Expression of Locality in Text Syntax

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Abstract. In this article, the issues of expressing the philosophical categories of space and time at the syntactic level of the language are covered. Theoretical observations are proved on the basis of examples taken from the works of Isojon Sultan, one of the famous representatives of modern Uzbek literature.

Keywords: linguistics, text, syntax, conjunction, sentence, locality, temporality

Introduction

It is well known from the history of linguistics that the science of linguistics was able to be formed in the process of interpretation of philological, i.e. works that were the product of creative creativity in earlier times. In other words, linguistic issues, such as interpreting the meanings of words, determining the skill of using words, commenting on the graphic features of ancient manuscripts, are part of the interpretation of artistic texts. Over time, linguistics has clearly defined its field of investigation and directions, and moved away from literary studies. Issues related to the text have mainly become the research object of stylistics. After that, the main attention of linguists began to be focused on issues such as the specific characteristics, essence, and interaction of units such as sentence, phrase, morpheme, phoneme, which are the components of the text.

The main part

Today, three units are recognized as the object of learning syntax, which is considered the highest level of the language. Accordingly, syntax is divided into three types: phrase syntax, sentence syntax, and text syntax. Among these directions, text syntax is the most complex and the largest in terms of volume - the text, its units, the formal and substantive structure of the text, and the laws of independent sentences are of particular importance as a department that studies them.

Currently, text linguistics (text linguistics) is undergoing its formation stage. Therefore, different definitions are given to the text. speech form", "a set of messages about events, the largest syntactic construction with content and structural completeness", "a set of different relations of the author of the speech to reality", "a recommended method for analysis a manuscript, a work or its fragments", such as "a set of several simple or compound sentences that have the character of a sequence in content" [1, 103].

Scientists such as G. Abdurahmonov, I. Rasulov, A. Mamajonov expressed their opinions on the text problem in Uzbek linguistics. In particular, I. Rasulov stated that a unit larger than a sentence is a complex syntactic whole, which consists of a union of sentences that are conceptually and syntactically interrelated. In it, the thought is more complete than the sentence. Nowadays, the identification of text types and their characteristic features continues. We understand such features as the characteristic features of the text: providing information, finding out from independent sentences, the existence of meaningful and syntactical connections between the components, space and time consistency, integrity and completeness, common ownership. The text is a complex communicative-syntactic whole that incorporates such signs.

Representation of locality and temporality in text syntax is a complex process. Text syntax differs from other types of syntax in its object and expression scope. Therefore, in this master's thesis, we used as a basis the units included in the group of temporal words in the scientific research of researcher M. Hakimova. It includes other lexemes (nouns) that express the meaning of time along with time adverbs. Also, lexemes (nouns) representing the meaning of the place were included in the syntax of the text along with local place expressions. In this case, importance is given to the meanings of lexemes that create noun phrases.

M.V. Muryanov emphasizes that the words with the meaning of time appeared on the basis of the words representing the subject and the place. After all, in the early days, the concepts of place and time were expressed in a syncret way. In particular, as the Russian word "nebo" ("sky") once served to indicate both place and time.

It is understood that unlike philosophical space, space is understood in a broad sense in linguistics. In linguistics, in addition to locative nouns that have a spatial meaning, there are object-object nouns that refer to space, higher-level units representing space: words combinations and sentences, even space affixes can also belong [2, 27]. Therefore, we study the concept of locality in text syntax in a broad sense.

Given that the subject of this research work is the expression of locality and temporality in text syntax, we focus on nominative sentences, that is, noun sentences.

Sentences expressing the existence of a certain object or events are called nominative sentences [4, 192]. Nominative sentences are similar in form to simple words and phrases, but they differ from them by the presence of a special sentence tone and the expression of a certain completeness of thought. In adverbial sentences, objects or events that exist at the time of speech are described and noted, they are not imagined in the past or future tense.

Tone is an important tool in the formation of nominative sentences. With the help of tone, some words and phrases turn into nominative sentences. Nominative sentences can be common and non-common.

Nominative sentences indicate the existence of a certain object, event. In this case, the following meanings appear:

1.Time: **Bahor**. *Havoda, tuproqda iliqlik sezilib qolgan, o'tlar yam-yashil, gullagan butalar kechasiyam oqish bo'lib ko'rinadi [7, 352].*

2. Place: **Ko'l bo'yi, baqaqurilloq**.*Tungi samodagi tillarang oy.Suv yoqasida timirskilanib yurgan qora sharpa.Shu xolos [7, 351].*

3. Event: **Tun**.*Sahar bo'zarmoqda [7, 328].*

4. It is known that the existence of objects is shown: ***Etakroqda yangi qurilgan tandir.Yonida loy o'choq.Sal narida suvpaqir [7, 337].***

5. Human feelings are expressed:

> **Kuy! G'azal!.. Oh**!.. *Qaytadan tirnar yaramni,*
> *Tag'in eslatdi u mash'um haramni… [6, 446]*

One-syllable sentences, especially nominative sentences, play a big role in the formation of the text. In order to be a sentence, it is not necessary to have a verb that matches its owner in person or number. Constructions that have a predicative relationship expressing a certain goal, an idea, and even some words are considered sentences. (for example, one-syllable nominative sentences) [4, 96].

Sentences that do not have a possessive or participle grammatically are called one-syllabic sentences [4, 184]: ***Pastak loysuvoq, paxsa uy.Kichkina darchalar. Tomga tirab qo'yilgan shoti-narvon.*** *Bir chetda to'riq ot, shotisi tepaga tikkaygan arava...[7, 106]*

Expression of nominative sentences with adverbs creates locality in text syntax: ***Olg'a!Yanada olg'a****! Besh asr besh soniyada ko'z oldimdan o'tib ketadi. Endi mustahkam, pishiq o'rilgan o'ramlar qarshimga chiqmoqda [7, 107].*

The possessor or participle of a one-syllabic sentence is not hidden, and it is impossible to find them or to include them in the sentence. The reason for this is that if the possessor is expressed in one-syllabic sentences, the content of the clause is known through the content of the possessor, or if the clause is expressed, the content of the possessor is understood from the content of the clause. Therefore, the possessive or participle is not hidden in one-syllabic sentences, but the content of both clauses is expressed in one clause. That's why in monosyllabic sentences, like incomplete sentences, it is not noticeable that a part is hidden; there is no need to search for a part that is not expressed grammatically, and the idea is understood without it: ***Kimsasiz yo'l***.*Uylarning derazalarida sham yorug'i lipillaydi.Hamma yoq bahaybat shovurga to'lgan [6, 489].*

A part of a one-syllable sentence can be expanded by itself or by its own words: *Taxta so'kchaklar ustiga yoyilgan yo'l-yo'l dasturxonlar, dasta-dasta patir nonlar, qand-qurs, sopol kosalarda tortilayotgan sho'rva-osh… Davra sharob kayfidan mast, o'rtada chakkasiga pul qistirilgan hofiz…Yigit-yalang chang ko'tarib musiqa ohangiga shox tashlashadi. Musiqa betamiz qo'shiq bilan birga yangraydi. Sarxush davra, qiyqirgan ovozlar, o'zgarib ketgan tanish chehralar, ketma-ket qistirilayotgan pullar… Va nihoyat, hamma o'zi bilan o'zi ovora bo'lib qolgan mahalda norg'ul, barzangi bir kishi – traktorchi Xolmat aka hofizga "Yetar! Bas!" deb qichqiradi [6, 446].*

One-syllable sentences are divided into the following types: 1) indefinite sentences; 2) statements that generalize the personality; 3) impersonal sentences; 4) infinitive sentences; 5) nominative sentences; 6) words.

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It is known that nominative sentences consist of a combination of one or more words that confirm the existence of things and events in time and space. One-syllable sentences have relative complete content and complete intonation. Nevertheless, they require an expansion in content - an explanation. At least one or more sentences can perform the explanatory function [3, 28]:

Qishloq. Yoz. Jazirama.

Qoq tush mahali baqaterak ostida zaif bir "puf " yelib o'tadi [5, 244].

When nominative sentences are expressed by lexemes expressing the meaning of place, local units are also involved in sentences explaining the meaning of noun clauses: *1.**Ko'l bo'yi, baqaqurilloq…Suv yoqasida** timirskilanib yurgan qora sharpa.Shu xolos [7, 351].*

*2.O'sha-o'sha keng, yorug' **salon***. *Orasta kiyingan, yuz-ko'zlarida baxtiyorlik nishonalari sezilib turgan odamlar. Ular, albatta, **yuksaklarda** parvoz qilishayotgani uchun o'zlarini saodatli sezadilar [6, 99].*

In the result type of the theme-rheme relation in supersyntactic wholes related to the space, it declares that the idea of the theme is about a certain place, space, place. In the theme of SSW, the result related to that space, arising from its content, is reflected [3, 65]*:*

***Do'konlar, oshxonalar, qahvaxonalar** … "L'Ebrane', "Bravissimo", "Eframe Julien", "Hoffman"…Kim nimaga havaslansa, o'shanga taqlid qiladi-da.Bularning ayrimlarida sochining ikki qulog'i ustini taqir qilib qirdirgan, tepa sochini gultojixo'rozday tikkaytirib olgan yigit-yalang zerikib o'tirardi [6, 462].*

Conclusion

Mikromatn turlarining bo'lgan so'z birikmasi va gap so'z, so'z-larning valentlik va asosiy (yaqin) va potensial (uzoq) leksik kontekslar, so'z kengayishi kabi hodisalar asosida hosil bo'ladi. Makromatn (matn) axborot berish (kommunikativlik), mustaqil gaplar yoki murakkab sintaktik butunliklardan tashkil topish (struktura), komponentlari orasida semantik, sintaktik aloqalarning qurollari (kogeziya), va makon vaqt ishchiligi (kontinuum), yaxlitlik va tugallik kabi omillarga ega.

Matn sintaksisida lokal leksemalar bilan ifodalangan atov gaplar makon (lokallik) ma'nosini, temporal leksemalar bilan ifodalangan atov gaplar esa zamon (temporallik) ma'nosini ifodalaydi.

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