of the Turkic languages is now moving to a new paradigm of its scientific research. To show the dynamics of these processes, let us turn to the example of the Turkic Uighur language. The Uighur language is typically Turkic and the most studied in Turkic studies. He has a great history of his research.

The syntactic structure of the Turkic Uighur language is the least explored site of the grammatical system of the given language. This has its drawbacks and its advantages. The negative is that this communicative level of the language system remains poorly researched, and the positive is expressed by embarking on an unexplored syntactic site in Uyghur studies, we are able to apply the latest achievements of syntactic science in other linguistic traditions.

Before the researchers of the syntax of the Turkic Uyghur language, as in other Turkic languages, there continues to be an

urgent task of developing principles and techniques for describing the syntactic structure of this language. It should be implemented in a single, coherent system of concepts and terms to ensure comparability of the results obtained by different authors in the Turkic Uighur material. This material should be specific, for only in this way can the comparability of the results of scientific research be ensured.

The description of the syntactic structure of the Turkic Uyghur language suggests a description of syntactic units, i.e. ways of their construction, internal organization and syntactic semantics. The most important, primary unit of syntax is a sentence. The question of how to approach the description of the proposal, from what angle does it be viewed and described, on which to focus the main focus; what concepts and terms to use as starting and supporting ones - and how, in particular, to provide terminological intralinguistic translatability in the event of a divergence of terminological microsystems. Now no one doubts the fact that the sentence as a subject of linguistics is "multidimensional", one can look at it from the point of view of its semantics, its actual division, i,e, communicative significance from the perspective of pragmatics; it is possible to fix attention to its modus-dictum nature, to variational -semantic series, which include different "samples" of sentences and many others. But all the same, at the heart of all these approaches and views on the proposal lies some fundamental and relatively unified notion of him as a two-unit sign entity that unites in itself a certain structural organization, i.e. form, and some specific, namely syntactic meaning, expressed through a given form, i.e. its content. It is precisely the unity of these two sides that determines the proposal as a sign of language or as a language unit. "

The sentence as a unit of language can be illustrated and traditionally illustrated by examples, and not by one, but by an

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open set of different proposals - examples taken from texts of different authors or from the head. The difference between such an illustration and the symbolic representation required by the linguistic unit "as such" seems obvious to us. But the way to overcome this contradiction and to present a sentence as a sign of language, as an emissive essence, is not quite obvious. Nevertheless, now we can already say that such a method has been found.

At the present time it is necessary to solve the actual problem - to build scientific descriptions of syntactic systems of living Turkic languages, including modern Uyghur language. But nowadays it would be simply unacceptable to start a cycle of these works, remaining on old initial positions, especially since the syntactic research in the field of Turkic languages as a whole lags very far behind the level achieved, for example, by Russian studies. This is not surprising, because in the last 40-50 years there has been almost no movement in this area. But we can not copy the ways and theoretical positions of Russian studies, because the syntactic structure of the Altai languages, including the Uyghur language as a typical Turkic language, is very different from the Russian one. Therefore, there is simply no other way to solve practical problems than through a serious formulation and solution of those theoretical questions that empirical material poses and will put forth [Cheremisina 1992].

The model is the result of the intellectual work of the researcher; formed in his mind the idea of how the object of language studied by him, in our case - a sentence. In this view, the essential features of many of the statements (phrases) heard and read, analyzed by the researcher are generalized, but real expressions (phrases) of a certain class are displayed, not only are they released from the individual specifics conditioned by their lexical content, but are also simplified, "cleansed" from all the components that are not needed to describe, outline the outline of some elementary model situation. For example, a sentence like:

Йол үстидә һарвулар аста маңмақта– On the road the carts quietly move.

can be reduced to a lexico-grammatical minimum:

һарвулар маңмақта.

In this capacity, it comes close to other proposals of the type:

Нахша янриди.- The song began to sound; Булбул сайриди.- Nightingale sang; Бала ойниди.- The child played; Қиз күлди.- The girl laughed.; Дәрис башланди.- The lesson began; Китап бесилди.The book is published and etc.

Eliminating the diversity of lexical content, we get an idea of one structural model of the Uighur sentence: "noun (= pronoun) - subject + verbal predicate". This structural model describes a certain class of situations: "the state of an object or a person".

N1 – Vf (S condition – P condition)

Now let us compare the proposals of another model with the proposals considered:

Бовай бизни чай билән меһман қилди.- My grandfather treated us with tea. Силәрни немә билән тойғузимән?- What will I feed you? Қиз мени нахша билән һәйран қалдурди - The girl surprised me with a song. Нахшичи нахшиси билән барчимизни һәйран қалдурди.- The singer surprised us all with his song.

Here, situations are described where the subject-1 causers the subject-2 to perform a certain action or to experience a certain state. Obviously, the proposals of this second group can not be reduced to their predicative nodes and thus "equate" this model to the first one: **Бовай меһман қилди *Қиз һәйран қалдурди.* Supplements whom? And what? here are structurally necessary.

Thus, it can be seen that only the predicate and its obligatory actants are held in the model. In this context, it is necessary to continue syntactic research on the problems of a simple sentence

in the Turkic Uyghur language, because there are great opportunities here, the implementation of which enriches not only the theory of Uyghur studies but also Turkic studies in general. In addition, it will find great application in applied areas of machine translation, computerization of business and office style and other areas. In our time, under the pressure of globalization processes, the standardized model representation of the nuclear part of the system of simple sentences of the Turkic Uyghur language is very relevant. Modeling communicative units is relevant, because it is directly related to the problem of preserving and further developing this national language in the modern conditions as a means of communication.

1.4. Problems of modeling a simple sentence in the Uyghur language

Models of simple sentences in Uyghur language became the object of special studies in the work of S. Abdullayev [Abdullayev 1989, 1992]. The author performed his work from the position of the Novosibirsk scientific syntactic school. The main task was to clearly distinguish between language and speech at the level of simple sentence syntax.

It is interesting for us that disciple and follower of the researcher T.Toychuev in his work addresses specifically to proposals with local semantics. His work is called "Кыргыз тилиндеги мейкиндик маанидеги жөнөкөй сүйлөм моделдери" (Models of simple sentences with spatial meaning in Kyrgyz) [Toychuev 2011].

T. Toychuev investigated proposals of the type of those constructions that became the object of study in our work. These are sentences of type:

Ысык-Көлдө жаңы салынган үйлөр бар.-Issyk-Koldo

'zhangy salyngan es aluu uylor bar.-There are newly built boarding houses in Issyk-Kul.

Нарында эл аралык университет бар.-Narynda El aralyk universitet bar.-In Naryn there is an International university.

Имараттын үстүндө курулуш материалдары калган.-Imarattyn ustundo qurulush materialdary kalgan.-There were constuction materials on the building.

Столдун астында китеп менен кызыл баштык жатат.-Stoldun astynda kitep menen kizil bashtyk zhatat.-There is a red bag with books under the table.

There are 6 hyper-models with the value of the location in the Kyrgyz language. What is important is that the researcher can say this also, as they say about the number of phonemes in the Kyrgyz language. This is fundamental and very important. Because when they speak about the types of sentences, then all languages are similar to each other. When they talk about a specific number of models of sentences, we see a system of language. Here we are talking about the units of language, not speech.

In the work of Toichuev, we are talking about phraseological models. For example:

Muratta ketchchudey turu jok.-It does not look like Murat is going to leave.

From the side of formal syntax this sentence belongs to the model:

N5 - N1 - Bar / Jok Cop

But from the side of the meaning, we see the "connected" predicate of the ***ketchchudey turu jok***. The semantics of the sentence indicates not the space, but the human psyche.

Thus, in the science of the Kyrgyz language, studies on simple sentence models are just beginning. They are connected with the concept of the Novosibirsk scientific school (M.I. Cheremisina, S.N. Abdullaev, R.S. Sereadar, A.T. Tybykova, I.A. Nevskaya and others).

Conclusions on chapter 1

1. A simple sentence is considered the central unit of the syntax system. Since the 80s of the last century, this unit has attracted the attention of researchers as an object of model-syntactic research. The main motive is the need to overcome the blurring in existing syntactic descriptions in terms of "types of sentences" and to contrast them with a clear idea of the system of sentence models as linguistic units that manifest in the process of speech formation.

2. In the linguistic science of English, several of the most common theoretical models of the sentence are known. In this paper, the following, most widely known, sentence models were described:

a) the model of the sentence members;

b) the distribution model of Fries;

c) the model of directly constituting;

d) the Chomsky's transformation model.

3. At the present time it is necessary to solve the actual problem - to build scientific descriptions of syntactic systems of living Turkic languages, including modern Tatar, Kyrgyz, Uyghur and other languages.

Chapter 2. Features of the use of models with the location value in English and Uyghur languages

2.1 Simple sentences with the construction "there is / there are" in English

This section is devoted to the analysis of the introductory-being constructions, usually called in the grammar constructions of the type "there is / there are". The scope of research includes not only introjectional-existent structures structurally marked with the introductory element "there", but also existential sentences as such, which do not contain an input element and which we attribute to the transformations (variants) of the model under study.

To date, significant material has been accumulated, revealing the complex, dialectical essence of English existential proposals. However, these constructions, which occupy an important place in the syntax of modern English, have not yet been consistently studied from the point of view of modern system syntax. The dialectical nature of these sentences, which we call introductory-constructional constructions, is described and studied insufficiently. In particular, the referential (denotative) aspect of these proposals, which we put in the basis of their paradigmatic-syntagmatic description, is not affected.

For us, it is important to study the structural and semantic properties of an input-and-design construction, the identification and paradigmatic study of its distributive model-variants, and the disclosure of their role in the expanded text.

We think that the constructions under consideration should be distinguished in a special paradigmatic-syntagmatic class and studied from the point of view of their predicative, paradigmatic and pragmatic properties. The paradigm of sentences with the value of the location was not revealed in the propositions of existential propositions so far proposed. We want to propose a new clas-

sification of distributive models of local sentences, made up taking into account its main predicative and constructional features, which made it possible to combine the research proposals into three large classes - local, strictly existential and qualitative. "Local" constructions are contrasted "local" on the basis of differences in their logical structure, semantics and word order, reflecting the actual division of the sentence.

The starting point for us is the thesis of the predicative independence of the existential proposal. The question of the syntactic status of the existential sentence is in a state of debate. Some linguists challenge the syntactic and judgmental self-activity of a being predicate. One of the arguments asserting the absence of the right to judgmental and, hence, syntactic independence, from the being predicate, is the universal, universal character of the meaning of existence, which (which was first noted by Kant) can be singled out as a quantifier of meaning in any type of judgment, and therefore not can be considered as the meaning of a sentence ("propositional function") or its logical basis for judgments. Presupposition of existence was included, therefore, in the content of any proposition. One can not, however, not recognize the fact that no utterance is true unless the presupposition of the existence of the object described in it is true. The meaning of existence is, therefore, the presupposition of any utterance, which indicates the typological relevance expressing this value of the proposition. According to the theory of presupposition in terms of pragmatics, the presupposition of existence is the first and the main in the chain of elementary messages ("elementary messages" - the term G. Heym), singled out in the semantic structure of any utterance. So, saying "Rose is red" (attributive judgment), we mean "There is a rose" and "This rose is red"; "Book on the table" (locative judgment), we mean "There is a book" and "This book is on the table." Thus, attributive and local judgments, a kind of a long-term judgment of existence, serve as a means of further identifying and

characterizing object, introduced within the framework of the existential narrowing, informing the information of a taxonomic (informative) type.

Such a statement, as noted in modern domestic semantic logic, has a quantitative character. The peculiarity of its cognitive orientation consists in the fact that it reflects the first, initial stage of the cognition of an object on which only the immediate, primarily directly sensuous processing of information about the surrounding world occurs, consisting no more than in the isolation of an object from a class of like-minded ones, and this articulation takes place at the level concept, there is no logical-objective comprehension of the object, the ability to predicate him any signs. The logical subject of the existential sentence (being-name) has an unmarked character and is devoid of a specific referential status. Such judgment about existence is another factor on the basis of which a number of researchers deny him the right to logical independence. At the same time, it is the selection of the concept of the object as the bearer of a certain complex of attributes and is, as it seems to us, the marker of propositional semantics, and, consequently, an expression of the category of predicativity, which, unlike the objective meaning expressed by the word as the unit of nomination, abstract character. "Prepositive meanings," notes N. D. Arutyunova, "are abstract in the sense that they refer not to the substance itself, but to its properties" (N.D. Arutyunova, 1976 : 78). One should also not take into account the general semantics of the existential proposal, which consists in ascertaining the fact of the existence of an object in certain conditions of space or time, reflecting a certain objective situation that forms the basis of the predicate relations expressed in the existential sentence. M.Ya. Blokh proposed a new understanding of the category of predicativeness as a proper category, the essence of which is to correlate "reflected in the proposal of the objective situation with reality" (M.Ya. Blokh, 1986 : 123).

Recognition by logicians of the quantitative essence of the proposition about existence also, in all probability, postulates the linguistic relevance of the taxonomic statement. "Existential sentences are just for sequential identification purposes. Since every non-empty (the reference) proposal is based on the premise of the existence of the object, which is a message, it is, of course, must be preceded by a statement of existential type, giving rise to a procedure known in the logic of" existential extraction (existential extraction) "(N.D. Arutyunova, 1976 : 195).

The subject of debate and controversy in modern linguistics is also the problem of semantic and syntactic status of the introductory element of English existential in our offers, the word "there". We agree with V.D.Berlovskaya, who notes that the introductory "there" has dvufunktsionalnuyu nature. Semantic-communicative duality of this element of IBD due to its adverbial deictic-origin, on the one hand, and its role of input signal, anticipatory element of the structure under consideration, informs the recipient about the introduction of a new, unknown to him the object on the other.

2.2 Simple sentences with the value of the location in the Uyghur language and their modeling

Today in syntactic science there is a stable idea that the elementary simple sentence (ESS) is the central unit of the language system. Elementary we call such a simple sentence, which consists only of the predicate, the "supreme" member of the sentence, the actants and localizers directly subordinate to it.

All "non-elementary" proposals are based on ESS. All "pre-proposed" syntactic forms, in particular, word combinations, are isolated from ESS or from ESS associations (for example, groups of homogeneous members). All syntactic forms (larger than ESS) are the product of a combination of two or more ESSs, undergoing

various reduction-type processes, for example, an ESS with an adjective predicate is reduced to a non-predicative definition, the localization ESS to a site circumstance.

Unavailable to direct observation of language entities (ESS), we represent models in which our understanding of these objects is reflected. The reference to modeling as a special technique for studying ESS naturally follows from an understanding of this object as a sign of the syntactic level that can not be represented "in natural form", because the concrete lexical filling of syntactic positions characterizes the phrase, at the level of its essence there is no. The ESS model captures the necessary components-positions, which we represent using the traditional "symbol-classes of words" N, V, Adj, Adv, where the symbol N is accompanied by the conditional numbers of cases (N1 - nominative (indeterminate), N2 - genitive (possessive) , N3 - dative, N4 - accusative, N5 - local, N6 - initial). In the near future, a solid minimized list of cases and similar forms serving the necessary components of models should be compiled with assigned ordinal numbers suitable for all languages, but so far this order is oriented towards the Turkic paradigms.

It is important to emphasize that under the syntactic angle these symbols acquire a broader, not a morphological, but a syntactic meaning. Thus, the symbol N4 implies not so much the accusative case, as the position of the direct object, which is replaced by the forms of both the indeterminate and the original (partial) cases.

The plan of the content of models represents a semantic record, in which question-relative pronouns are used. Predicates governing actants and localizers should, in principle, be recorded in the semantic record as the names of the relationship, but so far this issue is still in the development stage.

The general set of models of each language is considered by us as a system, all members of which are related to each other by different types of relations. The system is represented by subsys-

tems that unite and mutually oppose the subsets of models, in some respects homogeneous.

Localizers, we call the components of a sentence under the predicates of location and motion, just as necessary here as the actants in the predicates of action, state, and relationship.

Turcology firmly established the understanding of the simple sentence model as a bilateral linguistic sign. Formal aspect of it is the structural scheme, to the identification of which the researchers come out using the "method of deletion" of the non-ligand components of the proposal [Abdullayev 1989].

The substantive side of the model is represented by a proposition that consists of a predicate and its arguments. The model formula can be written in the form of a fraction, in the numerator and denominator of which the formal and content sides of the model are given, or in linear recording. For example, in the Uyghur language we turn to the model:

N5 – N1 - Bar/Yoq Cop (Llocation. – Slocation. – Plocation.)

This model with the location value can be implemented in phrases like:

Яйлақта туққанлиримиз бар.- There are our relatives in the summer pasture side; Үстәл үстидә бир мунчә китап бар.- There are many books on the table. Аудиториядә бир группа студәнт йоқ.- There is not one group of students in the classroom; Мәктәптә биз издигән балилар йоқ.- There are no children at school who we need.

This model contains in its structural scheme, in addition to the subject and the predicate, a spatial localizer (N5) as a binding or obligatory component, which is expressed by means of word forms in the local case or a = in combination with auxiliary words that transmit the local location value (postpositions, service names). Semantics of location can be transmitted and verbal sen-

tences. For example:

Кочида қизил машина туриду.- There is a red car in street;

Талда булбул олтуриду.- There is a nightingale on the willow;

Едәндә телефон ятиду.- There is the phone on the floor.

Formula of the model:

N5 – N1 - Vf (L location. – S location. – P location.)

The history of model syntax has its roots in Turcology since the 80s of the last century. During this period, entire systems of models for specific Turkic languages, which have different collections of structural and semantic models, are described [Abdullaev 1982, 1989, 1992].

In what areas can we study simple sentence models with the location value? They form a separate subsystem in English and Uyghur with their own systemic relations.

Our study involves comparing the identification and fixation in different traditions of models that make up each of the subsystems outlined above, and then researching the systemic relationships between models within these subsystems. Systemic relations link and mutually oppose models in both substantive and formal plans.

In the formal plan the problem of structural variation of the model is different possibilities of expressing the same component of the proposition. Along with relatively simple cases such as variation of the case forms of a direct object, more complex relationships are revealed, for example: between the forms of location locators (where) and the orientation of the movement or movement of the object (where, from where). Attention is paid to the relationship between the local and dative cases, the choice between which in Uyghur language is associated with the grammatical time in which the phrase is constructed. With the verbs of the moving (room) of the object, the choice between these cases, it seems to me, is connected with the interpretation of the action itself in the

speaker's consciousness (and, accordingly, in speech). For example: to hide, to put - where / to whom or where / from whom, but carry - only where / to whom. But it is often more difficult to motivate the choice.

In the content plan, the focus is on polysemy, i.e. semantic variation of models, due to the typical lexical semantics of components. Typical lexical semantics assumes that the lexeme occupying this or that position of the model belongs to a certain class: the designations of the person (person), animals, plants, artifacts, spaces, abstract concepts and representations. The "frontier of polysemy", as in lexicology, is apparently homonymy; but this is a specific syntactic "pseudo-homonymy." True homonymy between models cannot be, because as signs of the language of the model do not have a concrete-material plane of expression, which could coincide or not coincide with something else. But when they become the object of research, it becomes necessary to present them one way or another. Write down the letters (words) you can only phrase. Writing models using the symbols that make up the formula, the "structural scheme," we come across the fact that one formula sometimes corresponds to different meanings, such that it is not possible to evaluate them as a semantic variation. Serious attention deserves a relationship of the type of synonymy, understood as a relative, but at the same time, a close semantic closeness - despite the differences in the structural organization of the proposal. In general, the study of meaningful relations with regard to ESS models will require, apparently, a serious revision and refinement of those theoretical representations and expectations that are prompted from tradition.

The sentence as a unit of language can be illustrated by examples, and not by one, but by an open set of different proposals - examples taken from texts of different authors or from the head.

2.3 Features of practical use of simple sentences with the construction "there is / there are" in English

This speech pattern in English lingua didactics is studied as a special construction, because in it the word order is atypical for the standard English sentence. More details of the order of words will be discussed below.

Situations of using this design: when we want to say that something is contained somewhere / is / is available.

For example:

1. There is a picture on the wall.

2. There are 10 girls and 15 boys in our class.

3. There are three rooms, a bathroom, a kitchen and an entrance hall in our apartment.

4. There are many theaters, museums and parks in Moscow.

5. There are three elephants, two tigers and many monkeys in the zoo.

The order of words of any type of sentence (affirmative, interrogative and negative) is always the same and consists of three elements:

"there is/there are"+"what?"+"where?"

" **there is/there are** ", i.e. the beginning of the sentence, maybe there is or there are. As we see, these two variants differ in the form of the verb number. The number of words that comes immediately after the "cap" affects the number of the verb in the "cap": if it is in the singular, then the "cap" will be "there is", if the word after the "cap" is in the plural, then "the cap "will be" there are "."What?" - a noun in the singular or plural, this is exactly what we are saying, that it is somewhere.

"Where?" - the circumstance of the place, using it, we tell where exactly what is contained / is / is what we are talking about in this construction. It should be remembered that the part "where?" always ends the English sentence, in spite of the fact

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that in Uyghur we, as a rule, begin our proposal with this part.

Let's translate our five examples into English, not forgetting the right word order

"there is/there are"+"what?"+"where?":

1. Тамда сүрәт бар. - There is a picture on the wall.

2. Бизниң синипимизда он қиз вә он бәш оғул бала бар - There are ten girls and fifteen boys in our class.

3. Бизниң патирдә үч бөлмә, йуйунуш бөлмиси, ашхана вә далан бар. - There are three rooms, a bathroom, a kitchen and a hall in our flat.

4. Москвада көп театр, музей вә парклар бар. - There are many theatres, museums and parks in Moscow.

5. Һайванатлар беғида үч пил, икки йолварс вә көп маймун бар. - There are three elephants, two tigers and many monkeys in the zoo.

To ask a general question (yes or no), we swap words in the "cap": it was "there is", it became "is there", was "there are", became "are there", a common the order of the elements of the whole construction remains unchanged: **" there is/there are " + "what?" + "where?".**

For the formation of short answers, after the words "yes" / "no" we substitute the **" there is/there are** " with the direct order of words in it, for the negative answer to this "cap" we add the particle "not".

1. Тамда сүрәт барму? - Is there a picture on the wall? - Yes, there is. / No, there is not.

2. Бизниң синипимизда он қиз вә он бәш оғул бала барму ? - Are there ten girls and fifteen boys in our class?- Yes, there are. / No, there are not.

3. Бизниң патирдә үч бөлмә, йуйунуш бөлмиси, ашхана вә далан барму ? - Are there three rooms, a bathroom, a kitchen and a hall in your flat? - Yes, there are. / No, there are not.

4. Москвада көп театр, музей вә парклар барму? - Are

there many theatres, museums and parks in Moscow?- Yes, there are. / No, there are not.

5. Һайванатлар беғида үч пил, икки йолвас вә көп маймун барму ? - Are there three elephants, two tigers and many monkeys in the zoo? - Yes, there are. / No, there are not.

As we have already seen in the short answers, for the formation of negation we need a particle not, which is put after the verb.

1. Тамда сүрәт йоқ. -There is not a picture on the wall.

2. Бизниң синипимизда он қиз вә он бәш оғул бала йоқ.- There are not ten girls and fifteen boys in our class.

3. Бизниң патирдә үч бөлмә әмәс.- В нашей квартире не три комнаты. - There are not three rooms in our flat.

4.Москвада Эйфел мунариси йоқ. - There is not Eiffel Tower in Moscow.

5. Һайванатлар беғида икки әмәс, үч пил бар. - There are not two elephants in the zoo, there are three.

One should remember a very important point: if we list objects that are both singular and plural, then our usual logic can fail us! After all, it would seem, if we knowingly have many items, i.e. and the " there is/there are " must be "there are", but we must not forget the main rule: The number of the word that goes right after the " there is/there are " affects the number of the verb in the " there is/there are ": if it is in a single number, then the " there is/ there are " will be "there is", if the word is after the " there is/there are " in the plural, then the " there is/there are " will be "there are".

Look at how differently the same thought is expressed depending on the number of the nearest word to the "there is/there are":

Үстәлдә китаплар вә қәләм бар. - There are books and a pen on the table.

Үстәлдә китаплар вә қәләм . - There is a pen and books on the table.

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2.4. The paradigm of sentence models with the location value in Uyghur languages

The paradigm of a simple sentence is the totality of its modifications, conditioned by the possibilities of varying the sentence in grammatical categories while preserving the identity to oneself. In other words, with the preservation of the proposition, the relationship between the components and the way they are expressed grammatically.

With the identity of propositions, these sentences are constructed according to different models, since they differ in the way they express the predicate and the actants, and also in the relation between them.

The proposal paradigm in the Uyghur language is formed, at least, by the following categories:

- affirmative / negative:

Мән сени керүватимән - Мән сени кермәйватимән; Бу йәрдә телефон барму - Бу йәрдә телефон йоқ ;

-temporality: Мән нахшини аңлиған /аңлаватимән / аңлаймән;

- personality (defined / indefinite / generalized person): Мән / Сән /У /

Барлиғи / нахшини анлаватиду;

- modality: Мән нахшини аңлишим лазим; Мән нахшини аңлаялаймән;

- phasiness: Мән мәктәптә оқуғили башлидим -оқуп пүттүм;

- interrogation: Тағда қар барму? Тағда нимә бар? Тағда неминиң бар екәнлигини кердүм?

In the paradigm of a simple sentence, we include examples in which the meaning of phasic and modality is expressed lexically and grammatically or accompanied by some design changes that, in our opinion, do not lead to the destruction of its integrity.

The scope of the paradigm for different types of proposals

can be different. In sentences with nominal and verbal predicates, the modus value of persuasiveness gets a different expression: either it enters the paradigm of the predicate, which facilitates its consideration as a paradigmatic one, or expressed in introductory-modal words, compare: *The child seems obedient- It seems that someone has sung.* Probably, this is due to the fact that sentences with nominal predicates are the main means of expressing logical propositions that reflect over events of reality [Shmeleva, 1988]. Interpretation of reality naturally implies a greater degree of sub-jectivity, which is reflected in the inclusion of persuasiveness in the composition of the predicative categories expressed by the predi-cate.

As members of one paradigm, we also consider the following series of sentences:

Қар; Кочида қар бар; Кочида қар йоқ; Кочида қар болиду; Кочида қар көп; Кочида қарниң көплигини!

They are realizations of the existential model LEXLOC - УЕх o ^ x, which includes the following positions as mandatory:

ьeX0c is a lexeme with the location value (locale), which can be represented by different parts of speech - an adverb or a name in various case forms (on / for / in N6, / about / behind N2, be-hind / before N, etc.);

V / - existential verb-predicate;

Nx - subject-exemption.

However, in the flow of speech, all positions are not always filled, which prevents traditional grammar from treating them as variants of the same invariant. In accordance with the understand-ing of the sentence as a unit of speech, many members of this se-ries fall into diametrically opposed classes: some are judged as two-part, others - as single-sentence sentences. The unity of the content plan and the regular grammatical variation unites the phrases of the given series into a single existential model with the typical meaning "somewhere there is something".

The expression of negation and quantification is naturally ac-

companied by the denomination of the nominative case of the subject at the genitive

(Қар; Кочида қар бар; Кочида қар йоқ; Кочида қар болиду; Кочида қар көп; Кочида қарниң көплигини!).

The presence or absence of a localizer is due to the indication either of a particular space, or that the world in general or the space known from the nearest context is implied [Arutyunova, Shiryaev, 1983]. The presence or absence of a localizer is due to the indication either of a particular space, or that the world in general or the space known from the nearest context is implied [Arutyunova, Shiryaev, 1983].

Conclusions on chapter 2

1. As a basic model for English locative sentences, we consider a model of simple sentences with the construction "there is / there are". This design has a peculiarity when used in speech.

2. Models of simple sentences with the location value in the Uyghur language are represented by formulas. They reflect the two sides of the models that are linguistic signs. This is a plan of expression. For example:

N5 - N1 - Vf (L locat. – S locat – S locat.)

This is the basic simple sentence model with the location value in Uyghur.

3. The models considered in English and Uyghur have their own peculiarities when used in speech.

4. The paradigm of the model of simple sentences with the location value in the Uyghur language consists of the following forms:

- affirmative / negative:

Мән сени көрүватимән - Мән сени көрмәйватимән; Бу йәрдә телефон барму - Бу йәрдә телефон йоқ ;

-temporality: Мән нахшини аңлиған /аңлаватимән / аңлаймән;

- personality (defined / indefinite / generalized person): Мән / Сән /У /

барлиғи / нахшини аңлаватиду;

- modality: Мән нахшини аңлишим лазим; Мән нахшини аңлаялаймән;

- phasiness: Мән мәктәптә оқуғили башлидим -оқуп пүттүм;

- interrogation: Тағда қар барму? Тағда нимә бар? Тағда неминиң бар екәнлигини көрдүм?

Chapter 3. General and different models of sentences with local meaning in English and Uyghur languages

3.1 General characteristics of invariant models with local meaning in English and Uyghur languages

First of all, in both languages, when using models, there is a distinction between language and speech. In the English and Uyghur languages, simple sentence models with the location value refer to the language. They form systems of models of the level of a simple sentence. Speech includes phrases that are compiled in speech on these models.

Locative value is fundamental in people's lives. Therefore, in the main features, the invariant semantic model in both languages coincides. In English and Uyghur (other Turkic languages), these sentences express the importance of the location of a particular subject in a particular space.

The locative relation (or their conjunction) is only one side of the proposition, denoted by the spatial predicate. The local propositions can be interconnected with each other and with not locative propositions. The basic local relations and their propositions, their conjunctions with each other and with nonlocal propositions are expressed by a wide range of local constructions.

Expressed by linguistic means, spatial representations reflect a person's awareness of a real physical space. This space is the most important parameter of the material world, where both the physical, spiritual and social being of man are realized.

Spatial relations are considered a basis for the development of temporal and circumstantial relations in general, and spatial categories are central to human thinking. Spatial-temporal representations, developed by linguistic consciousness, participate in the design within each culture of their particular model of the world.

This formulation of the problem raises the question of the re-

lationship between the universal and ethnic in spatial systems, languages of various genetic and typological similarities. The successes of cognitive linguistics in the XX century and the discovery of a number of cross-language universals predict significant spatial proximity of functional systems in the languages of different systems. At the same time, studies in this field conducted in different parts of the world show a wide variety of such systems and underscore the selectivity displayed by the languages in the coding of certain spatial relations by the most grammatical means (case and other forms of names, service words, spatial predicates and the structures they form) and in the specialization of individual language subsystems on the expression of a certain type of spatial values.

The semantic grid of spatial relations includes a variety of functional areas: the location of a person, location of objects relative to each other, features of the landscape, areas of human activity, administrative-territorial division.

In the semantics of space, the following types of meanings are distinguished:

a) the value of the spatial arrangement of objects relative to each other (equally in static and in dynamics): the object can be located inside or outside, below or above the other, in front of or behind it, from the side (right or left), with all this they can be in contact or at a distance, etc .;

b) the localization of the object from the point of view of statics or dynamics, taking into account the removal or convergence ("where is", "from where, where to move");

c) the relationship of spatial definition to the place of the speaker (or to the place of participants of the speech act); with respect to the first person, the object can be "here", "there" or "somewhere", it can move "here", "there", "somewhere", "from here", "from there", " then. " The last kind of meanings is called "spatial deixis".

3.2 Distinctive features of models of simple sentences with the location value in English and Uyghur languages

Studies in the field of the means of expressing spatial relations were noticeably and particularly revitalized in the second half of the 20th century in connection with the verification of the so-called spatial hypothesis of J. Lyons, who deduced all types of relations expressed in language from spatial [Lyons 1967, 1968]

Locative constructs are called syntactic structures, which are used to denote spatial (local) relations. By locative relations means the correlation of an object / situation with a certain point of space, where their being takes place.

The constructions discussed are presented in the form of elementary simple and polypredicative constructions. A simple sentence model with a local meaning in English and Turkic languages is a syntactic structure consisting only of a predicate and its actants (a predicate, subject and complements), or including circumstances and even definitions. Polypredicative constructions mean "a genus to which a complex sentence belongs, and constructions that deviate in different respects from the standard representation of a complex sentence, but contain at least two predicative links" [Cheremisina 1979, p. 4]. If the models of simple sentences with the location value have not yet received a special study, then the poly-proprietary constructions were covered in the monograph devoted to the consideration of their system, structure and semantics [Structural types of synthetic polypredicative constructs 1986].

The use of the verb in the model of location can cause various processes in its semantic structure: the expansion of the semantic meaning of the verb, the appearance in it of new components of meaning or the narrowing of the meaning. This explains the Uyghur language from English. For example, in the verbs of motion, the activity cycle decreases:

У өйгə кəлди. – He came home.

Nominative function of the verb is realized within the sen-

tence, in a certain syntactic structure with its corresponding lexical filling: it is the lexical meaning and syntactic connections of the verb that predetermine the meaning of the word acting "in the position of the localizer.

Thus, in the Uyghur language, verbs of movement, verbs of spatial position, existential verbs, verbs of presence / absence, verbs with the meaning of appearance and disappearance, action verbs, verbs of visual and auditory perception, etc. are in the locative constructions in the position of predicates of spatial localization or other spatial circumstance with the same verb sometimes depends on the extralinguistic situation, on the tasks of the communicative act. Local semantics in the Uyghur language are carried by verbal constructions with dative-directive, accusative, local, initial cases, post-mortem combinations, adverbs.

Spatial instantifiers denote the location of the subject / object, event, initial, intermediate or final move point. The designation of a place can be relative to the location of another object (отниң алдида – by the fire (to sit)), an indication of the location in the middle part of the said space (қораниң оттурисида – among the courtyard) or through the borderline proximity to the named object (чөпниң йөнида – near the haystack).

If in the English model the fixed position at the beginning of the model is the position of the "there is/there are" - the design "there is / there are", then in the Uyghur model the finite final position is necessarily occupied by the predicate. It can be verbal - verbs of movement or other thematic groups: verbs of spatial position, existential verbs, verbs of presence / absence, verbs with the meaning of appearance and disappearance, verbs of action, verbs of visual and auditory perception, etc. The predicate can be nominal. If the predicate is expressed by names, then a bundle is represented in the model.

Conclusions on chapter 3

1. Models of simple sentences with the location value in English and Uyghur are at the heart of the system of simple sentence models. They express local meaning relationships. By locative relations means the correlation of an object / situation with a certain point of space, where their being takes place.

2. If in the English model the fixed position at the beginning of the model is the position of the "caps" - the design "there is / there are", then in the Uyghur model the finite final position is necessarily occupied by the predicate.

3. One of the features of an introductory-construction (models with the combination "there is / there are"), which determine its textual originality in the narrative or mixed text, is its static, descriptive character, allowing it to perform the role of a pause, a freeze frame in the development of the event model described in the speech implementations.

Conclusion

Thus, we carried out a comparative description of basic models of simple sentences with the meaning of location in modern English and modern Uyghur.

The work is based on the theoretical assumption that the models of simple sentences represent units of a language system. Unavailable to direct observation of language entities, we represent models in which our understanding of these objects is reflected. They are realized in speech in the form of utterances and phrases. In this sense, the same approach to the models of simple sentences with the location value in both languages is observed.

The affected models belong to the category of local constructions, because they express local relationships. Locative constructs are called syntactic structures, which are used to denote spatial (local) relations. By locative relations means the correlation of an object / situation with a certain point of space, where their being takes place.

Since the 80s of the last century, simple sentence models as units of language have attracted the attention of researchers as an object of model-syntactic research. The main motive is the need to overcome the blurring in existing syntactic descriptions in terms of "types of sentences" and to contrast them with a clear idea of the system of sentence models as linguistic units that manifest in the process of speech formation.

In the linguistic science of English, several of the most common theoretical models of the sentence are known. For the construction of the proposal in English, it seems appropriate to give a brief description of the basic models of supply in linguistics.

In this paper were described the following, most widely known, supply models:

a) The model of the sentence members;

b) The distribution model of Fries;

c) The model of directly constituting;

d) The Chomsky's transformation model.

The description of the syntactic structure of English and Uyghur languages suggests a description of both plans of models of simple sentences as syntactic units. This should be a description of the methods of their construction, internal organization and syntactic semantics.

The paradigm of sentences with the value of the location was not revealed in the propositions of existential propositions so far proposed. We want to propose a new classification of distributive models of local sentences, compiled taking into account its main predicative and constructional features, which made it possible to combine the research proposals into three large classes - local, strictly existential and qualitative.

The model of simple sentences with the location value fixes the necessary components-positions, which we represent using the traditional "symbol-classes of words" N, V, Adj, Adv, where the symbol N is accompanied by conditional numbers of cases (N1 - nominative, N2 - genitive (possessive), N3 - dative, N4 - accusative, N5 - local, N6 - initial).

Turcology firmly established the understanding of the simple sentence model as a bilateral linguistic sign. Formal aspect of it is the structural scheme, to the identification of which the researchers come out using the "method of deletion" of the non-ligand components of the proposal [Abdullaev 1989].

The substantive side of the model is represented by a proposition that consists of a predicate and its arguments. The model formula can be written in the form of a fraction, in the numerator and denominator of which the formal and content sides of the model are given, or in linear recording. For example, as a typical example of the Kyghyz language, you can refer to the model:

N5 – N1 - Bar/Yoq Cop (L location. – Slocation. – P location.)

This model contains in its structural scheme, in addition to the subject and predicate, a spatial localizer (N5), which is expressed by means of word forms in the local case or in combination with auxiliary words conveying the local location value (postpositions, service names) as a mandatory or obligatory component. Semantics of location can be transmitted and verbal sentences.

The main point of this study is the conclusion about the nuclear status of an imposing-by-construction design, which is an independent predicative unit. It has a typologically relevant paradigmatic-syntagmatic subsystem that takes a special place in the syntactic structure of modern English.

The paradigm of a simple sentence is the totality of its modifications, conditioned by the possibilities of varying the sentence in grammatical categories while preserving the identity to oneself. In other words, with the preservation of the proposition, the relationship between the components and the way they are expressed grammatically.

With the identity of propositions, these sentences are constructed according to different models, since they differ in the way they express the predicate and the actants, and also in the relation between them.

The proposal paradigm in the Uyghur language is formed, at least, by the following categories:

- affirmative / negative:

Мән сени көрүватимән - Мән сени көрмәйватимән; Бу йәрдә телефон барму - Бу йәрдә телефон йоқ ;

-temporality: Мән нахшини аңлиған /аңлаватимән / аңлаймән;

- personality (defined / indefinite / generalized person): Мән / Сән /У /

барлиғи / нахшини аңлаватиду;

- modality: Мән нахшини аңлишим лазим; Мән нахшини

аңлаялаймән;

- phasiness: Мән мәктәптә оқуғили башлидим -оқуп пүттүм;

- interrogation: Тағда қар барму? Тағда нимә бар? Тағда неминиң бар екәнлигини көрдүм?

The semantic grid of spatial relations includes a variety of functional areas: the location of a person, location of objects relative to each other, features of the landscape, areas of human activity, administrative-territorial division.

These are the general results of our study of models of simple sentences with the location in English and Uyghur. Based on the results of the study, we can say that the goal set in the work is achieved.

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Abbreviations used for writing model formulas

N - Noun

1,2,3,4,5,6 – cases in Uyghur

Adj - an Adjective

Num - Numeral

Cop - a copula

S - subject

P - predicate

quival. – qualification value

location – location value

Sayfulla Abdullayev

Models of simple sentences
in Uyghur and English languages

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Editor: Ch. A. Nogoeva
Proofreader: N.M. Gilyauzizova

Karakol - 2018

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