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# PARENTHETICAL UNITS IN THE TEXT

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**Abstract**
This article deals with the problems of parenthesis in Modern linguistics. It discusses analyses of parenthesis in different texts.

**Keywords**  parenthesis, stylistics, discourse, pragmatic load, logics.

## INTRODUCTION

In modern English grammar, a parenthesis is defined as a set of pragmatic signs that are not syntactically related to the rest of the sentence and have no referential meaning. As a result of syntactic independence, it has positional mobility and is perceived as additional considerations, thoughts or assessments that ultimately determine the communicative intentions of the speaker. At the same time, English grammar does not have a complete list of grammatical units that can function as entry indicators in English in general and in specific genres in particular [1].

In the linguistic literature, input indicators that indicate the level of credibility of a message refer to input modal words and word combinations with the common theme of "credibility modifiers." They are always in demand, because they have the ability to add color to the rhythmic organization of the text and influence the functional perspective in communication. G.A. According to Zolotov, we divide such access indicators into two categories:

1) words and phrases expressing the meaning of confidence in the statement, the speaker's confidence in what is being said;

2) words and phrases entering the statement, the meaning of the speaker's assumption of the speaker.

The aim of this work is to determine the semantic meanings and pragmatic functions of presuppositional indicators as a means of expressing problematic plausibility ("presuppositional meanings") in English. Excerpts from analytical media texts in English are included in the research material. Uncertainty about the reliability of what is reported is expressed using a small group of introductory (modal) words, as well as permission constructions (subjectivized, objectified), negation, etc. When authors rely on hearsay or make assumptions, they rate the information as unreliable, create versions, and, if the source is reliable, emphasize its reliability [2].

By weaving into the fabric of the sentence the introductory indicators belonging to the subgroup that we call problematic reliability, the author draws the attention of the addresser to the events described in the sentence, and at the same time shows the fact of assumption, uncertainty, hypotheticality. Such introductory indicators carry an important pragmatic load, since they cast doubt

on the truth of the statement and are used to express that the subsequent assumption, although logical, is not necessarily reliable. This group includes the following linguistic elements: maybe, maybe, maybe, maybe, apparently, probably, expressing the meanings: maybe, probably, maybe, maybe. Such introductory words, as a rule, belong to the group of the lowest level of reliability of information and are used when the author tries to explain the event from a logical point of view. However, these explanations may not always correspond to the recipient's point of view, and the author may not have enough specific facts:

A Russian marine was subsequently killed during a rescue attempt, probably by U.S.-backed rebels (Andrew Roth // The Washington Post 04.02.2016);

Perhaps when oil prices are high, oil-rich states are also less afraid that others will punish them for transgressions (Erik Voeten // The Washington Post 28.01.2016).

In this subgroup, the word introduction is slightly different - apparently, it means some degree of evidence based on presented facts, messages, logical thinking. In English, must - there correlates apperantly with the modal verb must.

Apparently, consolidation isn't for him, and he added that the life insurance sector isn't really one where economies of scale are easily derived (Simon Evans // The Independent 09.08.2009).

In this context, with the help of apperantly, the assumption of the author is expressed and the ironic attitude of the author of the media text to the presented information is emphasized. Thus, one of the pragmatic features of problematic credibility input is to create a sarcastic tone.

Probability can be expressed in several expressions: more likely - more; reliable or not - reliable or not; as much as possible - as much as possible; my guess is that I have almost no doubt;

almost certainly - almost certainly, thus:

The Handel House`s deputy director, Martin Wyatt, explains that the trigger for these shows was their desire to explore the truth of the myths which have long been circulating about what these singers got up to, and, so far as possible, Handel too (Michael Church // The Independent 17.04.2008).

In addition, the hypothetical nature of the statement is indicated by introductory sentences. Using the example of analytical media texts in English, two types of such sentences can be noted. These are impersonal - looks (looks), etc.; as well as subjective sentences with the first person pronoun - although as I know (but, as I know), I may be wrong (perhaps I am wrong), I think (probably).

The wisest path, it seems, is to get the facts and find a compromise before conflict arises (Jenny Luesby // FT 19.05.2006).

In such sentences, the introductory sentence, in addition to actualizing the uncertainty of reality, expresses the semantics of the author's psychological state - a sense of hope. The semantics of the units expressing the relation of problematic certainty shows that this mode is emotionally charged: In the given case, the expression of the emotional relation is only an accompanying sign of the mode. But it does not form an independent regime.

Special attention is given to intermediate, transition and hybrid states. Introduction with verbs of mental activity modal sentences (I think, I believe, I guess, I think), on the one hand, introduces a personal element into the speech, expands ideas about the author, contributes to the assumption of what is presented. the character of an objective story about events that is not anonymous, but becomes the story of a concrete person who boldly expresses his feelings, views, opinions and evaluations. On the other hand, the semantics of verbs used in the definite form shows that the

problematic definiteness style has degrees. Verbs like think, guess, guess, believe. Indicates a high probability of occurrence of an event:

Population ageing and outsourcing of industry to China played, I suspect, much bigger roles (Stephen King // The Independent 24.08.2009); History, I now believe, will praise their efforts in subduing the collapse (Joe Nocera // NYT 12.09.2009); It is possible, I suppose, that he really didn't know that the Merrill losses were mounting until after the merger was approved by shareholders – even though Bank of America had executives swarming all over the place (Stephen King // The Independent 10.08.2009).

From a syntactic point of view, the cases of conditional elliptic meta-sentences are interesting: if there is, in general, if you want, if you need:

if any, if at all, if you like, if necessary, to reduce the risk of a domino effect, the Bush administration fashioned an emergency rescue plan last week to shore up Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, the nation's two largest mortgage finance companies, if necessary (Gretchen Morgenson // NYT 20.07.2008).

Conventionality creates uncertainty, so they belong to the subgroup of sentences with a problematic sense of certainty. These introductory conditionals always maintain semantic independence with respect to the entire sentence. However, since such sentences are introductory, they somewhat disrupt and disrupt the logical flow of thought of the sentence in which they are introduced. Undoubtedly, such a gap is allowed due to the main role of syntax in English than in Russian. When translating, it is not always possible to keep the introduction where it is in English. A correct translation that conforms to the standards of the Russian language and conveys the full meaning requires a grammatical change and several translation options are possible [3].

It seems that these input indicators, in addition to implementing their own semantics (various probability, shades of probability), are combined with a pragmatic attitude to influence the recipient and are able to use the author's personal assessment of the reported fact. In addition, the study of the linguistic content of modern English media texts gives us the opportunity to expand the list of input elements in terms of their lexical content.

This chapter is called "Parenthetical units and their study", it talks about the problem of parentheses in linguistics, the degree of parentheses' study, stages of development, what parentheses are and their related phenomena. Also, information was given about the relationship of parenthetical units to the sentence and text, as well as the use of ulr in different discourses.

In the process of speech communication, the units of all language levels come into action, and this highest coordinator of these actions is communicative syntax. As a result, the sentence and the text, which are the main units of speech communication, are formed on the basis of these rules of communicative syntax. Communicative syntaxis always refers to the relations between the speaker, the listener, and speech, as well as the peculiarities of these relations. Of course, the semantic structure and system are formed based on the rules of syntax. Communicative syntax always refers to the relations between the speaker, the listener, and the speech, as well as the peculiarities of those relations. pays the main attention to the processes of speech realization of the rules and considers them as the main task of learning [4].

As I. Toshaliyev, one of the serious researchers of the problems of syntax and stylistics of the Uzbek language, rightly mentioned, "linguistic changes are considered in terms of differences between language and speech, language system and speech activity, general and stability and randomness." can

also be interpreted.

Determining the boundary between systemic linguistics and communicative linguistics is also based on these principles. It should be noted that system linguistics and communicative linguistics complement each other in terms of linguistic usage.

The size, structure, modal-communicative, artistic-aesthetic aspects of the sentence (or text) may be different according to the needs and requirements of the corresponding speech communication. In accordance with this need and demand, in the speech process, the sentence is condensed, expanded, increases the content capacity while maintaining its usual form, includes various additional information, and reflects the changes in the attitude of the speaker to the expressed opinion in different degrees, otherwise, there are many different phenomena, such as the specific poetic emphasis of a word or a certain part, which occurs through different syntactic methods and devices. For example, with the inclusion of second-order predicate constructions in a simple sentence, the usual form of the sentence is preserved, its content capacity increases and a form-content imbalance occurs in the sentence, this and similar laws were studied by N. Mahmudov in Uzbek linguistics.

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