

# **BOG'LOVCHILARNING USLUBIY XUSUSIYATLARI.**

(Sharof Rashidov asarlari misolida)

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## **ANNOTATSIYA**

Ushbu maqolada badiiy, publitsistik va rasmiy uslublarga xos matnlar misolida bog'lovchilarning uslubiy xususiyatlarilar yoritilgan. Bog'lovchilarning uslubiy xususiyatlari misollar, xususan, Sharof Rashidov asarlari misolida tahlil qilingan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** bog'lovchi, uslub, ma'no, munosabat, nutq, matn, vazifadosh uslub.

## **РЕЗИОМЕ**

В статье рассматриваются стилистические особенности коннекторов на примере текстов, характерных для художественного, публицистического и формального стилей. Методологические особенности переплетов проанализированы на примерах, в частности, по работам Шарофа Рашидова.

**Ключевые слова:** связующее, стиль, значение, отношение, речь, текст, функциональный стиль.

## **RESUMES**

This article discusses the stylistic features of connectors, using texts typical of artistic, journalistic, and formal styles. The methodological features of the binders are analyzed by examples, in particular, by the works of Sharof Rashidov.

**Key words:** connective, style, meaning, attitude, speech, text, function style.

Since the formation of stylistics as a separate discipline, functional methodology has also been in the focus of researchers in the field as one of the central directions of modern stylistics. When people use all the means of language in their social activities - phonetic, grammatical, lexical, phraseological units, they first select and use them according to their needs, depending on the topic of conversation, the situation. The fact that the means in our language have several forms, synonymous variety, allows us to do so. This choice requires a specific methodological limitation of language units in the speech process. The need for selective use of language units in the social environment and their scientific and practical analysis in linguistics has created a new field in stylistics - functional stylistics. Stylistic meaning is present not only in stylistic words, but in all words of the language. This meaning, which is potentially present in some words, is expressed in context, as a result of the interaction of the word. Based on the above considerations, there is a methodological peculiarity in all language units, especially in conjunctions. A language is considered to be underused or the connector is actually used in a certain way, not in the language. For example, in conversation, this connector is rarely used. It is used extensively in formal, journalistic, and artistic styles, or in conjunction. The analysis of the text of the above methods of the same size showed the following: 1. The text of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, based on the official style, or the link is used in 4 places. (For example, a fine of three hundred to five hundred times the basic calculation or deprivation of certain rights, restriction of liberty for three to five years, or imprisonment for three to five years.) As an example of a journalistic text, this binder was not used. But there is a lot of reference to the headlines or links in the media and on social media. For example: "Finnish first grade or unique school rules", "Pride or arrogance or the consequences of four days and nights of quarantine weddings", "Unscrupulous businessmen or the declining" bukhanaka "bread", "Note to intellectuals or lost" war "tribes. An excerpt from Sharof Rashidov's "Kashmir Song" story or link is not used at all. This means that the binder is not always used in the artistic style.

According to M.N.Kojina, “functional stylistics is a speech that summarizes the laws of language in different spheres of communication, the degree of conformity to one or another area of human activity, as well as the norms and conformity of choice of language tools in functional styles and other functional methodological forms is the science of linguistics that studies the system.” During speech, the choice of language units, especially connectors, becomes more varied. That is, one binder may be specific to one style and not to another. For example: The above analysis or link. The Persian-derived conjunction is said to be synonymous with the conjunctions in the Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary and to have been adapted to the biblical style. There were people who wrote a poem or two or a play and claimed to understand the whole point of literature. (N.Safarov, Olovli izlar.)

It is clear that the emergence of individual styles in language is directly related to the speech process, and beyond that it is illogical to talk about functional styles. The expressive possibilities of language and the limitations and peculiarities of its use are also manifested only in the speech process. Therefore, it is not correct to approach the issue from the point of view of the concepts of language styles and speech styles, to ask the question whether functional styles are a linguistic phenomenon or a speech phenomenon, functional styles should be considered in the context of which of them. Functional methodology, which is closely related to the social function of the Uzbek language, emerged as a direct product of the dialectic of language and speech, the study of the features of the Uzbek language material in different forms of Uzbek communication deals with.()

OTIL and its connector are derived from Arabic and are said to serve to connect equal parts of speech and sentences (vol. 1, p. 430). It is also mentioned in the glossary and (pronounced a) as an adjective: And, is this what you have done ?! (Vol. 1, p. 430). In order to clarify the glossary, it would be appropriate to give the Roman numerals (I, II), given that these two words are only formally the same. Because the use of and as a preposition has nothing to do with the semantics of this

grammatical device. And since the binder is used in all styles, it can be called a methodically neutral binder.

Or. In OTIL, it is said that the conjunction is derived from Persian and comes between two sentences or parts of speech to indicate that the thought is directed to one of them. Am I coming or are you coming? (Vol. 2, p. 32)

In the formal style - or the binder is used in this style. For example, persons who form or lead an organized group or criminal association are liable for all crimes committed by that group or association, provided that these crimes are covered by their criminal intent. In the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the masculine phrase or conjunction is used in 3 places. There are several reasons why this link is used so often in this sentence. First, that the sentence (piece of text) is specific to the formal style. (Formal style rule) Second, no other connector can perform the function of the connector used in the sentence. Third, words that form cohesive parts of speech are distinguished by certain semantics. Organized groups or criminal gangs are coming together here. An association means that the idea between or between parts is focused on one of the two parts.

**Va** the link is very effective in journalistic style.

By its very nature, a word is a very complex, multifaceted and meaningful element of language and at the same time speech. It is no coincidence that it is studied in all branches of linguistics, such as phonetics, phonology, lexicology, stylistics, phraseology.

If in phonetics the sound structure of a word and the problems connected with it, such as the norm of pronunciation, are studied, in grammar the syntactic problems connected with its division into categories, morphological forms, concrete application functions, semantic aspects in lexicology - change, expansion, narrowing, transfer of meaning, etc., and in phraseology we study issues related to its use in the figurative sense.

Apparently, the main reason for the study of the word in the various fields of linguistics mentioned above stems from its content, since the same word can be

used in different contexts in different contexts. In other words, the word is an unsolved riddle for linguists. The above points are understood through the study of the linguistic nature of the word and its functional-stylistic features, the meaning that can be understood from the word.

Problems with the meaning of words are so great that sometimes we are unable to explain them in words. That is why R. A. Budagov said: "Although the words in our native language seem clear and obvious to us, in fact they are very complex and multifaceted by nature." Let us clarify one thing, that the inclusion of connectors, which are auxiliary word groups, in the structure of the unit, which is called "word" above, also has such functional-stylistic features that are present in words.

As a word moves from a paradigmatic line to a syntagmatic line, it begins to discover new content and functions, subject to the internal laws of that line. It now acts as an integral part of a sentence, which is a place of syntactic relations. It should be noted that a word used in a sentence can not only perform the semantic function assigned to it, but also act as a word within another morphological category, leaving the morphological category to which it belongs. For example, if the main function of an adjective is to determine the sign of a horse, the main function of a horse, in turn, is determined by naming the object. But we often see that the horse comes in the function of a verb, a quality. That fact must be taken into account. " We can see this in the connectors. To make our point clearer, let's look at the following examples:

1. The flowers are more beautiful than each other, more beautiful than each other, more beautiful than each other, more beautiful than each other.
2. Someone had bewitched someone: either Bambur Nargiz or Nargiz Bambur.
3. Lola stepped in and started singing all the girls' favorite songs.
4. Nargiz and Bambur achieved their goals.

Apparently, in the first sentence, the word is derived from its basic numerical function and is used as a function close to the connector, that is, as a repetitive function. The conjunction in the second sentence is used in a similar function. In

the third sentence, the load is used as a binder, and in the fourth sentence, the auxiliary acts as an equal link. In other words, at the same time we see that the helper and the load are transferred to the connector according to their function. Well-known scientist Sh. In Balli's theory, this condition is called functional transposition. Independent words, such as nouns, adjectives, and verbs, can begin to discover new meanings and functions as they move from the paradigmatic line to the syntagmatic line, subject to the internal rules of that line. ekan. Well, that's what happens to binders. We know that a certain auxiliary word can act as a substitute for another. For example, an assistant can be a function link. We can't prove that the auxiliary word "assistant can be a conjunction" can be used with this idea. Because helpers are not usually used to connect words. Even so, owning one is still beyond the reach of the average person. In short, one way to determine whether auxiliary word groups, especially conjunctions, are in their function or function is to include these auxiliary words in a syntagmatic relationship. Connectors have many functional and stylistic features through a syntagmatic relationship, that is, under the influence of other words.

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This example shows a well presented introduction that contain all the expected parts. It introduces the topic well for readers, explains its importance or the gap in knowledge, and states what it is the paper aims to find out.