

## Semantics of Detached Construction in English and Uzbek Languages

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### ABSTRACT

*This article examines the detached construction as a linguistic phenomenon in linguistics, which is one of the topical issues for the stylistics direction of linguistics. Language phenomena in English and Uzbek are directly related to language and speech issues. It is in this respect that the phenomenon of the detached construction has its own characteristics in language matters. A detachment is a linguistic phenomenon, a speaker's unintended but additionally stated afterthought. It expands, realizes, completes and clarifies the content of the main expression of the previous sentence. By means of this phenomenon, in the course of the conversation, an explanation that is left incomplete in the main sentence and is considered extremely necessary to be said can be filled. In the process of studying the detached construction, it became clear that its relationship with a number of similar phenomena in linguistics, the similarities and differences between them, are the cause of certain discussions. This article discusses some of the new features of the detached construction.*

**Keywords:** Detached constructions, parcellation, formal feature, semantic feature, typology

### INTRODUCTION

In world linguistics, attention has been paid to the practice of systematically researching the main factors that ensure the mutual selection of linguistic phenomena in the context of speech communication based on a comparative approach. In this regard, this phenomenon has been studied in a number of languages for

years in the form of experimental studies. It can be seen that this problem has not been studied enough in the example of the languages of the European nations. The problem of studying the application phenomenon and related issues were put forward in Russian linguistics in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. As noted, this phenomenon has hardly been studied in the languages of European nations. Nevertheless, in the 19th century, when comparative typological linguistics prevailed, the issue of comparative study of languages was in the center of attention of linguistics. In the 20th century, the development of the phenomenon of application in linguistics and the movement towards its formal and semantic study in language increased attention to its application in several languages, together with the features of comparative study. In our study, we tried to scientifically research aspects such as the typology of detached construction in English and Uzbek languages, their formal and semantic features, and their rendering in mutual translations.

A number of changes taking place in our country will not fail to have an impact on linguistics. It should be said with satisfaction that the results of the reforms carried out today in Uzbek linguistics are the cause of their qualitative rise to a new level. The entry of this phenomenon into Uzbek linguistics dates back to the 60s of the 20th century. It is important to study it under the name of "detached constructions" and compare it with other language units. However, the study of the features of the application in languages with different constructions remains one of the issues that have not yet been fully resolved in linguistics. Already, although there are works done in this regard, its essence has not been fully studied. This situation motivates him to open new layers. When studying the phenomenon of the detached construction, comparing it with other languages, conducting research on the deep understanding of their relationship, it can be considered one of the most important issues in linguistics, which most likely causes many questions.

No matter how much the history of application has been studied up to now, it will always remain one of the most important, understudied current problems within any linguistic discipline. Because supporters of the theory of the application

phenomenon often refer to this topic. According to J. B. Buranov, they try to take a superficial approach. In other words, they try to solve the linguistic essence of the detached construction, as well as many features related to it (structural, semantic, typological, phonetic, etc.) from the point of view of the science of grammar, but depending on it. Such features, which are similar, lack interpretation from the point of view of the text. As a result, the app seems to leave many aspects of the device out of reach. In some cases, the semantic, methodological and other features of the detached construction are studied separately, but their internal laws, which are directly related to such features, remain outside the scope of research. So, this approach to learning the detachment will not lead to the expected result.

## 2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In most cases, the listed detached elements differ from all other detachments analyzed above in that they have their own characteristics. This difference is determined by their position in relation to the components directly related to them in this complex syntactic whole. In other words, these additional elements are called "impure" additional elements, because they are far away from the component they are concretizing and realizing. Between these additional elements and the components to which they are directly related, there are interjections, resulting in a fragmented thought. The presence of additional elements at a certain distance from the main expression performs a number of syntactic-semantic and stylistic functions: first, the architecture of the text is formed; secondly, there is a syntactic-semantic relationship between the additional elements and the main expression, in such cases semantic communication tools play a leading role; thirdly, even if the auxiliary element in one example is far from the auxiliary element in another example, it is close in terms of meaning, because the sentences between them somehow continue the idea expressed in the main expression; in the other example, on the contrary, such a situation is not noticeable, so this additional element is far away from the main expression both in terms of distance and meaning.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The detached construction is a complex syntactic device, characterized by unity of content, some changes in the grammatical structure, and intonation break. It is a combination of two or more parts, the first is the core of the whole, and the second is subordinate to the main clause, complements it, defines it, reveals its content. About the semantic relations between the main and connecting clauses, according to M. E. Shafiro, the semantic relations between the main clause and the adjunct have the characteristic of mutual connection:

1. binding;
2. comparison;
3. separation relations.

M. E. Shafiro and D. T. Tuyakova considers detachment to be simply a separation from the main clause, which were once part of the sentence. And these concepts should not be confused.

In the process of studying the semantic features of the detachment components, I.K.Batalova expresses the following points according to their communicative purposes in a complex syntactic unit:

1. The detachment device completes the idea expressed in the main sentence;
2. The detachment provides more accurate or reliable information and further develops the idea;
3. The detached construction reveals the content of the part of the main sentence to which it is connected or comments on the said sentence and specifies it in order to clarify it;
4. In addition, generalization is a type of "folding" of the thought expressed in the introductory sentence, that is, bringing objects, events and symbols to a common understanding;
5. The detachment comes in the sense of device integrity. Often contains important information. Here, both the main clause and the detached clause represent a whole device;

6. Detachments appear in modal meanings, that is, they indicate modality using various lexical tools (modal words)

## RESULTS

So, detachment is a complex syntactic device consisting of two or more components, the first of which is the main one, contradicts the meaning, and the second is subordinate to the main clause, which reveals, completes, and clarifies its content.

The detachment is added to the main sentence with the help of related words and intonation. Adverbs are attached to the main clause with or without conjunctions. Linked and unlinked detachments are different. In turn, the conjunction can be coordinating and subordinating.

The main clause and the detachment are semantically closely connected. The introduction has the main idea, and the detachment has the characteristics of an additional conclusion, correction of the idea, explanation, generalization, and modal evaluation.

According to the general conclusion of a number of researchers and linguists about the detachment device, detached construction is the addition of additional messages and explanations to the main sentence by means of additional links, which appear in the mind not at the same time as the main idea, but only after it is said, an afterthought that will happen.

## CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, the semantics of detachments found in English is a combination of the following:

1. the detached construction can summarize the content of the main idea or, on the contrary, limit it;
2. the detachment may expose the device modality feature;
3. the detachment can add additional meaning to the main idea, give a conclusion with specific facts;
4. the detached construction helps to separate and strengthen the main parts of the sentence and make it meaningful in terms of meaning.

In addition, the semantic feature of the detachment is a methodological tool based on the author's desire to give greater importance to the secondary part of the sentence, usually an attribute or an adverb.

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