THE SPECIFICS OF THE USE OF PARENTHETIC WORDS IN MODERN LINGUSTICS

Ernazarova Hilola Ergashevna

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute named after Muqimiy

Annotation: This article analyzes the structure and semantics of parenthetic words and inserts structures; The following objectives are due to the following objectives: - analyze the current scientific literature, currently considering the problem of parenthetic words and intensified structures, to get acquainted with the history of the study of Sintaksem data and note the most convincing and practical; - Consider and examine the language and stylistic features of the functioning of the introductory words and integrated designs in verses, revealing patterns and features at the level of semantics, morphology, structures and other signs

Keywords: parenthetic words, plug-in constructions, modern linguistics, scientific texts

1. Introduction

Parenthetic words and plug-in structures are one of the least studied sections of modern linguistics. To a large extent, this is due to the nature of these elements of oral and written speech: grammatical independence from other members of the sentence, intonation emphasis and the isolation of the position, as it were, takes them beyond the limits of the sentence and it's the main meaning,which makes them less "significant" compared to other syntactic constructions that directly form statement.

However, in linguistics there is still no consensus on the role of parenthetic words and plug-in constructions as elements complicating offer. Traditionally, they are considered to be among the syntaxes, complicating the proposal. In this vein, they are considered by Professor A. G. Rudnev, author of the monograph "Syntax of a Complicated Sentence", adding that they are "in a correlative relationship with other members sentences", while having a modal meaning or expressing "any explanations to the members of the proposal or the proposal as a whole". A.F. Priyatkina, however, does not believe that Parenthetic words and insertions structures can be considered as one of the types of complications, since they cannot be considered members of the sentence. E. S. Skoblikova after A.G. Rudnev regards parenthetic words and plug-in constructions as complications, but, unlike A. G. Rudnev, considers both as separately from each other, without combining them into one syntactic type.

However, parenthetic words and plug-in constructions do have place as a linguistic phenomenon, and in the scientific community (despite insufficiently studied problem) there is a tradition of studying them as syntaxemes, complicating a simple sentence. Parenthetic words and plug-in constructions are found everywhere both in oral and in writing, because in speech situations regularly there is a need to convey the attitude of the speaker to what was said.

Parenthetic words are words that are not grammatically related to members proposals (i.e. not related to them in terms of the method of coordination, management or adjunctions), which are not members of the sentence and express the attitude of the speaker to the expressed thought, characterizing the way it decorations, etc. Parenthetic words have an intonation of parenthetic,

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expressed in a lowering of the voice and their faster pronunciation compared with the rest of the sentence and in a kind of unstressedness.

Parenthetic words can refer either to the entire sentence as a whole, or to individual members. In the latter case, the parenthetic word is placed directly next to the member of the sentence to which it applies.

The attitude of the speaker to the content of the utterance, its assessment, additional emotional and expressive shades of meaning do not express only single words, but also phrases of an parenthetic nature. According to the meaning they express, parenthetic words and combinations subdivided into several categories.

A large group consists of parenthetic words and phrases with modal meaning, expressing the speaker's assessment of the degree the reliability of the reported (confidence, assumption, doubt, uncertainty, etc.): of course, undoubtedly, certainly, undoubtedly, obviously.)

It should be noted that the similarity between parenthetic and plug-in constructions leads to the appearance of transitional cases, where at various degrees of semantic, structural and intonational highlights appear "parenthetic and plug-in words, combinations of words and proposals" . Thus, clearly defined border between parenthetic and plug-in structures in some cases blurred; such a researcher as E.I. Dibrov. V. V. Babaitseva comes to the conclusion that parenthetic words and   suggestions cannot significantly affect the underlying meaning sentences, introducing only an assessment into it, while the inserted ones constructions can completely change the meaning of a sentence. Actually, such possibilities of plug-in structures suggest some features of these syntaxes, which should be taken into account when study of the functioning of inserts in a work of art.

In addition, N. S. Valgina emphasizes the official appointment inserts, used, for example, when compiling references to the source quotes. According to E. S. Skoblikova, inserts can convey a variety of content that complements the main sentence. G. N. Akimova considered the functions of inserts in the context of diachrony. So, she notes that in the 18th century, insert structures had the following features:

➢ explanation (translation) of foreign words;
➢ motivation;
➢ link to source of information.

However, insert structures were much more common, performing the function of additional comments, arising associatively. Such inserts are closely related to the content, however can easily be removed from the text.

Materials and methods

The material and method of research were 152 parenthetic and 67 plug-in constructions extracted from texts.   The set of tasks presented in our article, involves an appeal to the following methods:

➢ descriptive method necessary for the analysis of systemic relations in which language units enter;
➢ method of contextual analysis, which will allow to consider the functioning of language units in sufficient for research scope of context.

A. F. Priyatkina notes the semantic-syntactic duality phrases containing intercalary constructions. According to researcher, the plug-in design is optional and makes sense in a

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sentence as a source of "additional information", enriching and expanding what is being said. Among the main functions insert structures A. F. Pripyatkina called the following:

1. Explanatory and clarifying (re-naming, specification).
2. Causal and motivational.
3. Reference.
4. Commentary, modal-evaluative.

Thanks to these functions, in writing or speaking, you can enter statements of various kinds. Another important aspect of the functioning of insert structures is the inclusion intonation. The presence of such intonation was written by such researchers such as I. A. Slavkina, D. E. Rozental, N. S. Valgina. So, I.A. Slavkina characterized it as large pauses at the break points. D. E. Rosenthal noted that inserts are characterized not only by pauses, but also lowering the tone and speeding up the tempo. Due to intonation changes it becomes possible to update the information contained in parenthetic: this information may be of particular importance to the writer or speaker.

It is important to note that the functions of insert structures are not affected by only semantics, but also the functional and stylistic orientation of the text. If in the official business style inserts become clichés in form, then in   literary text they are used more freely both in terms of form, and in terms of connection with the proposal.

Discussion

Parenthetic words have no grammatical connection with the sentence and are used in it to express the attitude of the speaker/writer to utterance, indicate the way of shaping thoughts, etc. The parenthetic function can be carried not only by individual words, but also phrases. Parenthetic words can refer either to the entire sentence as a whole, or to individual members.

Parenthetic words have a special intonation during pronunciation. On they are separated by commas in the letter. Currently, there is no single and clear definition parenthetic structures. More detailed studies that received applications in practice, appear in Russian linguistics only in more modern works. The types of connection between parenthetic words and a sentence are described in the works of A. G. Rudnev, A. I. Studneva and E. V. Krotevich.

The classification of parenthetic words was proposed by V. V. Babaitseva, N. S. Valgin and others. Insertion constructions in linguistics are called syntaxemes, grammatically unrelated to the sentence and contributing to the sentence additional information or comments arising from the author through free association. The distinction between parenthetic and interstitial sentences in the domestic linguistics was proposed by A. I. Studneva. The main functions of insert structures were considered A. F. Priyatkina.

In many borderline cases, insert and parenthetic structures may be semantically similar. The distinction between them was based V. V. Babaitseva. In her opinion, parenthetic words express the attitude of the speaker / writer to the statement, without affecting its meaning, while how additional information introduced by intercalary constructions can significantly change the meaning of the sentence.

Results

In connection with the rapid development of science in the modern world, its language is becoming increasingly important. The scientific functional style is one of the dynamically developing functional styles aimed at reflecting the phenomena of linguistic reality and the processes of modern development of society.

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The ideal of scientific style is logical rigor, objectivity, consistency, accuracy. Logic refers to the correspondence of a scientific presentation to the laws of the logical development of thought. The objectivity of the scientific style is associated with such an extralinguistic factor as documentation, as the desire to establish scientific truth. Accuracy implies an objective and accurate reflection of reality.

It is advisable to add generalization, abstractness, conciseness to the selected properties of the scientific style, as well as the emphasis on the semantic content, that is, the strengthening of the role of the content plan in contrast to the expression plan. The general abstractness of scientific presentation determines such a style-forming feature as generalization. The generality and logic of the scientific style is associated with its abstract nature, which is manifested in the general properties of the scientific text and the choice of appropriate language means. An important feature for the typological characteristics of the scientific style is the conciseness or condensed nature of the presentation, which consists in concise expression of thought and the use of the most informative linguistic means.

The scientific style relies not only on the normative base of the language, but also on the laws of logic. So, in order to logically express his thoughts, the researcher must use the morphological features of the scientific style and syntactic possibilities to connect the individual parts of his statement.

Among the common features of the syntax of scientific works can be called abstraction and generalization, which are manifested in the exclusion from the structure of the sentence of the personal subject of the action (deagentivity) and in the widespread use of nominalized structures (the nominal nature of the presentation). Realizations of de-agentivity and nominal nature of the presentation are generalized-personal and impersonal sentences, passive constructions, isolated participial and participle constructions, polypropositivity of a simple sentence, parenthetic words and sentences. Parenthetic words do not have their own syntactic links with the sentence, but are part of it and give "an additional characteristic of the content of this sentence".

Parenthetic words, as a rule, receive their own grammatical design, independent of the members of the sentence in which they are included. At the same time, the parenthetic elements often retain the property of a separate member of the sentence, since, being included in the composition of the sentence, they are semantically and syntactically associated with the members of this sentence, that is, they enter into certain relations with them. Parenthetic words act as specifiers of the modality of the statement, limit or reinforce the expressed thought. The essence of this status is that the lists of parenthetic words "themselves act as certain grammatical paradigms, which, in turn, turn out to be constituents of higher paradigmatic series at the sentence level"

Conclusion

Despite the little knowledge of the concepts of parenthetic words and plug-ins constructions in modern linguistics, currently in scientific turnover contains enough theoretical base, allowing describe and explore the features of the functioning of these syntaxemes in the literary text. So, parenthetic words can be characterized in terms of their semantics and grouped by categories, which allows you to identify key modal shades that the poet uses in poems. In this case, it is more just an expression of uncertainty and confidence in what is being said, as well as parenthetic words that draw attention to the message. Given the functioning of parenthetic

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words are another way of expressing the inner world of the hero and emphasizing the author's intention in works.

Plug-in constructions are less studied from a semantic point of view, and the possibilities of their use in the text are much wider. However, at the same time one can see some characteristic features of their use in the poetics, such as the fact that inserts allow supplement the text with previously unseen information or arrange special intonation and emotional accents.

The results of this study may help teacher of language and literature when working on the study of topics "Parenthetic words" and "Insert constructions": here is presented sufficient number of examples that will be useful as didactic material, and also describes the methodology for working on it. However, some issues related to the issue of these studies may receive more detailed coverage in the future. So, you can consider parenthetic words and phrases in the literary texts from a morphological point of view and identify their characteristic features that are inherent in the work of the poet. Separately, it is possible to identify what caused the use of certain word forms in specific contexts and how it relates to the content of the works. You can also explore parenthetic words through the prism of a different classification, taking basis, for example, the discharges proposed by N. S. Valgina.

Plug-in constructions require more description in linguistic literature. In other words, the topic of our study allows its further development subsequently, which will replenish the linguistic science new language material, and will also be useful for literary critics, involved in the study of the literary and scientific works.

From the foregoing, we can conclude that introductory words and phrases are a "typical" lexical material of the text of the modern English language. Their inclusion in the scientific, literary texts is necessary not only for the expressiveness of the message, but also for the semantic integrity, which is ensured by combining all parts of the text around one topic. In addition, introductory words are a connecting element in the text. With their help, such categories of text as coherence, modality, consistency and articulation are realized. The specificity of the choice of introductory words depends on the individual style of the author, his point of view on a particular problem and predetermine the choice of language means for conducting scientific discussion or argumentation.

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