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SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS OF THE TEXT

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Abstract – when we talk about the morphological features of the literary text, we mean the use of morphological units. The aesthetic function of morphological units is the expression of expressiveness - emotionality through special word forms, as well as through the special use of word forms that have a specific grammatical meaning and function.

Key words: literary text, morphological features, morphological units, grammatical meaning, function, expressiveness.

Аннотация - когда мы говорим о морфологических особенностях художественного текста, мы имеем в виду использование морфологических единиц. Эстетическая функция морфологических единиц заключается в выражении выразительности - эмоциональности через специальные словоформы, а также через специальное употребление словоформ, имеющих определенное грамматическое значение и функцию.

Ключевые слова: художественный текст, морфологические признаки, морфологические единицы, грамматическое значение, функция, выразительность.

Annotatsiya – badiiy matnning morfologik xususiyatlari haqida gap ketganda, morfologik birliklarning ishlatilishi bilan bog`liq holatlar nazarda tutiladi. Morfologik birliklarning estetik vazifasi deyilganda mahsus so`z shakllari vositasida, shuningdek, ma`lum bir grammatik ma`no va funksiyaga ega bo`lgan so`z shakllarini mahsus qo`llash orqali ekspressivlik – emotsionallik ifodalanishi tushiniladi.

**Kalit so`zlar:** badiiy matn, morfologik xususiyatlar, morfologik birliklar, grammatik ma`no, funksiya, ekspressivlik.

Introduction. Expressiveness is clearly seen in words with positive and negative connotations. When linguistic analysis of a literary text, it is necessary to take into account the separation of such units, to which category they belong, in whose speech, for what purpose, to whom, in what situation they are used.

Usually, words such as caressing, loving, respecting, glorifying, such as positive, disgusting, disrespectful, arrogant, ridiculous, hateful, angry, sarcastic, etc., have a negative connotation. enters. In the process of analysis, not all morphological units used in the text, but morphological features with a clear aesthetic purpose, expressing the artistic intention of the writer. For example: repetition, morphological parallelism. Unique nouns: Goyibnazar Pinkhonov, Oldi Sottiev, Tijoratkxon, Dehqonqul.

Literature review. The syntactic method is widely used to ensure the effectiveness of the literary text. Syntactic-stylistic figures are those in which the

content of speech, which plays an important role as a means of expressive speech in the literature, is stabilized.

Syntactic figures are special syntactic constructions, speech expressions that help to increase the effectiveness of speech, enhance the imagery. When tropes work with words, figures are based on sentence structure and the general meaning understood from the sentence.

Figures are an important methodological tool in making speech melodic, effective and attractive, and thus easily perceived by the listener. That is why they can be called speech music to a certain extent.

Analysis. In the syntactic analysis of the text, all the literature in the field pays attention to the following methodological tools: 1. Syntactic parallelism. 2. Emotional speech. 3. Rhetorical questioning. 4. Inversion. 5. Ellipsis. 6. Silence. 7. Gradation. 8. Antithesis. 9. Differentiation. 10. Simulation.

Syntactically identical sentences are often used in a literary text. In linguistics, such terms are studied under the term parallelism. Parallelism is a method of comparing two events side by side, using them to draw the listener's attention to the object being depicted. The main task of parallelism is to explain the idea, to fully convince the listener.

The method of parallelism is characterized by emotional, uplifting speech and is a form of expression that evokes various emotions in the listener. As a result of parallelism, it is expressed as continuity, uplift, and consistency. The same formed sentences, along with increasing the effectiveness of artistic speech, serve to strengthen the meaning and to express the idea in more detail, to expand the database of images.

Performs the following functions:

1. Ensures that the speech is beautiful and attractive. The listener's attention is drawn to the main object, through which the idea is quickly understood.

2. It gives the opportunity to express the idea in a concise, clear, sharp, vivid and strong way.

3. The essence of thought is revealed through parallelism, the main qualities of the subject of thought are explained.

4. Gives a wide range of information about the object of thought through logical distinction.

Life is coming, youth is coming.

Emotional speech. Emotions are words that express the speaker's state of extreme joy or extreme sadness, or the protagonist's emotions, emotional response to an event. smile, Turkish, rude, grin). Through these words we learn about the psychological processes that take place in the psyche of the protagonist, such as joy, fear, anger, as well as the writer's subjective attitude to the object of the image. Emotional sentences include positive or negative words and phrases, emotional expressions (oh, wow, eh attang, wow shorim, bay-bay-bay, etc.), attitudes that express attitudes, and they are part of speech. serves to ensure expressiveness.

Inversion is a phenomenon of replacement of parts of speech or change of the order of parts of speech for a specific purpose. Inversion is a feature of oral speech. In fiction, inversion is used to bring the protagonist's speech closer to live speech, to

individualize the protagonist's speech. Expressiveness in poetry serves to increase the melody, the impact. For example:

Bozorga o'xshaydi asli bu dunyo,
Bozorga o'xshaydi bunda ham ma'ni.
Ikkisi ichra ham ko'rmadim aslo,
Molim yomon degan biror kimsani. (A. Oripov)
[The world is like a market,
Sounds like a market, too.
I never saw either,
Someone who says Molim is bad. (A. Oripov)]

Conclusion. Antithesis (antithesis) is the phenomenon of contrasting logically comparable ideas, concepts, perceptions and symbols.

Contradictory adjectives, words, phrases, contradictory conjunctions are used to reveal the contradiction in the essence of events. In the confrontation, the events and signs are contrasted, and the meaning of one of them is emphasized. There are two parts to the opposition: the opposing part and the part where the basis of the opposition is emphasized.

Based on this, the literary text is divided into the following types:

1. Story texts (Le texte narratif - narrative text). In such a text, the author or the protagonist tells a story that he has heard, seen or witnessed. Memories, memoirs, fairy tales and legends can be included in the narrative text type. The style of the story is mainly in the form of the past tense, with the first person singular or plural.

2. Descriptive texts (Le texte descriptif - descriptive text). Such a text is designed to describe in detail a person, place, animal or plant or object that is unknown to the listener, or an object or event. The monologue also dominates the descriptive text. A patronymic image is the most characteristic feature of such a text, i.e., the initial, primary feature of the object being described is mentioned. Then we talk about the features and parts associated with it.

3. Annotated texts (Le texte argumentative-argumentative text). In such a text, various arguments and explanations are given to emphasize the validity of the opinion expressed. One of the peculiarities of the type of argumentative text is the use of various arguments in order to substantiate, prove, try to justify or defend. 4. Didactic texts (Le texte explicatif- explicative text). A text based on the desire to instruct someone, to educate him through various life events or to teach him to draw conclusions from what is said, is called an explicit or didactic text.

5. Informative texts (Le texte informative). An informative text is a text composed or referenced to inform about an event. Informativeness in a literary text is unique. Unlike a simple message, it has an aesthetic purpose.

6. Commanded texts (Le texte injonctif-injonktiv text). A command text is a type of text that is preceded by a tone of advice, composed of command-oriented utterances, expressing the performance of a task or various prohibitions. The command is called a meaningful text.

7. Emotional texts (Le texte expressif - expressive text). Texts written in order to express a person's inner feelings, attitude to reality, with a certain pathos, are called emotionally expressive text.

The text as a complex whole is analyzed in several ways: morphemic-morphological and syntactic:

1) phonetic analysis of the text - the analysis of causes related to the methodological features of sounds;

2) lexical analysis of the text - the semantic features of the lexical units used by the creator in the text, i.e. the denotative and connotative meanings of words, as well as semantics, formality, ambiguity, ambiguity. The meanings are analyzed;

3) morphemic-morphological analysis of the text - it analyzes the aesthetic function of morphological units, i.e. the expressive-emotional aspects expressed through the special use of a word form that has a certain grammatical meaning and function;

4) Syntactic analysis of the text - it analyzes the features of special methodological figures used in the text: syntactic paraphrase, emotional sentences, rhetorical interrogative sentences, inversion, ellipsis, antithesis, gradation, silence, analogy, etc.

Conclusion. In Uzbek linguistics, it can be said that significant progress has been made in the study of the text and related problems. The task now is to consolidate these achievements and to shed light on the theoretical and practical significance of the text, which is developing as a separate branch of linguistics, and its role in the human cognitive world.

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