

Relation of Text and Segmented Constructions

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Annotation. The article discusses the role of segmented devices in the actual bloating phase, theme-rheumatic reaction, the position of the segmented devices in the actual position of the subject. Segmentation allows you to convert any part of a simple word to a theme and the rest to a try. When it comes to the theme, it does not only give the message but also encourage the listener to think. The fact that the role of the accelerator (distortion, separation) of the segmented devices came as a theme in the text was demonstrated on the basis of examples. Symptoms such as segmentation, highlighting, and separation of segments can be found not only in the dedicated partition, but also on the entire device, depending on the signalization features of the segmented devices, the degree of separation may vary.

Key words: tematization, actual division, theme, rema, subtema, subroutine, segmentation, segmentation, correlation, accentuation (accentuation, distinction), communicative intent, expression, highlight, separation.

In the communicative aspect of the speaker there are a few typical and non-linguistic (it does not belong to language) tools, and the units known as celebrities use the speech process to emphasize the focus of the speaker on an important element. Such units include segment devices. Segment fragments are always subjected to the segmentation of the segment while examining the actual bloating level. The researcher V Mikuta who studied sophisticated segment devices on the basis of the French language speaking material that he says, "Themetization is one of the key tools to ensure successful speech delivery in informal situations."(1)

Introducing the theme as the theme of the unit, which represents the main meaning, helps to distinguish it from many other devices and direct the attention of the addressee. Segmentation allows you to convert any part of a simple word to a theme and the rest to a try. Shallall says that intonation plays a key role in segmented statements.

Segmented statements A and Z are separated by a short pause, and in some cases this pause is perceived by special devices. Sound modulation (musical, sound) is an integral part of the segmented syntax. Because they can be separated from one

another in the second part, they also allow to distinguish between two types AZ and ZA. The increase in the volume of the sound of the AZ is caused by the answer to the question, the answer to the answer. In ZA type words, it is necessary to search for the first character of A with low intonation.

In this case, A is derived from an expression that is expressed as an explicit, and serves to clarify the point that came before it. Although the two seemingly insurmountable words will be independent of the first one, the second sentence will explain the first sentence. (2) The syntax for segmented devices is based on their communicative task. The content of segments is determined by the complexity of the components and the relationship between them.

In this respect segmentation is made up of two parts: segment and basic, basic part. The semantic integrity of the segments is grammatical formality and the basic part, the relationship between them plays a key role. The diversity of the content-grammatical relations depends on the correlation of the segment and the basic part. In this way, the system of the segmented devices is formed.

There are valuable comments in the current monograph of A.Haitmetov about the actual division of the word in Uzbek linguistics and positioning issues. The linguist is based on examples of the actual disintegration and syntactic divisibility in some places.

Regarding the fundamental difference of syntactic divisiveness and actual divide, he says: "... whatever the number of variants of the same sentence is a word for syntactic division, and in actual division every single variant serves to perform some communicative tasks, (3) The main point of the discussion is that communicative semantic, grammatical and stylistic factors are based on the use of each communicative task it says that there are two sides: 1) the subject, which is not less important than the previous context or the situation, is the subject of the message, which is referred to as the theme; 2) The remainder of the word, which represents the main content of the conversation, often reports a new message, which is the core of the speech. Communicatively speaking, the theme is subtopic and subtopic." (3.29) Topic frequently is a part of the preceding context, which is a minor matter. Rema is considered as a communication center of the word, forming the basis of the outreach message.

O.Bozorov's monograph was the communicative (actual) structure of the Uzbek linguistics. The researcher segments do not specifically mention the actual structure of segmentation, but chapter 3 describes the hypothema's function as an expression of the particular model that is related to a particular sentence. "Such a sentence is a widely-used event and is generally considered to be indistinguishable and does not function as a hypertension. The theme of the next sentence is parallel to that of the content and the implicit. Масалан: *Куз фасли. Қуёи / олачалтоқ булутлар орасида мухташам кезади. Сувлар, / гўё оғир уйқуга чўмгандек, ҳолсиз сузилиб*

оқади. *Нақ алангадек олтинланган дарахтлар / қимир этмайди.* (Ойбек).”
(4)

In the basic part of the segmented devices, these are mainly correlative. The segmented devices that come with this correlation have the following features: 1) The segment defines a theme based on the rule. 2) The segmented device is assigned a specific task: the basic part performs the role of an intensifier (enhancing, effectiveness) to the segment 3) the communication aspect of the basic part grows. The second group is relatively rare in correlative segment devices (5)

Segment's text creation function can be seen by repeating an idea in the foreground, which is a theme for the next piece of text. The function of the segment is important, such as imagination and accessibility function. Highlighting emphasis on the emphasis in the text can give rise to a basic idea of the preceding and following context for emphasis. Repeated and parallel application of the segment helps to capture the strong sense of the segment. *.-Бу руҳ халқдан куч олиб, золимларнинг жазосини бергусидир!-Жазо?! Сен менга жазо бермоқчимисен?!-Мен эмас, ҳаёт жазо бергай!* (П.Қодиров).

Segmentary statements, like all other words, represent a common idea. The segment separated as a segment can not independently express itself, it simply calls the theme of the idea. The communication aspect of the segment is identified by the basic part. "Actual division is directly related to the direction of linguistic pragmatism." (5.69) Масалан: *Тун. Қабристон. Сукунат. Фоний дунёнинг азобу ташвишларидан қутулиб, бунда ётканларнинг оромини бузмаслик учун шабада ҳам ораламайди* (Т.Малик). The place where the word night, cemetery, silence was divided into segments, and in the following words, this show of commendation, which serves as a correlation, served to emphasize the role of reality.

When viewed in the actual disintegration plan, the segmented devices are divided into themes and themes. Rema itself, in turn, consists of two members - a theme and remedy. L.M.Mayorova notes that the imaginative names, which are a part of the segmented devices, can not be independent communication units and can not be used unambiguously. Segment does not only come in as a theme, but also mentions the listener and encourages him to think. (6) T.Safronova, who has learned segments using English language materials, has a peculiarity in the communicative structure of these devices, indicates that the leaflets are expressed in a substantial word. (7.3)

The location of an updated substantiv component allows the idea to be divided into two parts. Rema itself also subtema and submerged. The remission is a subdrain, and the remainder is a subrelation. In this way, thematic element in the segment is highlighted and updated when it is finalized: 1) with a segmented device with a material; 2) the main part is remacial material. In the case of a subject before the horsepower, the subject is explicit at the end of the conversation. The feature of this segmentation is twice the actualization. The subdirectory is updated as soon as the

word is used, so that the word at the beginning of the word does not come from the main idea. The segment that follows the base segment also indicates that the segment that came in before had a self-reported event in the main part.

It does not matter what the position of the segment element is for the main part of the rematic essence, which in any case is the subject, which is used to attract the attention of the recipient to new information. It is characterized by the presence of a subdivision of the main part of the thematic segment. It represents the new information that has become a subtema. *Тепаликлар... Булар ҳам галати одамлар. Тинчгина бугдойларини ўриб, хирмонларини совуриб, қўйларини боқиб, қоринларини тўқлаб, димоғларини чоғлаб юришавермайдимми?* (Ш.Бўтаев)

In this case the hills are the theme, and the next word is the same. Rema itself is also divided into two parts: these are subtema of the substance, strange people are submembers. The phrase can be summarized as follows: T1. R1 (T2-R2) Sometimes it may not be plausible, which is the subject of the next sentence, but its role is understood by its meaning. *Тошкент! Одамларнинг бахтини қанчалик бағрикенглик, саҳийлик билан кўксига сиздирса, бахтсизлигини ҳам шунчалик бағрикенглик, бепарволик билан қаршилайди* (Ў.Ҳошимов). The segment, which should be in the position after the segment, is not expressed but is possible to replace it. *Тошкент! У Одамларнинг бахтини қанчалик бағрикенглик, саҳийлик билан кўксига сиздирса, бахтсизлигини ҳам шунчалик бағрикенглик, бепарволик билан қаршилайди.*

Updating the theme position segment is focused on the same topic, and then the main theme information is provided. In antidepressance, the opposite occurs. First, the theme is sub-topic. "The result of an unexpected result is resemblance to the" explosion ", and the subject (the object is separated) is played as the sound of the explosion." 2 The communication pattern of the segment of the post-forward object, T.Safronova, shows the following: T-R (RT) (8)

The segments make the speech clear-cut, while the updated item, both structurally and positively, draws attention with its double-spaced effect, and any repetition method promotes the expression of the speech fragment. *Ойим. Бечора ойим. Неча минг чақирим узоқларда бўлган урушининг барча машъум изларини унинг юзида кўрдим мен* (А.Мухтор).

The peculiarity of the segments is a number of symbols: expression, highlighting, separation. These characters appear only on the partition, but on the whole device. Depending on the boot signals, the highlighting of the segmented devices may vary. *Ишонч! Инсон ишонч билан тирик. Унга ишониш керак. Агар инсонга ишонилмаса, фалокат юз беради.* (Ў.Умарбеков). In this case, the meaning of the strong sense of the segment is understood. In the following micromate, the segment served to express the strong mood of the hero. *Муҳаббат... Ойхоннинг мурасасиз туйғулари гоҳ аяни ҳам таслим қилишига бир баҳя қолади. Лекин, йў-ўқ... муҳаббат бундай нопок бўлиши мумкинми? Бу*

ҳалолликдан эмас, одобдан ҳам эмас ахир. Кимнидир чирқиратиши муҳаббатга зид (А.Мухтор).

The role of accelerator (distortion) in the segment devices is evident in the text as a theme. *Мана, Беҳзод. Шоирнинг, ўз устозининг бошида унинг йиғиси, ўлмас асарлари каби чуқур маънодор.* (Ойбек).

In this example, the word "Behzod" is separated as a theme and translated into the previous part of the word. The writer shaped it as a theme in order to emphasize the direct impact that Navoi's death has had on him, and how he influences his contemporaries and contemporaries Behzod. The unit, shaped as a theme, is once again shown in the main section. In the following example, the split segments will be composed entirely on the theme, and the unit in the position where the base segment is expressed. Сегмент бўлак ўз ичида тема (*Мана, кечаги содда баҳодир, дўлвор йиғит*) ва рема (*букун минг навкарнинг бошлиғи Арслонқул*)га бўлинади. Асосий гап(базавий қисм) унга нисбатан рема мақомида бўлиб, ўз ичида тема (*у*) ва рема (*булутдай ўқириб йиғлайди*) га бўлинади. *Мана, кечаги содда баҳодир, дўлвор йиғит/-букун минг навкарнинг бошлиғи Арслонқул. У / булутдай ўқириб йиғлайди.* (Ойбек) Буни схемада қуйидагича ифодалаш мумкин: T1 (T-P). P(T2-P)

Segment fragments are not segmented in the actual way, it is a whole theme, and the next is the remainder.

*Дилимни бир қўрқув буровга солмиш,
Уйғониш -бу сендан айрилиб қолиш.
Сен кетма, йўқолсин майли бу қўрқув,
Шоирлар айтгандай ухлайин мангу.* (Й.Эшбек)

Studying the peculiarities of poetic speech I In Kovtunova's poetry, titles and text often refer to the theme and the remainder of the relationship, with the heading of the text and the text-remaining a syntactic link, and the text appears in a series of verbs, in which case the poetic text is a precondition. One of the most commonly used structures in poetry works is that the name of the subject is not mentioned in the text, but it is a sign that points to it in the text. (9)

In such cases, theme and rheumatic relationships are similar to those of the segmented device. Poetry does not name the object that is the theme of the poem, but the poet refers to it by pointing to its marks, encouraging the listener to find the hidden object itself. In the Christian text, the opposite occurs when the subject corresponds to the segment of the segment. By putting the word out of the text as a separate word, it is possible to draw the attention of the listener to the same part, to highlight it, to separate it from the other parts. Thus segment fragments are updated.

Segmentation allows you to convert any part of the conversation into a template. It is related to the purpose and communicative purpose of the recipient. The main purpose of the addressee is to define the predictor, the precedent is the subject of the

subject, the subject is highlighted, the object is highlighted, the marker is the subject of the definition and the case.

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