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МИКРОМАТН КОМПОЗИЦИЯСИ

MICROTEXT COMPOSITION

КОМПОЗИЦИЯ МИКРОТЕКСТА

M.Abdupattoev[1], V.Abdurahmonov[2]

[1]M.Abdupattoev — *Ph.D., Head of the Department of Uzbek language and literature, Associate Professor*

[2]V.Abdurahmonov — *Head of the Department of Foreign Languages in Natural Sciences, Researcher*

Аннотация

Мақолада микроматн (суперсинтактик бутунлик – ССБ)ларнинг матннинг энг йирик бирлиги сифатидаги синтактик ва семантик белгиси – композицон қурилиши ҳақида маълумот берилади. Шу билан бирга бундай бутунликлар композицион қисмлари – бошланма, фикр ривожи ва тугалланмаларнинг функционал-семантик таснифи тадқиқ этилган.

Annotation

In this article a compilation of syntactic and semantic features - microtext (supersynactic integrity - SSIs) as the largest text unit is provided. At the same time, functional-semantic classification of composite components of such integrity - beginning, development of thought and completeness has been studied.

Аннотация

В статье представлена компиляция синтаксических и семантических признаков — микротекста (суперсинтактическая целостность - ССЦ) как самой большой единицы текста. При этом исследована функционально-семантическая классификация составных компонентов такой целостности, как начало, развитие мысли и завершенность.

Таянч сўз ва иборалар: микроматн, суперсинтактик бутунлик, композиция, композицион қисмлар, бошланма, фикр ривожи, тугалланма, семантика, услубий функция, лингвистик белги, лексик-грамматик восита, кульминация.

Keywords and expressions: microtext, supersintactic integrity, composition, compositional parts, beginning, development of thought, completion, semantics, methodological function, linguistic sign, lexical-grammatical instrument, climax.

Ключевые слова и выражения: микротекст, суперсинтактная целостность, композиция, композиционные части, начало, развитие мысли, завершение, семантика, методологическая функция, языковой знак, лексико-грамматический инструмент, кульминация.

As any language or unit of speech is examined and comprehensively investigated in different ways, its signs of unity become even more apparent, and its essential features are revealed. The same is true of microtexts (SSIs), the largest text unit. One of the key conditions for the integrity of the microtexts (SSI) is that it has composite components. Compositional view is, first and foremost, as EA Referovskaya puts it, the orderly arrangement of the main elements that indicate the boundaries of the microtexts (SSI) within the text. GS Solganik calls such a layout a compositional-thematic view, emphasizing that it consists of three main parts: beginning, thought development and completion.

Other researchers' ideas about the composite parts of microtexts (SSIs) can be found in the works of other researchers.

Researcher N.Yushina uses this view to the paragraph. In our opinion, it is only possible to comment on the compositional structure and components of the paragraph in the case of microtext (SSI) parallels, and in other cases it is not applicable to the paragraph.

Therefore, microtext (SSI) as a semantic, syntactic, and stylistic whole is composed of the following three components:

1. The beginning is the part that defines the subject and acts as a semantic center, similar to the first sentence of microtext (SSI).

2. Ideas development is the part that develops an idea, as well as an explanation of the beginning, expressed in one or more sentences.

3. Completion is the last sentence of microtext (SSI). Summarizing, concluding. Part of the context that precedes it.

The above layout of the microtext (SSI) components is called a composite view.

The compositional view is available to any type of microctext and defines its content within the text.

Regardless of how many relatively independent clauses micrometry (SSI) is, the arrangement of its compositional components follows the above procedure.

1. Beginning and its functional - semantic features.

Despite the fact that microtext (SSI) is composed of several relatively independent clauses, the first sentence in its structure plays an important role in both its compositional and structural structure. The first sentence is the syntactic and meaningful core of micromagnet (SSI). The first point is communicative, too. As I.Rasulov rightly points out, "the first component of the MSB differs from others with greater independence." The same first sentence serves as a starting point. That is, it starts the idea. In any form of Micromagnet (SSI), the beginning is the first sentence. The beginning is the first phrase, as we have already mentioned, the "most important part" of the microfinance service. Therefore, in the evaluation of microtext (SSB), it is advisable to pay attention to the beginnings of their content and to study in detail their features.

Examining the origins in microtexts (SSIs) of different types, we can see that the verdict in these statements strongly influences the structure, semantics, and methodological function of microtext (SSI). This situation further exacerbates the role and function of the beginning - sentence microtext (SSI).

Based on the functional-semantic (methodological) content of the beginnings, we consider it necessary to study them in the following description;

1) motion dynamic (dynamic) start.

The cross-section of this type is represented by a verb that expresses physical activity.

Sections of the sentence after the beginning are also represented by a verb (that is, expressing a specific physical activity). When the intersection of the beginning is in the form and the answer to the question, the sections of the next sentence are in the same form and require the same interrogation. This ensures a certain tone in the microtext (SSI) and the interrelationship of relatively independent sentences. In the semantics of such a microtext (SSI), the following is observed: The dynamics (dynamics) reflected at the beginning are intensively developing, sharpening, and intensifying throughout the microtexts (SSI) structure;

As darkness fell, the Greeks attacked at the gate to distract the defenders of the village. By dawn they were throwing stonesand shouted. At the back of the castle, three hundred soldiers mounted on each other's shoulders, and after that laid down their trousers and began to pile on a cliff. Towards dawn some strong and skillful soldiers managed to get up. They threw down ropes and pulled their companions down.

(M.Osim)

Қоронғу тушиши биланоқ, қўрғон ҳимоячиларини чалғитиш учун юнонлар дарвоза томондан ҳужумга кўтарилдилар. Тонггача тош отиб шовқин-сурон кўтардилар. Қалъанинг орқа томонидан эса уч юз аскар бир-бирларининг елкаларига миниб, ундан сўнг шоти қўйиб, тик қояга қозиқ қоқа бошладилар... Тонгга яқин бир неча бақувват ва эпчил аскар юқорига чиқиб олишга муваффақ бўлди. Улар пастга арқон ташлаб, шерикларини ҳам тортиб чиқара бошладилар.

(М.Осим)

As shown in the microtext (SSI) above, the movement expressed in the starting line - "attacks" develops in the later parts of the microtext (SSI) "noise", "piling", "pulling". This kind of starter microtexts (SSIs) play a major role in the culinary arts. As a rule, the first step of the author towards the solution from the climax of his work is similar to microtext (SSI):

2) Signal beginnings.

Such startups inform the individual, subject, or character of the event by confirming or denying it. The cross-section of this type of phrase is characterized by a cross-section, in most cases, and is expressed mainly in terms of a category of quality. The startup reports a sign of the subject. The following sections of the micromatn (SSI) fill in the sign and serve as an interpretation function:

Rano is handsome, and her face is as beautiful as the art of a rare sculptor. His eyes are full of humor and intelligence, his cheerful nature and his dark hair all over his waist. She reads Navoi and Fuzuli beautifully and feels

deeply, and is familiar with the ghosts of such poets as Mukimi, Furkat, and Zawqi.

Раъно қомати келишган, юзи сутдай тиниқ нодирбир ҳайкалтарошнинг ижоди каби гўзал. Кўзларида шўхлик ва ақл мавжи, табиати қувноқ, қуюқ сочлари белига тушган, ўзига ярашган ғурури ҳам бор. Навоийни, Фузулийни чиройли ўқийди, чуқур ҳис қилади, бир аср шоирларидан Муқимий, Фурқат, Завқий каби шоирларнинг ғазаллари билан таниш.

Apparently, microtext (SSIs), which have a continuous beginning, are used to describe the appearance, characteristics of an individual, subject or event. Initial microtexts (SSIs) of this nature are characteristic of the speech type of speech.

3) quantity-dependent start-ups.

In this type of startup, the cross section indicates the amount of start. It reflects both the character or the character of the sign. In postoperative sections of supersactic integrity, the nature and properties of quantities are explained, interpreted and explained:

There are two lives of learned people. One is his life as a human being. The second is his life devoted to science. This is the second life which is eternal.

As the examples above show, the amount of expression in the initial function has a strong effect on the formation of microtext (SSI). The larger the quantity, the more the structure of the microenvironment (SSI). For comparison, we examine the contents of the examples given above: the amount of microtext at the start of the first micromagnet (SSI) is greater than "two", that is, the first microtext (SSI). Now, to examine their structure, the first microtext (SSI) consists of two sentences (1 simple and 1 joint without a link), and the second microtext (SSI) consists of four (all simple) sentences. This may be explained by the fact that the author tries to explain, at the outset of his speech, the amount (sentence) that is given, as far as possible, at the beginning. The higher the quantity (say, two, three or more), it lists the characteristics of each. As a result, the microtextic (SSI) structure is expanding and complicating.

4) The condition is the beginning.

This type of supra-syntactic integrity, which is used in this type, also has a specific functional-semantic nature. These types of startups express a certain state of affairs. They play a special role in the meanings of the meaning of the situation, and play an important role in the semantics of the phrase. In the later sections of the Microtext (SSI), the position expressed in the startup is expanded and supplemented by additional information. The following statements are almost as follows:

Autumn is like a sick man on his deathbed. Underneath it, the grieving treasures groaned. In the early spring, the ditches, which swiftly flow along the coast, become clear. Realizing that all his efforts were wasted, he was sad to see the world... The sky and the sky are white and white. In the midst of the white darkness, the crows of the crows can hear the cries. (U.Hashimov)

Куз ўлим тўшагида ётган беморга ўхшайди. Оёқ остида касалманд хазонлар инграйди. Эрта баҳордан бўтана бўлиб, шоша-пиша қирғоғига сиғмай оққан ариқлар тиниқлашади. Шунча уринишлари зое кетганини тушуниб оламга маъюс боқади... энди сув тубида шодон чайқалган майсалар эмас, хазон кўмилиб ётади. Еру кўкни кафандек оппоқ туман чулғайди. Оқ зулмат орасидан қарғаларнинг хосиятсиз фиғони эшитилади.

(Ў.Ҳошимов)

5) interrogative beginnings.

These types of beginnings include a form of rhetorical questioning. The author or subject addresses the rhetorical question to himself or the reader (reader) through the introduction. The following sections of the super-syntactic integrity function are answered by:

What is the strength of a woman? It reaches two eyes. A member of the necklace was trying to weep again.

(O.Yakubov)

The researcher M. Hakimov interprets the question form as a linking tool and says that it comes with the function of naming the text. In addition to the comments of the researcher, it is important to note that the question form is used as a header in the microtext (SSI) when it performs the function of naming the text, defining its subject, and using the title as the (macro) text (general, large). The title of the microtext (SSI) is stated at the beginning:

What is love? It's good to be a good person. All that is needed for his or her well-being is to be prepared and to enjoy this goodness.

(Chernyshevsky)

From the previous considerations it can be concluded that the above mentioned types of microtext startups indicate that they are large, broad functional. Contextual learning of such discourses will help to address the problems of meaningful syntax in the development of Uzbek linguistics and provide new research in this area.

2. Linguistic signs of intellectual development.

The research work on text linguistics, including microtext (SSI), the largest text unit, does not mention one of its constituents - the development of thought. In the existing literature, the primary composite component of microtext (SSI) is mainly the primary component.

Indeed, the role of the startup in microtext (SSI) is enormous, it dominates over other parts, and the rest is always dependent on it. However, this fact does not diminish the function and place of the other components (mental development, completeness) in microtext (SSI) content.

As mentioned above, the development of thought is characterized by the development, interpretation, expansion, and completion of the idea or theme expressed in the beginning:

Murodkhoja is worried about the arrival of the mother of Saidiye's sister. And the teacher wanted to give Ihsan medication, good or bad, and if not, he would have said, "The doctor's medicine did not work, so it does not recover."

(A.Kahhor)

As can be seen from the example above, the fact that ideas are related to Murodkhoja's anxieties described in the introduction is intended to illustrate events, to uncover the causes of "anxiety", and to justify them.

The phrases that form the thought are often used in the pronunciation of the word syllabus. Contextual synonyms - complementary lexemes are used:

A woman in a long white dress tore off her white hair in the backyard. Heaven and earth tremble at his cry The birds joined in the cry. The birds were weeping, but they did not know what was happening and that she was the widow's grandmother.

(E. Samandar)

Or take an example:

In the year of his father's arrest, winter is severe. It was snowing and cold. The mulberry branches in the yard were bent under the snow. There was a flood. Mothers and children were lukewarm, and could not sleep until late in the night.

(U.Hashimov)

The phrase "weeping" in the beginning of the first micromatine (SSI) is broadened by the constructive synonyms of "trembling", "crying" and "mourning" in the expression of thought. The same is true for the subsequent microtext (SSI) given. Words and phrases, such as "cold", "bully", "snowflake", which are close to the word snow in the beginning of the word, provide a semantic link between words and, secondly, the basis for the development of thought in a particular system.

Words that constitute the development of thought are expressed by rising intonation, that is, the intonation moves from word to word

3. Completion and its main features

The completion of the theme of the inferiority is explained by the generalization of the opinion and the pronouncement of the general sentence that follows this generalized thought. The final part in the Complete Microtext (SSI):

Spring is enough for everyone! What are flowers in front of royal palaces and sad graves in the cemetery. It all rolls evenly onto the lawn. All are treated with love.

(U.Hashimov)

The task of completion is particularly important in determining the boundaries of micromanagement (SSIs), since the completion is equivalent to the author's firm opinion on a particular microcosm. Usually it is not necessary to go back to the topic that has been summarized and resolved. Of course, when done, the micromanage will change. The change of the micromanage means that one microtext (SSI) is completed and the other is started. Occasionally, lexical and grammatical means may be included in the composition, in short.

Boytemirmash followed me down the stairs to the road. He shook my hand and stopped the car.

Climbing up the hill, I looked out of the cabin. Boytemir was still on the road. He patted his hat in his hand and lowered his head, thinking of something.

That's all, that's how we divorced.

(Ch. Aitmatov)

However, the lexical-grammatical tools we have mentioned above may not always be part of the micromatographic (SSI) completion. In this case, the completeness is determined by the semantics of microtext (SSI).

From the foregoing, it can be said that microtext (SSI) is the largest text unit but has its own distinctive features as a separate independent syntactic unit. The composite study of microtext (SSI) shows that it consists of parts such as beginning, development, and

completeness, and that these are complex syntactic integrity of the words that form microtext (SSI), which are formed by certain semantic-grammatical and methodological laws. confirms that.

Consequently, microtexts (SSIs) have their own components, as do other types of syntactic constructions (vocabulary, sentence, and type), but also have composite parts. Its compositional elements (beginning, development, completeness) are important, firstly, by defining the boundaries of the microtext (SSI) in the text, and secondly, as components that indicate the existence of microtext (SSI) as a semantic-syntactic whole.

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(Reviewer: N.Khoshimova – doctor of philosophy in philology).