

PERIODIC SPEECH - AS A SYNTACTIC-STYLISTIC PHENOMENON

Murodjonova Maftunaxon Nuriddinjon qizi

Fergana State University, Master's Degree Student

ABSTRACT

The article will talk about the essence of the periodic form of speech. The results of the study show that the study of periods in Turkic and Uzbek linguistics is of great theoretical importance. Their identification and interpretation are illuminated by a large role play in the complete and perfect creation of syntactic Stylistics.

Keywords: Text Linguistics, text units, periodic speech, periods.

INTRODUCTION

Text linguistics has become one of the important fields of linguistics during the last decades. This is certainly not in vain. Since the main task of linguistics is to research and explain the phenomena that exist in a particular language, and the laws of their operation, any researcher directly refers to the texts created in that language. In Uzbek linguistics, there are many works dedicated to the study of issues related to the essence of the text, the means of its formation, and the components of the text. Academician G'. Abdurahmanov [1] at the III conference of Turkic scholars of the former Union held in Tashkent on September 10-12, 1980, expressed his thoughts about the text and distinguished several text types.

A. Gulomov "Current Uzbek literary language. During the preparation of the third edition of the textbook "Syntax" (in collaboration with M. Askarova), he wrote down his thoughts on the text. In this work, the scientist emphasizes that the content of the work can be understood only from the fully formed text, and the completeness of the thought in the sentence has a relative character: "1. Expression of opinion is not limited to the scope of the sentence (simple sentence and compound sentence). A syntactic whole, which is usually larger than a sentence, gives the complete idea. The word is one of its components in the composition of the whole. 2. This component is connected with other components of this whole in all respects (content, grammar) through various means. Its composition and stylistic features will be preserved. 3. A simple sentence can form a paragraph by itself under certain circumstances. 4. Such a syntactic whole, a syntactic construction is considered a text. A separate sentence represents a relatively complete idea, the text represents the content of a whole complex. 5. Since the text is a whole, it may have some headings corresponding to its content. The text is divided into some segments - parts (some passages, paragraphs, sentences). So, the text clearly shows that language is a means of communication. The speech is displayed in the form of text. 6. A text is a large piece of speech, and a paragraph is a piece of text.

All forms of text (maximum text and minimum text) fully represent a certain topic (content). Therefore, it is a high-level syntactic unit. Azerbaijani linguist K.N. Veliyev divides texts into two groups, such as microtexts and macro texts. According to him, "First-level microtexts cover a complex syntactic whole, second - a whole combining several (two or more) complex syntactic wholes, and third-level microtexts - separate ideas or chapters. Macrotext is a whole work" [2].

Ideas about the periodic form of speech have existed since ancient times. In this period, more attention was paid to the rhythmic and melodic features of the periods. In ancient Rome, the orator's speech was of great importance. Orators widely used the periodic form of speech, because the appearance of periodic speech quickly attracted the audience with its impressive power and logical completeness. is interpreted as a category of stylistic syntax in contemporary linguistics.[4] The term period was introduced by Aristotle as an expression of a certain grammatical concept, which served to express the content of "the appearance of a speech with a beginning and an end known in itself." According to the scientist, the periodic form of speech is convenient and understandable for both the speaker and the listener. "Periodic speech is convenient because it has a fixed amount and rhythm," says Aristotle. [3.40] M.Y. Lomonosov was the first in Russian linguistics to mention periods in his works. The period is a specific target image, target image, or message. In linguistic imagination, the term period is understood as a syntactic whole or a certain group of them, consisting of several organized parts, which have content and intonation completeness. As a classic example of periods, we can cite the poem "Dombiram" by the poet Hamid Olimjon:

Sendan hech bir mumkin emas sovushim,

Sen tog'larda kezgan choriq kovushim,

Sening bilan baland bo'ldi tovushim,

Bilagimning zo'ri bo'lgan do'mbiram. (5) The sentences are given in Uzbek to maintain their originality.

Here, an important lyrical theme is completed in content and covered by a period equivalent to one text.

Periods consisting of several wholes have a complex structural appearance and remind of a whole essay with the breadth of the scope of thought:

Tovushlar bor, demak, hayot bor.

Tovushlar bor, demak, yo'q o'lim.

Tovushlar bor yurtning tunida,

Demak, jon bor uning tanida,

Demak, biz hammamiz tirikmiz.

Tiriklikda esa tinim yo'q.

Umidvorman, umidvorman, muqarrar:

Hech qaerda,

Hech qachon

Yaxshi inson o'lmaydi,

Unutilmaydi. (Maqsud Shayxzoda) The sentences are given in Uzbek to maintain their originality.

The period has a rhythmic-melodic character. Some philologists pay attention to this characteristic of periodicals, stressing that it reaches the public quickly, is emotional, has artistic expression, and is a convenient grammatical tool for clearly expressing the purpose. are recommended to use. Periods usually consist of two parts, sometimes three or more parts. If the period consists of two parts, one part of it is combined. Sometimes both parts can be organized. All parts of periods consisting of three or more wholes are mutually organized. The periodic speech form is divided into parts based on its intonation sign. There is no more

expressive and simple tool for syntactic division of speech type than intonation. Intonation, as is known, is one of the means of expressing grammatical relations. [3.43]

The pause is the most important sign in the rhythmic structure of the periodic speech. Period parts complement each other logically:

if a fact is indicated in one part, the reason for it is explained in the second part:

Foyda yo'qdir, go'zal, zolim falakdan

Qancha dod qilsang-u qancha shikoyat,

Qancha yolvorsang, qancha to'ksang yosh,

Baribir, alamga bo'lmas nihoyat. (Hamid Olimjon) The sentences are given in Uzbek to maintain its originality.

if a condition is set in one part, the result is reflected in the second part:

Xalqim, tarix hukmi seni agarda

Mangu muzliklarga eltgan bo'lsaydi,

Qorliklarni makon etgan bo'lsayding,

Mehrim bermasdim o'sha muzlarga? (A.Oripov) The sentences are given in Uzbek to maintain its originality.

in one part, the characteristics of events are listed, and in the second part, they are summarized:

Dalasida o'smas tikonlar

Cho'llarida chopmas ilonlar,

Qush uchganda kuymas qanoti,

Odam o'tsa qurimas zoti.

Chanqov qolib yo'lovchi o'lmas,

Har burchakda boshkesar bo'lmas.

Kulbalarni kelib bosmas qum,

Go'daklarni yutmas och o'lim.

Odamlarga baxt-tole yordir,

Bu shundayin ajib diyordir. (Hamid Olimjon) The sentences are given in Uzbek to maintain their originality.

A periodic speech can be formed in the form of a simple sentence, a compound sentence with several subordinate clauses or several initial clauses. From this, we can conclude that there are periodic forms of syntactic constructions from simple sentences to the most complex compound sentences. The first condition of such syntactic constructions is the presence of organized components in their composition. Extended adverbial and adjectival turns (in a simple sentence), organized predicative units (in a compound sentence), and grammatically independently formed and combined simple or compound sentences (in microtexts) can act as these components.

The period is not a new syntactic-stylistic category. It is a historical category. The study of periods is of great theoretical importance, at the same time, it is of practical importance in improving the culture of speech.

The text is one of the most difficult objects of linguistic research. Therefore, it is natural that in the science of linguistics, a general definition of the text acceptable to all and accepted by all has not yet been developed. Based on many studies of local and Turkish linguists, we

decided to define the text as follows: a text is a logical speech based on the connection of several sentences with certain lexical and grammatical means within a certain topic. In the course of our scientific research, the works devoted to the study of issues related to the essence of the text, its forming tools and text components in Turkish and Uzbek linguistics were analyzed. In conclusion, we can say that text linguistics remains one of the understudied fields in Turkic science. This means the need to conduct scientific research in various directions and aspects regarding the analysis of artistic texts in Turkish and Uzbek linguistics.

REFERENCES

1. Всесоюзная туркологическая конференция // Советская туркология.- Баку,1981,№1,С.93
2. Велиев К.Н. Сложное синтаксическое целое и его поэтические конститутенты в эпическом тексте // Советская тюркология. №1970 . №6 . С.17- 30 .
3. Mamajonov A., Abdupattoyev M. Matn nazariyasi. Farg'ona-2016.
4. Mamajonov A. Tekst lingvistikasi. Toshkent-1989.
5. Hamid Olimjon. She'rlar. 1937.