

SOME PECULIARITIES OF ENTRIES AND INTRODUCTORY SENTENCES IN A SHORT TEXT

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ABSTRACT

Text is crucial part of the speech whether it is oral or written information. To give extra meaning to the text or to clarify the meaning of the text different ways are used in it. Entries and introductory sentences and their importance in a text or sentence are discussed in the following article hoping to add at least a little contribution to the linguistics.

KEYWORDS: *Words, Entry Words, Introductory Words, Specific Modal Segment, Emotional Segment, Expressive Segment.*

INTRODUCTION

Speeches and texts are among the most common forms of expression of thought. Introductory words, phrases, and combinations are used to give them additional meaning or to express emotion in writing. Introductory words and phrases are used as transitions to provide background details concerning who, what, when, where, why, and how. Introductory words and phrases are always offset by a comma and are used to show that two ideas are connected, but not dependent.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the modern English modal evaluative approach, introductory words (units) can be divided into types such as modal, emotional, and expressive segments.

1. Specific modal segment - these introductory words represent the logical evaluative attitude of the speaker in terms of the degree of accuracy of the message conveyed in the statement being made. In addition to modal words, the following units can be included in this type: in all likelihood, an all probability, to all appearance (s), to be sure, no doubt, beyond (all, any) doubt, without (any) doubt, needless to say, beyond all (any) question, for sure (certain) and others. Compare them in context: if we failed in finding that pool of bad water... in all probability we must perish miserably of thirst
 2. Emotional segment. These introductory words represent as followings:
 - a) the emotional attitude of the speaker towards the thought,
 - b) the feelings and emotions of the speaker,
 - c) the experiences that describe the message conveyed, and
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- d) The various impressions (thoughts) generated by the content of the speech. The emotional segment includes: strange to say, no wonder, jokes start, happily, unbelievably, surprisingly, regrettably, curiously, oddly, strangely, peculiarly, ironically, seriously, and so on. Compare in context: Good . . . began to grow light-headed, and also, to my alarm, to spit blood.
3. Expressive segment. Introductory words (input units) that act as an expressive segment are: to convince the interlocutor, to confirm the correctness, authenticity, reliability of the opinion or to indicate the insecurity, skepticism, effectiveness, positivity, variability of the story, etc. , indeed, in (strict) fact, in effect, in reality, in point of fact, as a fact, as a matter of course, by all means, needless to say, no mistake about it, in no wise, not at all and so on. Compare in context: But surely you haven't felt like that? "Of course I have. This very night, for that matter"

The evaluation of introductory words (segments) is characterized by the fact that connotative semantics has a clear system. However, the reduction of the text as a result of the reduction of the final information in the text is of great theoretical and practical importance. First of all, we are talking about the reduction of the acquired information, the elimination of its various duplication. This means choosing a means of expressing an idea more concisely and more precisely (concisely).

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

It can be said that the tendency to eliminate acquired information is not introduced into language through external influences. This is an intrinsic, natural feature of language that is linked to language construction. If the means of expression had been dropped, the language would not have moved. The systematic use of additions indicates the reason for the emergence of a compound sentence. It is the occurrence of the laws of contraction (reduction) of a structural binary sentence that does not depend on the context. However, the contextual (context-specific) ellipse (drop of a component in a sentence) of a sentence can also be distinguished. The absence of this or that part of speech in the stated opinion also indicates that there is no need for it at the same time, because communication does not suffer from its absence.

Some introductory words which are commonly used in texts can be as following:

Frankly speaking / to tell the truth – is used to indicate the truth or reality

To cut it short —to make brief

So to speak,— to begin or to continue the ideas,

By the way — to add extra information that was forgotten and many other words like: "it goes without saying, as far as i know, indeed, in other words, however, so / well, besides / moreover, also, of course / certainly, in any case / anyway, always / at all, therefore, though / although, meanwhile / meantime, nevertheless, perhaps / probably" etc.

Taking all research activities into account, it can be considered that an introductory word is a word that expresses the speaker's reaction to the point being made, and such a phrase is called an introductory phrase. Introductory words and prepositions are mainly modal words and have the following meanings:

1. Confidence and affirmation: Of course, it is known, indeed, definitely, absolutely indefinitely.

2. Suspicion: Probably, probably, probably, probably.
3. Joy or sorrow: To my happiness, to my unhappiness, to my sorrow, to my sorrow.
4. To whom does the stated opinion belong: in my opinion, in my opinion, in his opinion, in his opinion, in his opinion.
5. The order of the stated opinion: first, second, next...
6. That the stated idea is related to the previous idea: that is, so, in general, the opposite, sometimes, otherwise, in short, as well as, in particular, mainly, therefore, in particular.
7. Affirmation or denial: yes, no, right.

If the introductory word or compound comes at the beginning of the sentence, then, in the middle of the sentence, on both sides, at the end of the sentence, a comma is placed before it: Finally, they are gone. They, in my opinion, are gone. Today they don't agree, apparently. (*Nihoyat, ular jo'nashdi. Ular, nazarimda, ketishdi. Bugunularkelishmaydi, shekilli.*)

An introductory sentence is one in which the speaker makes additional comments on the point he or she is making. The introduction is used to supplement and explain the main idea. The introduction is usually separated by a comma: This, Salim says, was their main goal. If the introduction is widespread, it is separated by a hyphen or enclosed in parentheses: Mirzakarimboy was proud for some time, even if he did not brag to others (he hated boasting). The lobby, which must have been the hotel of the rich man, was dark. (the translation of given example: *Mirzakarimboy boshqalarga maqtanmasa ham (maqtanchoqlikni yomon ko'rar edi), ba'zi vaqt ichidan faxrlanardi. Qabulxona - bu er ilgari katta boyning mehmonxonasi bo'lgan bo'lsa kerak - qorong'i edi.*)

The structural types of introductory sentences are: 1) one-headed: If you ask for that fat, I'll tell you, I don't agree with that. 2) with two main parts: Ibragimov, Kurbanota, by the way, enjoyed the flowers in his knowledge.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, scientific works and textbooks on various branches of science and technology are written in a scientific style. The scientific method differs from other methods in that it is rich in scientific conclusions (rules, definitions) based on accurate data. In the scientific method, the specific scientific terms of each discipline are used, in which the words are used in their own sense, separate sections, introductory words, introductory compounds, which serve to reveal the content of the rule or definition, it is also used more in conjunctions. Simple sentences contain cohesive parts, stimuli, input and output devices, separate parts: adjectives, adverbs, and action systems, which complicate a simple sentence both formally and semantically. Such sentences are called complex simple sentences. Introductory devices do not interact syntactically with any part of speech. They represent the subjective attitude of the speaker to the whole or part of the sentence. Words that are separated from a group of words and express only modal meanings (e.g., apparently, therefore), words that are not separated from a particular word group, and words that are used as part of speech (in short, true, apparently, the end) comes as an input piece. Keywords consist of a single word and are associated with specific word groups.

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