



Polysyndetone And Asyndetone Events In Following Polypredicative Units

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the phenomena of polysyndeton and asyndeton, which serve to provide stylistic, communicative-pragmatic aspects of adverbial dual predicate and polypredicative units, the formation of these methodological tools, their special nature, asyndeton and asyndectonic phenomena used in adverbial polypredicative units, as well as their the linguistic means involved in the occurrence of asyndeton and polysyndetone phenomena in follow-up polypredicative units are considered.

KEYWORDS

Methodical tool, polysyndeton, asyndeton, complex syntactic device with polysyndeton event, complex syntactic device with asyndeton event, double-predicate unit with follow-up, polypredicative unit with follow-up, main predicative unit, follow-up predicative unit, lexical-grammatical forms, predict.

INTRODUCTION

The study of stylistic, communicative-pragmatic aspects of adverbial dual-predicative and polypredicative units is important from the linguistic point of view. A number of works on this issue have been carried out in Russian and Romano-German linguistics [1, 3, 7, 8]. Some works in this field have also been studied in Turkic studies. In Tatar linguistics, the works of M.Z.Zakiev and S.M.Ibragimov partially cover some issues related to the stylistics of joint speech [2, 4]. In his doctoral dissertation on stylistic syntax, Sh.V. Yusifli partially dwells on the stylistic function of compound sentences in the Azerbaijani language in artistic speech [9]. There is not much special research on the stylistics of compound sentences in Uzbek linguistics [5]. These studies do not provide sufficient information about the stylistic means (figures) and methods used in compound sentences, such as asyndeton, polysyndeton, xiazm, zevgma, cataphora, etc., and do not reveal their stylistic, communicative-pragmatic aspects.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

It is known that the means available in the language belong to this or that functional style and perform specific stylistic, communicative-pragmatic tasks. Follow-up double-predicative and polypredicative units, which are a type of linguistic means, are also complex syntactic units that have a unique structure, meaning, and content, serving to make communication more understandable and expressive than complete, simple predicative units. Such peculiarities of the adverbial double-predicate and

polypredicative units indicate that it is directly related to the existing functional

styles. Because follow-up double-predicative and polypredicative units differ from each other in their variety of means used to link their components, their expression of a certain stylistic content.

Double-predicative and polypredicative units of speech, whether oral or written, perform constant stylistic and communicative-pragmatic tasks. In this article, we try to shed light on the linguistic nature, stylistic and communicative-pragmatic aspects of the phenomena of polysyndeton and asyndeton, which are common in dual-predicative and polypredicative units. The intentional, repeated, and repeated use by the speaker of the same binding agents in compound sentences is called the polysyndeton phenomenon.

Polysyndeton is a linguistic phenomenon that emphasizes the enthusiasm, tone of voice, and attractiveness of a communicator's speech in a speech activity. At the same time, the phenomenon of polysyndeton, which is reflected in the following polypredicative units, also directly serves to express the sequence of actions, the implementation of the action, and is an important factor in their exaggeration and emphasis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The means by which a polysyndeton phenomenon occurs can be represented by various word groups such as noun, rhyme, form, connective, load, modal words

1. First of all, there is no paper, no printing house, no typewriter, no car, no press staff working for the newspaper. A. Qahhor 2. It turned out that today's Khudoyorkhans wear hats, carry folders, go to the pulpit in such places to disobey the law, to distract the church, like a drunken camel, and foam at the mouth! A.Qahhor.

In the above sentences, the modal word for which there is no means of causing the polysyndeton phenomenon is expressed by both the load and the incomplete verb. We can see from the analyzes that sometimes two different grammatical devices in a single follow-up polypredicative unit serve to simultaneously generate a polysyndeton phenomenon. We can see this in the following follow-up polypredicative unit.

Whoever fights for the homeland, Whoever oppresses the enemy, Whoever chases the enemy from the homeland, My face is visible from him.

The agents that cause the polysyndeton phenomenon can occur in both parts of the follow-up polypredicative units, i.e., as part of the follow-up predicative unit and as part of the main predicative unit.

1. To no avail, from a beautiful, cruel heaven

The more you cry, the more you complain,

The more you beg, the more you shed.
H.Olimjon

2. The stalks are so big, the harvest is so big, the promise is so great, the weather forecast for next week is so bad that there

are not enough cotton hands to pick the crop on time. P.Qodirov.

In the first of the above-mentioned polypredicative units, the means of inducing the phenomenon of polysyndeton came as part of the following predicative unit of the compound sentence, and in the second as part of the main predicative unit of the polypredicative unit.

The phenomenon of polysyndeton occurs in all types of follow-up polypredicative units. The whole point is that one enters into the word of conscience, one does not enter; one needs to blind the eyes of conscience, to deafen the ears. A.Qahhor.

In the polypredicative unit of the above participle, the word someone in the participle syntactic relation to the main predicative unit, came as a grammatical device for generating the polysyndeton phenomenon.

Whoever has failed in his duty as a righteous child, whoever has offended his father or mother or both, and who is now in remorse, accept their repentance and forgive their sins with grace. T.Malik.

In the given prepositional participle polypredicative unit, the participle in the participle predicative unit, which comes in the descriptive syntactic relation, produced polysyndeton as a grammatical tool. Analyzes show that the pronouns that trigger the polysyndeton phenomenon in follow-up polypredicative units may act as different parts of speech.

Why he struggled, why his labor was broken, was not wasted. S.Ahmad.

In the following follow-up polypredicative unit, the pronoun that indicates what causes the polysyndeton event came in the syntactic function of causative and instrumental complement to the cut.

The phenomenon of polysyndeton occurs in polypredicative units of the following polypredicative units with organized follow-up, unorganized follow-up, complex follow-up, and organized head speech.

Ajab! The more angry he was, the more his gray eyes burned, the more calm I began to feel. O'Hoshimov

This polypredicative unit under analysis is an organized follow-up polypredicative unit, and the polysyndeton event has been observed in a number of interrogative pronouns referring to quantitative words in an organized case-following predicative unit.

The phenomenon of intentional omission of the same binding agents in speech activity by the informant is called asyndeton.

The asyndeton phenomenon serves to express the purpose of communication of the informant and the receiver of information, who are participants in speech activity in language, according to the principle of speech saving, to express lameness, apathy, some kind of mental change and restlessness.

Allah will curse those who have knowledge and do not follow it, who love to speak with their tongues, and who are angry with their hearts, and who are separated from their relatives. Imam Bukhari.

In this follow-up polypredicative unit, the asyndeton phenomenon occurs in the

conditional connective link in the follow-up predicative units of the complex syntactic structure relative to the main predicative unit - if.

Linguistic analyzes show that the phenomenon of asyndeton occurs in all types of polypredicative units with adverbs, along with adverbs of adverbs.

Another condition is that (if) he calls his father from a house, he should also call his child, or (if) he is a close relative of the person called from the house, he should also call him, so that he does not deprive him of this work. Muhammad Sadiq Qashqari.

The following follow-up polypredicative unit is a polypredicative unit with a complex follow-up sentence, and the asyndeton event was observed in the first and third of the complex follow-up predicative unit, which came as a cut syntactic function relative to the main predicate unit.

The asyndeton phenomenon is sometimes observed not only in conditional binders but also in interrogative pronouns in the following predicative units that are subject to the main predicative unit.

Whoever does good to his parents, whoever ties the bond of mercy, whoever is kind to his wife and children, whoever corrects his wealth from what is unlawful, whoever spends in excess of it, and whoever speaks in tongues. If he keeps his house, he will be perfect. Fuzayl ibn Iyoz.

In the above complex follow-up polypredicative unit, there are eight follow-up predicative units that are subordinate to the main predicative unit, and the fall of the

interrogative pronoun in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th follower predicate units caused the asyndeton phenomenon .

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the phenomena of polysyndeton and asyndeton, which are the syntactic-stylistic means available in language, are directly related to text and text theory. serves to express events related to the psyche. are phenomena used in speech as syntactic-stylistic means.

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