

THE USE OF CONNECTING ELEMENTS AS A FIGURATIVE TOOL IN THE CONNECTING CONSTRUCTION

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Abstract:

This article examines the use of connecting elements as a figurative tool in German literary texts. The importance of figurative means in the simple and effective expression of the idea given in the main statement is discussed, and the possibility of figurative elements expressed in the form of figurative words and phrases in the form of a construction can describe the appearance, inner world, characteristic features, and actions of the heroes of the work of art. Based on the results of research by linguists in this area, the use of figurative elements as figurative means in examples from fiction is analyzed.

Keywords: literary text, connecting construction, connecting element, figurative means, figurative words and phrases, repetition, emotion, inner experience.

Introduction

In order for the reader to fully understand and comprehend the event described in the text taken from a work of art, the content of the event is described in a more complete and clarified way using the connecting element, a means of clarifying the expression given in general. In this case, we witness the extensive use of connecting elements in speech in describing the event.

We will try to explain the use of connecting elements in the structure of the connecting construction as a figurative means using grammatical categories. Connecting elements and the grammatical functions they perform syntactically complement their stylistic function to a certain extent. It is known that the individual descriptive style of the author is formed on the basis of the use of connecting elements within the framework of the literary text. The well-known linguist G. Abdurakhmonov explains the manifestation of connecting elements as a stylistic means as follows:

“connecting elements of speech - added words are a stylistic means. It is advisable to use additional fragments to express the idea given in the main expression simply and effectively. Thus, connecting elements are not only a grammatical means, but also related to the issues of their own style, tone, and punctuation marks used in their place. According to their specific grammatical category, content, and function, adjunct elements are the main tool in the study of a separate branch of grammar - the syntax of a complex sentence” [1; p. 44].

Connecting elements can be used for separate purposes within the framework of a literary text that are not similar in meaning to each other. Such purposes are observed in the following situations: firstly, the connecting element of the connecting construction is to draw the reader's attention to the event being described here, secondly, the content and effect of the main expression are enhanced with the participation of the connecting element; thirdly, in order to enrich and make the content and essence of the main expression more significant, the connecting elements perform a specific stylistic description related to the writer's artistic style of depiction. The connecting phenomenon can be widely used as a means of stylistic style not only in literary texts, but also in scientific texts [4; p. 90].

Connecting elements have different structural forms and, in addition to being manifested in different semantic properties, can also perform specific stylistic tasks that are not similar in content and essence to the main parts of expression. The stylistic tasks of connecting elements are to fully convey to the reader the content of the events taking place, to describe the thoughts, character of the characters participating in the work of art, as well as their relationship to other characters in the work, their positive and negative actions. The use of various figurative means to convey the event to the reader is their distinctive feature. Several figurative means can be used to describe the event taking place in a work of art or text. These descriptive methods include: derivation from the sentence frame, completion of the meaning of the sentence, prolepsis, parenthesis, antithesis, concretization of generality, periphrase, repetition, omission of any element from the sentence structure, expression with figurative words and word combinations, word order, analogy, etc. [2; p. 89].

We will try to analyze the use of connecting elements as a figurative means. In this case, the parts of the sentence belonging to the sectional group come at the end of the sentence and concretize the meaning of the parts preceding them through the added parts - connecting elements, that is, they focus the listener's attention on a specific part:

“In Gefangenschaft ist er geraten. Die Preußen haben die Gefangenen von Dresden – Altstadt nach Neustadt über die Brücke geführt. Er hat sich losgerissen und ist in die Elbe gesprungen. Die Preußen haben geschossen. Zehn Schüsse oder mehr”. (Bruns Marianne. Die Lichtung. S. 290)

In oral speech, the speaker is given time to think and, in addition, the frame is relaxed. In written speech, emphasis shows the speaker's reflection on the message being conveyed and expresses it in a free position in his speech, contrary to grammatical rules [3; p. 132].

In the structure of the metaphor, metaphorical elements expressed using figurative words and phrases can describe the appearance, inner world, characteristics, and actions of the characters in a work of art. The above-mentioned characteristics can be expressed in the examples given below:

Er blickt auf und senkt den Blick wieder. Von jener Versammlung in Düsseldorf möchte er sprechen. Nein, eigentlich nicht von der Versammlung, sondern von dem schrecklichen Erlebnis von Paris”. (Flegel Walter. Ein Katzensprung. S. 140)

It is worth noting that the connecting elements, along with concretizing, supplementing, and defining the meaning of certain parts of the main sentence, also provide certain information about the event that occurred. In the above examples, the connecting elements, which are cited, clarify, supplement, and explain the main content of the inner and outer world and actions of the characters of the work. In the above example, as an addition to the main expression, the inner experiences and emotional states of the character of the work are reflected through syntactic units such as “Nein, eigentlich nicht von der Versammlung, sondern von dem schrecklichen Erlebnis vor Paris”.

Another specific stylistic function of the connecting elements is the stylistic descriptive function that arises by comparing the semantic properties of the connecting elements with certain fragments, that is, the process of analogy occurs.

The comparison of the semantic properties of the connecting elements is shown in the following example analysis:

Ihre Ehre ist nicht meine Ehre! Aber ich sage Ihnen: kein General trug je eine Uniform mit so viel Ehre, wie ich den Zuchthauskittel tragen werde. (Hofe Gunter. Roter Schnee. S. 163)

In some cases, the stylistic functions of the connecting elements in relation to the parts of the main expression may be somewhat enhanced. As a result, several figurative means are involved in the sentence structure. This situation can be seen in the process of explaining the connecting elements expressed in the first and second examples given. Expressions such as “kein General trug je eine Uniform mit so viel Ehre, wie ich den Zuchthauskittel tragen werde” in the given example demonstrate the nature of comparison. Here, the content of certain parts is compared with the meaning of the connecting elements. In the process of comparison, the additional meaning of the connecting elements is described separately with an increase. The meaning of the event that occurred is exaggerated. The properties of the expression “Kein General trug je eine Uniform mit so viel Ehre” are compared through the connecting element “wie ich den Zuchthauskittel tragen werde”.

As a result of the analysis, it can be observed that the stylistic functions performed by the connecting elements in relation to certain parts of the main expression are manifested in various forms. The connecting element is embodied as the main tool for forming and expressing thoughts. In this case, it can be seen that the connecting element is the main means of communication used by people to transmit thoughts and information to each other, the simplest and most typical form of expressing thoughts. While expressing thoughts and transmitting information is the main unit of speech for the speaker, for the listener it serves as a means of receiving information.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the use of connecting elements in the connecting construction as a figurative tool is widely used in literary texts and is of particular importance in describing the feelings, inner experiences, and subjective reactions of the characters of the work of art to the events being described.

Literature

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