

Paranthesis Problem in Expressive Syntax

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Abstract:

The article analyzes the specifics of expressive syntax and the subject of study. Parenthesia is also scientifically grounded as an important unit of expressive syntax.

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Introduction

Whenever a thought is expressed in a discourse, the speaker almost always considers not only the conveyance of certain information to the listener but also the extent to which this idea affects the listener. That is why a skilled speaker / writer will always pay close attention to the means to ensure that the speech is expressive, expressive and expressive. It is well known that language has a variety of expressions of expression. The breadth of such capabilities is one of the specific dimensions of language. In linguistics, there is even the idea that expression is the driving force of language development. Among the communicative and other functions of the language, its expressive function also stands out. Of course, this task is even more important, especially in the literary text. M. Yuldashev, who studied the linguistic problems of the literary text, noted that in the works devoted to the study of the language of fiction, along with the term "express function of language", "poetic function of language", "artistic function of language", "rhetorical function of language". , "Aesthetic function of language". As M. Yuldashev correctly noted in his comments, almost all of these terms reflect the aesthetic function of language.

Linguistics states that phonetic, lexical-phraseological, morphological, and syntactic expressions of expressiveness (including the concept of emotionality) exist.

Of course, while expressions of expression can be expressed by all units of the language, syntactic units have a special role. In addition, the syntactic properties of text structures are of great value in the study of text construction. That is why in recent years the notions of "expressive syntax" and "poetic syntax" have stabilized in linguistics and are developing as separate areas of syntax.



For example, in Russian linguistics, some researchers try to identify the essential units of expressive syntax, to justify the integration of these units into a system in Russian, arguing that the following 13 syntactic events form a system of expressive syntax units: 1) ellipsis, 2) antiellipsis, 3) truncation, 4) positional-lexical repetition, 5) partsellation, 6) segmentation, 7) anticyclization, 8) different types of linkage phenomenon, 9) substitution of components of the phrase, 10) inversion, 11) syntactic parallelism, 12) r iteric interrogation, 13) exclamation constructs.

Main part

Apparently, the article author Skovorodnikov A.P does not include parentheses as expressive syntax constructs.

Tatar linguist Kh.R. Kurbatov also referred to repetition, gradation, parallelism as syntactic figures that enhance speech sensitivity, but bypasses parentheses.

The same is true in Uzbek linguistics. For example, A.Abdullaev considers synthetic expression, expressive synonymy, syntactic synonymy, special use or non-use of binders, antithesis, monologue, silence, inversion, rhetorical interrogation, repetition, but does not mention parentheses. Or, in his doctoral dissertation, Yuldashev, in his textual commentary on the aesthetic expression of syntactic means, describes a number of phenomena, such as syntactic parallelism, inversion, gradation, oxymoron, but does not speak of parenthesis.

It should also be noted that M. Yuldashev's textbook, co-authored with K. Yadgarov, focuses on the lingvopoietic value of parentheses, rather than providing speech. In the booklet, the linguistic analysis of the literary text explains the parentheses as a means of enhancing the sensitivity: "Parenteza can appear in the speech of the author and heroes in the work of fiction. The comments related to the statement, additional information are provided in brackets.



Intonation, graphic, and syntactically independent compositions are used in the work to provide the information needed to fully understand the speech, to clarify, interpret, recall, express the feelings that are unclear to the listener or reader. It creates an illusion of "kinship" between the hero and the reader. The protagonist creates an atmosphere that is whispering into the reader's ears by inserting an "inevitable" phrase in brackets. This increases the reader's confidence in the hero and brings him closer. Depending on the parentheses function. Some are designed to warn readers about the "secret behind the curtain," while others are preparing for new information. While some parentheses express a positive attitude of the author or hero about the reality, some of it is cynical and sophisticated. Parentheza has the ability to shape the text. "

Indeed, parentheses have a great deal of potential in making speech effective and expressive. In the last 20-30 years this has been sufficiently understood in linguistics, and a number of studies have occurred. For example, the second chapter of O.V. Aleksandrova's book "Problems of Expressive Syntax" is entitled "Parantetic Inputs and Their Expressive Function". The conclusion of this book emphasizes that parenthesis is at the forefront of events such as partsellation, attachments, ellipsis, and polysindeton, which provide the text's sensitivity. The fact that the introductory constructs are "one of the major units of expressive syntax" has been highlighted in recent years by Russian linguist A.P Zagoruyko and has been well-grounded.

It is well known that the uniformity of speech, its monotony, repetition of the same constructions, and the excess of the syntactic length of a particular sentence, diminish the expressiveness of the speech. This diminishes the aesthetic effect of the text, particularly the artistic text, and prevents the listener or reader from obtaining aesthetic pleasure. From this



point of view, parentheses (which, of course, play a role in other units of expressive syntax) are one of the important chances of getting rid of these negative states.

The participation of parentheses in the Uzbek expression of expression and expression was also investigated by H. Kholikov, who touched upon the methodological use of introductions and introductions in the study of the methodology of complex phrases in the case of A.Kahhor's works.

The peculiarities of the use of introductions and speeches, and expressive stylistic features, have been mentioned, albeit in a very general way, in many other works, in one way or another.

It is also worth noting that in recent years there has been a trend towards the study of the artistic and linguistic value of parentheses, in particular, the introduction of a particular creative artistic text. This, of course, is explained by the fact that the expressive possibilities inherent in parentheses are greater, their full role in expressive syntax, and, consequently, an increasing interest in exploring these possibilities in detail.

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