

IMPULSE AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE CONTENT OF THE SENTENCE

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ANNOTATION

In this article, comments are given about the impulse and its relation to the content of the sentence, extended and organized impulses, and impulses in the form of a single sentence. When the topic is scientifically based, it is proved by examples from works of art.

Keywords: extended, organized, complex impulse, word form, sentence-form impulse.

The science of linguistics is currently developing very much. His modern directions are rediscovering many fields. The syntax department of linguistics is one of the fields that are developing and enriching in this way. A number of scholars have also worked on the subject of fragments that are not syntactically related. However, there is little detailed and complete information about the use of adverbs in the structure of the sentence, their place and intonation, their importance in the construction of the sentence, and the extension of the sentence. In addition, we should consider the use of adverbs as part of speech. The basis for this is the use of adverbs and introductions in the sentence. Below we will consider all aspects of motivation through this work one by one.

Adverbs are words that denote persons and things to which the speaker's speech is directed. It does not enter into a syntactic relationship with the parts of the sentence and can be separated from the parts of the sentence, mainly with a comma, sometimes with a period, an exclamation mark. We can find this definition in all the literature related to the current Uzbek literary language and we know it well.

Linguistic scientists took into account many aspects of motivation and mentioned several points. For example, Rahim Saifullayev's book "Undalma in Modern Uzbek Literary Language" says that it is mainly focused on the second person and its uniqueness is considered, and its grammatical form is in the third person form. The scientist also emphasizes in his book that the impulse may not be part of the sentence structure. For example, if there is an intonation and a pause after Karim in the sentence Karim, Hakim kelsin, it is an impulse, if not, it is considered a composite possessor, and the impulse is not part of the sentence.

- 1) The word can also be extended by impulse. The indicative is an element that determines the meaning of the second person personal pronoun in the sentence, and it logically has the status of a word expander. However, it has no grammatical connection when it is connected to an expanding word. The injunctive means the person or thing to which the speech is directed. In the function of the imperative, usually the noun in the main agreement, sometimes the infinitive form of the word comes [5:537]
- 2) When it comes to impulses, it is impossible not to mention the ideas of the linguist scientist R. Saifullayev's book "Imputation in Contemporary Uzbek Literary Language".

- 3) The speaker addresses and encourages the listener to draw his attention to his speech. This happens in two situations: the speaker cannot explain his opinion to the listener without prompting, or he tries to attract the listener's opinion to the idea understood in the sentence, prompting him by telling him his name, nickname, title and making him his opinion attracts to listen. For example: My friend, if you look deeper into life, you will be able to distinguish the curve correctly (Oybek). In this sentence, it is not possible to express the idea only with the impulse, omitting the sentence that comes after the impulse. Therefore, the speaker attracts the listener and expresses his opinion. The speaker sometimes conveys his thoughts to the listener only through prompting. In such cases, the relationship between the speaker and the listener is ongoing, that is, the speaker's goal is already known to the listener. For example: Nasiba (bitterly) Sister Khumorkhan! (A. Qahhor). [6: 20]
- 4) In our opinion, this is a neglected aspect of motivation and justifies the presence of subtleties of meaning in syntax not only with spelling, but also with pronunciation and intonation. In the above example, we get information not only about the use of impulses in the structure of sentences and intonation, but also about the possibility that they may not participate in the structure of sentences. But a sentence with an imperative is different from a sentence without an imperative, and it is clear to whom it is directed. At the same time, the personal attitude of the speaker to the person to whom his thoughts are directed is also expressed. Because the speaker's anger, hatred, feelings, love and other attitudes towards the person in the imperative are clearly displayed. For example, in the phrase "Darling, you are the meaning of my life, the cause of my love", it becomes clear how necessary and dear the listener is for the speaker. This sentence is said with a unique tone and intonation.
- 5) We mentioned above that sometimes adverbs may not be used in a sentence. In unmotivated sentences, it is not clear who the speaker is addressing. Its use in the structure of the sentence causes a clear and fluent understanding of the thought. Sometimes the impulse itself can be a separate sentence. Its performance as a sentence alone serves as a form of address for the speaker. We justify our opinion with some examples:
1. 6) In dialogic speech:
 2. - Nigora. Nigora. Why don't you answer?
 3. - Yes. Here, my friend, I hear you.
 4. 7) In greetings and wishes on birthdays, holidays and other celebrations:
 5. Dear and dear teacher! I congratulate you and your family members with the coming blessed Eid of Ramadan. I wish you good health and great success in your future endeavors!
 6. 8) In cold rituals:
 7. Mother-a-a-m! My soul is mother-a-m!

While approving the opinions about the above forms of address, we can say that exhortations are actually a form of address of the speaker to the listener, and there are significant differences in meaning depending on its place in the sentence. Because impulses can be used anywhere in the sentence and can be separated from the parts of the sentence with various punctuation marks. Below we will express our opinion about these aspects of incentives.

Adverbs, as we said above, can appear in different places of the sentence and do not enter into a syntactic relationship with the parts of the sentence, and are mainly separated by commas, exclamation marks and other punctuation marks. Not only in spelling, but also in

pronunciation, special intonation is used after exclamations. But in our opinion, when used in different places, it is said with different intonation and stops. After the impulse used at the beginning of the speech, the pause is more noticeable. **Gap boshida undalmalarning qo'llanishi.** In colloquial speech:

-**Bobur**, nega kecha maktabga kelmadim?

-**Ustoz**, kecha betob bo'lib qolg andim-da, shuning uchun kela olmadim.

In the above examples, the imperative is also used at the beginning of the sentence. There is a clear pause in the pronunciation and the word that has become an impulse is pronounced with special attention.

In poetic passages:

Ota,

Mehnat degani

Bemavrid abr ekan,

Qora sochlaringizga

Hijjalab qor elabdi.

Ona,

Zahmat degani

Qip-qizil shoir ekan,

Qarang, peshonangizga

Satrlar qoralabdi. [1:14]

In the above examples, exhortations are used in the composition of poetic passages, which provides a beautiful and expressive reading of the poem. If we consider the lyrical hero of the poem to be the poet himself, in some sense it clearly shows his attitude towards his father and mother and their situation. It serves to express his attention and compassion towards them as a child, as well as his love. At the same time, the lexical and grammatical characteristics of the impulse, i.e. stops and intonations, and to whom the content is directed, are being clarified.

In prose passages:

- **Do'stlarim**, andak sabr etinglar, -Zayniddinning so'zini kesdi mavlono Turobiy, -men sizga isbot qilay. [4: 23]

Yoki ushbu parchada:

- **Dilor**, ketma. Iltimos qilaman, yalinaman...[3: 19]

The above examples are the use of exhortations in the composition of the prose text, in which the personal attitude of the speaker to the listener is clarified, including affection, request, attention, etc. Adverbs are separated by commas.

Emphasis is often used in the middle of a sentence, and pauses and intonation are not noticeable. Nevertheless, the speaker's attitude towards the listener, that is, his attention and attitude, is expressed through the impulse. We will see in the following examples.

8. Use of exhortations in the middle of the sentence.

In colloquial speech:

-Ertaga dam olishga boramizmi, **oyi**, boraylik?

- Bilmadim, **qizim**, dadajoning nima derkin, qani, kelsinlar-chi?

- Anchadan beri oilaviy aylanmadik-ku, **oyijon**, boraqolaylik!

- Menga qolsa borsak yaxshi, **mehribonim**, lekin bir narsa deyoilmayman.

She'riy parchalarda:

Bag'ringni och, **ona**, quchoqla,
Tanimga yugursin harorat.
Eriblar ketayin mehringdan,
Vujudim sog'inchdan iborat.[1:13]

Yoki ushbu misolda:

Ko'zimni yumaman, kirtaygan kiprik
Tikonday botadi qaboqlarimga.
Oysara, **suyukligim**, jafokash yor-a,
Qachon yetgay hijron adoqlariga.[1: 61]

In prose passages:

-Iltimos, **Dilor**, yo'q demagin! Ketishimizdan nima foyda, qayoqqa boramiz?

Or in this example:

-Bizga xizmat qiling, **inim**, bizdan aslo yomonlik ko'rmaysiz.[4: 31]

As you can see, exhortations are free when and where they are used, but there are subtleties of meaning and differences in stop. When used in the middle of a sentence, it is separated only by a comma.

3. The use of exhortations at the end of the sentence.

Use in poetic passages:

Onajon, ertaklar ichra ulg'aydim,
Qo'rqaman ajdaho uchrab qolishin.
Axir men bahodir emasman, **ona**,
Yengib bo'larmidi uni olishib?! [1: 9]

Yoki mana bu she'rda:

Ko'zing daryosining suvi beorom,
Ko'zing daryosida baliqlar ming-ming.
Kiprigingdan qarmoq yasabon, **dilbar**,
Ko'zlaringga baliq oviga kelding.[1: 14]

So'zlashuvda qo'llanishi:

- Ertaga maktabga borasanmi, **Dildor**?

-Yo'q borolmayman, sen-chi, **dugona**?

Men boraman, chunki darslarni ko'p qoldirmasligim kerak.

Nasriy asarlarda undalmalarning qo'llanishi:

- Maktab esingdami, tajang? Men Muhammadminorman.

“ Shoshma, shashma...Axir bu....”[3: 6]

Yoki bu misolda:

- Ii, voy, sen-ey! Voy “ voyenniy-ey!” Shoshma bitta o'piy! E, shapkangni yechib turgin-da, mundoq Minorka! Mana bu boshqa gap![3:63]

In the examples above, the urges come at the very end of the sentence. The parts of the speech are separated by a comma, but there is no pause in pronunciation when using the impulse. But syntactically, there will be no change in the function and punctuation marks.

Rahim Saifullayev says about the structure and complex occurrence of adverbs in his work "The adverb in the current Uzbek literary language":

Complex motivations. Motivations can be complex. Addressing the interlocutor, the speaker calls him differently and expresses his attitude towards him. As a result, the same object to which the speaker's speech is directed is named differently. In this case, the impulse consists of words expressing different characteristics of the same object. These impulses are complex impulses and consist of two or more impulses. For example: Come, my life, my passion, play horse and come bravely! (Harmonious). So that labor, love, honor, and honor are celebrated in the hearts of our people, take care, dear ones, friends, comrades... (G'. Ghulam) [7: 54].

Now we will justify what we have listed with examples from works of art:

1. *She'riy asarlarda undalma shakllari*

Ona, onajonim, ona, onajon,

Labim bosib yig'lay etaklaringga.

Bitta men ishondim, nabiralaring

Endi ishontirma ertaklaringga [1: 9].

In the poetic passage, the repeated impulse is used, which increases the expressiveness and musicality of the work. Sometimes in poems, impulses can be repeated in this way according to the requirement of weight.

Ko'zimni yumaman, kirtaygan kiprik

Tikonday botadi qaboqlarimga.

Oysara, suyuklim, jafokash yor-a

Qachon yetgay hijron adoqlariga [1:61].

In the passage, the combined type of impulse is used. Calling the same person by different names is an impulse. Such impulses are found mainly in works of art, especially in poetry.

Oysara, Oysara,

Ko'zlari qora,

Hech qursa devordan

Mo'ralab qara [1: 61].

In this passage, the impulse is used repeatedly. When the adverbs are used repeatedly, they are not hyphenated like words, but are separated by commas like connected clauses, which is often done according to the weight requirement.

Anov yetti yulduz - yetti qaroqchi,

Yettita ajdaho, yetti yalmog'iz...

Bir-bir yonib o'cha osmon ko'zlari,

Qarang, ko'kda uchdi katta bir yulduz,

Ena, ko'kda uchdi katta bir yulduz,

Tilida muz qotgan ushbu uchta so'z:

"Ena, ena, enam-ov..."

Ena, ena, enam-ov...

Ena, ena, enam-ov [1:67]

Repeated impulses are also used in the passage and are separated by commas.

Since the speech has an individual nature, the order of the words involved in the sentence is also free. However, this "freedom" will never be outside the framework of general linguistic legitimacy. Words have a general order based on the speaker's purpose and stylistic requirements.

Any speech, in addition to expressing a certain reality, also shows the informational goal of the speaker [6: 547].

As the speaker's address to the listener is realized in different ways, sometimes the speaker also appeals to himself when he is sad or happy about something, but formally expresses the second person. In linguistics, this is also called the methodological function of person-number suffixes. Such methodological tasks are manifested in literature, especially in classical literature, by using the pseudonym of the poet. For example,

Ey Navoiy, boda birla hurram et ko'ngil uyin,
Ne uchunkim, boda kelgan uyga qayg'u kelmadi.

Yoki Sobir Abdulladan:

E shoir, ajoyib, pishiqchilik, boy
Shu oyda yozmasang, qo'y, mayli, yozma!

2. Motivations in prose works:

In fact, in prose works, the extended type of motivation is rarely used, as in poetic works. However, it can be found.

-0 'h-ho'! Ja osmondasiz-ku, *yigit!*. Gap bunday: uch kunda to'rtinchi qavatni montaj qilib, tomni yopasiz [5:7].

In the work, the personal relations, appeals and feelings of the characters to each other can be shown with it. The above subjunctive is a simple subjunctive, which also has the meaning of pitching.

- Esingizdami, *Shavkat aka*, zilzilada bittayam panel uy yiqilmagan, ammo zinasi bosib qolgan uylar boMgan. Normativdagi panelni berishmasa...

U «voy tentag-ey», degandek qo'l siltadi:

- Zilzila o'n ikki yil avval bo'lgan, *yigit*. Endi qaytmaydi [5:7].

- *Shavkat Qudratovich*, o'zingiz bilasiz. «Vannochka» foyda qilmaydi...

Yo'q! Gapimni eshitgisi ham kelmadi.

- Siz... siz... - dedi labi titrab. - Mayda odamsiz! Davlat manfaatini o'ylamaysiz! Mana shu uyga ko'chib kirishni o'n yildan beri kutyapgan odamlar bor! Onalar, bolalar. Ulug' Vatan urushining invalidlari... Topshiriqni bajaring [5: 8].

In the passage, a complex inflection is used. Sometimes impulses can be in compound form.

- Nima, *katta ada*, nima? - dedi Nilufar halloslab.

- Avval bitta o'pay, keyin beraman.

- Ho! - Nilufar o'zini orqaga tashladi.

- Oldin bering-da![5:8]

All of the above examples are examples of extended complex impulses. Now let's look at motivations in dramatic works.

Forms of reference are the occurrence of lexemes in the minds of members of the society in the form of reference to a person or object. Forms of address indicate to whom the thought is addressed, fill and enrich the content of the sentence. In the process of speech, the forms of

appeal appear in different forms. From this point of view, it can be said that the level of application of forms of reference in the Uzbek language is very wide.

In this regard, when the forms of appeal are expressed with encouragement, the thought is clear, deep and it is determined who it belongs to. This has been proven by many linguists.

We have considered the place where the adverbs are used in the sentence and the differences in their meaning and content, tone and intonation, as we have seen, in poetry, prose and conversation. Below, we will see about the form of reference of impulses on the basis of examples, which proves that it is considered a form of reference as a single sentence. For example, we will give some examples from O'tkir Hashimov's "Uzbeklar" collection:

-Oyi! Oyi-i!

Yo'q, onasi ko'zini ochmadi.[3:38]

Adverb is used only as a single sentence. Through it, the bitter suffering, feelings, pains and experiences of the speaker are expressed and clarified.

-Oyi-i-i! – dedi ingrab.

Language is always changing and developing. As our language develops, its undiscovered aspects are revealed, and the news is increasing. The Uzbek people are distinguished from other peoples by the richness of their speech and lack of repetition. We have seen the proof of this in our examples above. Our observations have shown that it would be reasonable to say that our language contains sentences that are close in content to words that come in the form of sentences, but not to impulses.

The word can also be extended by impulse. The second person personal pronoun in the sentence structure is an element that determines the meaning of the word form, and it logically has the status of a word expander. However, it does not have a grammatical connection when it is connected with a broader word. Verbal form connected with the imperative content represents the person or thing to which the speech is directed. In the function of the imperative, usually the noun in the main agreement, and sometimes the infinitive form of the word. So, the imperative is a word expander of the second person pronoun expressed or not expressed in the sentence, which is not directly related to the linguistic structure of the sentence. Just as the separate part enters into a meaningful relationship with the separate part, the impulse also has a meaningful connection with the person, object, to whom the speech is directed. The adverbial pronoun that expands the imperative can be all parts of the sentence, expanders of the part, as well as expanders of the parts of the part [Hoz, Uzb, ad, tili, Volume III, p. 123].

So, the imperative is a word expander of the second person pronoun expressed or not expressed in the sentence structure, which is not directly related to the linguistic structure of the sentence. Just as the separated part is related to the content of the separated part, so the impulse is related to the person, the object to whom the speech is directed.

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