DOI10.5281/zenodo.8402510

Husaynova Gulsora Alijon qizi

IDENTIFYING THE MAIN FEATURES OF ENGLISH SYNTAX AND THEIR IMPACT IN TEACHING SPEAKING

Annotation: The article considers the questions of the methodology of teaching foreign languages in the university in the aspect of communicative syntax, which is one of the promising areas of modern linguistics, the main principles of the latter being fruitful in solving many issues in various fields of humanitarian knowledge. It is emphasized that communicative (actual) division is one of the most important aspects that determines not only the main content, but also the formal construction of any sentence. Therefore, the knowledge of the rules of sentence construction in accordance with its communicative perspective, and in particular the ways of expressing its theme-rheme structure, is one of the necessary conditions to correctly recognize the theme-rheme composition of the expression, in other words, to adequately understand its main content. On the other hand, mastering the technique of topic analysis is necessary to make the right choice of language tools that most accurately convey the communicative intention of the speaker (writer). Thus, actively mastering the ways of expressing actual division highlighting the main part of the utterance, its communicative center, that is, rheme, acquires important practical significance in study foreign languages. The article presents technologies of teaching the ways to construct communicatively unambiguous statements, the methods applied in the practice of teaching a foreign (French) language in the university.

Keywords: Communicative syntax, communicative (actual) division of the sentence, means of expression of the theme-rheme structure of the utterance, technology of teaching methods of constructing a communicatively unambiguous statement.

SYNTAX (from Greek), in the traditional sense, a set of grammatical rules of the language related to the construction of units longer than a word: a phrase and a sentence. There are also more extensive understandings of syntax, dating back to the terminological tradition of semiotics. In accordance with the first of them, the concept of syntax includes the rules for constructing any more complex language units from simpler ones; in this case, it becomes possible to talk about intra-word syntax or about the syntax of the text. In an even broader sense, syntax refers to the rules for constructing expressions of any sign systems, and not just verbal (verbal) language. With all existing understandings of the subject of syntax, the section of the relevant theory (linguistics, semiotics) that studies syntactic units and rules is also called syntax. Like grammar in general, syntax deals with the expression in the language of some of the most common meanings, such as "subject", "attribute", "question", "negation", etc., and the way these meanings are expressed in syntax are hierarchically organized structures [4; p.832]. The boundaries of syntax and morphology cannot always be delineated with sufficient certainty: a word (the subject of morphology), like a sentence, has a certain hierarchical structure, and morphological categories, like syntactic ones, are associated with the expression of some of the most frequent meanings. This explains the appearance of the generalizing term "morphosyntax". However, the structure of a word is much simpler than the structure of syntactic units in the proper sense. In addition, a sentence is capable of theoretically infinite complication: as a rule, a certain number of units can be included in its composition, and at the same time the sentence will not lose grammatical correctness, while words capable of potentially infinite complication are rare and far from common [6; p.116-119]. All languages (for example, compound nouns in German).A feature of syntax is

https://wordlyknowledge.uz

also that in the process of speech, the speaker constantly creates new sentences, but very rarely new words. Thus, the creative aspect of language is clearly manifested in syntax, and therefore syntax is often defined as a section of grammar that studies the generation of speech - the formation of a theoretically unlimited set of sentences and texts from a limited set of words. The study of syntax includes two large groups of problems: descriptive and theoretical. The goal of a syntactic description is to formulate, with the greatest completeness and accuracy, the rules that distinguish well-formed sentences of a certain language from incorrect ones. Theoretical syntax is part of the general theory of grammar; its task is to single out the universal, i.e. a component of syntactic rules common to all languages and set limits to the diversity that languages show in the field of syntax [2; p.416]. Descriptive syntax includes techniques and methods of syntactic analysis that matches a sentence with its grammatical structure, as well as rules by which grammatically correct sentences of a certain language can be distinguished from incorrect ones. These rules can be recognizing, i.e. allowing to answer the question of whether some arbitrary expression is a correct or incorrect expression of a given language, or generating, i.e. synthesizing the correct sentences of a given language on the basis of elementary units and the rules for their connection. A special class is made up of interpretive rules that establish a correspondence between a syntactic unit and its meaning; these rules, properly speaking, are as much syntactic as they are semantic. In theoretical syntax, recognizing rules are practically not used, and the ratio of generative and interpretive rules can be characterized as follows: generative rules are responsible for the formal (grammatical) correctness of the sentence, and interpretive rules for its correctness with respect to some sense (in other words, for the meaningfulness of the sentence).

SENTENCE - a unit of grammar, usually corresponding to a complete statement and capable of acting as a separate message (text of minimum length) [3; p.288]. The sentence consists of words that appear in morphological forms and in a linear order, which are provided for by the grammar of the language. Sentence structure is the subject of syntax. The sentence is the maximum, encompassing unit of grammar; all other units (morpheme, word, syntactic group) are its parts. Numerous attempts to define the concept of a sentence, i.e. indicate its necessary and sufficient features that would be true for all sentences of all languages or at least one language, did not give convincing results. Communicative syntax is one of the promising and actively developing areas of modern linguistics, the main provisions of which can be fruitful. Application in solving disputed or incomplete clarified issues in such areas of humanitarian knowledge as text grammar, theory communications, pragmatics, cognitive linguistics, stylistics, intonation theory, theory and translation practice, linguo didactics, methodology teaching both native and foreign languages, etc. Unlike constructive syntax, which aims to study the sentence primarily with in terms of its formal organization, communicative syntax explores the features functioning of the sentence in speech [5; p.46]. Communicative syntax treats a sentence as a dynamic structure focused on a specific speech situation and reflecting a communicative perspective with the help of special linguistic means, communicative (actual) division of the sentence that occurs in the process speech communication. The syntactic construction underlying the formal construction proposals, is considered only as a static structure, as a potential circuit, incapable of by itself to express a complete thought, and then importantly, to form a sentence as a communicative unit. The proposal is meaningful logically completed message (statement) is formed, according to researchers, on more high level - at the level of actual articulation, correlating a sentence with a specific speech situation and expressing the communicative-pragmatic intentions of the speech participants [1, 3, 5,12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25].Thus, the English language has a sufficiently rich system of communicatively oriented means that provides the speaker (writer) with the opportunity to choose ways registration of the actual division, most accurately suitable for a particular

https://wordlyknowledge.uz

speech situation and adequately reflect the purpose of the statement [1; p.896]. At the study of means of expression of communicative sentence structure should be kept in mind the fact that in the design of the actual articulation of each specific utterance, several methods of actualization are simultaneously involved, some of which can be considered the main ones, and others are auxiliary, secondary means. So the theme is rhematic the structure of the utterance is the result of the interaction of several ways of actualization, reinforcing, complementing or replacing each other friend.

Reference:

1. Arutyunova N. D. Language and world of the person. – M. : Yazyki russkoy kultury, 1999. – 896 p.
2. Balli Sh. General linguistics and questions of French. – M. : Izdatelstvo inostrannoy literatury, 1955. – 416 p.
3. Gak V. G. Comparative typology of the French and Russian languages. – M. : Prosveshchenie, 1989. – 288 p.
4. Gak V. G. Theoretical grammar of French. – M. : Dobrosvet, 2000. – 832 p.
5. Dolinin K. A. Communicative versions of the French simple sentence: lecture. – L. : LSPI, 1975. – 46 p.
6. Egorova O. S. Current problems of communicative syntax // Yaroslavl pedagogical bulletin. – 2014. – Volume 1. – № 4. – P. 116–119.

WORDLY
KNOWLEDGE

https://wordlyknowledge.uz