



PARTICULATE CONSTRUCTIONS IN THE SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

This article argues that the phenomenon of partsellation was originally interpreted in Uzbek linguistics as an appendix, and studied as a separate syntactic phenomenon on the basis of modern linguistic principles.

KEYWORDS: - Partition, construction, ellipse, grammatical, semantic pronunciation, pause, text, point, component.

INTRODUCTION

In Uzbek linguistics, the phenomenon of partsellation was initially interpreted as an appendix [1, pp. 285-289; 50-52; 20], in the second stage, the process of distinguishing between particle and applied devices took place [2, pp. 53-56; 26], and finally it is studied as a separate syntactic phenomenon based on modern linguistic principles [3].

In our opinion, it is not enough to interpret particle constructions only in the context of a literary text [3]. The feature of providing a speech effect of the event can be the basis for active use in advertising texts. As mentioned above, particle structures are also actively used in the "spoken text" as a written version of the Internet communication style in social networks.

"The order in particle structures is essentially an effective word order, which is realized as a

methodologically neutral grouping of parts of ran in accordance with the communicative purpose, syntactically rearranging" [3, p. 88].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In the scientific literature, particle constructions are described as syntactic units with the following characteristics: 1) two-component structure: the main part and the particle; 2) particles are grammatically and semantically related to the main part, separated by a pause in pronunciation and a dot in the written text; 3) the order of the components is strictly defined; 4) the means of connecting the particles with the base serve as a sign of decomposition; 5) The allocated element is the current data carrier (rema) [4, pp. 274-302; 13-17].

Suyun Karimov considers the phenomenon of partcellation to be typical of the way of speaking [2, p. 14]. In this case, the particle seems to be



separated without prior planning and thought. Not really. It is the part of the leading sentence that is deliberately omitted and singled out throughout it, the part that is consciously separated by the speaker.

Orada men o'qishimni o'zgartirdim. Ularning tavsiyasi orqali. Anqara universitetiga. - In the meantime, I changed my education. Through their recommendation. Ankara University. (From "Facebook").

Ellipsis is a complex phenomenon by nature and occupies a special place in the syntactic system of language. In an ellipsis, a piece of speech is omitted due to a shortening or speech situation [14, p. 247]. Prior to the formation of Internet communication, linguists considered the ellipse to be primarily a speech phenomenon specific to oral communication. Today, the phenomenon of ellipsis is widely used in Internet communication.

The ellipsis has been studied by scientists such as Sh.Balli, V.V.Vinogradov, A.M.Peshkovskiy, A.A.Shaxmatov, Kubryakova, I.A.Lipova, Yu.V.Vannikov, Yu.M.Skrebnev, G.A.Rybakova, A. P. Skovorodnikov.

Balli considers the ellipse to be a zero-point form. The word "ellipsis" is used in different senses. We call an ellipse a sign in speech that is supposed to be clear from the previous or next context. In other words, the ellipse corresponds to the sign indicated in the speech. For example, - Where are you going? - To the university ... Ellipsis is used more in oral speech than in written speech. This is natural: the spoken language may result from a spoken situation or from the words of the interlocutor; in a written speech, he must choose the appropriate situation" [5, pp. 175-176].

In his book French Stylistics, Balli re-addresses the phenomenon of ellipsis and elaborates on the

nature of the problem. Giving a broader definition of the commonly used definition of "omitting one or more words necessary to express meaning", he defines "omitting one or more linguistic elements necessary to express meaning clearly", and explains the change as follows: "The loss of a single sound from a syllable, the loss of one or more syllables from a word, the omission of one or more words from a phrase, and, finally, the omission of a sentence which is part of a phrase" [6, pp. 317-324]. In our view, Balli meant that the omission of a sentence in a sound, syllable, word, or even a compound sentence does not impair the meaning in the context. So, based on this opinion of the scientist, it is possible to determine the types of phonetic, lexical and syntactic ellipsis. This idea sets the task for linguists to study the phenomenon of ellipsis in more depth in the future.

- Ke(l) o'tir, hozir yuzimni yuvib turgan edim. - Come sit down, I was washing my face now. (From "Odnoklasnik")
- Nozi(ma), namuncha kech qop ketting? - Nozi(ma), how late are you?
- (From "Odnoklasnik")
- U boshqa tomonga...(ketyapti) - He's going the other way.
- (From Speech)
- Qassobga yog'qayg'usi, deng, oka! - Butcher grief to the butcher, say brother. (From "Facebook")

In the first sentence the last sound of the word (l), in the second sentence a syllable of the word (-ma), and in the third sentence one of the verbs such as going, gone, going, which represents the directional action, is completely omitted where it should be used, but the meaning is fully understood. In the fourth example, the first component of the article, "The sorrow of the goat, the sorrow of the butcher", is omitted, but



the pragmatic meaning hidden in the essence of the proverb is omitted from the context and correctly accepted by the addressee [10, pp. 85-90].

The emergence of the need for an ellipsis is due to the desire of man to save linguistic means, which is one of the laws of language development in the process of communication, to use less mental and physical energy in improving linguistic forms [7, p. 10].

Academician V.V. Vinogradov describes the ellipse as a separate method of expression, which is expressed in a specific form of the sentence, i.e. in an abstract grammatical scheme and does not manifest itself in the structure of the sentence. The scientist believes that the full form of a sentence is embodied by proving that their approximate incompleteness is based on the study of the structural features and function of the sentence, and that it performs its function precisely [8].

"A distinctive feature of elliptical constructions is the compactness of the structure in all cases of their use, which is reflected in the increase in the semantic and methodological load on each clearly defined element. In complete sentences, each element contains a certain amount of information. In elliptical constructions, the intended information is redistributed to one or more preserved elements" [9, p. 147].

Due to the diversity of functions of the ellipse phenomenon, the task of defining their pragmatic boundaries requires a deeper study of their functional and grammatical features. K.Ya.Sigal states that there are such methods of ellipsis as logical omission, shortening, application of the incorrect variant of the complete construction [11].

Silence (pause) is also considered a type of ellipsis. Silence, which expresses mental anguish,

psychological state in the artistic style, is more active. Using this method, a strong psychological connection is established between the writer and the reader, the reader involuntarily shares his creative feelings [12, p. 147].

Typically, silence is represented by multiple dots (...) in the text.

Safo aka keluvdilar. Sho'rlik bir tutam bo'lib qolibti. Ayolidan yashirishbti. Zohirjondan ham.... - Safo brother came. Salinity has become a handful. They hid from his wife. Even from Zahirjon. (From "Facebook")

As mentioned, the phenomenon of inversion was also largely interpreted as a stylistic figure before the advent of Internet communication. "Inversion (Lat. Inversion - inversion, displacement) - a syntactic method, stylistic figure, which is based on changing the usual order of the sources of speech" [13, p. 117].

It is well known that the meaning of a sentence is largely understood from the predicate. In inversion, often, the predicate is moved forward. The intensification of the predicate leads to an increase in the content of the sentence [1, pp. 69-81]. Hence, inversion is an effective tool in activating a particular piece by increasing the methodological-coloring of the message content and moving it from a neutral position to an expressive-emotional position [14, pp. 201-204]. The inversion of secondary parts has a weaker effect on the content of the sentence than the possessive- predicate inversion, only the communicative center of the sentence changes.

Yur ketdik uyga endi! Kech xam bulib koldi. Uyda "osh" bulayabdi-ku. - Let's go home now! It was late. There is soup in the house. (From "Odnoklasnik")

Inversion focuses on a particular piece of speech, serving to ensure its expressiveness. Typically, a piece of speech that is emotionally expressive or



logically stressed is inverted, i.e., moved. Thus, the communicative goal leads to a change in word order, i.e., the part of speech that is to be emphasized is brought to the fore.

CONCLUSION

In the process of communication on the Internet, it was observed that the use of mostly simple, concise sentences. The following types of inversion can be found:

1. An object processed before a predicate

Yashasin chempionlar...

Bor bo'lsin yaxshilar.

Kimga kerak bular?

O'zi nimani talashgan ikkisi?

Kimga qiziq ekan endi shu?

Long live the champions...

Good luck.

Who needs these?

What are the two arguing about?

Who cares now?

2. 2. An object processed after a predicate:

Avval sotib olish kerak moshinani...

Nigoradan oldizmi pulni?

100 foiz qo'shilaman gapizga.

O'zim ham ortmayapman ish bilan xatto oilamga ham.

First you need to buy a car ...

Did you get the money from Nigora?

I agree 100 percent.

I am not growing up with a job, not even for my family.

3. An adverb after predicate:

Shunaqa xafa bo'ldim bugun.

Pichoqni o'zimga urdimda avval.

Hamma hayiqardi, qo'rqardi negadir.

I was so upset today.

Before I hit the knife on myself.

Everyone was screaming and scared for some reason.

4. The attribute is after determination:

Balki farzandlari bordir yaxshi topadigan

Maybe there are children who earn well

5. A conjunction is at the end of the sentences:

Juda nurab qolibdi lekin.

It's too light, though.

6. Auxiliary sentence ends:

7. The subject is between complex predicate:

Juda mardlari ko'p edi ichida.

There were a lot of heroes inside.

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