

SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF STRUCTURAL GROUPS OF APPLIED CONSTRUCTION

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Abstract

Article shows the analyses of all the structural features of the application construction, somefactual and conceptual problems and their structural formation, Similarity of the structural groups of the application construction in modern English.

Keyword

structural groups of constructions, parallel connection, similarities of the structural groups of the application construction, adjunctive constructions

It is not reasonable to conclude that all the structural features of the application construction have been fully and comprehensively studied in the scientific-research works of many researchers based on the materials of different languages. Because even in many scientific research works known to us and dedicated to the study of the structural features of the application construction, some areas of this topic are left out of the scope of research or the attention of the researchers.

Russian linguist G.Ya. Solganik's monographic work "Syntakshicheskaya stilistika" [Solganik 1991] does not only comment on structural groups of constructions with parallel and parallel connections, but also on structural groups that are directly related to the topic of our scientific research. conducted Here, the author shows the points of similarity of the structural groups of the application construction, as well as expressed his opinions and comments about the factors that differ from each other. The author not only described below the principles applied to the structural groups of the attached construction, but also thought separately about the structural groups. Here, the author shows the similarities of the structural groups of the application construction and also comments on the factors that differentiate them from each other.

According to the scientist, the structural changes occurring in the structure of the application may have a broader character [Solganik 1991: 75].

The factor determining the structural nature of such a construction is "subject+subject", "predicate+predicate" [Ashurova 1998: 17]. In other words, an application with a parallel connection has a structural feature of a construction and is characterized only by the fact that the components that appear in the function of the participle also appear in the same function in the rest of the sentences that make up it. Only in this way, each structural group of the application structure will retain its own characteristics and can become the objects of separate scientific and research works.

D.Sh. in dividing the structure into structural groups. Such principles applied by Tuyakayeva can create many conveniences if they are applied in the research conducted within the framework of the materials of one or another language. Because, in his monograph, the author analyzed the third structural group of the attachment construction in addition to the analysis of structural groups based on row and parallel connections. This structural group of adjunctive constructions is based on adjunctive relations and they are called adjunctive constructions [Tuyakayeva 1975: 55].

This adjunctive construction, based on adjunctive links known in linguistics, differs from the row and parallel adjunctive construction in its structural formation. This difference is primarily characterized by the fact that the additional elements joining the main expression have intonation completeness, and in written speech it is expressed by placing a punctuation mark "point". The use of the punctuation mark "point" among the components of such an application construction, firstly, shows the grammatical independence of the sentence in the main expression function, and secondly, it shows that the additional elements attached to it are not structurally and intonationally independent components, because they are this main one. due to the expression, it appears in order to fill in, concretize, explain its meaning.

Although the sentence isolated from the context of the literary text retains its grammatical independence, it loses its intellectual integrity related to other sentences in the context. The auxiliary construction, in turn, serves to maintain intellectual completeness and create it in the process of connected speech. Because it is structurally composed of two or more communicative speech units. Communicative speech units are directly involved in the formation of an application construction or an application construction based on application relations.

For the proof of our opinion, we give an example of the conclusions of some scientific researches. A. A. Andriyevskaya analyzes the attachment construction

based on the materials of the modern French language and states that such attachment constructions are the origin of the attachment construction, and in relation to its communicative speech units Sh. Bally uses the concepts of "theme" and "rheme" [Andriyevskaya 1969: 77, 83]. On this basis, the first component of the construction, that is, the main expression, is defined by the concept of "theme", and the second component, that is, the additional element, is defined by the concept of "rheme" or "rhematic". Theme here is understood as the beginning of action, and rheme is its development, concretization. The application of these two concepts to the components of the Application structure based on application relationships reveals another characteristic of the application element.

With this feature, the application prepares the ground for explaining another feature inherent in the nature of constructions. This case is characterized by determining the relationship of the applied elements to the components of the actual division of the sentence. A.A. Andriyevskaya's comments are based on the great linguist Ye.A. Referovskaya's monographic work "Lingvisticheskie issledovaniya struktury teksta" is also mentioned. E.A. Referovskaya explained the appearance of adjunctive elements in the function of rhematic components as follows: "in general, from the point of view of the theory of actual division of sentences, adjunctive elements themselves are a branch of these rhematic components, because they act as an "additional" component to the existing leading clauses. occurs" [Referovskaya 1983].

In short, the structural expansion of adjunctive constructions leads to the expansion of the additional meaning expressed by them in relation to a certain part. The expansion of the meaning, in turn, makes the described phenomenon extremely concrete.

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