

Stylistic features of the use of asinetone in languages of different systems

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Abstract: *speech system, their structural-semantic and communicative-pragmatic aspects, their role and importance in the implementation of communication is taught by a separate branch of linguistics - stylistics.*

Keywords: *Comparative , stilema , asineton, polisineton, the antithesis of xiazm, structural, and semantic translation, communicativ- pragmatic analysis of description, it seems, the equivalent translation, complex relationships.*

Existing national resources in languages - it is natural that units have a direct stylistic color, which indicates that language units are directly related to a particular functional style. Thus, any language resource carries some stylistic load, so it is appropriate to call it a "stilema" .

Styles serve to make communication in a language more colorful, expressive, colorful, and understandable, and are inextricably linked to functional styles in languages with the presence of such stylistic loads on them.

Associated with the various layers stilemas' talk to their structural role in the system - semantic and communicative-pragmatic aspects of the dialogue, the role and importance of the implementation of a separate branch of linguistics - teaching stylistics.

Stylistics is divided into phonetic, lexical, morphological, syntactic stylistics, etc., based on language layers. Stylistic departments have their own objects of examination. Our study is devoted to the stylistic features of compound sentences, and this issue is one of the most complex problems of syntactic stylistics (see Mamajonov, 1990, 1993).

The problems of syntactic stylistics have long been studied with great interest by scholars in general linguistics.

In Turkic studies, a number of articles and monographs on the problems of syntactic stylistics were created, it was included in textbooks, and some dissertations were defended.

The study of the problems of stylistics of linguistic units in Uzbek linguistics has been in the focus of attention of our linguists since the 60s of the last century. As a result , articles, monographs, textbooks and manuals on the stylistics of the Uzbek language were published.

Given the paucity of work on compound sentence stylistics in comparative and general linguistics, and the lack of complex research work, we aimed to provide a systematic coverage of comparative stylistic issues of compound sentences, a problem of general syntactic stylistics relevant to our time.

In this paper, we present the results of our observations on the following issues related to the comparative and general stylistics of conjunctions:

1. Stylistic means , expressed at the syntactic level by means of joint sentences - definition of a separate layer, system of stilemmas; Identify structural-semantic types of stilemmas expressed

through

compound

sentences;

2. Identify communicative-pragmatic types of stilemmas expressed through compound sentences;

3. Development of principles and methods of comparative analysis of stilemmas expressed by compound sentences;

4. To give a comparative analysis of stilemmas expressed in compound sentences in English, Uzbek and Russian;

1. To reveal the similarities (isomorphic) and dissimilar (allomorphic) aspects of stilemmas expressed by compound sentences in comparable languages and to identify, highlight and draw appropriate conclusions on the factors that require such aspects;

2. Development of recommendations for solving linguodidactical and translational problems of stilems expressed through compound sentences;

3. To create the basis of the general stylistic theory of stilemmas expressed by compound sentences on the basis of comparative-typological analysis.

Given that there are 5 functional styles in any language, including English, Russian, and Uzbek, it makes sense to limit the research to syntactic-stylistic figures used in compound sentences and their function and use of compound sentences in speech styles. therefore, when studying the above-mentioned problems of compound sentence stylistics, it is not enough to look at only one or two speech appearances, but to try to refer to all speech styles equally for factual evidence and directly to the method of comparing language and speech units, which is the main method of stylistics. relies on.

It is known that any speech unit has at least two participants:

1) the author of the speech, i.e. the addressee.

2) the recipient, i.e. the addressee. The existence of these participants requires that there be a specific organic relationship between them, and that this relationship is reflected in an appropriate legal form. The existence of such a connection, which is made through the text of any speech, has been emphasized by many scholars.

Each published book or manual "addresses the reader on his behalf as a speaker and expects an appropriate response from him." It follows that any unit of speech, that is, a unit of communication, has at least two functions:

1) express an opinion about a particular event

2) to demand or cite an attitude to that idea. These two ministers of speech units are inextricably linked, and one cannot perform any function without the other - there is no communication without their interdependence. The first task is performed by the author of the speech. As a result of the realization of the attitude to the thought expressed through the unity of speech to one degree or another, the decisive third function of speech - the influence, "awakening" or "arousal" - is observed. This is a stylistic task and is the ultimate goal of speech - communication.

The stylistic task is characterized by the awakening and manifestation of feelings and moods such as contentment or impression, pleasure or excitement, sadness or joy, from the thought expressed by the writer in the reader.

The stylistic function, expressiveness and figurative possibilities of large linguistic units, including syntactic units and constructions, have not been studied in detail in linguistics.

The joint sentence is characterized by the breadth of the scope of content, the diversity of the means of binding, their richness in different stylistic colors. In such constructions, there is a unity of ideas that is one with each other and requires each other, through which different pieces of meaning and content, as the author intends, clearly and fully express the purpose of his communication.

The formation of compound sentences is directly related to the possibilities and achievements of thinking. As a result of the diversity of natural and social phenomena, the identification of complex relationships between them, the process of interpreting these phenomena expands, and advances in science and technology begin to have an impact on speech styles. In this way, different types of compound sentences begin to be used in different speech styles (Mamajonov, 1991, pp. 11-16).

Syntactic units, including compound sentences, are constructed based on specific constructive and communicative requirements. These requirements are primarily related to the logical and grammatical aspects of the language. As a result of their combination, a definite goal is achieved, the purpose of the communication is realized, a joint sentence is formed. Russian scientist MV Lomonosov explained the formation of compound sentences as follows:

Simple ideas (sentences) become compound sentences as a result of connecting the subject through one connector or their semantic connection. (Bogoroditsky, 1935, p. 354; Askarova, 1960, pp. 5-6).

The formation and emergence of types of compound sentences occurs according to their stylistic nature, based on the principle of selection of compound sentences related to any particular functional style. The following syntactic constructions
Let's compare compound sentences: For example:

- 1) In the evening, people started coming home from work. (In English: The dusk fell, the people began to flow into their homes. In Russian: Вечер наступил, люди начали расходиться по домам).
- 2) It was evening and people started coming home from work. (In English: The dusk fell and the people began to flow into their homes; in Russian: Вечер наступил и люди начали расходиться по домам).
- 3) In the evening, people started coming home from work. (In English: As the dusk fell, the people began to flow into their homes; in Russian: Так как вечер наступил, люди начали расходиться по домам).
- 4) In the evening, people started coming home from work. (In English: The dusk having fallen, the people began to flow into their homes; in Russian: С наступлением (после наступления) вечера люди начали расходиться по домам).
- 5) As the evening fell, people started coming home from work. (In English: Because of the falling dusk, the people began to flow into their homes; in Russian: Связи с наступлением вечера люди начали расходиться по домам).

Conjunctions in modern Uzbek. Tashkent. 1960. Pages 5-6.

When we compare the above syntactic constructions, we see that they are very close to each other in terms of general content, i.e. there is a cause-and-effect relationship between the components of a compound sentence. However, each of the above syntactic constructions is characterized by the fact that the compound sentence type has specific semantic and grammatical features, including the absence of a connective in sentence 1, the presence of an equal connector in sentence 2, the presence of a follower in sentence 3, the specific intonation of components, 4 - The presence of followers in

English and Russian in 5 sentences, and the presence of a common syntactic construction in Uzbek as a joint sentence, as well as a direct reflection of reality of different capacities.

The fact that the above types of conjunctions and other devices close to them express a common idea of the content and differ from each other shows that we are able to select and apply the desired type in a particular speech situation, as well as to achieve the desired stylistic load.

Adherence to the principle of choice is based on the semantic and stylistic side of syntactic constructions, a specific contextual requirement, or rather a communicative intention - emerges inextricably linked with the subject. This is primarily due to both the constructive and communicative appearance of the text and the nature of the speech style.

In languages, conjunctions are a very necessary and most convenient means of expression, not only for written but also for oral speech. Invariant types of compound sentences are syntactic constructions specific to all languages. Such constructions are large syntactic constructions resulting from the development, refinement, and complication of linguistic phenomena. A compound sentence is the result of a set of important stylistic possibilities that can fully express the essence of language as a means of communication.

The possibilities of expressing ideas and communication in languages are not limited. These possibilities expand in direct connection with the level of development of human thinking, because the deeper and broader the thinking of the speaker (writer), the more different types of conjunctions are used in his speech, or vice versa, that is, conjunctions in the speech of people with disabilities diversity and diversity may also be somewhat limited.

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