

Structural-Semantic and Functional Stylistic Aspects of Adverbial Compound Sentences without a Place Barrier in English and Uzbek

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Abstract:

In linguistics, the structure of raves and their semantic properties have intrigued linguistic scientists for centuries. Another feature of this issue is the difficulties associated with determining the status of this category word category in formal-descriptive linguistics.

L.V. Shcherba views the category of rabbis as a "purely formal" category. S.O. Karsevsky, on the other hand, often classified adverbs as "neither nouns nor adjectives nor verbs".

In English, Ravish is a category of independent word that has a can of difficulties in learning it. These difficulties arise in determining the criteria for distinguishing rhubarb from other word categories.

Indeed, in English, due to the conditionality of the boundaries of ravish, its heterogeneous properties, its combination with prepositions and other suffixes, the phenomenon of a change in its function in a sentence or lexical-grammatical polysemies, (i.e., ambiguity at the level of word categories), complicates the study of this category. Because within the Ravish semantics, not only the Ravish but also the preposition, substantive, objective and verb semantics and lexico-grammatical variants can occur. Scientists believe that the belonging of the word to the Ravish category can be determined only in a concrete sentence. This fact focuses most linguistic scholars on interpreting Ravish lexicon as a medial, hybrid, "multistate" layer, characterized by great functional mobility. Today, due to the difficulty of determining the position of the Ravish units, the

study of the Ravish category is mainly carried out within the framework of quality problems, which emphasizes the need to treat the adverb in English as separate, independent word categories.

First of all, we needed to determine the semantic-functional state of Ravish in the English language system. To do this, it is necessary to consider the existing views on the problem of the category affiliation of English-language ravish, the criteria for delimiting ul from other sentence fragments, the principles of classification of adverbs by foreign and domestic scientists.

Adverbial compound sentences without a place barrier in English and Uzbek can be analyzed from structural-semantic and functional stylistic perspectives. Let's delve into the theoretical aspects of these compound sentences with insights from linguistic theories and scholars:

English:

1. Structural-Semantic Aspects:

- Adverbial compound sentences in English typically consist of two or more independent clauses connected by coordinating conjunctions or punctuation marks. These clauses express related ideas or actions.
- The semantic relationship between clauses in adverbial compound sentences can be additive, adversative, causal, or temporal, depending on the conjunctions used and the context.

2. Functional Stylistic Aspects:

- Adverbial compound sentences in English serve various functions, such as adding information, showing contrast, indicating cause and effect, or sequencing events.
- Stylistically, these compound sentences contribute to the coherence and flow of the text, helping to structure information and convey complex relationships between ideas.

Uzbek:

1. Structural-Semantic Aspects:

- Adverbial compound sentences in Uzbek follow similar structural patterns to English, with clauses linked by coordinating conjunctions or other markers.
- The semantic nuances in Uzbek adverbial compound sentences can reflect cultural and linguistic specificities unique to the Uzbek language.

2. Functional Stylistic Aspects:

- In Uzbek, adverbial compound sentences play a crucial role in conveying information, expressing relationships between clauses, and structuring discourse.
- The stylistic features of adverbial compound sentences in Uzbek contribute to the overall tone, clarity, and coherence of the text.

Theoretical Insights and Scholars:

- Roman Jakobson: Known for his work on linguistic typology and functions of language, Jakobson's theories on language functions can be applied to analyze the functions of adverbial compound sentences in both English and Uzbek.
- Noam Chomsky: Chomsky's generative grammar theory can provide insights into the syntactic structures of adverbial compound sentences in both languages.
- Talmy Givón: Givón's discourse-functional approach can help understand how adverbial compound sentences function within discourse contexts in English and Uzbek.

By exploring structural-semantic and functional stylistic aspects of adverbial compound sentences without a place barrier in English and Uzbek through the lens of these linguistic theories and

scholars, we can gain a deeper understanding of their complexities and significance in both languages.

Let's delve deeper into the structural-semantic and functional stylistic aspects of adverbial compound sentences without a place barrier in English and Uzbek, focusing on theoretical insights from prominent linguists and their theories:

1. Generative Grammar (Noam Chomsky):

- Chomsky's theory emphasizes the innate structures of language and the generative rules that govern sentence formation. In the context of adverbial compound sentences, Chomsky's theory can shed light on the syntactic structures and transformations involved in constructing complex sentences in English and Uzbek.

2. Role and Reference Grammar (Robert Van Valin):

- Van Valin's theory focuses on the relationship between grammatical roles and syntactic structures. This framework can help analyze how different elements in adverbial compound sentences function semantically and structurally in both languages.

1. Systemic Functional Linguistics (Michael Halliday):

- Halliday's theory emphasizes the functional aspects of language, including how language is used to achieve social and communicative functions. Applying this framework to adverbial compound sentences can reveal how these structures serve specific communicative purposes in English and Uzbek.

2. Discourse Analysis (Michel Foucault, Deborah Tannen):

- Scholars like Foucault and Tannen have contributed to the study of discourse analysis, focusing on how language functions within larger contexts of communication. Their insights can help understand how adverbial compound sentences contribute to discourse coherence and stylistic variation in both languages.

1. Contrastive Analysis:

- Comparative linguistic analysis between English and Uzbek can highlight similarities and differences in the use of adverbial compound sentences, shedding light on how these structures are employed in distinct linguistic systems.

2. Typological Approaches:

- Typological studies can provide a broader perspective on the structural and semantic features of adverbial compound sentences across languages, offering insights into universal patterns as well as language-specific variations.

By integrating theoretical frameworks from linguists such as Chomsky, Van Valin, Halliday, Foucault, and Tannen, alongside approaches like contrastive analysis and typological studies, we can deepen our understanding of the structural-semantic and functional stylistic aspects of adverbial compound sentences without a place barrier in English and Uzbek.

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