



**THE SYNTACTIC STATUS OF INTRODUCTORY PARTS OF SENTENCES AND THEIR COMMUNICATIVE-PRAGMATIC ASPECTS IN NON-RELATED LANGUAGES (ENGLISH AND UZBEK)**

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Ushbu maqola kirish bo'lakli gaplarning Ingliz va O'zbek tillarida sintaktik maqomi, boshqa gap bo'laklari bilan sintaktik munosabati va ularning kommunikativ-pragmatik turlarini tahlil qiladi. Kirish komponentlariga odatda gap bo'laklari bilan aloqaga kirishmaydigan bo'laklar sifatida yondashib kelingan. Ammo kirish bo'laklari gap bilan semantik va sintaktik jihatdan bog'langani va ushbu gap bilan ma'lum munosabatga kirishganligi sababli, kirish bo'laklarda ham gapning boshqa bo'laklarida uchrovchi barcha xususiyatlar mavjud. Shuningdek, kirish bo'laklar kommunikativ-pragmatic jihatlariga ko'ra bir qancha turlarga tasniflanadi. Ushbu maqolada, biz shu masalalarni tahlil qilish va kerakli hulosalar ishlab chiqishga harakat qilamiz.

**ABSTRACT**

*This article outlines the syntactic status and relationship of introductory parts with other parts of sentences, and their communicative-pragmatic types in English and Uzbek. Introductory components are usually known as a part of the sentence that is not dependent on the other parts of that sentence. However, at the same time introductory elements gain the property of an individual member of sentences, because as part of the sentences they are semantically and syntactically contact with this sentence, have certain relationships with it. And as to their communicative-pragmatic aspects, introductory elements are classified into several types. In this article, we try to analyze those issues and work out possible conclusions.*

Kalit so'zlar: sintaktik maqom, sintaktik munosabat, ergashish, tenglashish, kirishish munosabati, kommunikativ-pragmatik vazifa.

In modern linguistics, different words and constructions combine with each other creating structural and semantic unity between parts of sentences. And sentences make 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 communicating but also a means of showing the speaker's attitude to it which is expressed by introductory parts.

The syntactic status of introductory parts is a disputable phenomenon, although many



researches have been conducted on it. Thus, linguists have repeatedly turned to the study of the grammatical and syntactic properties of introductory words and phrases. Let's analyse some of them:

According to V.G. Hak, introductory components are the most important in the discursive-communicative framework. Since they relate to the technique of conversation, it is not correct to consider them to be "the outside of sentence structure"[5,832].

L. Tenier emphasizes that only introductory parts of the sentence can give clear information of the purpose of the sentence beforehand. For instance if the sentence includes "of course", it means that the sentence is about something certain and clear. If the sentence begins with "so", it means the sentence is going to examine the result of something[6,656]. Therefore, the status of parentheses cannot be regarded as fully defined within the corpus of syntax.

According to Ilyish a parenthesis is the independent element of the sentence which is not grammatically dependent on any part of the sentence. A parenthesis either shows the speaker's attitude towards the thought expressed in the sentence with another one, or summarizes that which is said in the sentence. A parenthesis is connected with the rest of the sentence rather semantically than grammatically. The prosodic arrangement of parenthetical structures is different from the rest of the utterance: the range is narrowed, the tempo is faster, and the loudness is diminished. The term parenthesis would then cover a considerable variety of syntactic elements[1,233].

And Kaushanskaya considers that parenthetical constructions are peculiar elements of the sentence. They are characterized by negative combinability with the other words of the sentence, they are not in a line with the other parts of the sentence but "parallel to them" and they mostly express the speaker's attitude towards the content of the sentence, its relation to other sentences or situations [7,271].

Syntactic status of introductory parts are more clarified in the work "Comparative-typological study of sentence, parts of sentence and its expanders" ("Gap va uning bo'laklari hamda kengaytiruvchilariga qiyosiy tipologik yondashuv") by professor Hoshimov. In the scientific work, linguist classified introductory parts as fifth degree parts (the primary part of the sentence is subject, secondary is predicative, tertiary is object and modifiers, fourth degree parts are attribute and commentaries and fifth degree parts are introductory parts) and named the relationship between parts of sentences and introductory parts as neither coordination nor subordination, but introductory relations.[3,74]

Panteleev's work, "Communicative and pragmatic aspect of the study of evaluative and emotive introductory components" illustrates that the pragmatic semantics of the introductory elements of the communicative task is realized by a set of particular meanings:

- 1-affirmative,
- 2-probabilistic,
- 3- emotive-qualifying,
- 4-address-labeled, and
- 5-metatext introductory elements, which are designed to reflect the various



communicative attitudes of the subject of speech[3,181].

In the present study, we consider it possible to consider introductory elements depending on the communicative-pragmatic attitudes they implement and classify as follows both in English and Uzbek:

1) acceptingly affirmative (of course, of course, goes without saying, of course, etc.), tasdiq munosabati (to'g'ri, darhaqiqat);

2) probabilistic (maybe, it seems, etc.), gumon munosabati (balki, ehtimol);

3) emotive-qualifying (fortunately, unfortunately, to the amazement, etc.) achinish munosabati (afsuski, attang);

4) address-labeled (in my opinion, from the point of view, according to rumors, etc.), fikrning kimga qarashli ekanligini ifodalovchi (menimcha, uning tasdiqlashicha);

5) the addressee's attitude to the utterance (you see, understand, think, agree), ishonch munosabati (ko'rib turganingizdek, bilasizki, ishonavering);

6) metatext introductory elements (the main thing, on the contrary, on the one hand - on the other hand), in Uzbek there is no term used for this type of introductory parts of the sentence yet, but we may find equivalents of the examples (boshqa tarafdin olib qaraganda, bo'lmasa).

1. With the help of affirmative introductory elements, the speaker draws the addressee's attention on the whole statement or any part of it, purposefully insists on a certain nomination, knowing that the information is directed[4,101-103]. For example:

Surely, you don't think that it was I[8, 60].

Bu sening ishing deb o'ylamasangiz kerak, albatta[15, 78].

2. Accent-probabilistic introductory elements implement pragmatic semantics - various shades of probability, possibilities. With the help of accentuating probabilistic elements, the speaker can implement a number of pragmatic attitudes: [4,101-103]

to explicate unrealistic facts in a statement;  
to strengthen hypothetical statements;

to point to authorization;

to change the degree of categorical statements

Someone, probably, got it at one of the dressing stations[11, 19].

Kimdir uni bog'lash punktidan yechib olgan bo'lsa, ajabmas[13, 28].

3. Introductory elements that have an emotional and expressive connotation, expressing a positive or negative attitude to the content of the utterance, are called emotive-qualifying introductory parts of the sentence. With the help of emotive-qualifying introductory elements, the addresser implements a number of pragmatic installations:[4,101-103]

They show a different degree of evaluation: The first time, when aunt was pulling on her gloves: "I, unfortunately, have to leave, but you sit down, play chess with my nephew, thanks for the wonderful lilies of the valley." [8, 23]

Avvaliga holam qo'lqoplarini yechayotib "Bu ajoyib nilufar gullarga qara, baxtga qarshi, men ketishim kerak, ammo sen qolib jiyanim bilan shaxmat o'yna." [12, 32]

4. Address-labeled introductory elements serve to express the attachment of an opinion or assessment to a specific subject area, indicating the source of the message. Address-labeled introductory elements, functioning in various communicatively-pragmatic situations, are able to implement a number of pragmatic attitudes, which



include increasing the degree of reliability of the information presented[4,101-103]:

According to historians, the people were moved and began to applaud the leader[8, 68].

Tarixshunos olimlar fikriga ko'ra, odamlar turli yerlarga ko'chib o'tishgan va yo'lbishchilarini olqishlashgan[14, 78].

5. The purpose of introductory parts that expresses addressee's attitude to the utterance is to give the message more confidence. Statements, which include these type of introductory elements, are capable of preparing a favorable "ground" for the upcoming message, driving the message in advance in the direction it needs:

You see I think everything's terrible anyhow[9, 22].

Qara, bu olamda yaxwi kunlar yo'q ekan[15, 34].

6. Meta-text introductory elements, on the one hand, connect parts of the text (separate sentences, paragraphs) and are a specific means of interphrase and inter-paragraph communication[4,101-103].

On the other hand, he said that he always appeared to help those who are trying to realize their destiny[8, 28].

Axir o'z taqdiri yo'lidan borayotganlar bilan, albatta, birga bo'lishi haqda gapirgan edi-ku[14, 38].

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