



COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ASINDETONE SPECIES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Annotation : *When talking about the communicative-pragmatic and stylistic aspects of large language units, including compound sentences, we consider the role of these units in language and speech, their specific functions in communication, a number of stylistic colors and the linguistic and we need a comprehensive analysis of the nonlinear factors.*


Keys : *stilema , asindeton, polisindeton, the antithesis of xiazm, structural, and semantic translation, communicativ- pragmatic analysis of description, it seems, the equivalent translation*

At present, the branches of general linguistics, such as comparative linguistics, comparative typology and linguistic typology, are developing and evolving, while their theoretical foundations are being enriched, their goals, tasks, especially principles and methods are becoming clearer and better. In this regard, the valuable views and ideas put forward in the scientific research conducted by domestic and foreign scientists are of great importance and form a level based on the comparative method, so their linguistic analysis should be carried out on the basis of specific principles, criteria and methods. reaches

Our comparative analysis reveals that stylistic devices such as asyndeton, polysyndeton, chiasm, and antithesis, expressed through conjunctions, have a unique stylistic nature, and that similarities and differences, especially such similarities (general aspects) ¹ and dissimilarities (specific aspects) are required. should be aimed directly at disclosure.

The stylistic means expressed in the modern English, Uzbek and Russian languages in comparison are of special importance, first of all, with their structural-semantic aspects, as well as with their communicative-pragmatic and stylistic features.

"So what are the structural-semantic aspects of the stylistic means expressed through the above-mentioned conjunctions?" If we answer the question first, then



what are their communicative-pragmatic and stylistic aspects? We hope that if we identify them, we will have laid a solid foundation for the development of principles and methods of comparative typological study of these syntactic and stylistic tools.

Below, we would like to point out that the stylistic means expressed primarily through conjunctions are aimed at expressing asyndeton, polysyndeton, and stylistic meanings:

1. the exhortation;
2. conclusion;
3. warning;
4. ensure that the statement is sleepy;
5. that the mood of the speaker-writer is not high;
6. expression of pessimism, etc .;
7. melting into communication;
8. striving for humility;
9. saving language tools;

For example:

In English: "I went there, George was talking with Nelly, he didn't look at me, I came back asking him nothing again." "Dream a world" Mc.Millan p.575p 452


In Uzbek: Мен у ерга бордим, Жорж Нелли билан гаплашарди, у менга карамади, мен ундан яна ҳеч нарсани сўролмай қайтиб келдим.

In Russian: Я пошел туда, Жорж разговаривал с Нелли, он не посмотрел на меня, я снова ничего ни мог спросить у него.

When dealing with polysyndetons, the disclosure of existing structural-semantic models of polysyndetons expressed by compound sentences in comparable languages also requires an important task, such as identifying the types of intentional repetitive conjunctions, finding the most common types of polysyndeton conjunctions in languages, and why. it is necessary to pay full attention to the performance of important tasks, such as answering the question of whether the phenomenon of polysyndeton is observed only in such types of conjunctions.

By identifying the structural-semantic types of polysyndeton conjunctions, the researcher also reveals the direct communicative-pragmatic and stylistic types of these means, and in such an analysis leads to the identification of the following communicative-pragmatic and stylistic meanings, intentions, expressed in particular through polysyndeton:

1. Emphasize the facts of the exhortation;
2. ensuring the sequence of events, actions;
3. expression of sleepy (similar) actions;

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4. Ensuring the appeal of the statement;
 5. ensure that the statement is also sleepy;
 6. ensuring the musicality of the utterance;
 7. Thoughts - to ensure the continuity, intensity of events;
 8. express the sequence of events, and so on. For example:

In English : I believe that Jack is a good worker, that he is gifted, that he can do a lot for the company. (Morning star, 1987, n36, p3)

In uzbek : Мен аминманки, Жек яхши ишчи, у қобилиятли, компания учун у кўп ишларни қила олади.


In Russian : «Я верю, что Жек хороший рабочий, что он даровитыш, что он может многое сделать для компании».

In such analyzes, the researcher must recognize that the stylistic means expressed by conjunctions in languages, i.e., the components of a polysyndeton, are radically different from the conjunctions connected by a pair of conjunctions, which requires identifying information about the size of the polysyndeton and distinguishing them from pairs of conjunctions. For example, a pair of Hall Gap: Goh came the wind, then rain falls (polisindeton observed).

Then he would come and now we were coming, and now he, too, we igplari deflected (polisindeton).

Based on our observations, we determined the following parameters of asindetone joint gag comparison:

- 1) asindetone as a means of stylistic expression - as a stilema;
- 2) the relevance of asindetone to the functional styles of compound sentences orally;
 - a) literary;
 - b) journalistic;
 - c) official documents style poetic style, etc .;
- 3) asindetone compound sentences. Relation to association (syllepsis);
- 4) asindetone compound sentences (capacity);
- 5) capacity of components of asindetone compound sentences (1-2-10 components)
 - c) factors causing them;
 - a) linguistic, structural-semantic;
 - b) communicative pragmatic and psycholinguistic factors (in this case, the lack of mood of the speaker or writer in the asindetone joint sentence leads to reluctance, resentment, reluctance to communicate);



c) the need to emphasize that there is a mood of depression in speech instead of enthusiasm;

6) morphological-syntactic aspects of the conjugation omitted in asinetone conjunctions and the question of its restoration (for example, what., Because, when, where, but, but, and, and, etc., if, but because, chto , i, ni ... ni, kto, kogda, esli, potomu chto, etc.):

7) omission of binders in front of organized parts and components in asinetone compound sentences;

8) the basis of the same syntactic pattern of the components of asinetone compound sentences;

9) types of conjunctions in asinetone compound sentences;


10) punctuation aspects of asyndeton compound sentences in proverbs and sayings.

pragmatic terms;

11) stylistic functions of antithesis compound sentences.

Comparative-typological analysis of stilemmas expressed by compound sentences on the basis of the above parameters serves as a direct basis for the method of comparative analysis. The method of comparative analysis, based on the above parameters, in our opinion, is very useful in the systematic and comprehensive study of the structural-semantic and communicative-pragmatic aspects of stilemmas.

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