

Stylistic features of simple sentences in Uzbek and English

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ABSTRACT

The style of simple sentences in the Uzbek and English languages has its own characteristics, the communicative-pragmatic aspects of the stylistic means in the Uzbek language are analyzed. As a stylistic phenomenon, it occurs mainly in complex sentences. Antithesis is very common in proverbs and poetry. Stylistics shows how strongly the speaker can express his attitude

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Any language has a separate worldview, and a linguistic personality is obliged to build the content of expressions in accordance with this idea. This manifests a unique worldview of a person, which is reflected in the language. Language is an important factor in the formation and existence of human knowledge about the world. Since a person in the process of activity reflects the objective world, he fixes the results of cognition of the world in words. The linguistic picture of the universe complements the objective knowledge of existence. This complex of knowledge, imprinted in linguistic forms, is called the linguistic landscape of the world. The concept of the landscape of the world (also linguistic) is created on the basis of the study of human ideas about the world. The universe is a person and the environment in interaction, and the landscape is the result of processing information about a person and the environment. If the image of the world shows an indivisible whole, then the worldview shows the totality of different levels of knowledge about the world and attitudes towards its objects.

It is known from history that the teachings about sentences and their types, connections between them appeared in antiquity within the framework of rhetoric. Only after a certain time this area began to be studied within the framework of grammar. In rhetoric, the problem of the arrangement of fragments of sentences was mainly studied. The study of sentences within the framework of grammar somewhat expanded the object of study. At the same time, the problems of syntactic relations between fragments of sentences and the relationship of sentences were brought to the fore.

For stylistics, it is important to take everything into account when interpreting all concepts at this level of linguistics. These include syntactic synonymy, i.e. providing information expressing the same logical meaning through different syntactic constructions with different stylistic functions and coloring.

Step I here! - Here!

Which moment! - Moment!

The stylistic effect is based on the formation of a synonymic series consisting of several syntactic constructions with emotionally expressive coloring and one neutral syntactic construction made using traditional syntactic relations. Doctor of Medicine In their work, Kuznets and Yu. M. Skrebneva grouped together syntactic techniques that increase the effectiveness of speech, along with their manifestations that occur in cases that do not fall under the rule.

The word style comes from the words stiletto - thin dagger and stylo - pen. In modern stylistics, the problem of knowing each language is more or less studied. The cognitive-stylistic interpretation of works of art is of great interest in modern linguistics. Stylistic devices make your speeches, essays, etc. more interesting and lively, help to attract and hold the attention of readers. The ways in which aspects of text (e.g. words, sentences, images) are arranged and how they affect meaning. By style, one can distinguish between the works of individual authors (for example, the poetry of Henry Lawson), as well as works of a certain period (for example, an Elizabethan drama) or a certain type of text (for example, recipes, scientific articles). Examples of stylistic cues include narrative point of view, stanza structure, juxtaposition, nominalization, alliteration, metaphor, and lexical choice. In the modern scientific paradigm, the study of stylistic devices is increasingly attracting the attention of modern scientists, since stylistic devices were one of the main features of the conceptual. The practical significance of the work lies in the fact that the research category of priority opens up new opportunities for practical stylistics, both in terms of general education and in terms of linguo-stylistic analysis and interpretation of literary texts. Speech styles consist of a structure of interrelated means. They are closely related to the function of the language. Therefore, they are called speech styles.

The task of language is connected with the development of society and follows from its social essence. The expressions that make up the system of speech styles are limited to only one style. For example, terms used in scientific style cannot be used in artistic, journalistic, official, and colloquial styles. But each speech style, with all its features, has a set of specific linguistic means subordinated to a single goal. In a simple sentence, an afterword is formed between the parts of a phraseological unit, and an alignment is formed between its connected parts. In a compound sentence, both are used to show the relationship between two predicative parts. Both relationships can be syndetic or asyndetic. However, there are also single-headed sentences in the language. The grammatical basis of sentences with two main parts is made up of two main clauses - possessive and participial, and sentences with one main clause have only one main clause. Such words are stylistically important. They are mainly used in journalistic and artistic styles and perform important figurative and expressive tasks. The use of monosyllabic sentences in scientific and official receptions is carried out on the basis of a communicative purpose. There are no impressions from them.

Stylistics, which is considered a relatively new area of Uzbek linguistics, deals with the use of language units as a means of communication in various fields and situations, the laws of speech organization, and the possibilities of all means of the language system in the speech process. and subtleties of meaning. "Stylistics - how to use in speech all the means available in the language - lexical, grammatical, phonetic means, which of the forms, words and constructions of a certain type are suitable, recommends the best and most suitable means, defines as the norm, determines the means used in different stylistic layers speech. Accordingly, stylistics is a separate science of the art of the word and means of expression. The functional classification of the styles of the Uzbek language is based on two factors - linguistic and non-linguistic. There are variants of these styles recommended by N.A. Baskakov, A. Sulaimonov, A. Shomaksudov, Abdurakhmonov, B. Orinboev, S. Mukhamedov, and recognized mainly five styles - colloquial, popular, scientific, official and artistic.

It is known that style in social networks is considered a large field, covering artistic, political and scientific aspects, covers a number of genres such as brochures, announcements, advertisements. The breadth of this sphere, in turn, requires the standardization of language units separately in each genre. This is the place to talk about the general aspects of standardization. According to T. Kurbanov, this style is characterized by adjectives, alternating use of conditional forms of verbs, rhetorical questions, rhetorical appeals, exclamations, and the activity of monosyllabic sentences.

There are different branches of linguistics. Among them, the style stands out in color. Stylistics (Greek stylos - spelling, letter stick), stylistics, methodology - explores the language styles of linguistics, studies the essence and features of the functional layering of the language at the lexico-phraseological, phonetic, morphological, word-formation and syntactic levels from the point of view of synchrony and diachrony, studies the literary language in different ways A network that describes the norms and methods of use in language situations, in various types and genres of written literature, in various spheres of public life. Stylistics studies the semantic and expressive shades of parallel synonymous language expressions, interrelated variants of language units. In such options, it will be possible to choose the one that is necessary for a particular speech

situation. The stylistic structure of the language allows it to perform specific speech tasks through certain functional styles, in which speakers direct the participants in the dialogue to certain opinions, effective and efficient speech communication between them, as a result of which the goals and objectives of communication are achieved.

Particular attention is paid to the study of sentence types, problems associated with the study of sentences, questions of comparison and comparison of sentences in different languages. Therefore, the comparison and distinction of sentences and their types in languages belonging to different families and groups is one of the most pressing issues today. Today, sentences are studied in various fields of linguistics, including comparative linguistics, areal linguistics, comparative typology, cognitive linguistics, linguistics, and pragmatic linguistics. Of course, the analysis of proposals and their problems in each branch of linguistics requires new approaches and methods. Therefore, the topic of a separate study of sentences as the main language unit deserves attention.

Most linguists who have studied comparisons in the language believe that stable comparisons are close to phraseological units or have the status of phraseological units, they are stabilized as a result of the use in people's speech for many centuries and are fixed in the minds of speakers in the form of certain models. , emphasizes that the standard of comparison, i.e., an image based on comparison, is naturally and strictly associated with a specific sign-subject.

Inversion (lat. "overturning, replacement") is a syntactic device, a stylistic figure based on a change in the usual order of the members of a sentence. Inversion is used for such purposes as the emphatic or logical selection of a word or phrase in a sentence, the rhythmic and intonational organization of poetic speech. Inversion is the most used syntactic device in poetic speech, found in almost all poems. Inversion allows you to highlight the stressed word, move it to the stressed position in the verse.

The order of words in a sentence changes according to certain rules. For example, the possessive pronoun may come after the verb, but the article and demonstrative pronoun must come before the noun they belong to. Sometimes the exchange of words changes the syntactic relations in the sentence and, at the same time, the general content of the sentence.

Connecting simple sentences without a conjunction - asyndeton - is usually used to explain the sequence of steps that represent an action. Eliminating conjunctions between predicative compound words reduces the time it takes to pronounce each compound word and gives the sentence clarity and slight tension. Polysyndetone, on the other hand, softens the transition from one sentence to the next. Modern linguistics has made great strides in the study of complex sentences. In recent years, much attention has been paid to the study of complex sentences in the semantic-syntactic and formal-functional directions.

Existing stylistic theories show that complex sentences differ from simple sentences on the basis of such features as syntactic, semantic structure, tonality, level of use. These are the following:

A complex sentence and a simple sentence differ in their syntactic structure. A complex sentence consists of several predicative units, a simple sentence consists of only one predicative unit:

- Union: He knew perfectly well what could happen ... (Hemingway)
- Simple sentence: He wrote to his father. (Hemingway)

A simple sentence and a complex sentence differ in content structure. A simple sentence expresses one reality, while a compound sentence expresses two or more realities and the relationship between them:

Simple sentence: At that moment, a postman who looked like a German army officer entered with mail. (Mansfield)

Union: When the boy returned, the old man was asleep in the chair, and the sun had already set. (Hemingway)

Both in a simple and in a compound sentence, two types of syntactic connection are formed: agreement, parataxis and subordination, hypotaxis. But these syntactic relations are different in a simple sentence and in a compound sentence. In a simple sentence, an afterword is formed between the parts of a phraseological unit, and an alignment is formed between its connected parts. In a compound sentence, both are used to show the relationship between two predicative parts. Both relationships can be syndetic or asyndetic.

Conclusion

In a word, one of the stylistic means is mainly complex sentences used in proverbs and poems. English and Uzbek folk proverbs differ from other genres of folklore in their features. That is, in them the opinion is expressed in the form of a clear, complete conclusion, a clear judgment, the leading one is the expression of a certain judgment in a logical sequence, a sharp polarity, and it can be used in one's own way. and portable values. In addition, proverbs demonstrate their universal aspects, prevailing over aspects such as example and advice. The use of stylistic means in proverbs increases the range of its impact and stylistic coloring. Proverbs often use metaphors, comparisons, adjectives, comparisons. The Tazad instrument is also actively involved. As a result, folk proverbs show a balance in the use of formal and subject arts.

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