Representation of the Semantic Meaning of the Appendix Construction in the Literary Text

Mirzaali Rahimov

Teacher of Samarkand State University, Uzbekistan

Abstract: This article discusses the expression of the semantic meaning of the artistic text, the appendix construction, and its formal structural forms. At the same time, the structural features of the application design, dynamic and static application constructions are considered. Texts from German fiction are analyzed and the semantic meaning, structural features and intonation features of the applied elements are revealed.

Keywords: artistic text, applied construction, semantic meaning, applied element, linguistic nature, additional meaning, dynamic, static, structural symbols, formal structural expression.

The text is explained as follows: the text (the text is derived from the Latin word textus) means to connect, to join in the English Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms (Hojiev A. Tashkent, 2002). It is known that a text is subject to certain rules of language, it consists of a set of sentences that form on the basis of these rules, this or that message, representing information. The text is based on the concept of connection, so it reflects the interconnection of two or more components.

Typically, a text can include, depending on its structure, size, and completeness:

1. An expression composed of one or more sentences denoting a known complete idea;

2. Newspaper or magazine article;

3. Narrative, story, tale, epic;

4. Scientific monograph;

5. Novel;

6. Various documents and so on. Based on the above, the text can be divided into two in terms of structure and content:

a) small text (microtext); b) large text (macrotext). It should be noted that issues such as the linguistic nature of the text have been studied as an object of study in many scientific studies. According to the Russian linguist I.R. Galperin, the text requires a product of written speech, which is perfected in all respects. Oral speech, on the other hand, involves different repetitions, as well as different sentences, and therefore it is appropriate to call it a text that will be the object of examination [G. 1974. №6]. There is not much research being done by researchers on the study of text and its linguistics. Research in this area is only just finding a solution. It hasn't been long since this process began. In this regard, the opinion of the German linguist R. Harverg is valid: it takes at least a hundred years for the linguistics of the text to be fully substantiated [H. Bd-2 St.1974]. A number of research papers on the problems

of text linguistics in German languages have been published. Linguists in this field have studied by V.G. Admoni, K.E. Heidolf, A.I. Domashiev, A.M. Bushuy, B.T. Tursunov and others is noteworthy.

In many of his researches, Professor B.T. Tursunov expresses his views on the linguistic nature of the text, the role and importance of the text in solving many problems. In his doctoral dissertation, he states: "The phenomenon of application is such a typological linguistic phenomenon that if you analyze it, new aspects emerge, the source of which is, firstly, the research work of linguists, and secondly, the ability to combine different functional methods. are works of art and texts by German writers" [T.1993, - p.465] In the process of studying the subject, we have made sure that as a result of the analysis of many scientific works, factual materials from works of art, the above considerations have been fully confirmed. In this regard, the following comments of Yu.S. Moraru: "The number of components that make up a simple structural device (text) should be the same on both sides, ie not more than one sentence or syntagm: the components that make up a complex structural application device, there must be at least two in the structure of both the applied element and the main expression (text) "[M.1982. –p.106-114]

It should be noted that in Russian linguistics, a lot of research has been done to study the text and its linguistic nature. In this topic A.V.Bondarko, N.A.Klepitskaya, B.V.Kobzev, R.P.Rogojnikova, E.A.Referovskaya, G.S.Rybakova, G.Ya.Solganik, N.I.Formonovskaya, M.E.Shafiro, N.V.Cheremisina, G.A.Zolotova and a number of other linguists carried out the research. Linguist E.A. Referovskaya writes: "Additional elements are never in an autonomous state, that is, they have the character of rema, it can only come next to the component with which it is directly related in the form of autonomy" [R. –L., 1983-215 p.] This conclusion of E.A. Referovskaya can answer many questions. Because the applied element cannot come on its own, it can only have the property of an applied element within the text, that is, within the complex syntactic integrity. The Russian linguist M.V. Lyapon also interprets problems related to the text and its linguistic nature similar to E.A. Referovskaya within the framework of complex syntactic integrity. According to him, the text is intended to be described in the following four concepts: "First of all, a text is a message that comes from the interaction of sentences. For the researcher, text is the only source in the study of language phenomena. Second, text is a means of revealing a speaker's speaking ability. In this process, the text also serves as a space that allows the language to be used realistically in speech. Third, the text is the product of the speaker's active speech activity. Fourth, the text is the highest step of the language system, which plays an important role in the communicative process "[L.M.1986].

In this regard, the comments of the German linguist K.E. Heidolf on the text are noteworthy. He understands the text in the communicative process in the form of how words are interconnected to give a certain message expression. He suggests that when words are interconnected, the following should be considered. "First, the integrity of thought, second, the lexical integrity, third, the communicative integrity, and fourth, the integrity of time and perspective" [H.2-D.1971]. This means that a text can be an expression that has a complete meaning and is composed of one or more fully formed sentences. The text also includes short stories, novels, newspaper or magazine articles, scientific monographs, various types of documents, and similar oral works. Based on modern research, it can be said that there is a growing interest in the text in linguistics. The text is a complex phenomenon, the essence of which is manifested through the study of it in different aspects and different interpretations in different areas. Accordingly, the text is viewed by researchers as a type of complex syntactic unit, a structural and semantic form combined with communicative integrity, semantic completeness, logical, grammatical, semantic connections. The semantic formation of such a

text includes textual universals such as 'man', 'time', 'space', which are studied in the sum of its explicit and implicit meanings. Hence, 'man' is of universal importance, hence all the units of the literary text and the formal-semantic relations between them allow us to classify the world as the basis of its structure and conceptual theme.

The idea of a text as a high-level system, structure, and semantic integrity that can convey organized and directed information in a particular way is now being actively developed by linguists. Integrity is concretized and expressed in the concept of the plan (motive, intention) that existed before the finished text, always undergoing certain changes. In this context, the text is designed to implement the plan. In the finished text, the idea is transformed into the theme and idea of the whole text. Thus, the structure of an artistic text is characterized by a certain internal structure, the elements of which are important not only in itself, but primarily in the relationship with other elements and the whole text. By text elements, we mean its communicatively defined volume - the components of a grammatical division. We will try to express this idea analytically in the following example.

Hilde hat geheiratet. Auch Lieschen wird bald heiraten. Die beiden sind nämlich herangewachsen, würdest du kann wieder erkennen,- fürchte ich − „Gut verheiratet? fragte Brenten, nur um etwas zu fragen. Im Grunde war es ihm völlig gleichgültig, wie und wen sie heiraten. - "Sehr gut! Und Heinrich schwoll vor Stolz. „Einen Bankdirektor. Einen von der Dresdener Bank. Und Lieschen ist mit einem Rudersohn verlobt. Zu Weinachten soll die Hochzeit sein. Tja − unsere Tochter haben es gut getroffen [W.B.S.297].

Walter machte es kurz, als ihm das letzte Wort erteilt würde. Wie wurde Ernest Timm an meiner Stelle handeln, hatte er sich gefragt. Der würde die Kläger anklagen. Zuschlagen würde er.

Auch und besonders von der Anklagenbank [H.O.S.156]

The idea expressed in the text of this passage from the work of art serves to express the theme and idea of the text. In order to fully express the idea in the main expression, additional means of language were used - the elements of the application. Additional elements such as "Einen Bankdirektor", "Einen von der Dresdener Bank", "mit einem Rudersohn verlobt", "es gut getroffen" explain, supplement and clarify the main expression. It should be noted that artistic meaning arises within the framework of an individual decision, depending on the inner state of the speaker. The different levels of meaning within a literary text form a single network of relationships, subordinated to a leading symbolic structure called the 'conceptual map' that underlies the text's content space. Along with the levels of meaning, its brightness and depth are highlighted. The brightness of the meaning is the informational value of the message to the addressee. Depth of meaning is when several meaningful pieces come together in a row or at the same time. Such passages come after the main expression of the appendix construction, the basis of the literary text, and serve as an appendix element to complement and define the meaning of any section of the appendix, ensuring the brightness and depth of meaning:

Walter machte es kurz, als ihm das letzte Wort erteilt würde. Wie wu erde Ernest Timm an meiner Stelle handeln, hatte er sich gefragt. Der würde die Kläger anklagen. Zuschlagen würde er. Auch und besonders von der Anklagenbank [H.O.S.156]

In the above literary text, additional elements such as "die Kläger anklagen", "Zuschlagen würde er", "Auch und besonders von der Anklagenbank" are the tools that serve the emergence of implicative meanings and the expansion of their semantics.

The semantic meaning of the applied elements in the application construction is expressed by various means within the artistic text. In this process, the semantic meaning parts serve to

complement, interpret, clarify the meaning of the parts of the main expression, give additional semantic meaning and increase its effectiveness. It is well known that grammatical traditions state that "application is a logical-semantic type of connection [V.1972, p.39-45]. As for the structures divided into communicative parts, the additional constructions include all the mentioned parts, except for the parts included in the partitioning, it is necessary to distinguish between the additional constructions and the particle constructions. The existence of an application (additional) meaning or application relationship can be clearly stated in the following case: first, the formal-structural expression of the application connection must be reflected: secondly, on the basis of these indicators and structure we can talk about its specific construction-application constructions. With this in mind, we gain the concepts of dynamic application constructions and static application constructions. This naming of application constructions stems from their formal representation. Forms divided into communicative parts are called dynamic application constructions, and forms that are not divided into communicative parts are called static application constructions.

Definitions of "dynamic" and "static" A. According to Beloshapkova, it represents the distinction between dynamic and static aspects of speech [B. p.-248]. However, it should be noted that the opposition of dynamic and static applications constructions cannot be equated with 'speech-language', as the dynamic aspect of a sentence cannot be determined by its interaction with 'speech' and the static aspect by its interaction with 'language'. But intonational signs (features) describe a sentence as a "communicative-dynamic" unit, and structural features as a "static-predicative" unit. In static application constructions, the application attitude is expressed by "more rigid" structural means, while in dynamic application constructions, it is expressed by intonation without being more "rigid". In both cases, both structurally and communicatively, the application symbol interacts. In the "Russian grammar" published in 1982, the appendix is not distinguished as a separate type of related compound sentences, but they belong to different structural-semantic groups of compound sentences based on the hierarchical principle of classification: but also in their absence, in which the predicative parts of the compound sentence are connected by conjunctive conjunctions (in which case, of course, the meaning of the appendix is weaker).

Мисол: Die Menschen interessieren sich nicht für die Geschichte. Sie fanden sie

Langweilig. Aber ohne Geschichte gibt es keine Zukunft [J. S.13].

 In addition to the application design, there are a small number of individual structures in which application relationships are also observed to a certain extent. But in them the application relationship is much weaker and is not considered a leading semantic relationship. They also have the ability to give "additional meaning" similar to the application elements. In this regard, it is more difficult to separate such structures from the application elements, as both have the mark of "providing additional information".

Example: Morgenfrüh kamen sie wieder. In zwanzig Stunden [W.S.263].

It should be noted that the properties of static adverbial constructions are also observed in the structural parts of multi-piece constructions, which do not show the properties of autosemantic communicative units obtained separately, so other predicative parts in this syntactic complex cannot be compared with simple sentences. In static application constructions, the components tend to be in contact. The contact location of the main expression and the applied elements is an important condition for the structural-semantic integrity of the static application structure.

Example: Die Menschen interessieren sich nicht für die Geschichte. Sie fanden sie Langweilig. Aber ohne Geschichte gibt es keine Zukunft [J. S.13]. Multi-piece structures are

usually understood to be compound sentences, in which there are various combinations, and the parts that can be called appendix parts are highlighted. Such applied elements observe a grammatical and semantic connection of the main expression with the predicative part, which to some extent interprets, clarifies and complements it. It is well known that the various added elements have additional commentary properties, as they have been interpreting and supplementing the ideas expressed in the preceding part of the sentence (the main expression). Therefore, linguists study the relationship of the application between the main expression and the elements of the application. It should be noted that there are two cases in favor of the "application event": syntactic communication with parts. Both are important structural features of syntactic construction.

Thus, the main structural features of static attachment structures are: 1). The presence of special application indicators in the structure of static application structures; 2). Dual membership of the structure; 3). Quality of predicative structure in the applied component; 4). The contact location of the component to be applied and the main part. These structural characters always come in an integral relationship with each other, and they serve to syntactically form and communicate application relationships. When it comes to dynamic application constructions, their parts are different from static application constructions. Static application construction parts consist of predicative syntactic units of the same level. Dynamic application constructions, on the other hand, involve different levels of syntactic units of basic expression and attachment, and in this type of application connection, application relationships are formed not only by equal connections but also by dependent connections, as in static application constructions. It should be noted that in dynamic application constructions, the component attached is formally expressed in the form of secondary parts of speech or following sentences. The appended component of such an appendix can be formalized as a separate sentence in written speech, in many cases they do not involve even the main parts, i.e. the predicative is not formally expressed structurally. In this case, the quality of the individual message in the attached component of the application design is provided based on the previous context. Thus, the dynamic appendix construction exists as a syntactic whole in the opposition of constructive and communicative characters: all its components are formalized in the form of separate sentences in terms of intonation.

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