



The Use of Sentences with one Verb in an Elegant Literary Style

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One of the styles that have a distinct place in the system of functional styles is the literary style or the language of literary literature. A distinctive feature of this style is the wide range of language materials that can be covered in the style of beautiful literature, the existence of existing lexical associations in the language of the entire population, and the provision of elements of styles to serve the mnemonic task. The reason is that this possibility is limited in other styles.

Many scientists (R. A. Budagov, A. I. Gvozdev, A. I. Efimov, D. E. Rosenthal, E. Berdimuratov, etc.) include this style in the ranks of functional styles and consider it as one form of the function of social influence in society. Some researchers consider it to be a separate style, taking into account that all the tools can be used in the style of beautiful literature.

By the way, the language of a beautiful work is much wider than the literary language, because in a beautiful work, dialectisms, professionalisms, terms and jargons can be used, accompanied by words and forms suitable for the literary language, that is, the literary style includes the national language [1. 14].

The writer uses the hidden possibilities of the poet's language to create new words and phrases in a beautiful literary language. In an elegant literary style, all the covers of the lexicon are widely used, such as synonyms, homonyms, swear words, polysemous words. All these serve to express the poetic thought of the creator [4. 33].

E. Berdimuratov - "... Style is, by the way, lexical-semantic, grammatical, etc. related to the spheres of life, various types of participation of the language shores, concrete situation, throughout the historical development of the language. b. is seen as a system of language tools formed with a functional tendency to that field" [2. 8], he writes.

Sentences with one main member of the verb are used in the style of beautiful literature. Conciseness of thought, including stylistic requirements, is applied in four types of one-part sentences in prose and poetry works.

Possessive clause, Regardless of the position and number of the interjection of separate clauses, its possessive clause (possessor) is marked. Such sentences are called possessive sentences. Statements of alternation with the sign of the owner are often expressed in terms of precision, commanding inclinations. Among them, page-shaped horsemen are also used to tell the story of the owner (I'm a student, you're a milkmaid). The statement of the possessive sign of alternation is applied in I and II

[3. 91]. It is possible to know exactly which side (I, you, we,you) the action belongs to. Possessive clauses are used in the elegant literary style. In particular, possessive clauses with pronouns such as "I, you, we,you" are not used in poetic works. In such sentences, the expressive-emotional effect is strong, the mane is impressive, and in giving a strong idea, different attention is paid to the statement. Therefore, the possessive clause is not a participle.

For example: If you talk about Khorezm,
You make every word beautiful and say your inspirations,
If you would like to thank guest,
You do want to say about Ámiw, Aral.

(T.Qabulov)

Possessive clauses are also used in prose fiction. For example: ... I lived my life and grew up. I grew up as a boy and a girl. I plowed the field. I put the house on the machine. I put the boy on the nest and the girl on the hill and made her happy. However, I did not get a single error. Dad didn't give a damn. I'll give you my eyeballs while I'm alive! (K. Sultanov)

The owner is unknown. In this case, as A. M. Peshkovtskyi said, the possessive clause (owner) is sometimes placed in a definite sentence, while in a marked sentence, the subject is uncertain, unknown. The description of the story whose owner is unknown, the third page expresses the actions of an unknown person. This is achieved when the main member contacts the third page. Such statements are a powerful stylistic tool in the style of beautiful, journalistic and oral speech [4. 165]. For example: Abat announced his departure. Keep your promise in front of many people (X.Saparov). They are happy with the demand they have learned from their childhood (S. Jumagulov).

The owner's unknown sentences are many threes in the prose genre of beautiful literary style. The reason is that the characters of the work of art are known to the reader, and the author continues the story without repeating it every time. For example: In overall, my teacher was happy. He gave each child a blank white notebook. So took out his pencil sharpener, cut each pencil into ends, and gave the ends to the boy. By doing so, he gave five pencils to fifteen children (K. Sultanov). He came to the river bank. The willow is twisted and stretched out. There, he turned around a little. He put his forehead on the ground. Looking at the stream, his eyes squinted (K. Sultanov).

We can also see the words of unknown owner in the poetry genre of beautiful literary style. For example:

Those years were spent feeding white sheep,
Reading and reading, literacy education,
To the hand with couscous in the paint,
Hold paper, pencil, not a stick.

(B. Kayipnazarov)

When he sees something, he goes to fast.
It's going to catch fire,
It is referred to as the sitting,
It has a bad character.

(S. Nurimbetov)

Owner generalized sentences. The possessive sentence of the generalization of the possessive was not spoken. The second part of the statement is either definite or prescriptive. It is not possible to sit down and look at the page and number forms of the narrator of such statements and find their proper words and give them to the sheep. The fact that the owner is common to all pages is understood from the content of the story [6. 103]. In their own words, the speaker confirms the typicality of the spoken action in the sense of life experiences, advice, advice, and appeal. The owner of such sentences is called a generalized sentence.

1. The action will be general, aimed at everyone. This type of generalization of the owner is often found in exclamatory and exclamatory expressions. For example: Let's fight for peace! Let's do our best to clean the grass from weeds!
2. The rich traditions of our people, many centuries of life experiences were the general ideas. These are aimed at the general population and do not specify a specific place or time. That's why such words often appear in proverbs. For example:

If you have trouble walking without a path,

If you know the way,

If you want to walk alone

If you know what people can do (Proverb).

In fine literature, in teaching-educational works, in didactic words, the effect of the owner's generalized sentences is often used. Examples: If you want to be valuable, know the value of the people. Do not befriend an ignorant person. If you look good in the eyes of friends and enemies, show your skill and craft to the people. Don't spend your life in vain, everyone is a watercress - do it in the worst possible way. If you have a daughter, give her to special trainers, then she will be well brought up. After the girl was born, she was handed over to the teacher. (Qabusnama).

The didactic lines of our poets in the field of poetry of the beautiful literary style can be an example of generalized sentences. For example:

Palin, don't get mad.

Calling "My property is available"

Don't step on the poor.

(Berdaq)

It's a free speech. There is no owner (possessive clause) of the action, and even the edges of the form of its description cannot be found. The main member (declarator) of the possessive halma-galp, is often used in page III, singular form [3. 93]. In possessive sentences, the action was not directed to the marked page. The grammatical aspect of the declarative sentence without a possessive shows that the person does not indicate anything. It reports some single event, event, or comes in the sense of a request.

In the prose field of the beautiful literary style, possessive sentences are often used to describe the character, in the dialogues between the characters. We can see it in the following examples: It is necessary to shine the light of friendship on their chests (G. Tursinova). Here you can't even call yourself a mother or a man. We need to raise the population. Don't flout my father's orders, my son! Do what he says (Y. Álimbetov).- And at the same time, what do you see from ten? - They were. Your jokes and jokes will come... (G. Tursinova).

In the field of poetry of this style, our poets also express the feelings of the heart with words that have no owner. For example:

Is the world in a narrow body?
I want to place it.
To the full world at the beginning,
I'm going to be part

(U.Xojanazarov)

Sentences with one main member of the verb are used in all genres of literary style. The writer and the poet use the same head members to express their inner feelings, to use repetitions in the creation of the plot of the work of art.

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