

# SEMANTIC-METHODICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF INTEGRAL FRAGMENTS

(On the example of Otkir Hashimov's works)

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## Abstract

The article describes the unique semantic and stylistic aspects of the Uzbek language in fiction. It examines the semantic and methodological features of linguistics.

**Keywords:** speech culture, figurative-narrative stylistics, coherent units, figurative means, syntactic task, intonation, tone.

## Introduction

Speech culture is a part of general national culture and an important factor influencing the growth of other cultural areas. So, the ability to speak cultured is based on the ability to express thoughts clearly, fluently, figuratively, and to arouse a person's excitement.

Cohesive fragments belong to the group of visual tools in stylistics. With the help of such fragments, the details of general images, the dynamics of the characters' actions, and the reality are described. In the language of O'tkir Hashimov's works, coherent fragments that serve to fulfill a stylistic task are considered one of the most important tools that determine the originality and position of the work.

Usually, in sentences, more than one syntactically equal clause can appear in a row. Such fragments are separated from each other by stops and are recited in a counting tone. In the speech of the artistic style, coherent fragments are used for descriptive description of natural scenery, situation and person. Cohesive fragments help the writer to make the image fuller, clearer and more expressive.

Cohesive fragments are characterized by the following properties:

1. A compound clause performs the same syntactic function in a sentence.
2. The components of the unit are in equal contact with each other and are connected by means of equal connectors.
3. A single piece has the same relationship as a piece considered common to itself.
4. Cohesive clauses are pronounced by counting intonation.
5. Cohesive clauses are usually expressed from the same word groups.

In addition to being used alone, it can also be combined. Such possessors are grammatically equivalent. One of the joint owners does not follow the other, and it is not possible to ask the other to identify one of them. Combined possessives are grammatically equal, follow the determiner and are connected to the participle in the sentence. In this case, the determiner may or may not follow all of the associated owners, or one of them. But all the owners who joined the union are tied to the section. In the work of art, it can be seen that the possessives are used



consecutively in sentences: *A three-year-old boy on the side of the street rolled on the ground and screamed loudly, his white shirt and pants were covered in black dirt* [1.19].

Conjunctive possessives can be attached to verbs in all tenses. The possessives associated with the verb in the passive form express the object in the sentence, while the possessives associated with the verbs in the rest of the tense describe the subject. Mainly, nouns or nouns come in the function of collective possessor. In some cases, joint possessors can be combined with nouns and verbs. Possessive possessives are used to show the character and personality of the hero: *Rabia's sincerity, kindness, and sisterly care strengthened Olimjon's strength* [2.102].

Depending on the grammatical form, it can change the form of the questions asked to the possessors, that is, it can accept possessive and plural suffixes. This situation is one of the unique features of the Uzbek language.

The solid part consists of two parts initially. Depending on the presence of the subject's participation in the performance and expression of the action or situation, the sign of the thing-subject, the amount of the object of the action-state, the number of combined parts may increase: *The cow used to bring a cow from far away - from Beshkhorgan, similar to her, thin, hornless* [1.30].

If there are more than three conjunct clauses, it exaggerates the idea, in fact, in places where there are more than three conjunct clauses, the thought is expressed clearly and strongly: *Brother's wife Kelinoyi, Vali's aunt Zebi, Aunt Frekilli, Aunt Kholposh gathered* [1.91]

O'Hoshimov sometimes uses consecutive sentences in the characters' speech: *Didn't you have time to take a picture? If you need it, you will find it! For a book, for a magazine, at work, on the street, on the street...* [1.26]

The first organized clause is a filler (for a book, for a magazine), and the second organized clause is a locative case (at work, in the garden, on the street). It is also used as an additive to lumpy pieces. In this case, the suffixes are added separately to each of the combined clauses or are common to all of them and come in the last clause: *Our "own" avenue, "own" anchorage, "own" bench there was* [1.24]. *He has white hair, a white beard, and white snow covered his chest* [1.59].

It is known that cohesive parts are in equal contact with each other. In the Uzbek language, joint owners are connected to each other in the following ways:

1. By means of intonation. 2. Using equal conjunctions.

In the Uzbek language, intonation or tone is defined as follows: Intonation (lat. intonare - I pronounce with a loud sound). The rhythmic-melodic aspect of speech that serves to express syntactic meanings and expressive-emotional colors; loudness of voice;

Accordingly, intonation is also divided into types. Counting tone is used to join together chunks. Counting intonation is the intonation used when saying consecutive parts (a form of incomplete intonation).

Since there is also an incompleteness between the connected parts, they are connected with the help of counting intonation. There will also be a small connecting stop between these parts: : *Each season has its own game: chillak, varrak in early spring, football in summer, lanka teepish in late autumn...* [1.30].

It is also important for the artistic style in what form the united pieces come. Usually, the collective participles are used in the auxiliary and concordant forms, in the singular or plural



form, in the case of receiving possessive and person-number affixes, in the case of the participle being a participle, they are fully formed or partially formed. . In this case, two cases are noticeable: the last part of the combined clauses includes the agreement affix, auxiliary, plural form, possessive and person-number affixes, the second component of the participle is common to all the combined clauses. Such formants, auxiliaries, auxiliaries or incomplete verbs can be added to each of the combined clauses separately or come separately with them. This is explained by the logical-grammatical and stylistic features of speech. When the concepts represented by the combined clauses are emphasized separately, the morphological formant and auxiliaries are added to each of the combined clauses.

All parts of the sentence can be combined:

Has a team. Uploads are also involved in linking shared owners. The preposition -mi is added to the conjugated possessives in a mixed form to express the meaning of uncertainty. The members of the unitary series are expressed by lexemes of different grammatical forms: I wish I could come. I would be playing at home with Khoja or Vali. [1.85] Expressed with lexemes of the same grammatical form. -gan: My mother, my sister, and my pooch are talking loudly [1.90]. The helper "but" contradicts the parts of the compound part, and the part of the compound part has a flat construction, and the meaning of the contradiction is accentuated: There was a mulberry bush in the middle of the yard. The mulberry is not yet ripe, but it is quite pale, and a swing is hanging on the branch. [Page 1.89.]

Solid cut. The conjugation of verb participles gives an idea of the elation of the speech. When the noun participles are combined, the participle affix joins the final part as a rounding form: Maybe the sparrows nesting on top of the nest are his dad or aunt? [2.34]

If the noun participle has a complex form, the analytical form is combined into the last unit: One day I saw Guli in front of the subway station. He was a tall guy with curly hair [1.47].

Cohesive filler. The members of the united series are represented by lexemes of the same grammatical form: Shout out to God: a girl who greets you when you enter the door, who respects her husband, in-laws, and in-laws is your daughter [1.41].

Cohesive identifier. For example, demonstrative determiners are combined, and a grammatical tool participates in each combined clause: I had my own "jobs" in front of my father and brothers.

When the demonstrative determiners are combined, the grammatical device participates in the final combined clause: This "crime" of mine and Vali was discovered late at night.

Adjectives in a sentence can be organized or unorganized. Adjectives are combined if they identify the object from one side, express one or different signs of it and are in an equal position with each other.

Organized adjectives are joined to adjectives in some cases by conjunctions and they are common: When she met a young man wearing a big turban, wearing a dress made of a blanket with light flowers, and with thick eyebrows, my mother asked: [1.86] .

Organized adjectives are composed of one word: He had a wonderful and strange appearance [1.187].

Organized. For example, when the situation is complicated: The teeth of the chain that is pushed by Gij-Gij have fallen out and are all broken [1.102].



Organized clauses can be extended or aggregated: if a sentence is aggregated, it is aggregated, and if it is expanded with related words, it is aggregated. Aggregate aggregated fragment: A hoe, a hoe, and a hoe are hung on the nails in the wall [1.85].

A common household item: I know very well what's in the bag. An aluminum comb with lost teeth, a machine that pulls out a handful of hair as soon as it touches your head, a razor that is pulled out compactly with a belt [1.102].

Subjunctive conjunctions are used to connect possessives as well as conjunctive conjunctions. The conjunctions "either", "or", "or" are used alone, and the conjunctions "dam...dam", "sometimes...sometimes" are used repeatedly. When conjuncts are joined by repeating conjunctions, each of the conjuncts can come with a grammatical form or an auxiliary. To each: He is not afraid of a tiger or a lion [1.82]. Sometimes I returned home late with work, sometimes with gatherings, sometimes with ulfatchik [1.8]. - What paper? - My father began to look at Dalavoy, and at other times at the guest in a coat [1.73].

In compound clauses, generalizing units differ according to their functional use. In artistic speech, generalizing units usually express the concept of gender and come before the unitary clauses that express the concept of type. However, the use of generalized units is more complicated. On the one hand, the generalizing unit does not always express the concept of gender, and the combined clauses the concept of species. In addition, other words denoting totality, such as all, whole, are often used as a generalizing unit. These can come before or after conjunct clauses. Sometimes such words are repeated and strengthen the meaning: Only the color is different: white, black, blue... [1.63]. In the end, the trees and the grasses, the rivers and the birds all lamented to God: "What is wrong with us, people who make war" [1.55].

Cohesive clauses also serve to strengthen the meaning. Otkir Hashimov made good use of it. We can find many of the above examples in his works.

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