

INTRODUCTIONS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE IN SPEECH, DIFFERENCES FROM INDEPENDENT WORDS

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses in detail the artistic features of the inserts, their importance in speech. Its differences from independent word groups are illustrated by examples.

Keywords: input, compound input, input speech, pure and functional input, methodology, subjective attitude, suspicion, affirmative meanings.

INTRODUCTION

The importance of contributions is immeasurable. They make the point rich, elegant, and give the listener a non-boring communication. The function of the input is to convey the idea clearly, succinctly, as well as emotionally.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

The attitude of the speaker to the opinion he is expressing (belief, suspicion, confirmation, denial, etc.), the relation of the opinion to someone (belonging, relevance), the degree of importance of the components of his opinion (first, second, etc.), represents a variety of meanings, such as additional information or comments that describe the idea and its components. Additions indicate the subjective attitude of the speaker to parts of speech or to the whole expression.

Of course, greed is not a physiological phenomenon that is transmitted by blood or soul.

In the above statement, the speaker's opinion is affirmed in the sense of affirmation, that is, that greed is not a physiological phenomenon transmitted by blood or soul. There is no doubt about it by the author.

I think these mountains have not lost their current glory even thousands of years ago. In this sentence, however, the whole sentence is loaded with the meaning of suspicion through the speaker's personal attitude. The meaning of his opinion is not so clear.

The main difference between adverbs and other separated parts can be related to the whole sentence - the meaning understood from it, or to certain parts of the sentence - to the meaning understood from them.

DISCUSSION

In the function of contributions:

Distinguished from certain word groups, there are words that are used only in the function of input: of course, apparently, in fact, as long as, in short, etc. (these expressions are referred to in modern linguistics by the term pure input).

So, while Madamin is wandering around, she works at night when people turn a blind eye to sleep (P. Tursin).

I wish other emirs also knew the language of the common man. I wish gossipers knew their flaws too!

There are words that are inseparable from a particular group of words, used both as an input function and as part of a sentence: probably seemingly, undoubtedly, true, true, end, in short, wordless, and so on (these expressions are referred to in modern linguistics by the term function entries).

Undoubtedly, the balls, the crushing enemies, I will not leave your arms when I die (Harmony).

By the way, this is what we wanted to publish Paul's speech (M. Gorky).

RESULTS

The loss of the original lexical meaning of the words that come in the input function is evident in the word. The face, aft meaning of this word is forgotten, represents the guess, suspicion, partial conclusion of the speaker:

Mahsim tied the donkey to the fence of the bridge, set fire to it, and there, apparently, went to talk to a stranger (A. Qahhor).

When used in the original lexical sense, it is not separated by commas on both sides. Let's get acquainted with the variant of the word horse, which means face, appearance, meaning:

It was obvious that he had such negative qualities.

Apparently, it's not that hard to know that the sentence is a pure and functional entry. Only one rule is enough to distinguish them:

If the suffixes are used at the beginning of the sentence, after the suffix, if they are used in the middle, on both sides of the suffix, if they are used at the end, they are used before the given suffix!

Only a person with a deep understanding of this strict rule will be able to understand whether or not inserts are distinguished from other word groups.

CONCLUSIONS

Contributions are a broad concept. As we study every aspect of it, we are convinced that new qualities and subtleties of meaning will emerge.

To embellish our speech requires, first and foremost, more and more appropriate use of words. It is important to understand that contributions are a verbal necessity.

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