



Interdependence of Words in Japanese and Uzbek Languages

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Abstract

In Japanese, the phenomenon of inflection is observed in the verb system, but belongs to the agglutinative type, as in Uzbek, which is comparable in terms of word structure. In both languages, words are connected equally and they are treated equally. In Japanese, equality in oral speech can be expressed through tone. In Japanese and Uzbek languages words are connected with the help of connectors in equal connection. The order of words in both languages does not play an important role in the equal connection of words. In the Japanese language, the structure of the verb changes when the words belonging to the group of verbs are equally connected.

Keywords: *Syntax; Agglutinative Type; Equal Connection; Equality; Word Sequences; Setto; Cohesive Part; Equal Link; T.Hideo*

Introduction

Syntactic connections have always been in the focus of linguists, and it has caused controversy. In the comparative Japanese and Uzbek languages, which belong to the agglutinative types, the syntactic connections are also analyzed in depth.

The fundamental literature created in the collective describes the syntactic relationship between the components as follows: *“There is also a difference between syntactic communication and syntactic relations”*. In addition, R.Sayfullayeva, A.Nurmonov, Rasulov, B.Urinbaev play an important role in expressing the syntactic relationship of words.

M. Chetin noted in his scientific work that the phenomenon of syntactic relations is one of the most important issues in linguistics. admits that it has been studied in Russian linguistics in the form of a “phrase”

It is well known that Japan remained a “closed” country until the 19th century. This process affected not only the state's economy, politics, and culture, but also its mother tongue. In the language, the old native script or the Chinese script - the hieroglyph - remains stable in society.

The Main Findings and Results

Although a number of studies have been conducted on the syntax of the Japanese language, the means of syntactic communication have not been presented in their entirety in the studied sources. As mentioned above, Japanese is an agglutinative language, so it is rich in affixes. Among them, 助詞 play an important role in connecting words in Japanese speech. Although word order and tone play a role in the syntactic connection of words, they are recognized by scholars as secondary. After the 19th century, with the development of comparative linguistics in Japanese linguistics, the grammar of the Japanese language also changed. The katakana script appears, which is used to read and write foreign words. In linguistics, grammatical changes are even richer.

In Japanese, the interrelationship of words is referred to in the literature as 結合 (ketsugo). In Japanese, words are related **equally** (並立結合) and **subordinate** (従属結合)

The equivalent is called 並立結合 (heiritsu ketsugo) in Japanese. In this case, the relationship between the words is equal. In Japanese, the relationship between words is expressed through equal conjunctions, equal intonation, as well as formal changes in word structure depending on the context. The equivalent connection of words in a sentence is called 集合 (セット) — shuugou (setto), i.e. a *set or a sequence*.

There is also a peculiarity of expression through equal conjunctions, for example, the equal conjunctions involved in the conjugation of words belonging to the rhyme, verb group, differ from each other, this phenomenon is described in detail in the scientific work of T.Hideo. listed. For example,

1. わたしとリーザさんは同級生です。(Watashi-to Lizasan-va do:kyu:sei des)

Lisa and I are classmates.

2. ひまのときいつも絵を描いたり、おどったりしました。

(Himano toki itsumo ewo kaitari, odottari shimashita)

In my spare time, I always painted and danced.

The intonation of equality is also involved.

In a sentence, a cohesive adjective is a cohesive noun that is expressed by a change in the shape of a word belonging to the previous noun or adjective, and a word belonging to the next noun or adjective. For example,

3. そのごろ、優子さんは美しくて、背が高い女だった。

(Sono goro, Yukosanva utsukushikute sega takakatta)

At the time, Yuko was a beautiful, tall girl.

4. ミラーさんは二十歳で、元気です。(Mira-sanva hatachide, genkides)

Mr. Miller is 20 years old and healthy.

In the above sentence (4) the cohesive horse is equally connected, the suffix de is added and separated by a punctuation mark.

In oral speech, counting is sometimes expressed by the intonation itself, for example,

5. A: マリアさん、リーさん、明日来てくれない?
B: うん、来る。

(A: Maria-san, Ri-san, ashita kite kurenai?

B: Un, kuru.)

A: *Maria, Ri, can't you come early?*

B: *Okay, we'll come.*

In this sentence, Maria and Ri are connected by a melody, with a comma between them.

In the book *Syntax*, T. Hideo evaluates any component that helps to connect words as additional content. When nouns, adjectives or verbs are used in Japanese in equal conjunction, the structure of nouns, adjectives or verbs that are connected differently from Uzbek changes. Only in this case are they connected equally, but equal conjunctions, including conjunctions such as と、～とか、～とか、～が、, do not change the structure of the words being equated.

In addition, as mentioned above, verbally, as a result of omissions in speech, words can be said to be equally connected. In the Uzbek language, when words are connected equally, the word structure does not change, and this is also evident in oral speech.

In an equal relationship, the relationship between the components is equal and does not depend on each other. They form *word sequences* in the model. The conjunctions in this connection are usually found between the elements of the sentence. This means that cohesive parts are formed by equal bonding. Cohesive units do not have a dominant relationship with each other. Accordingly, the order between them does not play an important role, because even if the order changes, their place in the speech remains the same.

In general, a syntactic construction that results from the syntactic relationship of words is called a compound word. The simplest form of these different compounds is made up of two independent words, the elements of which are interconnected - the grammatical connection is not always in the form of the subordinate element following the dominant element. The words pear and apple, fig and pomegranate, read and write are related to each other equally. This link creates word sequences. It is well-known that the basis of a sentence is subordination, but in its structure, as in the above, the same equivalent compounds can be expressed in the sentence. For example,

Komil do 'kondan qalam va daftar oldi.

Kamil bought a pen and a notebook from the store.

In this sentence, the words pen and notebook are connected by an equation. Thus, a syntactic relationship between words is a semantic-grammatical relationship between words.

As we have seen, the elements of equal connection in a sentence are connected to each other by means of equal connectors or equal intonation, which are the means of expressing syntactic relations. For example, in Uzbek,

1. *Chaqirilganda ham o'zimizga aniq va ahil kishilar bo'lur* (A.Q.)

- *We will be clear and kind when we are called*

2. *Tog'lar, dalalar, uzoq-yaqindagi daraxtlar qurum bosganday qop-qora tus oldi.*

- *The mountains, the fields, and the trees in the distance became black as if they had dried up.*

In the Uzbek language, intonation is also present when words are connected by equal conjunctions. But at this time the intonation between them serves an auxiliary function. If the sentence does not contain equal conjunctions between the elements, then the intonation becomes the only syntactic tool.

Also, in the Uzbek language, the function of the elements involved in equal communication and which lexical-grammatical category they belong to are the same: noun + noun, verb + verb, and so on.

Conclusion

From the above, it can be concluded that although the origin of Japanese is not fully determined, it belongs to the same typological type—agglutinative languages as Uzbek. Thus, the fact that the languages being compared (Japanese and Uzbek) belong to the same type suggests that the syntactic function of the grammatical suffixes in them may be similar.

In both languages, words are treated equally and interdependently. In Japanese, the equivalent relationship between words is called 並立結合-heiritsu ketsugou, and it has a peculiarity in its expression, which is different from the Uzbek language. In this case, along with the syntactic means, the role of the word in the context is also important in connecting words belonging to the same word group as rhyme, noun, verb. Equal connections between words form *word sequences* in Uzbek and 集合 (セット) in Japanese.

The difference between the equivalents in the languages being compared is the place of the syntactic means in it, i.e. in Japanese the equivalent words are represented by a word belonging to a noun or verb group, the words being deleted. The syntactic devices involved in the continuous equal connection, including equal connectors, are distinguished.

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