SEMANTIC FEATURES OF THE BEGINNING

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Annotation:
The beginning and end of the compositional-syntactic structure, neutral beginning (hard beginning), expressive beginning (soft beginning, dynamic beginning, sign part, quantity part, state part, interrogative part, emotional part, conditional beginning

Keywords: compositional-syntactic structure, beginning, end state, neutral beginning, expressive beginning, dynamic beginning, sign part, quantity part, state part, interrogative part, emotional part, conditional part

MM Bakhtin says the following about the parts of the compositional-syntactic structure: "...beginnings and endings are the essence of the beginning and end of activity." According to his classification, they can be neutral and expressive.

MMBakhtin mentions only the beginning and end of the compositional-syntactic structure. In our opinion, any form of speech has a beginning, a development of thoughts, and a conclusion.

A neutral beginning (strong beginning) confirms the presence of the subject of the speech and informs the listener about the purpose of the speech one by one. In such a beginning (theme, time, space) the expansion of each category is successively highlighted. If in fiction these concepts are relative - in the morning, in a certain kingdom, one of my acquaintances, for example, in journalism they should be clear. For example, the connection with the date of release, the place, the uniqueness of the names of the people, the accuracy of the positions in the speech given by the author. Let's look at the difference between a strong opening in a literary speech and a journalistic speech with the following examples:

- That's it, comrades! he said. - In the old days, there were not old people like these, even young people were always waiting for death and lying at night talking about death. it was years.

A. Qahhor "Pomegranate"

In this excerpt from the work, the beginning is neutral, that is, in an abstract way, such as comrades (to whom it is addressed), the present tense (the tense is unknown), old people (not exactly an old man), young people (not exactly a young person). expressed in words, it is unknown who they are, exactly which person they are.

A jeweler from an Indian estate came to Pahlavon Mahmud, who was an outstanding fighter of his time and a famous poet. It was an invitation from the king of India.

Although such invitations were of no value to Pahlavon, in the back of his mind there was a cry that he should go.

From the newspaper "Children of the great country".

From this journalistic speech, it is clear that the neutral beginning is aimed at a specific person, Pahlavon Mahmud.

Expressive beginning (soft beginning) - in the form of such speech, speech is entered without any comments, concepts and concepts unrelated to time and space. In such a beginning, the content expressed from the middle raises questions about the story that is not yet known to the reader, prompting the reader to search for answers.

At that moment, there was a commotion on the street. They all ran out to see what was going on. At the foot of the gate, there was a pile of macaroni scattered on the paper. If he was honest, he would fight with some strange boy. They threw themselves at each other like cockroaches, gasped, and children screamed when they were around.

S. Zunnunova "The smell of a baby"

The content of the passage presented in this passage immediately leads the reader to the question. Why is Sadiq fighting, who is the stranger, why is he fighting with Sadiq, etc.

An analysis of the examples shows that both types of beginnings provide the reader with information about the event, which conveys that event with an abstract or concrete, abstract representation. So, in a neutral beginning, each situation related to space, time and time is successively covered, and in an expressive beginning, it goes directly into speech.

Based on the functional-semantic (methodical-content) features of the beginnings, we describe them as follows;

1) movement joint (dynamic) start

The participle of this type of beginnings is expressed by a verb denoting a concrete physical action.

The participles of sentences located after the beginning are also expressed by such a verb (that is, denoting a concrete physical action). In whatever tense form and answer to which question the clause of the beginning is, the clauses of the following sentences will also be in this tense form and require the same question. Such a situation ensures a certain tone and interrelationship of relatively independent sentences. The following is observed in the semantics of sentences with such a beginning; the movement (dynamics) that is reflected in the beginning increases, develops, becomes more intense, becomes more intense in the whole structure of the speech from one sentence to another;

We are two women who have surrendered to the darkness of the night. Isha lifted her long shirt and stood up. Unable to bear the heavy silence of the darkness, she lit the candle. A dim light was lit around. The chandelier moved. The olive trees in the backyard swayed. Our sad hearts tremble. The light met their pale faces.

Nuria Chelen "Chastity of the Heart"

As can be seen in the above passage, the action expressed in the opening section - "got up" develops in the following parts of the passage in the form of "lighted the candlestick", "the candlestick moved", "vibrated", "trembled", "met". In the beginnings of this type, the function of the culmination of the artistic speech is great. Usually, the author's first step from the climax to the resolution of his work amounts to something like this:

2) beginnings with a symbol

Such beginnings inform about the symbolic nature of a person, object, event by way of confirmation or denial. The participle of this type of introductory sentences is characterized by being a participle, and in most cases and mainly, it is represented by a word belonging to the adjective class. The beginning reports an indication of the subject. The next parts of the speech fill this sign and serve as an explanation:

Our farm is at the foot of Akjar mountain, in a wide plain where a big stream flows; below it - the Kazakh field on both sides of the railway stretching along the hill to Karatog...

Ch. Aytmatov "The first teacher"

In the example of this compound sentence, the starting part tells about how and where the ovule is located.

3) quantitative beginnings

In this type of beginnings, both the sign of the subject or the person and the amount of this sign are reflected. In the parts after the beginning of the supersyntactic whole, the essence and characteristics of the quantity are explained, interpreted and clarified:

When these two nobles used to talk like this, the conversation never deviated from two topics: one - what will our city be like fifty years from now; the second - why did he keep silent about the rejuvenation of scientists in recent times?

A. Qahhor "Pomegranate"

This is the first. It's true that my father can't make us all the same clothes, but at least we can wear one piece of clothing. After that, my mother will certainly cook pilaf, if not much, shalva. This is the second one.

O'.Hoshimov "World Affairs"

As can be seen from the above examples, the quantity in the starting function also has a strong influence on the formation of speech. The higher the level of quantity, the

wider the structure of the speech. This situation can be explained by the fact that at the beginning of his speech, that is, at the beginning, the author tries to interpret and explain the quoted amount (his judgment) as much as possible. The higher the number (say, two, three, or more), the more each of them will list. In the first example, there is a conversation between two ulfats without deviating from two different topics, while in the second example, the order related to quantity is explained in the beginning. As a result, the speech structure expands and becomes more complex.

4) state-of-the-art startups.

Beginnings of this type, used in the structure of syntactic composition, also have their own functional-semantic properties. In the beginnings of this form, a certain situation is expressed. In them, participles with the meaning of situation play a special role, they occupy an important place in the semantics of the opening sentence. In the later parts of the speech, the situation expressed at the beginning is expanded and supplemented with additional information. The next sentences are almost like this:

The night wraps its headscarf. I walked along the dark cobbled streets of narrow streets. Thatched houses stood like children holding each other's arms. A warm breeze hit my body. The notes of musk incense penetrated my soul with a pleasant breeze.

Nuria Chelen, "Chastity of the Heart"

When I remember my childhood, warm summer nights come to mind. There was a bush of almonds in our yard. In the early spring, there were many flowers and no fruits... When the sun went down, my mother sprinkled water in the yard, and all day long the smell of the earth warmed by the sun combined with the smell of basil in front of the porch and gave a wonderful freshness. , the surroundings would be quiet.

O'.Hoshimov "World Affairs"

5) interrogative beginnings.

Beginnings of this type consist of interrogative sentences and rhetorical interrogative sentences. Through the beginning, the author or subject addresses himself or the reader (reader) with a rhetorical question. It is answered by the following sentences:

It turns out that Yakhaboyev was not created for politics? If not, he could not be called very stupid, he was thorough, cunning, but he could easily reach out to flatter the future politician.

M.Muhammaddost "Lolazor"

In this quoted passage, the content of the rhetorical question that Yakshoboyev was not made for politics is expressed. As we know, rhetorical questions are those that do not require an answer from the listener. The speech in this type of beginnings will be more attractive and effective.

Why? What for? No one knew the reason for this, no one even thought of thinking about it, any opinions and thoughts were scattered like feathers.

A. Qahhor "Muhayyo"

Do you know what the holiday will be like? If you don't know, find out! A holiday means we all get to...

O'.Hoshimov "World Affairs"

There are also simple interrogative starters that clarify whether a thought is true or false by asking. Beginnings like these also ensure that the speech is clear and to the point.

6) emotional beginnings.

Beginnings of this type used in syntactic-composition also have their own functional-semantic properties. At the beginnings of this form, strong emotions are expressed, as well as impressiveness. In them, exclamatory words with the meaning of emotion play a special role, occupy an important place in the semantics of the opening sentence. In the later parts of the speech, the situation expressed at the beginning is expanded and filled with additional information. The next sentences are almost like this:

Oh-oh-oh! Thanks to your father! Get better, my friend! I was saying the same thing. So, my friend, the brain of what you call a child... Yes, why didn't you drink white?

A. Qahhor "Stubborn"

7) conditional beginnings.

Beginnings of this type used in speech also have their own functional-semantic properties. In the beginnings of this form , a certain conditioning is expressed. Verb clauses with the meaning of a condition play a special role in them, they occupy an important place in the semantics of the beginning-sentence. In the later parts of the speech, the situation expressed at the beginning is expanded and supplemented with additional information. The next sentences are almost like this:

- I will go! My mom says something, I'll drive! I'll kick you out of our house! - he said, but he escorted Muhayyo to his house through the streets and the path through the thicket.

A. Qahhor "Yosuman"

In addition, there are negative meaning types of beginnings in speech, starting with anger, which are very common in speech. In this semantic type of beginnings, the feeling of impact is reflected more strongly than in other types. Because the author's hatred is conveyed through negative thoughts in the tone of anger. This has an immediate effect on the mind of the listener.

White! Sotok! Kutaver!.. I will not forgive if I die!

M.Muhammaddost "Lolazor"

In the passage quoted above, Akpadar! Sotok! Kutaver!.. I will not forgive if I die! In the speech situation of anger associated with swearing in the sentence, the thoughts become more alive with the addition of tone. This type of semantic beginning serves for the perfect formation of syntactic composition.

- Lie! Just yesterday I asked someone, "How can I keep my son for two days if he dies during the holiday?" I heard what you said with my own ears. Is that what a burnt person can say!

A. Qahhor "Yosuman"

From the above, it can be concluded that the above-mentioned semantic types of beginnings in speech show that they are sentences with a large potential and a wide range of functions. Studying such sentences in the context helps to solve the meaningful syntactic problems that are developing in Uzbek linguistics and creates an opportunity for conducting new researches in this regard.

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