FEATURE AND FUNCTIONS WERDS IN THE LITERARY LANGUAGE

Rahimberdiyev Maqsadbek
Farg'ona Davlat Universiteti
Ingliz tili va adabiyoti fakulteti talabasi

Tojibaev Isoqjon
Ingliz tili va adabiyoti
fakulteti Ingliz tili o'qitish metodikasi
o'qituvchisi

ABSTRACT

This article provides information on Shakespeare's morphology. His poems are morphologically analyzed and sources related to poetry are presented. Grammatical problems are studied.In addition, in this article Shakespeare's works are analyzed.

Key words: guide words, homograph,idiom, inflect, index card, lexicographer, lexicography, orthography, mental lexicon, part of speech tagging, part of speech, paper slip.

Since the second half of XX century, the main feature of linguistics has become the emotional sphere of a language personality, problems as an effective power of a word, in addition, the capability in researching the personal characteristics and whole speech action on the communicant issues on language signs and mutual cooperation between their users. Many researchers firstly paid their attention to the aesthetics and figurativeness of the literary text because a literary work as a communicative directed verbal work does not limit with only descriptions of events, it contains feelings which transmit by language means that affect to accept the artistic image of characters and text as well.

As our president Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "Every time I communicate with young people, you charge me with your energy, fill my heart with joy. I know very well that each of you is eager to serve our dear Motherland and people. I value you immensely as the greatest wealth, priceless treasure of Uzbekistan."

In the 60-70s of the 20th century, there was an opinion that the sentence does not have the highest level of the hierarchy of language, as previously thought. It has been observed that majority of sentences relatively were structurally and semantically independent: the sentence acquires the quality of the full completion in the unit of a higher level - the text.

The text has been considered by many linguists as the highest level of language, which has its own categories and units, the laws of construction, that is, a specific grammar. Moreover it became evident that many of the phenomena of traditional sentential grammar had more adequate interpretation.

The widespread loss of weed diversity and associated ecosystem functions is raising important concerns. Field edges could play a major role in the maintenance of weed functional diversity in arable landscapes as these habitats still harbour high weed diversity, owing to either a reduced farming management intensity and/or to a spillover of species from adjacent perennial field margins. Here, we investigated the taxonomic and functional characteristics of weed species recorded in surveys of field edges and their associated field cores over six consecutive years in 60 arable fields farmed with five crop management strategies. We found that field edges were richer, with species more functionally diverse and composition more stable over years than field core surveys. The distribution of individual functional traits differed between field edges and field cores, with higher values for seed mass and nitrophily , and a wider distribution of specific leaf area values in field edges. The bimodal distribution of plant height and germination period observed in field edges became unimodal in field cores. Field edges harboured species with ecological strategies associated with field cores plus a conservative strategy which could be explained by a spillover from the adjacent perennial field margins. Crop management strategies impacted field edge flora, though to a lesser extent than the field core flora whereas the functional differences between the field edge and the field core flora were less marked when crop management intensity was lower. These results indicate that field edges harbour a unique assemblage of species and highly contribute to the maintenance of weed diversity in arable landscapes. Future studies should thus focus on the importance of these specific functional traits to the agroecosystem functioning. My place of employment turned out to be in a northern suburb of Beijing, however, and was connected to a decidedly un-cosmopolitan village. I arrived with about three words of Chinese under my belt, and my knowledge of Chinese literature was largely limited to classics in translation.

A faculty member I had befriended recommended that I read some modern authors, and based on my personality (and my disappointment about not living in the city proper) he thought I'd particularly like a book called Wild Grass. One day soon after, I took the hour-long bus ride into Beijing and bought a copy at a bookstore, reading it in an afternoon, and then reading it again the next day. Was first published in 1974 by Beijing's Foreign Languages Press and, until now, has been the only English translation available. As I sat in Russian Pizza Shop, a small coffee (and pizza!) shop run by Russians, across the street from the Soviet-style Petroleum University of China reading Wild Grass, I had the impression that I was reading something really powerful,

really weird—but that the expression of those qualities was oddly crabbed, subdued, polite.

My work consists of introduction, main part of 2 chapters: theoretical and practical chapters, conclusion and bibliography. In chapter I I'm going to consider such theoretical notions as "text", "basic unit of the text", "text coherence" and "text notions", their types, and also compare notions "text" and "discourse".

In chapter 2 I'm going to illustrate examples for each theoretical case of text grammar.

The topic of my research: grammar of the text and its basic units.

The object of study: novel "One Day" by David Nicholls.

The subject of the study: grammatical features of the text, theory and practice

The aim of the study: to analyze the text "One Day" from the point of view of grammar.

Research objectives:

Examine the situation of the problem in the scientific and methodological resources;Examine the theoretical aspects of the grammar of the text;Analyze the text from the point of view the grammar of the text.Significance of the study: Significance is the point of every work. I believe that by reading this paper, the learners will understand the main features of the text and its peculiarities.The main research method: a theoretical analysis of the scientific and methodological literature. Explore the application of scientific principles in practice. The structure of the work. The course work consists of introduction, main part: two chapters and conclusion, which are followed by glossary and the list of the literature used in the course of research. The text is a unit of language in use. It applies to any passage, spoken or written, of whatever length, that does form a unified whole - a semantic unit. The text is the object of studies of the branch of linguistics called text linguistics. Text linguistics is a relatively new branch of language studies that deals with texts as communication systems.

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Text linguistics dealt mainly with ways of expressing cohesion and coherence and distribution of the theme and the rheme of an utterance according to the rules of the functional sentence perspective. Its original aims lay in uncovering and describing text grammars. The application of text linguistics has, however, evolved from this approach

to a point in which text is viewed in much broader terms that go beyond a mere extension of traditional grammar towards an entire text.

Despite the fact that there are many publications devoted to problems of text linguistics, there does not exist an adequate definition of the text that would find satisfaction with all researchers. [5, p.136] The difficulties that arise when trying to work out a universally acceptable definition of the text can be explained by the fact that scholars study the text in its various aspects: grammatical, stylistic, semantic, functional and so on.

The text can be studied as a product (text grammar) or as a process (theory of text). The text-as-a-product approach is focused on the text cohesion, coherence, topical organization, illocutionary structure and communicative functions; the text-as-a-process perspective studies the text production, reception and interpretation.

The grammar of the text is the study of texts above the level of the sentence. It shows how texts are put together so as to convey ideas, facts, messages, and fiction Analyzing the structure of the text, linguists identify semantically connected sentence sequences as certain syntactic formations. One of prospective trends in modern text linguistics is describing such syntactic formations, or text units, identifying patterns according to which they are built and studying relations between them. Irrespective of their specific features, all text units are united by their common function - they represent the text as a whole integrally expressing the textual topic.It should be noted that there are some scholars who do not recognize the existence of linguistic units beyond the framework of the sentence. This opinion can be explained by the lack of a complete systematic description of linguistic peculiarities of such units.

The problem of text units has been addressed by numerous scholars both in Russia and abroad. Speaking about Russian linguists, we should mention the works by I. R. Galperin, O.I. Moskalskaya, E.A. Referovskaya, Z.Ya. Turaeva, G.Ya. Solganik and others. [9]

The supra-phrasal unity is a minimal text unit consisting of two or more sentences united by a common topic. In some cases the supra-phrasal unity can coincide with the text if it's a short one, for example, a news item in the newspaper, a miniature story, etc. However, most commonly, the supra-phrasal unity is a component of a larger text. The supra-phrasal unity consists of at least two sentences, it is characterized by topical, communicative and structural completeness and the author's attitude towards what is being communicated. The supra-phrasal unity is a complex semantico-structural unit, the communicative value of which does not equal the sum of meanings of its constituent sentences, it is a new semantico-structural formation.

It should be noted that sometimes it is not easy to delimit the boundaries of the supra-phrasal unity. In some cases it can coincide with the paragraph (this is especially

typical of scientific papers and business documents), while in others the paragraph can be easily divided into several supra-phrasal unity, for example, in fiction and poetry.As for the correlation of the supra-phrasal unity and the paragraph, a few decades ago the supra-phrasal unity was considered to be a unit equivalent to the paragraph. In today's text linguistics there are two approaches to this problem. Some scholars still believe that the supra-phrasal unity coincides with the paragraph, or rejecting the term "supra-phrasal unity", consider the paragraph to be a complex syntactic unity.Other researchers draw a strict demarcation line between the supra-phrasal unity and the paragraph saying that the former is a unit of composition while the latter is a unit of punctuation.

In the first place, the supra-phrasal unity is essentially a feature of all the varieties of speech, both oral and written, both literary and colloquial. As different from this, the paragraph is a stretch of written or typed literary text delimited by a new (indented) line at the beginning and an incomplete line at the close. [11]The text is a unit of language in use. It applies to any passage, spoken or written, of whatever length, that does form a unified whole - a semantic unit. The text is the object of studies of the branch of linguistics called text linguistics. Text linguistics is a relatively new branch of language studies that deals with texts as communication systems.

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by a new (indented) line at the beginning and an incomplete line at the close. [11] In the second place, the paragraph is a polyfunctional unit of written speech and as such is used not only for the written representation of a supra-phrasal unity, but also for the introduction of utterances of a dialogue, as well as for the introduction of separate points in variousenumerations.In the third place, the paragraph in a monologue speech can contain more than one supra-phrasal unity and the supra-phrasal unity can include more than one paragraph.Texts have both internal and external functions, according to the principals of text linguistics.Part of the internal function may be referred to as cohesion. This is how the actual words in the text are connected and flow together to create meaning at a sentence level. Texts use devices such as conjunctions, ellipses, and substitution to connect words so that they flow from one sentence to the next. This helps the reader create meaning within the text.

Coherence is another internal element of text linguistics. This is how the sentences are put together as a whole to create the meaning of the entire text. In other words, while cohesion may look at the individual elements of a sentence, coherence is about how each sentence, paragraph, and the overall text are constructed so that the reader can understand it. also looks at how the text is arranged in time.An external function of text linguistics is intertextuality. This concept is the study of the interconnectedness of different texts. In some cases, it may be necessary to have studied one text in order to understand another. For example, in order to understand a critical article, it may be necessary to have read the text that the article is about. In this way, many different texts may be connected.

Texts may also be better understood by looking at the contexts in which they were written. This context may be historical and may include looking at the events that were happening in the world at the time the text was written. [4, 25-29] Text linguistics may also look at the social context, which includes the social aspects of a culture at the time the text was written. Studying these contexts may help readers understand the meaning of the texts more clearly.From the point of view of grammar such notions as "coherence" and "cohesion" will be considered more detailed. the paragraph is a polyfunctional unit of written speech and as such is used not only for the written representation of a supra-phrasal unity, but also for the introduction of utterances of a dialogue, as well as for the introduction of separate points in various enumerations.In the third place, the paragraph in a monologue speech can contain more than one supra-phrasal unity and the supra-phrasal unity can include more than one paragraph.Texts have both internal and external functions, according to the principals of text linguistics.Part of the internal function may be referred to as cohesion. This is how the actual words in the text are connected and flow together to create meaning at a sentence level. Texts use devices such as conjunctions, ellipses, and substitution to connect

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