

INPUTS AND OUTPUTS AS A UNIT OF POETIC SYNTAX

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Annotation: The article cites introductions and inputs as one of the means of expressing expressiveness. Inputs and entries are investigated using examples taken from the text under the term parentheses.

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Naturally, although units of all levels of language can be involved in the expression of expressiveness, units of syntactic levels have a special place in this regard. Moreover, syntactic structural features are of extraordinary value in the study of text construction. Therefore, in recent years, the concepts of "expressive syntax", "poetic syntax" have stagnated in linguistics and are developing as separate areas of syntax.

For example, in Russian linguistics, some researchers try to define the basic units of expressive syntax, to justify the unification of these units into one system in Russian, noting that the following 13 syntactic phenomena form a system of expressive syntax units: 1) ellipse, 2) antiellipsis, 3) intersection, 4) position-lexical repetition, 5) partitioning, 6) segmentation, 7) anticipation, 8) different manifestations of the phenomenon of incoherence, 9) substitution of word components, 10) inversion, 11) syntactic parallelism, 12) rhetorical interrogation, 13) exclamation structures .

As can be seen, the author of the article AP Skovorodnikov does not include parentheses in the list of expressive syntax constructions.

Tatar linguist H.R. Kurbatov also focused on such phenomena as repetition, gradation, parallelism as syntactic figures that enhance the effectiveness of speech, but avoided parentheses.

The same situation is observed in Uzbek linguistics. For example, when speaking about the syntactic expression of expressiveness, A.Abdullaev enumerates such phenomena as syntactic gradation, syntactic synonymy, special use or non-use of conjunctions, antithesis, monologue, silence, inversion, rhetorical interrogation, repetition, but does not mention parentheses. Or M. Yuldashev in his doctoral dissertation describes a number of phenomena such as syntactic parallelism, inversion, gradation, oxymoron, but does not talk about parentheses, expressing his views on the possibilities of aesthetic expression of syntactic means in the literary text.

Indeed, parentheses have a great potential in ensuring the expressiveness, expressiveness of speech. In the last 20-30 years, this situation has been sufficiently understood in linguistics, and so a number of studies have emerged. For example, the second chapter of OV Alexandrova's book "Problems of expressive syntax" is called "Parenthetical inputs and their expressive function." In the concluding part of this book, he emphasizes that parentheses are at the beginning of a series of events, such as particle, appendix, ellipse, polysyndeton, which ensure the effectiveness of the text.

The fact that prepositional constructions are "one of the basic units of expressive syntax" has also been emphasized and justified in recent years by the Russian linguist AP Zagoruyko.

It is known that the absolute flatness, monotony, repetition of the same constructions, the excessive syntagmatic length of a certain sentence weakens the expressiveness and effectiveness of the speech. This situation reduces the aesthetic impact of the text, especially the literary text, preventing the listener or reader from enjoying sufficient aesthetics. From this point of view, parentheses (of course, other units of expressive syntax also have a place) are one of the important opportunities to get rid of these same negative situations.

The role of parentheses in the Uzbek language in the expression of expressiveness was also studied by H.Khalikov.

The peculiarities of the use of introductions and inserts in speech, although expressive-stylistic features, are quite general, but in many other works they are mentioned in one way or another, to one degree or another.

It should also be noted that in recent years there has been work devoted to the study of the artistic and linguistic value of parentheses, in particular, the inserts in a particular creative literary text. This, of course, is explained by the greatness of the expressive possibilities inherent in parentheses, the full understanding of their important place in expressive syntax, and, accordingly, the growing interest in the detailed study of these possibilities.

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