

**THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE APPLICATION CONSTRUCTIONS WITH RELATED
PHENOMENON**

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ABSTRACT: In this article are presented the differences between applications and other related phenomena in linguistics. We can consider the difference of application from such phenomena as parcellation, partition, construction, ellipse, segmentation, parenthesis.

Keywords: Application construction, parcellation, partition, construction, ellipse, segmentation, parenthesis, semantic pronunciation, pause, text, point, component.

A number of issues being studied in linguistics are manifested not only in foreign languages, but also in Uzbek linguistics. It should be said that the news in linguistics does not leave any of us indifferent. The attention paid to the language reflects the spiritual and cultural wealth of the nation. Language is a symbol of the nation's spiritual wealth, image and unity. Each nation is distinguished from other nations by its national identity and culture. In this, without a doubt, his language also appears as a manifestation of his culture. In fact, the importance of the language in the development of a nation's culture, its historical traditions, values, and memory is incomparable. Language, as an important part of culture, reflects national culture in the process of communication.

In Uzbek linguistics, the phenomenon of partsellation was initially interpreted as an appendix, in the second stage, the process of distinguishing

between particle and applied devices took place, and finally it is studied as a

separate syntactic phenomenon based on modern linguistic principles. In our opinion, it is not enough to interpret particle constructions only in the context of a

literary text. 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.

In Uzbek linguistics, I. Toshaliyev's textbook can be mentioned as the first work devoted to the study of parcellation constructions, which provides a lot of information about the parcellation phenomenon. The issue of "fragmented" expression of an idea that can be expressed within one sentence has always attracted the attention of linguists, but in Uzbek linguistics, this phenomenon is interpreted mixed with other phenomena, especially with auxiliary constructions. Since the middle of the last century, parsellative constructions have been investigated by scientists such as F.Ishakov, A.Abdullayev, B.Maskopov, M.Tuopova under the name of "appendix constructions". Later, some researchers tried to distinguish between parsellative and adjunctive devices, but they were mostly limited to the scope of syntactic derivation.

The phenomenon of parcellation has been studied by other linguists to one degree or another from different points of view. For example, in Russian linguistics, in 1965, several candidate's

theses were defended on the study of this text. In the last ten years, the structural, semantic-syntactic, stylistic features of the parcellation phenomenon, the research on determining the expressive participation and poetic value of this phenomenon in the composition of the artistic text, newspaper language, have been very actively conducted by linguists. Here it is enough to mention the candidate theses of researchers such as A.E. Sumarev, Yu.V. Bogayavlenskaya, I.V. Alekseyenko, R.O. Zelepukin, M.O. Stepkina.

The linguist M.O. Stupkina notes that different linguists still do not distinguish between parcellation and attachment phenomena, and notes that there are four different views on this matter:

1. A view of the parcel-application.
2. parcellation and attachment are independent events
3. method of parcellation-expressive syntax, semantic interpretation of the application-communication tool.

It can be said that the interpretations of F.Is'hakov and B. Maskopov in Uzbek linguistics regarding this problem correspond to the views of the first and third groups of the same classification. In the descriptions given by I.Toshaliyev about parcellation, a closeness to the views of the fourth group can be felt, but as he emphasizes that in most cases parceled constructions express additional, secondary, and later remembered information, it is impossible not to notice that he also mixed parcellation and application.

The direct logical-linguistic essence of attachment consists in adding another syntactic unit to the existing syntactic whole, and the direct logical-linguistic essence of parcellation consists in communicative division of the existing syntactic whole. Taking into account this serious difference, some researchers focus on the principle specificity of the relation of parcellation and attachment to the main sentence. For example, Y.V.Aleksenko emphasized that the directions of syntactic processes in parcellative and adjunctive constructions are different. As he so aptly points out, an "applicable piece (part) base" does not fragment the structure, but completes it. The direction here is to the left: (aim for the center). In parceled constructions, the direction is on the contrary, from the center (from the main logical element of the construction, i.e., the basic part) to ten: (centripetal). One can fully agree with this opinion. Because differentiating the syntactic-communicative processes in application and parcellation in this way, that is, as centripetal and centrifugal direction, gives a good opportunity to more clearly imagine the difference in the essence of these two phenomena. So, although there are a number of similarities between annex constructions and parcelling, there are significant differences between them. The following can be distinguished as their main ones:

1. In auxiliary constructions, the auxiliary part may or may not be in the status of a communicative unit, in parcellated constructions the parcel is always in the status of a separate communicative unit. Therefore, the parcel is always final and non-final from the main sentence (comma, semicolon, colon, such as dashes) are separated by punctuation marks.
2. Attachment is characteristic of the aesthetic structure of the sentence, parcellation is a phenomenon characteristic of the functional aspect of the sentence, dynamic structure.
3. An adjunct cannot enter the main sentence without changing the lexical-grammatical structure of the construction, and a parcellation can enter the main sentence without changing the lexical-grammatical structure of the construction.

4. An expression with the purpose of additional information, filling, comment is attached to the application. In parcellation, the expression of this part is separated with the aim of emphasizing the important part of the available information.

5. The direction of the syntactic processes of the application and parcellation constructions is fundamentally different from each other, that is, the movement of the syntactic process in the parcellation is directed centrifugally to the right, and in the constructions with application, the movement of the syntactic process is directed to the left of the center.

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. 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.

If we discuss the relationship and differences between the construction of the application and related phenomena found in linguistics, it is necessary to consider such phenomena as segmentation, parcellation and parentheses.

Writers show the emotional-expressiveness of the artistic text and its comprehensibility to the reader by referring to the constructions of the application in the artistic text.

Segmentation "means the division of a stream of speech as a linear sequence (or line) into its constituent elements or parts."

Of course, this interpretation shows the superiority of the phonetic-prosodic approach, in which the division of speech into phonetic parts is emphasized. At the moment, this term is also used to refer to the division of the text at the morphological level. However, naming the phenomenon related to expressive syntax with this term has also stagnated in linguistics. Its essence consists in segmentation, i.e. dividing the syntactic structure into segments. Segmentation is a method of expressive syntax consisting of dividing a simple or compound sentence with the purpose of creating a specific expression and releasing it out of the sentence as a separate communicative unit in one of the divided parts. The phenomenon of segmentation was first identified by Sh.Bally and developed as a separate theory. Of course, segmentation is a speech phenomenon, and in various communication processes, it has different manifestations in accordance with one or another artistic goal of the speaker.

Application can also be interpreted as one of the manifestations of segmentation.

Segmentation implies dividing a logically integrated syntactic structure and placing this fragment in an emphatic position (this position can be either the beginning or the end of the sentence). And the application is not fragmented.

But in linguistics, segmentation basically means putting the segmented part before the sentence. M. Yuldoshev says that as a result of segmentation, noun phrases are created, noun phrases are always poetically actualized in the text, and creators skillfully use this in accordance with their artistic goals.

It should be noted that in segmentation, the position of the fragment placed before the main sentence in the main sentence is known, this fragment can be "restored" to the content of the main sentence, in other words, there is also the possibility of desegmenting the segmented sentence. So, segmentation and attachment phenomena are a specific method in expressive syntax, and have a number of similarities and differences.

In research on expressive syntax, the phenomenon studied under the term parenthesis is similar to an appendix in some respects. In both cases, the specific goal of the writer is realized in the fiction literature, and the linguopoetic becomes valuable. In both cases, the relative part is placed after the main part. The linguist I. Toshaliyev puts forward the following points about the linguistic nature of entries in his candidate's thesis: "Introductions are included in the structure of a grammatically formed sentence, and they replace the grammatical connection in the sentence and replace the complete intonation, which sums it up. The meaning expressed by the input is often in the form of a secondary comment, additional information, introduced in a different direction compared to the content of the main sentence. This interferes with the understanding of the content of the main sentence in oral speech, even if it is a little. But it is difficult to fully agree with this opinion. It should be said that in the artistic text, this phenomenon is not "disruptive" to the understanding of thought, on the contrary, it is of special importance as it creates an opportunity to easily understand the artistic intention of the writer. Comments and additional information related to the thought to be expressed are given in parentheses. Intonationally, graphically, and statically independent input constructions are used in the work for the purposes of providing information necessary for the full understanding of speech, clarifying unclear places for the listener or reader, explaining, reminding, and expressing feelings. is used. It creates a special illusion of "confidentiality" between the hero of the work and the reader. By giving the "unspeakable" in parentheses, the character creates an atmosphere as if he is whispering into the reader's ear. This increases the reader's trust in the hero and brings him closer. Parentheses vary by function. Some of them are designed to warn the reader about the "secret behind the curtain", while some of them perform the task of preparing for new information. Some parentheses express the author's or hero's positive attitude towards reality, while some contain sarcasm and irony.

In fact, parenthetical constructions play an important role in shaping the author's manner of expression in individualizing the speech of characters in a literary work. D. Jamollidonova, who studied their linguopoetic features, says that it is better to use the term parenthesis instead of the terms introduction and input: the term "parenthesis" means "introduction, insertion and "separation by parentheses (or other punctuation marks)" are clearly expressed. Indeed, the positional-structural essence of both introductions and introductions in the sentence is that both of them are introduced from outside into the structure of the main sentence. Commenting on the linguopoetic value of parentheses, D. Jamollidinova writes: "Some researchers talk a lot about parentheses' expressive "softening" ("razrykhlenie") of speech, "softening and graining the soil

of speech", and creating favorable conditions. Of course, this feature of parentheses is important in the complete expression of poetic intonation and poetic emphasis of true artistry in an artistic text.

Parentheses and parentheses are both different and similar.

In application constructions, the application part may or may not be in the status of a communicative unit. A parenthesis does not always have to be a communicative unit. The doctor prescribed medicine. A simple anti-allergy medicine, I entered the pharmacy with marble stairs and showed the prescription. A girl in a blue dress that fit her white gown gave me a gentle smile.

- Three thousand one hundred soums, uncle,

Honestly, I didn't have enough money. Embarrassed, I left. Look at this, luckily there is a pharmacy on the other side of the street. (Then I realized something. I don't know where else, there are many pharmacies and bread shops on our street. I wonder if people on our street chew medicine instead of bread?) So, he entered the pharmacy. It is very simple and narrow. I handed over the medical paper. In the above example, the words in parentheses are parenthetical units. Both phenomena serve an expressive poetic purpose in a literary text in a context. For parentheses, punctuation marks such as parentheses, commas, and hyphens are used, while for applications, final punctuation marks such as dots, colons, exclamation marks, and question marks are used.

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.

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. 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. 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.

Let's go home now! It was late. There is soup in the house.

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.

To sum up, the application differs from a number of language units that are close to it in linguopoetics. In particular, the application is different from parcellation, segmentation, and parentheses.

The direction of the syntactic processes of the application and parcellated constructions is fundamentally different from each other, that is, the movement of the syntactic process in parcellation is directed centrifugally to the right, and in the case of applied constructions, the movement of the syntactic process is directed towards the center-left. Segmentation is recoverable, but application constructs are not. Parentheses and adverbs also serve an expressive

poetic purpose in literary texts in the Krill context. For parentheses, punctuation marks such as parentheses, commas, and hyphens are used, while for applications, final punctuation marks such as dots, colons, exclamation marks, and question marks are used.

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