



Introductory Words And Phrases

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Annotation: In this article, introductory words and phrases are considered in this article. The features of this topic are also revealed in detail.

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It is obvious that the modal colors and shades created by the insertion or introduction of introductory words "form a kind of second layer of modal meanings in the semantic structure of the utterance, since they are superimposed on the grammatical ground of a sentence that already has a modal meaning" [2, p. 80]. A kind of "lowered" intonation not only highlights introductory words, but also includes them in the sentence, connects them with the entire composition of the sentence or with its individual members, creating a certain perspective of modal relations. In Turkology, the study of introductory words, phrases and sentences began in the 60s of the twentieth century. These syntactic units have become an object of study in many Turkic languages. In the works of researchers of Uzbek (A.G. Gulyamov, G.M. Muminov, A.R. Sayfullaev, G.A. Abdurakhmanov, I. Tashaliev), Kazakh (M. Musabekova, M. Bimagametov, Kh.M. Yessenov), Karakalpak (M. Davletov), Yakut (E.I. Ubryatova), Turkmen (M. Charyev, A.P. Potseluevsky), Bashkir (M.V. Zainullin, G.G. Saitbattalov, D.S. Tikeev, G.A. Rysaeva), Tatar (F.S. Safiullina, M.Z. Zakiev) and other languages are successfully solved Designs. Despite this, to date, the most important aspects of introductory words, phrases and sentences as complicating the content and structure of the main sentence remain insufficiently studied. Structural, semantic, stylistic, grammatical and intonation features of the relationship with the basic sentence have not been comprehensively studied. The question of the connection of introductory words with the rest of the sentence has been touched upon in many syntactic studies (Shapiro 1948; Rudnev 1959, 1963; Zakiev 1958, 1963; Gvozdev 1961; Gulomov 1965; Meshchaninov 1978; Krotevich 1959 and others). There are different opinions about the connection of introductory words with the rest of the sentence. A.G. Rudnev believes that introductory words are in a relative relationship with the basic sentence. Introductory units are used to convey the content and its shades more fully, to highlight and emphasize some points in the content and to determine the author's attitude to it. They complement and clarify the meaning of the sentence in their own way, create or mark its stylistic features. Introductory words and phrases, first of all, are expressed by parts of speech, which, having lost their lexical meaning, have moved to another lexical and grammatical category – to the group of modal words. The function of introductory words and phrases can be not only special modal words and phrases, but also significant parts of speech, which can be used both in the function of other parts of the sentence and in the function of introductory words.

Depending on the context, the same words can be used either as introductory words, or as sentence members. For example: Kamalganlar, kimler ekenni ak'lar, nasipge, bilmey (I. Kerimov). "Fortunately, the whites do not know who they are, the captives." Barakallah bolsun Sagh'a,



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süygenim, ... Yashavumnu gyar günün Bir nasipge oshat'anyng sayaly. (Zh. Kerimova) "Thank you, my love, ... for the fact that you have turned every day of my life into one happiness." Introductory words can be divided into two types: 1) introductory words separated from some part of speech, related to special parts of the sentence: demek "so", sozsuz "indisputably", ahyrda "finally", gylbette "of course", ihtimal "maybe", baliki "maybe", vollagya, billagi "by God", masala "for example", etc.; 2) introductory words belonging to the second group, unlike the first, are in close connection with certain parts of speech. Depending on which part of speech they belong to, they can be divided into the following types: a) introductory words expressed by verbs: къысгъача айтгъанда 'in short' speaking, къара чы 'smotri-ka', тюзюн айтгъанда 'to tell the truth', айтаяйкъ 'let's say', oylashyp къарагъыз 'think', etc.; b) introductory words expressed by nouns (without postpositions or with postpositions): misal uchun "for example", akhyrda "in the end", natizhada "as a result", nasibine "to his happiness", masala "for example", nasipge "to happiness", khabarg'a gore "according to stories", etc.; c) introductory words expressed by adjectives: belgili "known", kysg'asy "shorter", tamasha "amazing", sheksiz "certainly", etc.; d) introductory words expressed by pronouns: ondan k'airy 'in addition', ondan k'airy and 'in addition'; e) introductory words expressed by numerals: bir yandan "on one side"; birinchils, "first", ekinchils "second", uyünchyuls "third", etc.; f) introductory words expressed by adverbs: baliki "suddenly", kysg'acha "shorter", etc. It should be noted that introductory words are formed on the basis of other parts of speech and, of course, retain connections with them. It should be noted that the place of a modal word in relation to a separate secondary term may be different, but most often it is in a preposition. And this is also connected with the need for a clear syntagmatic division of the utterance in order to perceive it correctly, especially in written speech. Preposition is the strongest syntactic position for introductory words in separate terms, excluding discrepancies and errors in listening comprehension.

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