



Study of the Parentheses by World Linguistics

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Abstract:

The article analyzes the comprehensive study of parentheses by linguists and the approaches given by European, Russian and Uzbek linguists on parentheses, and structural-semantic classification of parentheses recognized by various scholars.

Keywords: parentheses, prosodic features, emotional feelings, introductory sentences, homogeneous subject.

In world linguistics, the problem of parentheses, its functional characteristics and pragmatic features in translation on the basis of English material have been in the center of a wide discussion since the second half of the past century. Now a number of important issues related to the syntactic and stylistic aspects of parentheses, including the study of structural-semantic, expressive and communicative features of parentheses used in various genres of English fiction, are on the agenda. Therefore, serious work on the syntactic-stylistic, expressive and communicative features of parentheses as a specific phenomenon of a language is of practical importance.

Many linguists did their research works on this topic. In particular, Uzbek linguists such as A.R.Sayfullaev, I.Toshaliev, G.Abdurakhmonov, N.Makhmudov, A.Nurmonov, A.Mamatov, D.Jamoliddinova, Russian linguists L.V.Fadeeva, L.L.Baranova, E.N.Kozireva, O.V.Dolgova (O.V.Aleksandrova), O.A.Kolikhalova, T.R.Kotlyar, O.M.Lashkevich, D.V.Malyavin, T.A.Michayluk, V.F.Belova, E.P.Novoselskaya, L.N.Polikarpova, A.V.Chuptsova studied the peculiarities of parentheses in oral and written speech.

In German linguistics the prosodic features of parentheses considered as a detached part of sentence are reflected in the scientific works of such researchers as D.Bolinger, A.Kruttenden, D.Crystal, B.Grosz and J.Hirschberg, E.Kutik, V.Cooper, S.Boyce, D.O'Shaughnessy, A.Wichmann.

In Uzbek I.Toshaliev in his monograph titled “Parenthetical constructions in the current Uzbek literary language” discussed the issues by analyzing 1) description of the fact that the parenthetical constructions are a separate syntactic category - giving a general characteristic; 2) definition of the syntactic-semantic relation of the parenthetical constructions to the primary parts and units of a sentence; 3) main types of parentheticals as to the structure and usage as well as functional-semantic types [2].

I.Toshaliev semantically divides Uzbek parentheses into several groups. In the English novels, plays, and essays analyzed, descriptive, comparative, explanatory of the place, abbreviated forms of parentheticals beyond the scholar's classification were identified and proved with examples.

D.M.Jamoliddinova studied parenthetical units from the point of view linguopoetics in her monograph titled “The semantic-grammatical and linguopoetic properties of parenthetical units in literary speech” [1]. The scientist distinguished two functional types of parenthetical constructions, namely subjective-modal (introductory) and objective-explanatory (inclusion) types. The differences between these two types have been shown brilliantly by the analysis of concrete examples.

The language materials we analysed allowed us to define different structural types of parentheses in a simple word, a substantivized pronoun, a word combination, a participle construction, a gerund in the function of an adverbial modifier of manner, a simple and a compound sentence, a conditional clause, parentheticals expressed by a year indicator, a different language means, emphasized, comparative, adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances, intensification of the adverbial modifier of manner, predicative, subject-verb inversion having a relationship with a homogeneous subject, an object, a homogeneous object, an adjective and a predicate.

In Uzbek grammar books it is said that the inputs represent the speaker's subjective attitude and emotional feelings towards certain parts of the sentence or the whole expression and the introductory sentences represent the speaker's attitude towards a part or general content of the sentence [3].

Whereas based on the definitions given by scholars we can say that an inserted element is a linguistic phenomenon because it consists of standardized lexico-phraseological elements used in everyday communication, and the parenthesis is a speech phenomenon that is not standardized and rarely used in everyday communication.

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