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METHODS OF JOINING TEXT PARTS AND MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

Abstract: This article provides information about the text and its constituent parts, the differences between the text and other syntactic units, the methods of linking parts of the text and the lexical-syntactic means involved in this connection.

Key words: text linguistics, semantic-syntactic communication, contact, distant, parallel, chain relations, connecting means.

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Introduction

In the developing Uzbek linguistics, the field of text linguistics is a rapidly growing field, and in this regard, many major research works in the world and in Uzbek linguistics. The following words of Alijon Mamajonov, a well-known scholar of text linguistics in Uzbek linguistics, have an important basis. "A person speaks with words and texts, not with individual words, communicates with others, so the text comes first in terms of the level of communicative function. Text is a moving representation of a set of language units" [1,12]

Main part

The text consists of sentences, and the sentence in turn consists of a phrase. A text is a complete view of speech relative to a sentence. In the text, a strong semantic and syntactic connection is established between the sentences (they can be simple or compound). "Any piece of oral and written speech is a text (macromat text). The text is formed by the semantic and grammatical connection of microtexts" [2,579]. The text is a close connection of several relatively independent sentences in terms of content and grammar.

The connection between the components of a text is similar to the connection between parts of a

sentence, as opposed to the connection between the parts that make up a sentence. The meaning-content relationship between parts of a compound sentence helps to determine their type (connected, unbound, followed sentences).

Conjunctive conjunctions: melody, conjunctions, conjunctions, order, rhymes, repetitions, and the temporal relation of the participle. out, providing their content, structural unity. The text cannot consist of random sentences. The sentences in the text should complement the general content as well as express a relatively independent opinion.

For example:

Kecha Farg'onaga O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti tashrif buyurdi. Ertaga Universitetga kela olmayman. Biz a'lochi talabalarmiz. These sentences cannot form a text because they lack common content and structural unity. In order for text to be formed, semantic and syntactic connections between components must be visible.

In the text, words make two different connections.

- 1) contact communication;
- 2) remote communication.

Contact is seen between the words, which are relatively close to each other, manifested in an organic connection:

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A. Butun dunyoni og'ir ahvolga solgan "COVID-19" infeksiyasi yurtimiz O'zbekistonni ham chetlab o'tmadi.

B. Coronavirus tufayli yuzaga kelgan itisodiy muammolar yurtdoshlarimizni qattiq sinovdan o'tkazdi.

C. Lekin bu masalalarni ijobiy hal etishda yurtboshimiz qo'llagan chora-tadbirlar va siyosiy islohotlari alohida e'tirofga loyiq.

This took into account the contact and the distant connection can be observed in the sentence. The first and second pills or the second and third pills are in contact, i.e. they are organically complementary. The first and third sentences are in a distant relationship, because the second sentence connects them and serves as a bridge. The information in the first sentence is a message about this pandemic. In the second sentence, it is said that he caused an economic crisis. The third point is that the problem is being solved and who is important in it.

Contact and remote communication are done with a much lexicographer tool.

1. The relation of time in the cut.

First of all, it is necessary to state the following opinion about the cut: "The central part of the sentence expressing the meaning of person-number, tense, affirmation-denial, modal is the cut. In horse cuts, special means (-man, -san, -miz, -siz, -dir) are added to form the horse as a cut" [2,579] Since the cut is the main element of the sentence, ie its core, its role in linking the text also comes to the fore. According to Professor A.Mamajonov [6,17], the formal and semantic unity of verb clauses is the most important tool in the structural construction of the text, and if one of the components of the text is changed in terms of the cut form, it undermines the semantic and structural unity of the text. The scholar points out that the sentences in the text are mainly formed by the past tense form of the verb participle. But I think we can see this form in horse cuts as well. For example:

Tilimiz juda boy, chiroili. Bu tilda ifoda etib bo'lmadigan fikr, tuyg'u yo'q. Yozuvchining xalqqa aytadigan gapini naqadar muhim, naqadar salmoqli bo'lsa, kitobxonning qalbiga olib kiradigan obraz shu qadar kuchli bo'lishi kerak. (A.Qahhor) In this text, simple and complex horse cuts (should be rich, beautiful, no, strong) connect the text, representing the past and the future tense.

2. Some lexical and grammatical elements.

Such element units that connect text include auxiliary devices (hence, similar, similar), rhymes, synonyms, iterative parts, connectors, words in the link function.

Communication with auxiliary devices (such units often come in the last part of the text [3,46]:

Mana, yillar o'tib soch ham ogardi, siyraklashdi-yu, bari-bir, o'sha uzunligicha qoldi. Uchiga biror narsa taqmasa, hurpayib, bo'yni, yelkalarini tutib ketadi. Shuning uchun ham u

sochining uchiga o'g'ritutar sandqning kalitini osib qo'yadi (11.87).

Conjunctions with rhymes (instead of words used in the first of the components that make up a large syntactic whole in such a connection, A. Mamajonov says that such words belong only to the category of nouns, rhymes are involved): *Og'li Bo'rixon oltmish yettinchi yili armyaga ketgan. Harbiy xizmati tugadi hamki, uyga qaytmadi. O'sha yoqlarda uylanib, bola-chaqali bo'lib, qolib ketdi. Ba'zi-ba'zida undan "Ya zdorov" Degan Ikki enlikkina xat kelardi. Yaqin o'n besh yildirki, addressni unutib qo'rganmi, ishqilib, shu o'rischagina xat ham kelmay qo'rgan. (11.92).*

Linking with synonyms (in this connection the parts of the text are represented not by the repetition of the same word, but by the synonyms of that word. In this case, synonyms show that parts of the text are related both in content and structure. Basically, unstable contextual synonyms are involved, which ensures that speech is expressed fluently, without repetition): *Adabli, sharm-hayoli, nomusli bo'l. Bu go'zal xislatlardan ajralma. Sabrli, muloyim, ochiq yuz, shirin sozli bo'l. Hech kimga qo'pol muomala qilma.*

Connections with repetitions (redif, anaphora, epiphora):

Har kimki vafo qilsa, vafo topqusidir,

Har kimki jafu qilsa, jafu topqusidir.

Yaxshi kishi ko'rmagay yomonliq hargiz,

Har kimki yomon bo'lsa, jazo topqusidir.

(Bobur)

Linking with conjunction (this involves mainly the opposite binders from the equal binders and the cause binders from the follower conjunctions): Bobodehqon yerga Baraka urug'ini ekish bilan bang. Chunki dalalarda ish qig'in. Relatively independent sentences that are part of the text are combined using the following syntactic communication methods:

1. Parallel communication method.

2. Chain connection method.

In parallel communication, syntactic-stylistic figures, such as anaphora, epiphora, and repetition, act as a connecting medium. The most characteristic feature is the presence of a set of components beginning or ending with the same grammatical forms in texts formed by the method of parallel communication.

In the poetic speech we can take the following passage from Shuhrat's ballad "Legend of Courage" [3,46]:

Qon yig'ladi hattoki, qo'lida g'oz.

Qon yig'ladi el, elat, urug' va aymoq,

Qon yig'ladi dala-tuz, sahro, qir va bog'.

Qon yig'ladi beshikda tilsiz norasta,

Qon yig'ladi chol-kampir dillari hasta.

Qon yig'ladi bog'da gul, qirda checaklar,

Qon yig'ladi nomus deb, qiz, kelinchaklar.

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There is also a special meaning in the nine repetitions of the poetic repetition in this poem. That is, the number nine is sacred, and for the massagers, who were the people of Tomaris, this number was of special significance (in the sense of offering sacrifices).

In chain communication, there is also a connection using repetitions, as well as rhymes and synonyms. This can be observed in prose speech as well as in poetic speech. The following passage from O. Hashimov's "Inscriptions in the frame of the notebook" [8,56] is used as a connecting tool in prose:

Odamzod nima uchun kaftdek hovlisiga gul ekadi? Undan kura sholg'om eksa, qozoniga tushadiku. **Odamzod** nima uchun bulbul chax-chaxini eshitganda entikib ketadi? Undan kura bulbulni sho'rvaga solib pishirsa, nafsini qondiradi-ku. **Odamzod** nima uchun osmonda charaqlab yotgan yulduzlarni ko'rib, ko'ngli zavvaga to'ladi? Yulduzlar uning xamyonidagi tillalar emas-ku! **Odamzod** nima uchun kitob o'qiyotib, suyukli qahramoni o'lib qolsa yig'laydi? Uni yozuvchi "ichidan to'qib chiqargani" ni biladi-ku! **Odamzod** nima uchun bolasining boshida alla aytadi? Go'dak alla eshitmasa uxlamaydimi? **Odamzod** nima uchun nevarasini yetaklab necha zamon avval o'tib ketgan bobosining qabrini ziyorat qiladi? Marhum ularni ko'rmaydi-ku! Gap shundaki, **Odamzodni** hayvonotdan ajratib turadigan chegara bor. Bu chegaraning nomi Ma'naviyat deb ataladi!

In poetic discourse, we can take poetic forms in which the genre of classical poetry is associated with a single radius of ideas that have a separate independent meaning in each byte of the ghazal, or in which there is a refrain.

Bukun, ey do'stlar, farzandi jononimni sog'indim,

Gado bo'lsam ne ayb, ul shohi davronimni sog'indim.

Musofirman, q'aribman, bekas-u ham benavodurman,

Vujudim dardga to'ldi, emdi darmonimni sog'indim.

Tilimning zikri-yu, ko'nglimni fikri, yaxshi farzandim,

Azizim, yolg'izim, davlatli sultonimni sog'indim [9,34]

Conclusion

In this ghazal of Uvaysi, the word *sog'indim* is a means of linking the chains between the verses of a poem, or rather a component that expresses the main idea of the text. In addition, the chain link can also be associated with the rhymes, synonyms, and other mixed means discussed above.

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