

French and Uzbeki Dialogical Discourse of Sentence Fragments

Tuyboeva Shakhnoza

Teacher of the Department of French Philology at Bukhara State University

Ganiyeva Madina

Student of Bukhara State University

ABSTRACT

This article examines the phenomenon of missing clauses in dialogic speech in French and Uzbek. The article shows the differences between the traditional grammatical rules of the French language and the syntactic features of the Uzbek language. Also, during the speech, the reasons for dropping parts of speech, their role and importance in communication, and pragmatic factors in this process are considered.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 16 Nov 2024

Received in revised form

17 Nov 2024

Accepted 18 Dec 2024

Keywords: Dialogic speech, language, communication, order, sentence fragments, inversion, incomplete sentence, context, thought, meaning, pattern.

Hosting by Innovatus Publishing Co. All rights reserved. © 2024

Introduction. Dialogic speech, that is, speech based on dialogue, is important in the development of language and communication culture. The importance of dialogic speech in French and Uzbek languages is considered important in the culture of communication, and it develops mainly by following the rules of etiquette. The uniqueness of this language is seen in the display of sincerity and respect in communication. For both languages, dialogic communication is an integral part of social life.

Main part. When we express our thoughts, we choose the necessary words and put them in a certain order, because the speakers have a skill in the order of the parts of the sentence. According to him, the participle is at the very end of the sentence; the complement comes before the object, the case comes before the object, the possessor often comes at the beginning of the sentence, and the determiner comes before the object. This order is characteristic of colloquial and scientific methods. In the artistic and partially journalistic style, the order of sentence fragments is allowed to change. Distortion of parts of speech is called inversion. Inversion is used to ensure artistry, expressiveness, and impressiveness.

Sentences in which a part is hidden are called incomplete sentences: Rahimjon: Ikkovi bir olmaning ikki pallasi!

Odilov: Qo‘ziyev-chi? (A. Qahhor).

At this point, Odilov's sentence is an incomplete sentence, in which only the possessive is expressed and other parts are omitted. Sometimes the parts of the sentence are completely missing, and the words that are not grammatically related to the parts of the sentence can form an incomplete sentence.

Grammatically, such sentences are considered incomplete sentences, since they do not express a part. In fact, incomplete sentences are complete in content, because they also convey a certain idea: the hidden part is understood. An incomplete sentence is a methodological tool used to express a certain idea and purpose. Dialogue-type incomplete sentences consist of one or two parts of a sentence. It is necessary to

distinguish the part of the sentence expressed by this from other parts. In such cases, if an incomplete sentence is filled in, a grammatically perfect sentence will be formed, but the intended purpose and subtle meaning will not be expressed, as a result, the sentence will be broken both in terms of content and style. So, an incomplete sentence is not an incomplete sentence without a part, but a special type of a simple sentence, a tool used to express a certain content. Therefore, words and phrases that express a complete goal, thought, divided, interrupted are not considered incomplete sentences. The fragment hidden in incomplete sentences is understood from the general context, the content of the previous and last sentences, and the situation. There are following types of incomplete sentences:

1. Incomplete sentences in dialogic speech.
2. Independent incomplete sentences.
3. Incomplete sentences in the form of phraseological combination.
4. Incomplete sentences in a compound sentence.

In dialogic speech in Uzbek, incomplete sentences are used in many cases for the purpose of short and understandable expression in the process of communication or conversation. These types of sentences are often incomplete to convey an idea or feeling, that is, they do not contain elements such as a subject or a predicate, and they facilitate communication. For example, consider the following examples:

1. During the conversation: - A: "U kelmadi."

➤ B: "Nima uchun?"

Here B's question is in full form, "Why didn't he come?" can be said to be, but abbreviated, the question is asked.

2. Another example: - A: "Bugun yomg'ir yog'di."

➤ B: "Shundaymi? Qachon?"

Here B's question is also incompletely expressed, i.e. "When did it rain today?" it can be said that

Incomplete sentences facilitate quick responses and exchange of ideas in dialogic speech. They are often understood through context, so interlocutors understand each other better. In addition, another important feature of incomplete sentences is that they can also be used to express emotional states or express a critical attitude:

➤ A: "Hamma joy nam."

➤ B: "O'sha yerda ishlash qiyin."

Such situations make communication more lively and conversation more natural. In French, however, incomplete sentences (that is, sentences that are incomplete or need context to be understood) are often used in conversation. Such sentences usually do not fully express an idea or meaning, but give enough information to the interlocutor. Below are some examples of incomplete sentences.

1. During the conversation: - Personne A: Tu viens ce soir ?

➤ Personne B: Peut-être...

(The word "peut-être" here indicates that a person may come through, but is not certain.)

2. Through questions: - Personne A: Qu'est-ce que tu fais ?

➤ Personne B: Juste un café...

(Here "juste un café" represents only one activity and does not provide additional information.)

3. Short answers: - Personne A: Ça te dit d'aller au cinéma ?

➤ Personne B: Pourquoi pas ?

(This answer means "why not?" but there is no specific reason or explanation.)

4. Words that replace the concept: - Personne A: T'as lu le livre ?

➤ **Personne B:** Un peu...

(The expression "un peu" here does not fully convey the assessment of the book.)

Summary. In most cases, incomplete sentences in French and Uzbek are short and simple, which makes dialogic speech natural and bright. In order to understand these types of statements, it is important to know the context and the general meaning of the communication. Using incomplete sentences, people can express themselves more quickly, which makes communication more effective.

REFERENCES

1. Islomov D. HIS-TUYG‘UNING PAYDO BO‘LISHI, UNING ASOSIY HOLATLARI PSIXOLOG OLIM KERROLL ELLIS IZARD TALQINIDA //Farg‘ona davlat universiteti. – 2024. – №. 2. – С. 96-96.
2. Islomov D. S. Fonema va fonostilistika tushunchalariga doir ilmiy-nazariy qarashlar //Mirzo Ulug‘bek nomidagi O‘zbekiston Milliy Universtiteti ilmiy jurnali. – 2021. – T. 1. – №. 2. – С. 1.
3. Islomov D. TILSHUNOSLIKDA FONOPSIXOLOGIYA ATAMASINING KIRIB KELISHI //ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz). – 2024. – Т. 47. – №. 47.
4. Shakhnoza, T. "Expression of Averbial Sentence in Uzbek and French." Pindus Journal of Culture, Literature, and ELT 2.5 (2022): 133-138.
5. Shakhnoza, Tuyboeva. "Learning the Polysemy of the French Noun "Souris" and the Verb "Battre"." Central Asian Journal of Literature, Philosophy and Culture 3.6 (2022): 75-79.
6. Tuyboeva, Shakhnoza. "THE INTERPRETATION OF UNUSUAL CASES IN SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE." Innovative Development in Educational Activities 2.6 (2023): 344-347.
7. Туйбоева, Шахноза. "TRANSLATION ISSUES AND STRATEGIES TO ENSURE NATIVE FUNCTIONALITY." ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz) 45.45 (2024).
8. Tuyboeva, Shakhnoza, and Fotima Normurodova. "REPRESENTATION DE LA CATEGORIE PLURIELLE DANS LA CONSTRUCTION DES PHRASES EN OUZBEK ET EN FRANÇAIS." Models and methods in modern science 2.14 (2023): 42-47.
9. Shakhnoza, Tuyboeva. "Types of sentences and constructions in French." Gospodarka i Innowacje. 42 (2023): 736-740.
10. Shakhnoza, Tuyboeva. "STRIKING A BALANCE IN ENSURING THE FUNCTIONALITY OF THE ORIGINAL IN THE TRANSLATION." "GERMANY" MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH: ACHIEVEMENTS, INNOVATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS 9.1 (2023).
11. Shakhnoza, Tuyboeva, and Jurakulova Nilufar. "INVERSION DU SUJET DANS DES PHRASES FRANÇAISE." " XXI ASRDA INNOVATSION TEXNOLOGIYALAR, FAN VA TA'LIM TARAQQIYOTIDAGI DOLZARB MUAMMOLAR" nomli respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi 2.1 (2024): 77-80.
12. Туйбоева, Шахноза. "Inversive Clauses and Intonation in French." ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz) 33.33 (2023).
13. Туйбоева, Шахноза. "Fransuz tilida sodda gap tarkibiy qismlarini tarjima qilishda yuzaga keladigan muammolar yechimi." ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz) 30.30 (2023).
14. Туйбоева, Шахноза. "O‘zbek va fransuz sistem tilshunosligida sodda gap qurilishi talqini." ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz) 8.8 (2021).
15. Туйбоева, Шахноза. "The role of the teacher in promoting French learning." ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz) 8.8 (2021).
16. Shakhnoza, Tuyboeva. "Ways to Overcome Word Order Problems in French Language Learners." American Journal of Public Diplomacy and International Studies (2993-2157) 2.1 (2024):

17. Туйбоева, Шахноза. "Ajratilgan bo'lakli gaplarda binar konstruksiyaning ifodalanishi." ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz) 30.30 (2023).
18. Tuyboeva Shakhnoza. "The Influence of Inversive Constructions in the Translation of French and Uzbek Artworks". EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION, vol. 4, no. 11, Nov. 2024, pp. 181-4, <https://innovatus.es/index.php/ejine/article/view/4436>.
19. Islomov D. TOVUSHLAR O 'ZBEK TILIDA TOVUSHLAR ARTIKULYATSIYASI //ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz). – 2024. – Т. 45. – №. 45.
20. Shomurodovich I. D. La phonostylistique est étudié par le linguiste russe NS Trubetskoy //Gospodarka i Innowacje. – 2023. – Т. 42. – С. 715-721.