

# Sentences With Introductory Parts In Modern Linguistics And Their Structural And Semantic Characteristics In Non-Related Languages (English And Uzbek)

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**Annotation:** This article touches upon the structural and semantic features of the sentences with introductory parts in Modern English and Uzbek. It is obvious that introductory part of the sentence is considered as one of the most controversial issue in modern linguistics since linguists' concerns on introductory elements are variable. In this article, we will attempt to find possible solutions to the above mentioned actual problems.

**Keywords:** introductory parts, introductory words, introductory sentences, modal words, structural types, semantic types.

## Introduction

In modern linguistics, different words and constructions can combine with each other to create structural and semantic unity and they are called parts of sentences. Thus sentences make a semantic sequence to create the text. A sentence is a unit of speech whose grammatical structure conforms to the laws of the language and which serves as the chief means of conveying a thought. It is not only a means of communication but also a means of showing the speaker's attitude to it.

Introductory components are usually known as parts of the sentence, which are not dependent on the other parts. However, theoretically introductory elements gain the property of an individual member of sentences, because as a part of sentence, they have semantic and syntactic contact with the other parts of this sentence and have certain relationships with them.

Aleksandrova outlined in his work "Problems of expressive syntax" that introductory constructions are words, phrases and sentences that are used to express evaluation of the message by the speaker. They are not part of the sentence, do not perform syntactic functions, they are constructions, grammatically unrelated to the sentence itself [1:54].

As to Kobrina and Korneyeva, independent elements of the sentence are not grammatically dependent on any particular part of the sentence, they refer to the sentence as a whole. Only occasionally they refer to a separate part of the sentence [2:124].

The study of Parenthesis reveals that it is as a multifaceted linguistic phenomenon embracing paradigmatically and syntactically heterogeneous units. [4:640] Concerning structural characteristics of parenthesis, two important criteria should be taken into consideration:

- 1- Syntactical
- 2- Morphological

In terms of syntax, parenthesis can be presented as a single word, a phrase/a word combination and a sentence. They can be separated by commas, dashes or brackets. This rule is peculiar to both Uzbek and English.

- 1) one-word introductions: again, anyway, doubtless, first, further, furthermore, hence, however, indeed, moreover, next, nevertheless, now, perhaps, probably, rather, since, so, sometimes, still, too, thirdly, then, forward, thereby, though, thus, well, whenever, etc  
Kirishso'zlar: yana, demak, shubhasiz, birinchidan, ehtimol, balki, baribir,

shaksiz, shubhasiz, albatta, chamasi, afsuski, xullas, avvalo, menimcha, darhaqiqat, attang

2) word combinations (among which combinations with prepositions after, along, at are common in English): after all, at least, for example, for instance, in addition, in any case, in a way, in fact, in general, in my judgment, in my opinion, no doubt, no wonder, on this view, on balance, on the other hand, of course, in the common view, all in all etc.

Kirishbirikmalar: fikrijizimcha, uningfikricha, shundaybo'lsada, boshqatarafdan, misoluchun, nimabo'lganda ham.

Among them are: for example, for instance, no doubt, of course, also have a very high frequency in English colloquial style. Фикриожизимчais used only literary style in Uzbek.

3) introductory elements consisting of a clause (introductory sentences): I believe, I will observe, I suppose, I take it, I think, I take it [3:658].

Gap bilanifodalanuvchikirishbo'laklar (not kiritmagaplar): to'g'risiniaytganda, tahminqilishlarigako'ra, rostiniaytsam.

In terms of morphology, parenthesis can be expressed by comment adverbs, modal words, conjuncts, prepositional phrases, participle clauses, infinitive clauses.

We distinguish three main types of adverbs used as parenthesis:

- a) circumstance adverbs (eagerly, here, now, then),
- b) stance adverbs (apparently, clearly, frankly, perhaps, technically, unfortunately);
- c) linking adverbs (additionally, besides, moreover, nevertheless).

Among the three groups, circumstance adverbs are the most common class in all four registers of the English corpus (conversation, fiction, news, and academic discourse). Circumstance adverbs, however, are those that are the most dependent and least flexible regarding their position in the sentence.

Conversely, stance and linking adverbs are detached, both syntactically and semantically, from the core propositional content. Stance adverbs

provide a comment about the propositional content while linking adverbs signal the way in which the propositional content of the one utterance relates to that of utterances elsewhere in the text. Stance adverbs convey information about the propositional content of the sentence or about the speech act that is associated with the sentence, occupying the interpersonal level of meaning, which concerns speakers' attitudes.

Especially, when you sailed with the umbrella [9, 65].

Ayniqsa, sensoyabonminibolganingdaqi ziqbo'ldi.[12, 73]

Suddenly, there in the midst of all that confusion, he saw the most beautiful sword he had ever seen[9, 17].

Nogahonturlitumanbuyumlaru yumiichidagibirqilichgako'zitu shibqoldi, bundaygo'zalqilichnihaliumrid ako'rmaganedi.[12, 24]

Comment adverbs are more or less observed both in Uzbek and English. Comment and viewpoint adverbs add information about the speaker's opinion of events. They do not usually give information about how something happened. Comment and viewpoint adverbs often modify the complete sentence, not just the verb. For example:

1. He entered the room foolishly. (adverb of manner). U ahmoqlarchaxonagakiribkeldi.
2. Foolishly, He entered the room. (comment adverb). Ahmoqlarcha, u xonagakiribkeldi.

In sentence 1, the adverb – foolishly – gives more information about how she entered. In sentence 2, the adverb – foolishly – gives the speaker's comment/opinion of the event.

According to semantic characteristics, parenthesis can be divided into the following groups: sequence, addition, personal or other people's opinion, comparison, contrast, reinforcement, explanation, classification, alternative ideas, cause/reason, result, concluding [5, 197].

The semantic group should be defined: Sequence: firstly, secondly, finally, to begin with, etc.

Fikrtartibinibildiruvchikirishso'zlar: birinchidan, avvalo, ikkinchidan, vanihoyat

At first, young Aureliano understood only the risk, the immense possibility of danger that his brother's adventure implied, and he could not understand the fascination of the subject [9, 31].

Avvaliga, kichikAureliano, ahvoliyomonekan, deb cho'chidiyuhaliArkadionidomi gatortayotganohangraboneligin itushunmasdi.[12, 34]

Addition: in addition, additionally, apart from this, besides, besides that, furthermore, what's more, nevertheless, etc.

Qo'shimchafikrberuvchi: bundantashqari, yana, buningustigaustigaustak.

It was known that, furthermore, that he had voted blue at his father-in-law's direction[9, 47]. Bundantashqari, qaynotasiko'rsatmasigaamalqil ibko'kkonvertlargaovazbergani ma'lumbo'ldi.[12, 53]

Expressing one's or other people's opinion: in my opinion, in one's view, according to..., as to..., etc Bayonqilinganfikrnikimgaqarashliekanliginiifodal ovchi (menimcha, sizningcha, aytishlaricha,...so'zigaqaraganda,... so'zigako'ra,... yozishicha.

There was, to my mind, something eerie and ghostlike[7, 25]. Nazarimda, arvohlaryopirilibkelayotganda yedi.[14, 27]

Comparison: similarly, the same as this, just as

Contrast: unlike, on the other hand, while, despite/in spite of, on the contrary, on the contrary to..., etc

On the contrary, she gave a toss of her proud head, as though the matter were one in which she took small interest[7, 110].

Aksincha, u go'yobuxazinalarningo'zigahe chqandayaloqasiyo'qday,

boshinimag'rursilkitibqo'ydi.[7, 120]

Reinforcement: especially, undoubtedly, indeed, clearly, importantly, absolutely, without a doubt, etc

Involuntarily, I glanced seaward – and distinguished nothing except a single green light, minute and far away, that might have been the end of a dock [6:27].

Hoynahoy, busohilchetidagibelgiberuvchic hiroqbo'lsakerak, deganhayolgabordimvao'girili bqaradim[13, 31].

Cause: because, that's why, etc

That is why I have chosen my own particular profession [9, 3].

Xuddi shuning uchun ham men o'zimuchun noyob bir kasb tanlaganman[12, 5].

Result: as a result, in a consequence, therefore, consequently, thus, etc.

I took the liberty, therefore, of making an appointment in such a way that my man Williams might be able to see you first [8:34].

Shuninguchun ham xizmatkorimUilyambilansizlar niteatroididanuchrashtirdim, men ungato'lato'kisishonaman[11, 38].

Taking everything into consideration, we can summarize that semantic and structural characteristics of introductory elements in English and Uzbek are almost the same. Both languages have three structural types of introductory parts of the sentences: introductory words, introductory combinations and introductory sentences. Considering semantic types of introductory elements, the types such as sequence, addition, expressing one's or other people's opinions, compare, contrast, reinforcement, result, cause can be found in both English and Uzbek. Parenthesis can be expressed by comment adverbs, modal

words, conjuncts, prepositional phrases, participle clauses, infinitive clauses. Analyzing a number of examples of English and Uzbek sentences including introductory parts indicates that all introductory elements in English have equivalents in Uzbek. This can be very useful in translation and teaching process.

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