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**“SO‘NGI ILMYIY TADQIQOTLAR NAZARIYASI”
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SENTENCES AND ADJECTIVE PROPERTIES OF NOUN PHRASE IN UZBEKI AND FRENCH

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Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada o'zbek va fransuz tillarida ot so'z birikmali gaplar va o'zga nutqning ifoda turlariga e'tibor qaratilgan. Maqolada o'zlashtirma gap tushunchasi hamda o'zbek va fransuz tillaridagi ot so'z birikmali gaplar misol asosida taqqoslanadi. Shuningdek, o'zlashtirma gapning ko'chirma gaplarga nisbatan afzalliklari oydinlashtirilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *ot so'z birikmali gap, o'zlashtirma gap, ko'chirma gap, nut fellari, o'zbek va fransuz tillari.*

СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ В УЗБЕКСКОМ И ФРАНЦУЗСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ И ОСОБЕННОСТИ ИХ УСВОЕНИЯ

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Аннотация: *В данной статье уделено внимание именноименным словосочетаниям в узбекском и французском языках и типам выражений в иностранной речи. В статье на примере сравнивается понятие притяжательного предложения и предложения с именными словосочетаниями в узбекском и французском языках. Также выясняются преимущества притяжательных предложений по сравнению с производными предложениями.*

Ключевые слова: *существительные, заимствования, отрывные предложения, узбекский, французский*

SENTENCES WITH NOUN PHRASES IN UZBEK AND FRENCH AND FEATURES OF ASSIMILATION

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Abstract: *This article analyzes noun phrases in Uzbek and French and their characteristic features of possessive sentences. The article identifies the concept of the possessive clause, their difference from the possessive clause, and compares the noun compound clause in Uzbek and French on an example basis. Also, the advantages of possessive propositions over possessive propositions are clarified.*

Keywords: *noun compound sentences, possessive sentences, extract sentences, Uzbek, French*

Enter. Linguists define a phrase as a combination of two independent words that have the ability to express an object, a unit of action, etc., express single complex meanings, are syntactically organized and are considered a semantic whole [1, 85].

Noun clauses and possessive clauses are important in any language. Through them, you can achieve clarity and expressiveness in speech. At the same time, there is an opportunity to incorporate other people's thoughts into your speech.

In quoted speech, the speech of another person is conveyed to the listener without changing its form and content. When there is no need to give the speaker's speech verbatim, a passive sentence is used. Sometimes the other person's speech is between a derived sentence and a possessive sentence. In this case, the other person's opinion is expressed without the participation of the author-speaker, that is, the author acts as the speaker in the quoted sentence. That's why such sentences are considered to be non-proprietary sentences [2. 152].

Although possessive clauses are used to express other people's thoughts like quotational clauses, there are differences between them. Determining these differences makes it possible to make effective use of idioms.

In this article, the specific features of Uzbek and French noun phrases and possessive sentences are analyzed and the differences between them are determined.

Methods and literature analysis. In the Uzbek language, sentences with a noun phrase can be divided into the following groups depending on the word group of the subordinate components attached to the main word or according to the material of expression.

1. Noun + noun. One of the common types in the system of compound nouns is the union of two nouns without suffixes. As a system, the following word comes first, and the main word comes second; as a rule, the grammatically variable element is the second, that is, it can take one (or all three) of the suffixes of agreement, possession and plural.

2. Pronoun + noun. Not all types of pronouns combine with the main word (with nouns, pronouns and predicates). Of the pronouns, only interrogative, demonstrative,

and defining pronouns can be combined with the noun: all people, the whole world (nations), all students, that almond grove, nothing, everyone, like how many people.

3. Number + noun. This type of conjugation includes some types related to the number group: count number + noun, order number + noun, chama number + noun, distribution number + noun: twenty-five students, sixteenth school, about ten children, from twenty pencil

4. Adjective + noun. The most common type in the syntactic system is the conjunction of an adjective and a noun: yakish. like a person, a long road, a blue sea, a beautiful nature: a whip for a good horse, a thousand whips for a bad horse (Proverb).

5. Adjective + noun. From the functional forms of the verb, some forms of the adjective also form a conjugated compound with a noun. The most used form of these is the form made using the affix -gan (-lying; -digan). Other types of adjectives are used relatively less {-ar]-ur, -jaq).

The phenomenon of foreign speech, which is one of the important directions of the category of communicative purpose, is one of the directions that has its place in modern linguistics. Descriptive and comparative methods were used in the research. In Uzbek and French, noun phrases and possessive sentences can be described on the basis of examples.

. Foreign speech is divided into 3 types and forms as a communication event. These are:

Excerpted speech (le discours direct).

Indirect speech (le discours indirect).

Excerpted speech that is not one's own (le discours indirect libre). (3.65)

The phenomenon of unchanging, word-for-word presentation of another's speech is direct speech (le discours direct), which is carried out through the following methods of expression:

a) speech verb (dire—say, demander—ask, interpellier—appeal, s'écrier—shout, shout, etc.) by using colons and dashes.

La fillette le reconnut et s'écria:

—Vous êtes mon médecin !

— En effet.

— Papa travaille dans son atelier. Il vous attend.

Tout en le suivant à l'intérieur de la maison, Martina remarqua immédiatement sa démarche étrange.

It can be seen from the example that when the author's speech comes before the quoted speech, the author and the quoted speech are separated by colons and in vertical order in order to save the verb of speech and to correctly and clearly express the various emotional states expressed in the quoted sentences. a hyphen is used before each quoted speech;

b) a quotation sentence can appear in the text without entering it with a speech verb and a colon (:). In this case, the author's speech comes after the quoted speech, and there is no separator between them:

Que fabriquez-vous ici? demanda le surveillant.

– Je viens voir ma mère, elle travaille ici, répondit le jeune fils.

– Vous n'avez pas l'autorisation. Allez-vous-en!

– Monsieur, je vous en prie, c'est une urgence!

Yuqoridagi holatda ko'chirma nutq so'roq yoki undov gap bo'lmasa, muallif va ko'chirma nutq orasida vergul qo'yiladi.

– Vous serez sans doute obligés de vous soumettre à ces règlements, affirma Louis

Results and discussion. In the Uzbek language, nouns have an important place in sentences with noun phrases. On the basis of such combinations, more complex sentences, including possessive sentences, are formed.

For example:

My grandfather said: " Know that you eat bread every day ".

Let's turn this quote into a passive sentence:

My grandfather said that you should know that I eat bread every day.

It can be seen that the two sentences in the excerpt (my grandfather said and know that you eat bread every day) are expressed in one complex compound.

The same is true in French. For example:

Mon grand-père a dit: «Tu dois savoir qui te donne du pain chaque jour.»

This quotation can also be expressed in the form of a possessive sentence:

Mon grand-père m'a dit que je devais savoir qui me donnait du pain chaque jour.

In the spoken French language, in addition to tenses, there are personal adaptations, which are described as follows:

Je=>il,elle: Il m'a dit qu'il/elleétait là.

Tu=>je: Il m'a dit quejeviendrais aussi.

Vous=>nous: Il m'a dit quenousviendrions.

Nous=>ils: Il m'a dit qu'ilsseraient là.

Votre=>notre/mon: Il m'a dit qu'il n'avait plusmonlivre.

Vos=>nos/mes: Il m'a dit qu'il n'avait plusnos/meslivres.

Ma=>sa: Il m'a dit qu'il était danssavoiture.

Ton=>mon:Il m'a dit qu'il régleraitmonproblème.

A toi=>le mien: Il m'a dit que ce pull étaitle mien.

A moi=>à lui: Il m'a dit que ce chat n'était pasà lui.

Ce=> ce..là

These changes of French tenses in acquired speech are not typical of Uzbek language.

It can be seen that for both languages, the thought of the derived sentence is preserved in the adopted sentences, but its form changes.

Adoptive sentences have the following advantages over derivational sentences:

- The form of the sentence becomes simpler, it becomes easier to understand;
- The coherence of the text of the work increases;
- The personal attitude of the author is expressed.

In short, the acquisition sentences make it possible to absorb the quotations and integrate them into the text. As a result, it becomes possible to easily use the ideas of other sources in a work of art or scientific articles.

Analysis. The comparative analysis of sentences with noun phrases and possessive sentences in Uzbek and French languages is as follows:

1. Noun phrases are typical for both languages, and their main function is to express things. For example, simple sentences based on combinations such as "wooden table" in Uzbek and "table en bois" in French are among them.

2. In the Uzbek language, noun phrases are arranged in a definite, definite order. That is, first the properties of things are given, then they themselves. In French, it is expressed in two different ways. In this case, *belle robe, petit garçon* comes before the noun, and then comes the noun, *un enfant intelligent, un chemise rouge*, in which the noun comes first and then the noun.

3. Like other languages, in French, each method of expressing foreign speech has its own characteristics. We can see their differences in the following examples:

Excerpt from the speech: "Bread! Je ne partirai pas d'ici, tomorrow!"

In native speech: *Elle lui dit qu'elle ne partirait pas de là, le lendemain.*

In an extract speech that is not his own: *Elle se fâcha. Bread! Elle ne partirait pas de là, le lendemain!*

4. Possessive sentences in Uzbek have a simpler structure, while those in French are more complex. Because the French language has strict requirements about forms and tenses.

5. In general, the use of idioms for both languages serves to round up the text. However, it differs in some aspects. because each language has its own laws, which are taken into account in the process of acquisition.

This brief analysis has shown the common and different aspects of noun phrase and possessive clauses in Uzbek and French languages.

Conclusion. Possessive sentences constitute a specific type of sentence. Through them, it becomes possible to express abstract ideas more easily. On the example of the Uzbek and French languages, noun phrase sentences and possessive sentences were considered. It has been found that there are advantages to using possessive clauses in both languages. After all, through such sentences, it is possible to simplify the text and increase the coherence of the thoughts in it. Possessive sentences in Uzbek have a simpler structure, while those in French are more complex. Because the French language has strict requirements about forms and tenses. In general, the use of prepositional phrases for both languages serves to round up the text. However, it

differs in some aspects. because each language has its own laws, which are taken into account in the process of acquisition. It is desirable to deepen the research about the acquisition sentences.

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