

The Role of Anaphora in the Works of Enakhon Siddikova

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Abstract:

This article discusses the phenomenon of anaphora. It is emphasized that it is a phenomenon of poetic syntax. The place of its use in the work of Enakhon Siddikova and its stylistic features are analyzed.

Keywords: poetics, component, lexical-morphological anaphora, syntactic anaphora.

Introduction

beginning of every line, paragraph and sentence. These can be in the form of words, phrases, sentences. The scope of anaphoras due to the fact that they are found in the language of more poetic works, according to tradition, they are often analyzed as one of the issues of poetic syntax.

Anaphora is a way of starting with the same grammatical form of the components (simple sentences) that make up the syntactic construction. Anaphora is used when it is necessary to clarify the meaning of a concept or the content of an idea, emphasize it, exaggerate it, draw the listener's attention to this concept or idea.

Anaphoric connection is a method of "repeating" the object of the thought with the help of different speech units.

Anaphora is characteristic of expressions of speech spoken with excitement and high spirit. Anaphora is a form of expression that evokes different emotions in the reader or listener.

Anaphora can be divided into two based on its structural features:

1. Lexical-morphological anaphoras.
2. Syntactic anaphoras.

. Lexical-morphological anaphoras are interpreted as lexical anaphoras in some literature published in Russian. Lexical-morphological anaphoras mean that the components that make up the syntactic construction begin with the same word or word forms. That is, in such constructions, the same lexical-morphological form is exactly repeated at the beginning of each component.¹

¹ А. Мамажонов Қўшма гап стилистикаси. “Фан”нашриёти,1990 й.



Lexical-morphological anaphoras in a compound sentence, especially in simple and complex forms of conjunctions without conjunctions and connected clauses, a complex unit of speech is the main syntactic-stylistic tool in syntactic units with superphrase:

For example,

To be born together is not to live together.

I can't beat you,

I have no reason to blame you.

For loving you like crazy

Now I will take revenge from my heart.

(Enakhan Siddikova "Alam")

One sun, bright and blue,

It is an honor that the nobles are all Uzbek,

One thing is that goodness, freedom,

Navoi is a beacon of freedom

(Enakhan Siddikova "On Navoi's birthday")

A long cry comes from you,

My eyes are dry from long crying.

To those who found your wheat fields

O my word of wheat with wheat loaves!

(Enakhan Siddikova "My Mother Tongue")

Lexical-morphological anaphoras can be expressed by almost all independent word groups. The fact that anaphoras perform a certain function in a sentence makes it possible to easily classify anaphoric constructions.²

The presence of anaphora in a syntactic construction is a factor determining the type and structure of this construction.

2. Syntactic anaphoras. Anaphora formed as a result of semantic and grammatical compatibility of more than one word are called syntactic anaphora. Syntactic anaphoras have not been studied at all in Uzbek linguistics.

Based on the nature of syntactic phenomena, this type of anaphora can be divided into two: anaphora in the form of a word combination or an anaphoric word combination and an anaphora in the character of a predicative unit or an anaphoric predicative unit.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

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² Абдурахмонов Ғ. Қўшма гап синтаксиси асослари. –Т., 1958.

