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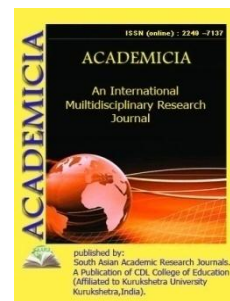
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## PRAGMASTILISTIC FEATURES OF SEGMENTED CONSTRUCTIONS

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### ABSTRACT

*The article is devoted to the pragmatilistic features of segmented constructions in the Uzbek language. In recent years, a number of studies on linguopragmatics have been carried out in world linguistics. Some of their important tasks are to highlight the relationship in the process of communication of the authors of speech to linguistic units, the role of linguistic units in depicting reality, the objective world. The main problems of this industry are the illumination of the relationship of the addressee to the addressee in the process of speech, the syntactic structures formed as a result of the restructuring of sentences, the dependence on the importance of the transmitted information, the pragmatic intention of the speaker in them, the reflection of the evaluative attitude, the role of such syntactic structures in the poetic text and the provision of emotionality.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Segmentation, Segmented Constructions, Correlate, Emotionality, Expressive Syntax, Pragmatic Intentions.*

### INTRODUCTION



Segmented constructions are a means of ensuring the emotionality of the text, in which the speaker draws attention to the expression of pragmatic intentions, the problem of actual division. Emotions are one of the forms of reflection of the world.

Emotions reflect not objects and phenomena of the real world, but the relationship of a person to objects and phenomena, that is, not the properties of objects and phenomena, but their meanings for human life [1:106].

I.V. Shcherbakova, in whose work the gender characteristics of the expression of emotionality in the speech process are analyzed, argues that male and female speech depends on social status, behavior, on the basis of examples, proves that the typical male way of expressing negative emotions is the use of harsh vocabulary [2:56-57]

In artistic speech, emotionality is not transmitted directly, but with the help of specific linguistic means [3:15]

G.N. Baryshnikova notes the peculiar role of segmented constructions in the transmission of emotionality, different transmission of emotionality by segmented constructions in the form of reprise and anticipation.

The author, examining the features of the use of such constructions in male and female speech, notes that despite the tendency of women to emotionality, segmented constructions that convey emotionality are more often found in male speech, which, in addition to joy and sadness, serve to convey hatred, contempt [4]

N.A. Medvedeva considers a special intonation and the presence of a correlate to be specific features of such constructions. The presence of a correlate, which, like any repetition, gives a bright expressive coloring to the entire utterance [5:182]

Observations have shown that segmented words are more often abstract nouns, which, along with depicting reality, also express the meaning of underlining.

Segmented constructs are of great importance in text shaping:

*Ayniqsa, xazonrez...*

*Oh, bu xazonrez!..*

*Barglarga ko'chirib, uchirar ziyoni.*

*Shundan – chiday olmay – ketasanmi tez,*

*Yolg'iz menga*

*Tashlab dunyoni (U.Azim)*

In the above text, the word *khazonrez* is highlighted as a result of segmentation.

In the following lines of the verse, events connected with it are expressed. The repetition of a member highlighted as a segmented construct serves to reinforce the value of the underline.

In the passage below, the word *mukhabbat* is highlighted as a segment. With the help of sentences complementary to them, the text is constructed:

*Muhabbat, bu – yalt etgan nigoh*

*Va halovat abas degani,  
Muhabbat, bu – o‘zingni sevmog  
Va o‘zgaga havas degani (Iqbol Mirzo).*

A word highlighted as a segmented member can easily fit into the sentence it is associated with.

*This poetic passage can be restructured as follows:*

*Muhabbat – yalt etgan nigoh*

*Va halovat abas degani,*

*Muhabbat – o‘zingni sevmog*

*Va o‘zgaga havas degani*

In such a text, the thought of love *mukhabbat* is not violated, however, the loss of the member selected by the poet for isolation and its absence lead to the leveling of the meaning of the underscore.

The communicative-expressive function of segmented constructions is more clearly manifested in their comparison with non-segmented, ordinary sentences.

The segmented term can be put in place of its correlate in the following sentence:

*Tintuv ...U qanaqa bo‘ladi o‘zi, nimani axtarisharkin? (X.Tohtabaev)*

*Tintuv qanaqa bo‘ladi o‘zi, nimani axtarisharkin?*

*O‘sh suvchi Nizom... undagi halollik, poklik, beg‘arazlik, fidoyilik bizning hech birimizda yo‘q (P. Kodirov) O‘sh suvchi Nizomdagi halollik, poklik, beg‘arazlik, fidoyilik bizning hech birimizda yo‘q*

In sentences with segmented constructions, several words are given to define the word selected as a segment.

Naturally, in such cases, the text-generating ability of segmented members increases several times.

Sometimes one concept can be designated by several names, evaluated in different ways.

In such cases, each segmented member receives a kind of strong emphatic stress and stands out from other units:

*Qizlar... Ota-onalari hisobiga yashaydigan boqibeg‘am, sip-silli, olifta yigitchalarni yoqtiradigan qizginalar! Bir qarashdayoq narxingizni aytib beradi (E.A‘zam)*

In the given example, the first segmented member is the word *qizlar*, then it is spread by the connected definition and expressed by the word *qizginalar*.

The next sentence does not express its correlate, but nevertheless its place in the composition of the sentence is felt.

The concept of intention, which originally appeared as a philosophical concept (intention from

latin intentio - goal, intention, strong desire, stimulus, striving) denotes intention, goal, orientation of consciousness, thinking on some object [11]

The term intention in linguistics was first used by J. Austin, in pragmatics it is called a communicative (illocutionary) act.

When the addressee cites the name of an object as a segmented construction, he does not just highlight one object, but pursues a specific goal.

By highlighting a certain subject for the realization of this goal, it activates the addressee's associative knowledge about this subject, encourages him to analyze information about this subject.

As a result of the fact that segmented structures are mainly formed from the name of the object (in a broad sense), associations based on the attribute of the object and their attributes appear in the listener's mind in the speech process.

Such an association arises on the basis of the connection between an object and its characteristic feature and, conversely, a feature and its carrier" [6]

The segmented member is also formed to express the speaker's sympathy towards a person, his empathy.

This can be seen in the following example: *Komila! Qiynalayotgandir bechora! Tog'a-ku uncha qattiq gapirmaydi qiziga, aksincha, tilida bo'lmasa ham dilida qizi taraf. Ammo anavi yosuman onasi turtkilab qo'ymayotgandir* ( A.Ibodinov)

I. Rasulov evaluates such units as a kind of evaluative, unpredictable sentences [7.209]

In the example below, the segmented construction is used as a stylistic means to convey the sender's regret about the past life, abandoned friends:

*O'shavoqealargaqanchabo'ldiekan? Yorabbiy, yigirma yettiyil! Qarchig'aydekbiryigitumri! O'shandayonidahamrohuhamkorbo'lganlardankimlarbor? Uturli-tumannomlarnieslashgaurinarkan, ularningbaribarmoqorasidanshuvillabto'kilganqumsingarixotirasiqatlaridanbirsirg'alibtushayotgannnisezdi. No'yonko'kaldosh, G'uldaQosimbek, Xoldor, Mirshohqavchin. Ko'chbek... Evoh, qaydaular? Qayerlarda? Barchasiendi «rahmatli» Ba'zilarishiddatlijanglardaboshidanayrildi, ba'zilarig'animnayrangagaduchorbo'ldi, ayrimlariningumriqisqaekan, ayrimlariesa... xiyonatqildi. Oqibat, o'shakunlardanbukunfaqatachchiq, mahzunxotiralaryodgor, xolos* (X.Sultonov).

In the semantic structure of sentences with segmented constructions lies the transmission of a communicative goal

At first glance, it seems as if the addressee just singles out a certain event and phenomenon, while realizing the meaning hidden in it, the communicative goal is correctly realized.

The example below reflects the speaker's communicative intention:

*Shunchakiyozmoq-chi, ko'ngilto'lmaydi,*

*Shunchakiyozmoqqabormaydiqo'lim.*

*Shunchakiyozgangachidabbo 'lmaydi,*

*Shunchakiyozmoq, bu – shoirgao 'lim* (H. Khudoyberdieva).

In the given example, the segmented member is *shunchaki yozmoq*, thanks to which one can catch the poetess's goal "I do not write just like that."

And in the following examples, the affirmative conclusion on the subject, highlighted as a segmented member, is remarkable in terms of novelty and originality:

*Bo 'Isaaytarediotang*

*Urush – buyo 'qnarsao 'g 'lim* (R. Parfi).

As it turns out, despite the fact that the segmented members are simple in structure, they participate in the implementation of various speech acts, expressing the hidden meaning.

Pragmatics are interesting not for direct intentions, but for veiled, hidden intentions [8.172]

In terms of the actual division, the segmented constructions are divided into themes and remes.

Rema, in turn, consists of two members - theme and rema.

A segment as a topic not only expresses the transmitted message, but also encourages the listener to think, reason [9.83]

T.N. Safronova, in whose work segmented constructions are studied on the material of the English language, the originality of such constructions in the communicative structure is explained by the actualization of the subject and the addition, since the members of such sentences are expressed in words of a substantive nature [10.3]

The location of the actualized substantive component ensures the division of thought into two parts: a theme and a bump.

Rema, in turn, is divided into sub-theme and sub-theme. A pronoun in rhyme is considered a subtheme, and the remainder of a subtheme in relation to it.

*She'riyat – buaslijununkamoli,*

*Mayligakimuninimademasin* (E.Vokhidov).

In the given example, *she'riyat* is a theme, and *bu asli junun kamoli* is rema, the demonstrative pronoun *bu* in rem is a subtheme, and the rest is a subrem in relation to it.

Thus, when updating a thematic element as part of a segment, highlighting it, it is underlined twice:

- 1) The segmented construct acts as a theme;
- 2) The main part is the topic in the rem.

The segment that follows the basic part, as well as the segment that precedes it, prove that in the main part there is a self-comprehended phenomenon.

This can be illustrated with the word *paxta*, which in the example below is a segmented member:

*Paxta...*



*Usevgidekmavzudiro lmas,*

*Uilhomchashmasi, mangubuloqdir* (E. Vokhidov).

For the rhematic essence, it does not matter what position the segmented element occupies in relation to the main part, in any position it performs the function of a topic, this is used to attract the attention of the recipient to a new message. A body pronoun associated with a topic segment is a subtopic. It expresses new information, which is a subrema

*Tepaliklar... Bularhamg'alati odamlar. Tinchginabug'doylarinio'rib, xirmonlarinisovurib, qo'ylariniboqib, qorinlarinito'qlab, dimog'larinichog'labyurishavermaydimi?* (Sh.Bo'taev)

Here *tepaliklar* is the topic and the next sentence is the rema. Rhema itself is divided into two parts: the pronoun *bular* - subthema, *g'alati odamlar* - subrema.

Based on the judgments of T.N. Safronova, the proposal can be modeled as follows: T1.P1 (T2-P2). Segmentation makes it possible to turn any part of a sentence into a topic. This is due to the intention and communicative purpose of the addressee.

## CONCLUSION

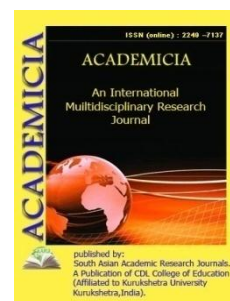
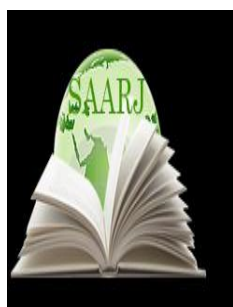
Segmented constructs are built on the basis of substantive narrative correlation. In the subsequent part, they are replaced by a word of a substantive nature or a pronoun. The value of a segmented member can be refined using one or more clauses. In this regard, segmented members are considered a text builder.

Significative and denotative functions of sentences with segmented constructions and complex sentences are the same, they differ in pragmatic meaning and structural form. In both cases, the same message is conveyed, however, in sentences with segmented constructions, in contrast to syntactic units formed by the method of a compositional connection, the expressiveness and attitude of the speaker are conveyed. The meaning of a pronoun acting as a correlate of a segmented member is more concretized due to the speech situation; for the concrete transfer of this meaning from the participants of speech, pragmatic knowledge is required.

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## CLINICAL AND ALLERGICAL FEATURES, SPECIFIC DIAGNOSTICS AND THERAPY OF CHILDREN SUFFERING WITH ALLERGIC DISEASES

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