



## SEPARATE PARTS OF THE SENTENCE IN UZBEK

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### Abstract

In this article, it is mentioned about the role and function of the separated part in the sentence. The types of separated parts, how they can become parts of a sentence, and their use as a stylistic device are also discussed in detail.

**Keywords:** isolated clause, inflectional form, isolated determiner, isolated complement, isolated case, stylistic, logical emphasis, stop.

### Introduction

In some cases, separated clauses can also be included in a simple sentence. Separated parts usually explain, exaggerate and clarify the meaning of the words they are related to, and are separated from other parts with a special stop (pause) and get a logical emphasis. For example: He stood for a long time buried in the white snow in the stream, under the double walnut tree. (O. Yakubov). No matter how difficult the work was, we, especially the youth, worked with passion, enthusiasm and enthusiasm. (CH. Aytmatov).

Explaining the meaning of the word "in the stream" in the first sentence "under the double walnut" and the meaning of the word "we" preceded by "youth" in the second sentence, separated from the main clauses by a stop (pause). Both of the separated parts are used as part of a simple sentence.

Separated parts can also be in the form of rotation. For example: Vahid Mirobidov laughed at his bitter sarcasm and passed it by his ear. (O. Yaqubov).

In the quoted sentence, the conversational turn of phrase "taking his bitter sarcasms to laughter" emphasizes the state of the action understood from the participle, and separates it using a special tone.

Therefore, separated fragments can be in two different forms: 1) in the form of a simple sentence fragment and 2) in the form of a turn.





Separated parts are divided into the following types according to which part of the sentence they belong to:

1. Distinguished determiners.
2. Detached interpreters.
3. Separate fillers.
4. Separate cases.

Separated parts are separated according to the above tasks in two different ways: 1) changing the order; 2) naming a name differently. The adjective determiner usually comes before the definite article. Sometimes when the listener's attention is drawn to the adjective, the speaker is his usual changes its order and brings it after the adjective. As a result, the adjective is separated from other parts of the sentence with a different tone. The meaning of the adjective is exaggerated and emphasized in comparison with the adjective used according to the usual order. It becomes the most important, new information-carrying part of the sentence. Qualifying determiners, whose order has been changed, but retaining the characteristic of quality, become a separated part: This Uzbek guy is kind, kind.

The color has faded, the autumn flower has passed its life, and once the adjectives are used in the usual order. - Autumn flower - The color has faded, and in the sentence that has passed its life, their order has been changed and it has become a separate clause. Separated adjectives are always separated from other clauses by a comma, if the adjectives are organized by themselves, and a comma is inside them. if it is separated by , the separated part is separated from other parts with a hyphen. In the process of speaking, put a known word next to a word that is unknown to many in order to make it understandable to the listener. can be described as follows. This is a different name for one name: Julkunboy - Abdulla Qadiri is my favorite writer. Linguistics is my favorite subject. Sometimes, in order to clarify the meaning of a word with a more general meaning, a word with a more specific meaning is added next to it: My friend in kindergarten - Kadirni In some cases, a certain thing is compared to another thing, and their names are used side by side: I want this child of mine - the black of my eye - to be in the heart of the people. As a result, two names of the same concept appear. . Having two nouns, both nouns being the answer to the same question, and both having the same grammatical form, such separated clauses are like organized clauses. Compare: Then, in Halim's brother, there are many interesting books. In this sentence, in Halim's brother, if the clauses refer to two people and are pronounced with a counting tone, then the organized clause refers to one person, and the second one is pronounced with a lower tone after a short pause than the first, then it is a separated clause. ladi. All parts of the sentence can be separated. If there is an





answer to the question of which part of the sentence, the separated part is called by the name of that part of the sentence. They are separated from other parts with a special stop, and the accent He takes it: It is not a joke to be the son-in-law of Tursunali's brother, such a great scientist. (In this sentence, the first piece of information is that it is not a joke to be a son-in-law to Tursunali's brother through the main part of the sentence, and the second piece of information is expressed through the part where Tursunali's akaningkatta is a scholar). Sattar reached the intention that Sora Khan had not been able to achieve for so many days - the intention to see Rosiya as beautiful and happy as before - Sattar achieved in a moment. You, a medium-sized girl, the satin suits you very well. According to the structure of the separated pieces, it is as follows: a) in the case of one fragment: The boy, Avaz, has a flower. always comes after the clause and is separated in writing by commas, dashes and sometimes parentheses. interpretative (has), separated complement, separated participle. The separated case clarifies and explains the meaning of the case that came before it. The function of the separated part is often the cases of place and time: In this place, under the wooden bridge, there is a small spring. Ten years ago, in 1988, I graduated.

A separated complement explains the meaning of the complement that came before it, makes it clear. Both the indirect object and the object object can be used as separate clauses: Remember my counsel, the word of your father (indirect object). Give the letter to him, the Holy One (indirect object leading).

The separate determiner is used to emphasize the sign of a person or thing, to whom or what it belongs to: Grandfather Cain, barefooted, barefooted, was shivering by the door. We, the young students, have our own dignity. Separate commentaries usually come after the commentaries and are said with a unique tone. Detached interpreters often refer to the owner: "My son, my lamb, is resting and sleeping," said the mother. After a while, brother Hasan, his teacher, came in. Participle: He did a lot of work at home - swept, washed, cleaned.

Separate fillers are of two types according to their formation:

1. Separate fillers in the form of auxiliary device rotation.
2. Separated complements in the form of a normal part of the sentence.

Separate fillers in the form of auxiliary device rotation are formed with the help of auxiliaries coming from a distance from the section, than, on, like, with and such:

Complements in the form of a simple part of a sentence explain the meaning of the complement that comes before it, clarify it. In this case, it is possible to separate both the filler without means and the filler with means. For example: A satin dress suits you, a girl of medium height. (YO. Shukurov). This protest, without a doubt, was





directed against his father and himself. (O. Yakubov). Looking at it this way, one is a letter written by his father's own hand, and the other is a letter written by the commander of the unit where his father is serving - a colonel. (H. Nazir). Among these few people was the captain who provided the military aspect of the operation - the supply. (A.Chakovsky).

Use of punctuation marks in separate sections

Punctuation marks are used in separate sections as follows:

1. Separate clauses are usually separated by commas. For example: We, medical workers, serve the people wholeheartedly. (S. Soliev).

2. If the composition of separated parts is wide or if there is a comma in it, such separated parts are separated by dashes. For example: The secretary girl - Ulfatoy, a woman of medium height, white face, tulip-like cheeks, black eyebrows and eyes - came in carrying tea in a teapot... (S. Soliev).

Separated cases are of two types:

I. Isolated cases of turnover. II. Isolated cases in the form of a simple sentence.

Separated cases in the form of circulation are divided into three:

1. Separated cases of the form of adverbial turnover.

2. Isolated cases in the form of simile.

3. Isolated cases in the form of auxiliary device rotation.

Isolated cases of the form of the relational turn. The adverb expands with its own words, and such a device is called adverb transformation. Relationship turnover is usually isolated. For example: People roared like walnuts spilled with blood and closed to the platform from all the cars. (T. Polat).

Separate cases in the adverbial form express the state, time, condition, reason, and similar meanings of the action. For example: The boy, after eating the apple, took the stick in his hand. (A. Mukhtar).

Isolated cases in the form of simile. Words with the suffix -day, -dek can also be expanded. For example: In this factory, as in all factories, there is a separate table for the workers in the kitchen. (A. Qahhor).

Isolated cases in the form of auxiliary device rotation. Cases in the form of an auxiliary device can be separated from other parts of the sentence by expanding with their own words. In this case, the device is formed with auxiliaries such as against, like, like, due to, according to, without. For example: Stretching his delicate, white wrist to the tree, he shook while throwing blackened ripe sagot into his mouth. (H. Ghulam).

Separate cases in the form of auxiliary device rotation represent a different situation, an analogy.



Separate cases in the form of a simple sentence explain the meaning of the case that came before it. Its question and function is equal to the question and function of the case being explained. Often times and places are distinguished.

The case of a separate place: a hill away from the village - where countless red-flowered flowers were reddening the field and the imagination was fluttering - a hulkar was mowing grass. (P. Kadirov). In the middle of the village of Oykol, by the spring, master Qambar and father Norboy restored three such pillars. (P. Kadirov).

Present tense: Tomorrow, boy, as soon as I watch you, I'll be back. (P. Markov).

Separated parts of the sentence are one of the important stylistic tools. One of the ways to express a complex idea in a simple, concise and effective way is to use separated clauses. Therefore, the issue of separated parts is connected not only with grammar, but also with issues of stylistics, intonation, and punctuation. According to its grammatical, semantic, functional characteristics, separate parts are the object of study of the syntax of a complex sentence, a special field of syntax. Distinct clauses have been used in the language since ancient times. This grammatical category has its own historical evolutionary path. Relative constructions of detached clauses, many types of auxiliary constructions, and detached determiners can be found in almost any and every written language. The use of detached parts in literature increased, especially after the Great October Revolution. The reason for this is repeated as the Uzbek written language approaches the vernacular. A distinctive feature of the separate syntactic construction of separated fragments, which is distinguished by its semantic function and, accordingly, its own intonation, is that it expresses semi-predicateness, to a certain extent judgment: The woman comes to the child and pats his head with pity. (P. Tursun) Two sentences are expressed in both sentences: in the first one, the woman comes to the child and feels pity, and the woman pats the child's head; in the second, today will be a (good) day and this day will be bright and awake. The two sentences in both sentences are not the same by their nature: one of these sentences is the main sentence, and the other is a semi-judgment, semi-predicative. Such half-judgment, half-predicateness is expressed in separated fragments. The reason for the incompleteness of this judgment is that the separated parts are subject to the main judgment, explain it, define it, complete it. In addition, there is no grammatical basis (absence of its owner) or intonation basis (absence of intonation in the sentence) for the completeness of the sentence in the isolated fragments.

In conclusion, it should be mentioned that in the Uzbek language, separate parts of the sentence are used to express the relationship between the words and make the sentence more understandable. Hyphens are usually placed between words and their order cannot be changed. This order is important for showing sentence structure and





meaning. Separate clauses help identify relationships between words and make a sentence more understandable. Separated parts are important for the correct understanding of the relationship between words and help to speak more clearly in Uzbek.

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