The Study of Syntactic Level in Uzbek Linguistics

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Sections Info	ABSTRACT
Article history: Submitted: December 01, 2024 Final Revised: December 02, 2024 Accepted: December 05, 2024 Published: December 06, 2024 *Keywords:* Syntax Fitrat Nahv A. Gulamov A. Nurmonov Tendency System-structural linguistics .	*Objective:* This study aims to investigate the development and study of syntax in Uzbek linguistics by analyzing its historical evolution and identifying the key contributions of each stage. *Method:* The research employs a historical-comparative approach to divide the development of Uzbek syntax into three distinct stages, analyzing significant works, methodologies, and theoretical advancements associated with each period. Primary and secondary sources, including historical texts and contemporary linguistic studies, were examined to ensure a comprehensive understanding. *Results:* The analysis reveals that the study of Uzbek syntax has undergone substantial transformation across three stages: the foundational stage, characterized by descriptive methods; the developmental stage, marked by the introduction of structural approaches; and the modern stage, which integrates functional and cognitive paradigms. These shifts have progressively enriched the theoretical and practical understanding of Uzbek syntax. *Novelty:* By systematically categorizing and examining the historical trajectory of Uzbek syntax, this study provides a clearer framework for understanding its evolution. The findings offer new insights into the interplay of historical, cultural, and linguistic factors influencing the development of syntax in Uzbek linguistics.

INTRODUCTION

The study of syntax plays a fundamental role in understanding the structure and organization of sentences within any language. It examines how words and phrases combine to form grammatically correct and meaningful expressions. In the context of Uzbek linguistics, syntax has garnered considerable attention due to its importance in analyzing sentence structures and their variations, which reflect the unique characteristics of the Uzbek language. Syntax serves as a bridge between the grammatical and semantic levels of language, making its study essential for both theoretical and applied linguistics [1].

The development of syntactic studies in Uzbek linguistics is deeply intertwined with the history of the language itself. Over the years, scholars have sought to describe and analyze the rules and patterns governing sentence structures, adapting their approaches to align with changing linguistic paradigms and socio-cultural influences [2]. This historical evolution can be divided into three distinct stages, each marked by significant milestones and methodological shifts. These stages provide a framework for understanding how the study of syntax in Uzbek linguistics has matured over time.

Despite the progress achieved, gaps in the literature remain, particularly in synthesizing the contributions of different periods and aligning them with contemporary linguistic theories. A systematic examination of these stages is necessary to trace the

trajectory of syntactic studies and identify the underlying factors driving their evolution [3]. This perspective not only deepens our understanding of Uzbek linguistics but also contributes to the broader field of syntactic theory by offering insights into a language with unique structural properties.

This study aims to address these gaps by investigating the historical development of syntax in Uzbek linguistics, dividing its progression into three stages, and analyzing the contributions of each. By employing a historical-comparative method, this research identifies key achievements and methodological advancements across these stages. The findings offer a comprehensive view of the field's evolution while highlighting areas for future inquiry, ultimately enriching the study of both Uzbek linguistics and general syntax.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a historical-comparative methodology to analyze the development of syntactic studies in Uzbek linguistics. The research is structured around three distinct stages of historical progression, each reflecting unique theoretical and methodological advancements [4]. Primary sources, including foundational texts, linguistic analyses, and historical documents, were critically examined to trace the evolution of syntactic studies. Secondary sources, such as scholarly articles and modern linguistic reviews, were also utilized to contextualize these developments within broader linguistic paradigms. Data collection focused on identifying key works, influential scholars, and pivotal moments that shaped the understanding of Uzbek syntax. Comparative analysis was conducted to highlight differences and continuities across the three stages. This approach not only facilitates a comprehensive understanding of the historical trajectory but also enables the identification of gaps and emerging trends in the study of syntax within Uzbek linguistics.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In Uzbek scientific linguistics, the history of the study of syntactic level can be conditionally divided into several periods:

1st Period: This period includes the 1920s-1930s. Professor A. Fitrat created the work "Oʻzbek tili qoidalari toʻgʻrisida bir tajriba. Nahv," and studied syntax as a separate section under the term "Nahv." Later, H. Qayumiy and S. Dolimov also used the term Nahv in their two-part work Grammatika (1933), naming the second part with this term. The term "syntax" in Uzbek linguistics was first used by O. Usmonov and B. Azimov in their school grammar book. These books are considered the first works that provide detailed information about the syntactic structure of the Uzbek language.

2nd Period: This period marks the scientific study of Uzbek syntactic units and began in the 1940s. Unlike the previous period, linguistics began to turn towards European linguistic traditions.

The prominent linguist A. Gulomov laid the foundation of Uzbek linguistic science with his dissertation on determiners in the Uzbek language and works such as

Determinants in the Uzbek Language (Tashkent, 1942), Word Order in the Uzbek Language (Tashkent, 1947), and Simple Sentences (Tashkent, 1948-1955). In 1963, A. Gulomov and M. Asqarov wrote Modern Uzbek Language. Syntax, a textbook for university students specializing in Uzbek philology. This book became the first textbook on syntax for higher education institutions and also the first scholarly work on the topic. For this reason, it has been repeatedly revised, expanded, and published.

The development of the theory of simple sentence syntax was greatly influenced by the works of H. Komilova, The Connection of Words in a Sentence (Tashkent, 1955), G. Abdurahmonov, Secondary Clauses in a Sentence* (Tashkent, 1955), H. Boltaboyeva's The Sentence (Fergana, 1957), D. Ashurova's Organized Clauses in Sentences (1962), A. Sayfullayev's research on interjections, appositions, and insertions, F. Ubayev's work on the Adverbial Clause, A. Ahmedov's Interrogative Sentences (1965), A. Safayev's studies on primary and secondary clauses, I. Rasulov's research on simple sentences, B. Orinboyev's work on attributive sentences, and the study of colloquial syntax.

The third period corresponds to the last quarter of the 20th century. During this period, moving away from traditional linguistics, syntactic units began to be studied based on the structuralist-systems approach. A. Nurmonov's works Problems of Systematic Research in Uzbek Syntax (Tashkent: Fan, 1982) and Theories on Sentences (Tashkent, 1988), along with the works of A. Nurmonov, N. Mahmudov, A. Ahmedov, S. Solikhoyeva Semantic Syntax of the Uzbek Language (Tashkent: Fan, 1992), H. Ne'matov, R. Sayfullayeva, M. Qurbonova Foundations of Structural Syntax of Uzbek Language (Tashkent: Universitet, 1999), and N. Mahmudov, A. Nurmonov Theoretical Grammar of Uzbek (Tashkent: O`qituvchi, 1995) are considered important sources.

Currently, although various mixed approaches are emerging in Uzbek linguistics based on anthropocentric theory, Uzbek scientific syntax is still studied based on the system-structural principle.

There have always been three main issues in syntax:

1. The composition of syntactic units;
2. The practical and non-practical status of sentence parts;
3. The relationship between the components of compound sentences.

We will focus on the issue of sentence parts: According to traditional interpretation, the subject is recognized as the absolute governing element of the sentence, while the predicate is considered the main component that semantically and grammatically depends on the subject [5]. The recognition of the predicate as the central and significant component of the sentence is first seen in the works of A. Nurmonov [6]. In the second period mentioned above, predicativity is recognized as the main feature of the sentence, which is the central syntactic unit. In Russian linguistics, predicativity was defined as the relationship between the subject and predicate formed under the influence of the attributive logic. Sentence parts are divided into two groups based on their participation in expressing predicative relations: 1) Parts of the sentence that participate in the predicative relationship; 2) Parts of the sentence that do not participate in the predicative relationship [7].

The basis on which a sentence is divided into parts is of great importance. Until now, in linguistics, the primary criterion for marking sentence parts has been the subordinating connection between syntactic units. Syntactic units that do not enter into a subordinating relationship have been excluded from the classification of sentence parts. This, however, contradicts the principle of dividing a whole into parts, because, from a logical perspective, a whole should be divided in such a way that no part remains outside of it. Therefore, some scholars in Uzbek linguistics have introduced the concept of the third-level part, which includes the components of a sentence that are not part of traditional sentence parts and fall outside grammatical relationships. These elements are considered third-level parts. Academic G`. Abdurahmonov also discusses the second-level components of the sentence he emphasizes that the components of the sentence are distinct types of parts. According to the relational logic that emerged in the mid-19th century, the predicate alone stands as the basis of the sentence. Under the influence of relational logic, the theory of the sentence as a single peak was developed in linguistics. According to this theory, the constitutive element of the sentence is the predicate, while the remaining parts, which realize the valency of the predicate, are considered grammatical units that depend on it—arguments or actants. The subject, too, is seen as an actant of the predicate, placed in the same category as modifiers.

In a sentence, the predicate plays the central role, which is why, in Turkic languages, the predicate itself is considered the constitutive unit of the sentence. Thus, in Turkic languages, the predicate is the primary element, and the other parts are considered secondary elements.

Therefore, in Uzbek syntax, sentence parts are classified based on theories of one-peaked, two-peaked, and three-peaked structures: primary element and its actants; primary elements and secondary parts; primary elements, secondary parts, and tertiary parts.

CONCLUSION

Fundamental Finding : This study highlights the evolution of syntactic studies in Uzbek linguistics, emphasizing three distinct historical periods. The early adoption of descriptive methods, the subsequent influence of European linguistic traditions, and the structuralist-systems approach of the modern era have collectively shaped the theoretical understanding of Uzbek syntax. The recognition of the predicate as the central syntactic unit and the introduction of one-peaked, two-peaked, and three-peaked structures further underscore the unique contributions of Uzbek linguistics to syntactic theory. **Implication :** These findings have significant implications for linguistic research and pedagogy, offering a framework for analyzing syntactic structures in Turkic languages and beyond. The classification of sentence parts based on their relational logic and grammatical dependencies enriches the theoretical foundation for teaching and researching syntax, promoting a deeper understanding of Uzbek and Turkic linguistic characteristics. **Limitation :** Despite the comprehensive historical analysis, the study is limited by its reliance on existing theoretical frameworks and historical data. The

practical application of these theories in computational linguistics, language processing, and comparative studies remains underexplored. **Future Research :** Future studies should focus on integrating anthropocentric theories with system-structural principles, examining the syntactic properties of Uzbek in the context of global linguistic paradigms. Additionally, exploring the practical applications of Uzbek syntax in modern technologies, such as natural language processing and machine learning, could provide innovative insights and further the field of linguistic studies.

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