

WORDS: STRUCTURE, SEMANTIC AND STYLISTIC FEATURES

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Annotation: This article describes the theoretical ideas related to the study of phrases in world, including Russian, linguistics, the linguistic essence of phrases and the theory of phrases in linguistics. The article analyzes attempts to find a common meaning that combines the specific linguistic structural-semantic, stylistic features of this phenomenon and to gain a deeper understanding of the nature of phrases in linguistics.

Key words: Phrase, modal words, situational expressions, pragmatic functions, syntactic independence, emotional expressiveness, transformational grammar, context dependence, communicative units, theories of N. Halliday, F.K. Ameka, V.V. Babaytseva.

INTRODUCTION

The issues of linguistic structural-semantic, stylistic properties of words and sentences and their study have been widely studied by world and Russian scientists. In particular, this issue was addressed by N. Halliday, F. K. Ameka, R. G. Montess, J. G. Herder, E. Hoffmann, D. Yilkens, I. A. Baudouin de Courtenay, V. V. Babaytseva, V. A. Beloshapkova, F. I. Buslaev, N. S. Valgina, V. V. Vinogradov, A. Kh. Vostokov, G. A. Zolotova, P. A. Lekant, L. Yu. Maksimov, V. Yu. Scientists such as Melikyan, L.A. Novikov, A.M. Peshkovsky, A.A. Potebnya, O.B. Sirotinin, E.S. Skoblikova, F. de Saussure, N.M. Shansky, N.Yu. Shvedova, L.V. Shcherba paid special attention to this in their scientific work.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS

First of all, let us dwell on the linguistic essence of utterances. Another case where the *Mood + Residue* structure of a sentence is not indicated is the case when it performs a small speech function. Small speech functions include exclamations, appeals, greetings, and warnings.

The characteristic features that distinguish utterances as a specific group are their inseparability (i.e., inability to be divided into parts) and a special lexical-morphological composition. If the inseparability characteristic determines the syntactic aspect and structure of utterances, the lexical-morphological composition expresses their morphological nature. It is these two features - structure and lexical-morphological composition - that serve as the basis for classifying other types of structures of simple sentences.

The specific features of utterances have been studied by scientists around the world in various studies. In particular, utterances are called exclamations in English linguistics. E. Sapir was the first to express this opinion: "These [exclamations] are a small and functionally insignificant proportion of the vocabulary of a language. They are like the final decorative part of the edge of a cloth."

At the same time, the English linguist Halliday, studying exclamations and their place in linguistics, defines them as: Minor clauses - those speech functions that are sometimes expressed by a complete sentence (major clause). For example, exclamations can be expressed by some types of declarative sentences, and greetings by interrogative or imperative sentences. However, other forms are also used in these speech functions, which are not constructed as proposals or statements. Most of them do not require clarification of their internal structure, - he describes [4, P. 164].

The English linguist F. Ameka, who contributed to the development of this theory in world linguistics, defines such devices as follows: “Usually, exclamatory words do not contain morphologically word-forming and word-modifying suffixes. Also, exclamatory words are considered to have an invariable form. This is one of the reasons for their classification as inflectional and invariable adverbs” [3, P. 107].

His ideas are recognized in world linguistics. It is becoming clear that linguists should study these bios interjections under the name of interjections.

Russian linguist V.V. Babaytseva defines utterances as follows: The morphological sign of utterances is their lexical and morphological composition. The units that make up utterances: prepositions, modal words and interjections, through which thoughts, feelings or desires are expressed. Although this sign is indicated in many scientific works and textbooks, it is not consistently used in practice.

For example: – N.S. Pospelov calls evaluative utterances such as “Ignorance!”, “Beauty!” utterances.

– E.M. Galkina-Fedoruk considers vocative (address) utterances to be utterances.

– A.N. Gvozdev, on the other hand, calls sentences like “Tea with sugar!”, “Bon appetit!”, “Bread with salt!” incomplete exclamatory sentences, but he also recognizes the previously existing signs of separation in them [P. 104].

Many ideas put forward by V.V. Babaytseva in this work are important for us. According to the scientist, the main features of sentences are indivisibility and lexical-morphological composition. The scientist emphasizes in his works that they constitute a separate group on an equal footing with two- and one-part sentences in the structural classification. In general, sentences are structurally inseparable, independent thought-expressing sentences expressed by a predicate, modal word or exclamation. Since sentences of this type are indivisible syntactic units and do not have either primary or secondary parts, this work will serve as the basis for our in-depth study and research.

Speaking about sayings, N.S. Kovalev also provides information about the description of the types of transformations of sayings. According to the scientist, sayings are special linguistic syntactic units that are dependent on contextual conditions, indivisible, have a modality characteristic and perform a communicative function. In modern Russian, sayings that express such meanings as agreement/disagreement, acceptance/non-acceptance of the truth, greeting/farewell, gratitude/ingratitude, surprise/anger, joy/disappointment, surprise/indifference, understanding/misunderstanding, motivation to action/apathy, etc. are actively used.

The following types of transformation of words and sentences are described: Derivational (structural change), Expanding (enrichment with additional components), Nonverbal (expression through intonation, mimicry, gesture), Combined (joint use of several types of transformations) [P. 74-79].

This work provides examples reflecting the transformation of words and sentences, but the mechanism of such transformation is not described.

O.V. Prussova offers the following definition of phrases: Phrases are a special word class, which includes constituents expressed at the paradigmatic level by modal words and exclamations. They differ from other word classes by the following criteria:

- a) invariability;
- b) communicative meaning;
- c) expression of modal relations;
- g) absence of a nominative function;
- d) substitute (substitutive) function;
- e) expression of a relation not to a separate word, but to the whole sentence;
- j) the possibility of asking only general questions to phrases;
- z) the negative form *nicht* is placed after the phrase [P. 26].

DISCUSSION

V.V. Babaytseva's work "Slova-predlozheniya v sovremennoy russkom yazyke" is devoted to the study of sentences in Russian grammar as a special type of simple sentences, the main criterion for distinguishing them from other types of sentences is their morphological structure and syntactic inseparability. This method differs from **incomplete sentences** or single-component sentences, since it is emphasized that it is impossible or unnecessary to restore parts or other fragments in sentences, and in addition, various semantically similar substitutions and changes are introduced instead of synonyms. The word Von! is synonymous with sentences such as Go away!, Get lost! [P. 105].

When classifying simple sentences according to their structure, it is necessary to distinguish between two-part and one-part sentences and inseparable (i.e., word-sentence) expressions. The consistent use of the syntactic sign of indivisibility allows us to distinguish one-part sentences, the first part of which is expressed by exclamatory words, from word-sentences.

Therefore, while Ye.M. Galkina-Fedoruk distinguished word-sentences as a separate type of simple sentences, N.S. Pospelov put forward the idea that it is unreasonable to define word-sentences as one-part sentences. The distinction between word-sentences and incomplete sentences should be made not on the basis of functional-semantic signs, but on the basis of formal-grammatical criteria. One of the important aspects for us in this work is that word-sentences in each language have their own characteristics.

N.S. Kovalev, based on the object of his scientific activity, notes that words and phrases as language units have the property of transformation (variability), which is associated with their isomorphic nature. This isomorphism is determined by the presence of many one-word words and phrases of similar form. They are variable at the cognitive and communicative-pragmatic levels, which illustrates the importance of modality as the main pragmatic category in linguistics in connection with the process of word formation.

Thus, the desire to study interjections gave rise to two main directions in linguistics: one of them is interjections, and the other is interjections.

As we have already mentioned, the scientists who specifically studied the problem of interjections in world linguistics are Halliday and F. Ameka. Despite the different views of English linguists on interjections, there are some common aspects. Morphologically, interjections usually do not take form-forming and word-forming suffixes, they are invariable. This feature is also the reason why interjections are classified along with other invariable words, such as prepositions and adverbs.

V.V. Babaytseva's work "Слова-предложения в современном русском языке" also describes the views of scientists who conducted research in accordance with this theory. According to the

scientist's theory, based on the most important features of sentences, this type of sentences can be defined as follows: sentences are structurally indivisible sentences (thoughts) expressed by prepositions, modal words and exclamatory words.

In O.V. Prusova's articles, when they say sentences, they usually mean a completely different concept. In general, in O.V. Prusova, sentences serve as a substitute for a previous or subsequent statement, expressed in the form of an independent sentence or part of it. Sentences are included in the category of "sentences", since modality is inherent in them. They have always argued that subjective modality expresses the speaker's attitude towards the statement and provides the basis for expressing various pragmatic relationships.

RESULTS

In fact, the rule of speech is considered as an ordered unity of the following two elements:

Primary interjections - these exist only as exclamatory words and do not belong to any other word class. These types of interjections directly express an emotional state, emotions such as surprise, pain, joy, fear. They are independent language units and are not considered syntactically parts of speech. For example: *oh, ah, ouch, wow, oops*, etc.

Secondary interjections - these types of interjections mainly belong to other word classes and acquire emotional and expressive meaning when used as exclamatory words. That is, although they exist in the root as a noun, a phrase or another word class, in the exclamatory function they are used to express an emotional attitude. For example: words like *damn, hell, goodness, heavens, Jesus* are among them.

Tresner divides exclamations into the following types according to their function:

- 1. Imperative interjections** – such interjections are intended to influence the listener's mind, convey some kind of command, invitation or demand to him. For example: *Hey!, Listen!, Look out!*
- 2. Impulsive interjections** – express the speaker's direct, emotional, immediate reaction to an event. For example: *Oh!, Ah!, Wow!*
- 3. Imitative interjections** – such interjections include imitative sounds. They are used as expressions of natural sounds in the environment: *Bang!, Meow!, Tick-tock!*, etc. [P. 420].

Felix Ameka, however, takes a critical approach to this classification and emphasizes that semantically onomatopoeia (imitative words) cannot be included in the composition of interjections. In his opinion, such words are units that describe external events and sounds, not living emotions, and perform a primarily descriptive function. Therefore, it is appropriate to consider them in a separate classification, not as part of exclamations.

According to Felix Ameka, exclamations are context-dependent linguistic signs. In an extralinguistic context, they are associated with specific situations and additional elements. Thus, we can consider them as a small class of elements known as **situation-bound utterances (SBUs)**.

CONCLUSION

Therefore, the main task of linguistic theory should be to explain the mechanism that governs the speech activity of speakers, that is, grammar. However, L. Tresner's theory of exclamations, no matter how remarkable it is, emphasizes that semantically onomatopoeia (imitative words) cannot be included in exclamations. It is precisely these shortcomings that have been eliminated

with the help of the theory developed by Felix Ameka. Thus, we can consider them as a small group of elements known as situation-bound utterances (SBUs).

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