

COMMUNICATION OF SECONDARY PARTS OF SPEECH WITH PARENTHESES

Muhiddinova Dilafruz Mansurovna

Teacher of English Language and Literature, Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

Annotation

The article is scientifically based on the syntactic relationship of parenthesis units with complement and determiner. The semantic connection of word-form, phrase, and sentence-in-parent parentheses is substantiated using examples from the work of art.

Keywords: Filler, determiner, parenthesis, word, phrase, compound sentence, semantic aspect.

Introduction

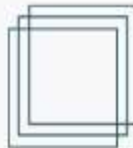
Parentheses that are in direct contact with the filler can also have structurally different forms:

1. The word-form parentheses are directly related to the filler: His conclusion was erroneous. The ambassador did not expect or even dream of such a gift. If he wants, he can buy such a car in half a year. Even if Zaynab told someone that she was not happy, she would burn this "gift" (or "debt") so that she would not accept it (Tahir Malik, the novel "Satan"). Apparently, the parentheses have been interpreting the meaning of the instrumental filler (this "gift").

The toolless filler can also be used in some cases in an unmarked state. In such cases, the parentheses that are semantically connected are also in the form of a filler without an unknown means: God bless you, amen oblohu akbar. He held four chachvan (chimmat) in his son's hand (G. Gulom, the story of "Farzandi Salih"). In addition to the meaning of the parenthesis introduced, it can also be used interchangeably with the filler with which it is associated. This does not harm the semantic content of the speech fragment.

As a result of our observations, it should be noted that when parentheses perform a specific filler function and interact with a filler in the main context, in most cases they have the same grammatical index as the filler he interprets and receive the same question:) is afraid. She is afraid that her family will be ruined ... Zaynab is not of that category. She is not afraid of her husband or her family breaking up (Tahir Malik, Satan). The number is written in black lacquer ("Kuzbaslak") that does not fade in the sun or in the rain (Said Ahmad, the story of "Sarob").

2. The parenthesis in the form of a phrase is directly related to the filler: He stared at his wife (not at his wife, but at himself in his image!) With his eyes wide open (Khurshid Dostmuhammad, The Story of the House at the Foot). When he opened the fridge in the



morning (his only wealth) and saw that there was nothing worthwhile for breakfast, his mood became gloomy (Zulfiya Kurolboy qizi, "Love and Hate" story).

Sometimes in an artistic context, the author also expresses his artistic-aesthetic intention by using words belonging to a lexicon with a limited scope of consumption. In particular, the use of dialectal words gives the speech a local color, and the image of the protagonist is fully reflected in the eyes of the reader. In order to make these words understandable to the general public, the author also introduces their equivalent form in the form of a compound: Only the patient had reached the point where he could not clench his fist, bleeding and fainting. He replaced the wound with melon (burnt cotton) (G. Gulom, the story of "Luqman").

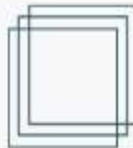
3. The parenthesis in the form of a simple sentence is in direct contact with the filler. Brackets in the form of simple sentences are characterized by the fact that they are the product of the author's subjective relations, such as emphasis and emphasis on additional information: He worked in the district, not in Dashtsaroy) with his wife Sohibakhan (O. Yakubov, the novel "Swans, white birds"). Bakir now remembers this horrible incident and believes that his father-in-law met a witch (if she really was a witch!) (Erkin Azam, the story "Days other than the holiday").

4. The parentheses in the form of a compound sentence are directly related to the filler: The bride and groom went to the market on the way and bought a cake from the gastronome "Ptiche moloko" ("Barnosha sees this, she will die!") And a bunch of telpaksimon chrysanthemums days" story).

It is in this situation that parentheses can be included in the text even in an unobstructed following sentence pattern. In this case, the parentheses mean that the condition for the occurrence of the action expressed in the filler to which it is connected is not an obstacle to the fulfillment of the action in the main sentence: Marjonoy ... did not know where to put himself. In this state he could hardly bear it until noon, and then his heart was pounding, and he decided to go to the office and wire the city (though he could not imagine who would wire it). (O. Yakubov, the novel "Address of Justice"). The word though was also used to emphasize and exaggerate the barrier-free condition in parentheses in the unobstructed following sentence pattern.

In some cases, parentheses in the form of a compound sentence may also be associated with non-functional complements within the construction governed by the functional forms of the verb in the main sentence (adjective, adverb, noun): (Ideally, Erkin Azam, The Poet's Wedding), remembering the sweet moments he had with him - trips to the "great capital" and vacations on the shores of the Black Sea. The word form with Tepakali in the example is a non-functional complement within the adjective-controlled construction, and the compound sentence form is now explained by parentheses in the form in which it has become rosmala kalga, but in all respects preferred any curly hair.

5. The parenthesis in the form of a microtext is in direct contact with the filler. In certain cases, the writer encloses a certain part of the information that he considers important



in the form of parentheses in the context using punctuation marks, linking the content only with the filler with which he is communicating. In such cases, the parentheses are in the form of microtext. In early 1917, Yusufjonboy, without thinking about where to use it, bought thirteen wagons at a low price on the recommendation of a merchant on the Moscow side, hoping that it would be of some benefit.

(The support is the head, not the left side of the boot. Those who take off the boots of the dead soldiers, cut off the boots and make the head useless, are the thrown part of the boot.) (Ghafur Ghulam, The Story of Hajj Accepted).

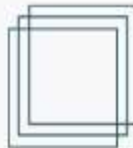
The author referred to the microtext of parentheses in the detailed description of the filler (support) represented by the name in the main text. It is in parentheses in the form of this microtext that the writer's artistic goals, such as interpretation and additional information, were demonstrated.

III. Parentheses that are directly related to the determinant can also be structurally different:

1. The parentheses in the form of words are directly related to the determiner: The intention of the adults in our family (including me) these days was to hold the ceremony as soon as possible and as full as everyone could see (A. Islamov, "Missing" story). The grammatical form of the word-parentheses may or may not be the same as the grammatical form of the word in the determinative position, as in this example (the accusative case): ... I saw men in black coats (Sh. Kholmiraev, the story "The sun is wandering in the sky").

2. The parenthesis in the form of a phrase is directly connected with the determiner: The windows of the house on the other side (Omon's house) are open, a yellow curtain hangs, but it is clear that no one is inside (O. Hoshimov, "Between Two Doors"). When Fatima-Zuhra, the bride of Rashid abzi, was returning, when my brother Kimsan tried to beat my brother Achil, on the wedding day of my uncle Shomurod (now Shomurod aka, who is now my husband), we both went to Tashkent to watch. . . my star was next to me (O. Hoshimov, the novel "Between Two Doors"). As can be seen, the grammatical form of the determiner and the parentheses in the main sentence are the same (accusative case). This is not, of course, permanent, and these grammatical forms may be different. The following examples are proof of this: The rain had already subsided, and now the wind was blowing in this calm, the smell of the waking trees was reminiscent of my people, and the poor moon was passing in front of the clouds ... (Sh.). ... What if in France he met a believer who wore this simple suit and trousers for five or six years and listened in silence to his wife's poison (especially when it came to money)?! (Zulfiya Kurolboy qizi, the story of the "Angel of Evil").

Sometimes parentheses are also used to express the meaning of an adjective that is not expressed in the main sentence, with a special emphasis on the determinative meaning of parentheses: Biydek field, cotton field. A hundred paces away, at the beginning of the border, there is a trailer (now it looks like a trailer crossing the road) (O. Hoshimov,



“Uzbek affair” story). This parenthesis compensates for the meaning of the unexpressed determiner of the possessive in the main sentence.

3. The parentheses in the form of a simple sentence are directly related to the determinant: Salomatkhan's father kissed the forehead of the old man with a black eyebrow, black eyes, and a happy old man's beard (Said Ahmad, "I'm looking for"). In the example, the parentheses in the form of a simple spread sentence are associated with an expanded compound adjective-determiner (which does not detract from the beard-mustache mill), which determines the characteristics of the owner (old man).

The parentheses included in the text with the intention of the writer may also be in the form of a simple summary sentence. For example: An old woman from the front row, whose life was called make-up, whose hair was still black (dyed), who seemed to have died in her youth, and who was clearly shiny, stood up and bowed to Allanechuk with pleasure and disappointment (Erkin A'zam)., "The Poet's Wedding" story).

The adjective-determiner (the hair is still black) in the given main sentence is associated with a simple compound sentence-shaped parenthesis. This identifier is associated with the possessive represented by the word old woman, logically the old woman's hair cannot be black, so an explanation is needed. The comment is made by means of a painted bracket, which clearly shows its direct relevance to the determinant.

It is often observed that the meaning of the determiner in the main sentence is the concrete clarity of the parentheses in the form of a sentence. For example, after E. Safar's failed (unconfirmed facts!) Critical article, this creature, which everyone started calling "Kattakon's puppy", is not a silent fox or a furry dog, but a tiger! (Erkin Azam, the story of "Aralashkurgan"). The failure-style identifier is further defined by parentheses.

Thus, the use of parentheses directly related to parts of speech in a literary text is very diverse and complex, and the cases discussed above are just the basics. We do not deny that there are too many special cases in this, in accordance with the artistic intent of the writer.

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