SECTION 29. Literare. Folklore. Translation Studies.

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THE MEANS OF IMPLICIT CONNECTIONS IN UZBEK TEXTS

The role of the comparative – historical linguistics is great in the history of linguistics. However, the main aim is to study comparative and to restore the types of father language, but the participation of speaker in the speech circumstance was not in the point of the view. These sides of comparative historical linguistics were removed by the young grammatists and linguistic study of F.de Sossyur.
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Young grammatists, first of all, tried to change the object of research in linguistics. They have considered that the object of the research should be alive speech of the speaker, not a language of the stone writings.

Although, the young grammatists defined that the object of research was the speech, individual speech, the reflective problems, especially, social relations in individual speech, individual speech the norms and language structure were declared by them [10, p. 21].

As F.de Sossyur used the opinion of V. Humboldt, that the language is not "erkon" but it is "energy", he considered that the object of the research should be the lingual activity, language. The term language was represented as the speech activity (речевая деятельность) by the Russian linguistics. In Uzbek linguistics it was called "nutqiy faoliyat" (speech activity), as it was translated from Russian into Uzbek directly.

F.de Sossyur defined the language as the wholeness, and showed its parts langue (-language) and parole (speech). In consequence, he considered it as the socially and individually interconnected difficult activity. So, the language is in dialectic reflection and it consists of the wholeness which is divided into langue and parole. If this wholeness consists of the "language" and "speech", to express the whole means of speech – language doesn't correspond to the wholeness. That's why, for the wholeness, we choose "lisoniy faoliyat" (the lingual activity) and considers as the part, the "til" (language) and "nutq" (speech). F.de Sossyur considered that "lisoniy faoliyat" (lingual activity) doesn't agree to the language, the language is the part of the lingual activity. While he divided the lingual activity to the language and speech, he distinguished the sociality from individuality, generality from specialty, the means from events. Every lingual activity is realized in observing the language structure.

Language is the means which is created the idea, secured the communication, served to understand objective world. That's why it is defined as the psychological, physiological, physical system of events.

In the researchs on system linguistics it has shown that the most little unit of the language is *phoneme*, and the biggest unit is the *text* which serves to connect speech and language.

The definition of language units and text layer in the language system we should discuss the language and know ledge layers.

1st-scheme

Knowledge layers	Language layers
6. The units of knowledge about the universe	The collection of all texts
5. Knowledge's branch	The type of text
4. The fragment of the knowledge	The texts
3. The verdict	Sentence
2. Notion	The lexical layer
1. Unfinished notion	The morphological layer
0. To distinguish the notions	The phonological layer

As it is shown in the scheme, the logic-cognitive category and linguistic-semantic ones are equal, while we are observing.

The texts as the integrative units create the whole system. To study the text as the system can be base to recognize its integrative peculiarities besides to name it as the biggest unit of the language. To define the typology of the text there is a need to analyze the description of language units in the text layer.

We should divide the text layer into two big groups. They are implicit and explicit connections. It distinguishes the information of the text structure.

We are going to analyze the means of implicit connections such as grammatical implicit connection, semantic implicit connection and thesaurus typed implicit connection.

The implicit connections don't come across with the limits of communication in the meaning of the text on which the elements of the text may be left.

We call the implicit connections in the texts mainly the grammatical and semantic implicit connections. The grammatical implicit connection is the means of description for omission any kind of part of speeches in the sentence [7, p. 43-81]. In the semantic implicit connections we can observe that one or several sentences or the other types of the text elements can be omitted.

The Russian linguists E.I.Shendels considers, if the meaning of the text is in explicit elements of the text, their semantic-functional peculiarities can be defined by the juncture connection. But the elements of the text couldn't take a part in the text composition. Because naturally some part of sentences may be in ellipsis.

In order to avoid the tautology some sentences or proposition can be designed by performs. They are called as the semantic implicit connection of inner text [14, p. 112].

We thought, by E.I.Shedels's opinion, they answered thought to the grammatical and semantic implicit connections. But O.S.Axmanova defines the elliptic peculiarities opposite to E.I.Shendels in her "The dictionary of linguistic terminology".

By the "the elliptic connection" we understand the proposition or the omission of some parts of the sentences. Although, the past of speech is omitted, it's meaning to be clear in the speech [7, p. 20]. Some linguists studied only the formal-grammatical peculiarities of elliptic situation, but don't consider its semantic-cognitive peculiarities [2, p. 20].

Omitted semantic peculiarities of the elliptic description will be realized in another part of the sentences.

Such kind of elliptic constructions have the semantic-functional peculiarities.

If in oral speech there are two communicants, some meaningful parts of sentences can be omitted. If the communicative information with the elliptic construction meaning known to both communicants then this construction to be known also. In the given 1st French text there are elliptic construction, in the 2nd one are felled by the elliptic construction.

We think, in the 1st sentence there is an information about the fighting of the listener. But from the information which is given to the 2nd listener, he recognized that it belongs to him. Next sentences inform you with the farther events that his own people fight for him too.

Except these kinds of elliptic events with the grammatical and semantic constructions there is another type of implicit connection, the thesaurus implicit connection.

While the computer techniques are used more, the meaning "file" is increasing. This meaning is used as the memory, which is saved the phrases, and all information.

If the below mentioned text was in the mind of communicants, it would be unnecessary to provide the high volt electro line's information by the text.

So, the one who doesn't know the file about the electricity, they need the note "Don't climb. Dangerous". We have another side of the text. The declarative texts have just been putted to the electricity. May be this electricity doesn't work lately, it begins working now. The time of working the electricity are written on it.

Thesaurus typed implicit connection is marked in the dissertation paper as a conditional type. Thesaurus is used in the west in XX century. If the translation of these words is demanded, we have a chance to translate it with the help of computer. So, the thesauruses mean the long time saved information [5, p. 71-96].

The automatic dictionaries which are designed to the machine translation can be called the thesaurus typed dictionaries. Development of Applied linguistics in XXI century demands to refer to the term "thesaurus" often.

We have showed some declarative statements about the elliptic constructions in western linguistics. The elliptic construction of implicit connection is necessary for the text, and the thesaurus implicit connection is the peculiarities of the oral speech owner's. T.I.Alieva: Among the implicit connection of conditional modality one should demand the next means: 1) the context and situation; 2) separation and segments; 3) conjunction less sentences; 4) independent construction [1].

The analysis of thesaurus typed implicit connections is the task of linguistic researches but also sociolinguistics [5, p. 63-97].

File and thesaurus typed of implicit connections are typical and very necessary for every user of the language.

The elliptic construction is used for economy the language function and to manage the work and is the resource avoid from tautology in written texts.

Ch.Philmore considers the "frame" more narrow meaning. As he considers, the frame is the cognitive system, and this system is created by the language description.

We rely on the frames of Ch.Filmor examples. Let's look thought the sale problem. The event of the phreeym is described "such to buy". Firstly, "A" has money, and "B" has a good. After the price is agreed, "A" pays to "B". "B" is the owner of money. We can counts some lacks, so this category connects with four categories. They are; "castomer", "seller", "goods", and "money". The frame of "to buy" is consists of these categories [1].

Besides one of the text layer connections is explicit connection.

Relative connections of the explicit connection are able to divide into some groups. One of the means which form explicit connections is the *connectors*. The connectors are the means which connect the sentences in the text. The connection of the little groups with the help of the connectors consist of block-scheme. The text's which is connected to the block-scheme, connect the sentences on the base of logic-cognitive category and represent the logical connection.

If the text consists of 5 block-scheme, and give the information to recepient, the 2nd word of the 1st sentence given information don't connect with the 2nd sentences, and the 3rd and the 4th sentences are the means which full the frame.

The information about the frame is realized by the logic connection in the sentences, the connection with the help of connector are realized by the structure communicative connection [12, p. 11-63].

In the analyzed text the 2nd word of the 1st sentence connects with the 3rd sentences. The 1st sentence connects to the 2nd one. The 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th sentences connected to the 1st frame. Consequently, the block-scheme of the text is

represented by the frame of the 1st sentence. The connectors of the texts support the logical connection on the base of cognitive category.

The inner explicit connections of the text are called as the *recurrent* connections. Many researches have done on the recurrent connections in western linguistics [12, p. 11-63]. To set the typology of the text is characterized by the many components of connectors with the recurrent connection.

The active unit of the text is the sentences, the cognitive connection of the text connect with the block-scheme.

The recurrent connection is divided into 2 big groups: *the whole recurrent* connection *and partly* recurrent connection.

The cognitive peculiarity of some connectors in recurrent connection is similar to recurrent connection. But its connection is differs with some peculiarities.

Except recurrent peculiarities there is the coordinative connection. It is also divided into two types: general and special coordinative connection. The general connection is made by the help of the conjunctions.

Special coordinative connection is made by the punctuation marks.

The means of the coordinative connections in the text is the punctuation marks in Uzbek. The punctuation marks of the coordinative connection are: hyphen, point, colon, comma, and semicolon.

In the coordinative connection there are not only the punctuation signs, but also some means in the sentences.

One of the types of explicit connections is the *incident*. The incident is divided into 2 groups: *proforms* and *junctives*. The active means of this connection is the pronouns. Proform connects the sentences with the help of the pronouns. In proform connections 7 pronouns are participated to connect the one part of the sentences to another. Proform is not only continuing the logic means of connection, but the means of lexical-semantic connection for realize the text. The proform like lexical-semantic categories is differs from other parts of speech.

In western linguistics the proforms are considered as the *dayctive* units of the speech. Like the proform, the *dayctic* units opposite to each other are represented by the specific and structural-functional peculiarities [11, p. 3-31].

Simple, difficult, systematical and other types of proforms are used in the speech.

By the functional position of the proform, the function of the 1st sentences is not agreed to the 2nd one. That's why by the functional-semantic peculiarities of the proforms we can consider it as the lexical-functional means.

Junctive connections represent the conjunctions means and proposition connection means.

One defines the additive, alternatives, contrary and subordinates means of connections as the most spread junctive connections. Junctive connections have functional-semantic peculiarities in the text. The types of *junctive* connections

are: *conjunction, disjunction* [8, p. 22]*, contrjunction, subordination.* The peculiarities of the junctions are marked by it's functions. The conjunctions are characterized by their coordinative peculiarities. Disjunction has the separation peculiarities. Contrjunction has the opposite meaning. Subordination creates the subordinate component connection.

Junctives by its functional peculiarities is represented as the dominant with the help of conjunctions [6, p. 43-81].

Conjunction	and
	Furthermore
	Except this
	Within
Disjunction	or
	This or that
	Or, but
Contjunction	However
	But he
	On the contrary
	At that time
Subordination	
	So, because
	And so
	In that time
	How?
	Then
	When?
	And now
	Consequently

The junctive connections are spread over the world. Without using them in the sentence, one can not open its opportunities.

Some connectors in the text are not known to the recipient or may be known some peculiarities to the recipient. For example, we can read on the electricity: 1. Don't climb! 2. Dangerous. So, on the 1st sentences we don't think to climb there, but it is given in imperative form. "Don't climb" the verb is given in imperative form. The note on the electricity is in declarative form, it informs about the danger.

The schoolboy of 12-13 years old doesn't learn the physics at school. But he can read the words. One who studied physics at ashool knows what is the electricity and its danger. The boy who doesn't know the danger and the note on the elector line is known as the declarative sentence.

These two sentences are made from elliptic sentences in the text. In these text connectors informs in the declarative form of propositions. It is considered as the proposition not as the sentences. We think, as it is mentioned below there are many implicit connectors.

The preforms are different and they describe types of explicit connectors. The connector as the preforms is named differently all over the world's languages. The function and action of the connectors in the text are investigated in the materials of Russian. The text linguistics is not researched a lot in Russian. There are many researches in English and French materials, so we took some materials from them.

The proforms and the means of junctive connection come across many times in materials of French [14, p. 67].

When we talk about coordinative connections we keep in mind that these connectors one sided connectors. The connection of the coordinative means only by one side, it is in cognitive relation with the sentences which are stayed before and after. So, the position of the sentences and its relation is a fragment.

Above mentioned text with two sentences with declarative means expresses the coordinative relation more free.

The coordinative relation is a free connection, subordinate relation is component connection. Subordinate relation is created by two sentences – first one can not be exist without second [9, p. 123].

The peculiarity of creation the connectors of the proforms demand on both Russian and French.

The connectors represent the creation means of the text and they create the lingual activity with poly-functional peculiarities.

So, we look through the inner connection of the text by the explicit means of C-model. (In the article we observe the typology of the text, describe the formal-structural, functional, psycholinguistic peculiarities).

So, the connectors of the explicit and implicit mood are the active units which form the texts. All the problems of the text linguistics can not be described in one thesis. Structural-formal peculiarities are not enough to convey the meaning of the text to the communicants, there is a need for semantic and pragmatic peculiarities of the text.

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