



The Peerian Journal

Open Access | Peer Reviewed

Volume 8, July, 2022.

Website: www.peerianjournal.com

ISSN (E): 2788-0303

Email: editor@peerianjournal.com

Introductions and Their Significance in the Sentence. Different Aspects of Artwork Analysis from Separate Pieces

Abdurakhmanova Asem Erg'ali qizi

Toshkent viloyati Chirchiq davlat pedagogika universiteti talabasi
abdurahmanovaasem03@gmail.com

Annotation: In the article, the artistic features of introductions and their importance in the sentence are discussed in detail. An attempt was made to provide information aimed at understanding the original content of the entries.

Key words: input, compound input, input sentence, pure and functional input, methodology, subjective attitude, meaning of suspicion, confirmation.

Introduction The importance of inputs is extremely high. They make the point rich and attractive, and give the listener a non-boring dialogue. The purpose of the introductions is to convey the idea clearly and concisely, as well as to express emotional feelings.

Literature Analysis And Methodology The attitude of the speaker to the opinion he is expressing (belief, suspicion, confirmation, denial, etc.), attribution of the opinion to someone (affiliation, relevance), the level of importance of the components of his opinion (first, second, etc.), expresses various meanings such as additional information or explanation about the opinion and its components.¹ Prepositions are parts of a sentence or the speaker's subjective to the whole expression.¹ Erkaboyeva, N. A collection of lectures on the Uzbek language. "Yosh Kuch" - Tashkent, 2021. indicates the relationship. Of course, avarice is not a physiological phenomenon that passes through blood or soul. In the above sentence, the speaker's point is affirmative, that is, it is recognized that greed is not a physiological phenomenon that passes through blood or soul. The author does not raise doubts. I think that these mountains have not lost their current dignity thousands of years ago. In this sentence, the whole sentence is charged with the meaning of suspicion through the personal attitude of the speaker. The meaning of his opinion is not quite correct. The main difference between the introductions and other isolated parts is that they can be related to the whole sentence - the content understood from it, or they can be related to some parts of the sentence - the meaning understood from them. **DISCUSSION** As inputs: • Separated from certain word groups, there are words that are used only as introductions: of course, apparently, indeed, as long as, therefore, therefore, etc. (these expressions are called pure introductions in today's linguistics). So, while Madamin wanders around, she works at night when people are asleep (P. Tursin). I wish the other emirs also knew the language of the people. If only those who slander others knew their own faults! • There are words that are not separated from the known word group, and are used both as an introduction and as a part of a sentence: probably, apparently, undoubtedly,



The Peerian Journal

Open Access | Peer Reviewed

Volume 8, July, 2022.

Website: www.peerianjournal.com

ISSN (E): 2788-0303

Email: editor@peerianjournal.com

right, true, the end, in short, without a word etc. Undoubtedly, toptats, yanchirs, my dear, even if I die, I will not leave your arms (Uygun). By the way, we wanted to print Pavel's speech (M. Gorky).

The Result: The loss of the original lexical meaning of the input words is clearly reflected in the word. The meaning of this word is forgotten, it expresses the speaker's assumption, suspicion, partial conclusion: Mahsim tied the donkey to the fence of the bridge, pulled grass in front of it, and there he went to talk with a man who appeared to be familiar (A. Qahhor). When used in its original lexical sense, it is not separated by commas. Let's get acquainted with the variant that comes in the function of a noun group, that is, face, aft, meaning: It was obvious that he possessed such negative qualities. As you can see, it is not so difficult to find out that it is a pure and functional input in a sentence. Only one rule is enough to distinguish them: Introductions are used at the beginning of a sentence, after an introduction, in the middle, on both sides of an introduction, and at the end, before a quoted introduction! Only a person who has a deep understanding of this strict rule can understand whether the entries are separated from other word groups or not. CONCLUSION Inputs are a broad concept. As we study each aspect of it, we are sure to discover new qualities and subtleties of meaning. Making our speech beautiful requires, first of all, more and more appropriate use of words. It is necessary to understand that introductions are a rhetorical necessity.

List Of References Used:

1. Erkaboyeva, N. A collection of lectures on the Uzbek language. "Yosh Kuch" - Tashkent, 2021.
2. Abdurakhmanov, G'. A. and others. Grammar of the Uzbek language. Volume II. "Science", 1976.
3. Kadirov, M. Nematov, H. Textbook for the 8th grade of general secondary schools. Tashkent, 2019.
4. Turgunpolatov, D. R. (2021). POETIC PRINCIPLES OF ANTI-CONTRAST CHARACTERISTIC FOUND IN FOLK PROVERBS. Scientific progress, 2(1).
5. Turgunpolatov, D. R. (2021). THE CREATION OF HAKIM NAZIR, CLUMINATION OF EDUCATIONAL ASPECTS IN HIS WORKS. Scientific progress, 2(3), (pp. 192-195).
6. Turgunpolatov, D. R. (2021). GLORIFICATION OF THE FEELINGS OF PATRIOTISM AND LOVE FOR THE COUNTRY IN THE BALLAD "THE LEGEND OF COURAGE" OF SHUHRAT AND THE HISTORICAL STORIES OF MIRKARIM ASIM "TOMARIS". Scientific progress, 2(3), (pp. 187-191).
7. Turgunpolatov, D. R. (2021). UZBEK CHILDREN'S LITERATURE AND TURGUNBOY'S IDEA