

THE HISTORY OF THE STUDY OF PARENTHETICAL CONSTRUCTIONS IN LINGUISTICS

Davletova Shokhida Bazarbaevna

PhD student at Urgench State University

e-mail: shoxidadauletova0@gmail.com

tel: +998995641028

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4103-9983?lang=en>

UDK: 81'367.3(575.1)

Abstract: *This article analyzes how various linguists and researchers have historically studied parenthetical constructions in their scientific works and conducted scholarly research supported by examples.*

Key words: *insertion, introductory elements, parenthetical word, introductory word, introductory sentence, parenthetical elements, introductory elements, parenthetical constructions.*

INTRODUCTION

Today, the linguistic study of parenthetical constructions in Uzbek linguistics is developing rapidly. The place of insertions in the structure of a sentence, their lexical and grammatical properties, semantic types and stylistic functions are being scientifically studied by many researchers.

In the history of linguistics, many linguists, apart from introductions, have studied insertions from a syntactic perspective in their dissertations, monographs, and articles, analyzing the functional-semantic, lexical-grammatical, and stylistic properties of insertion constructions with examples.

Literature review: Although the need to study insertion constructions as a separate phenomenon, separating them from inflections, is still a subject of debate, initial ideas about insertions can be found in some grammars from the early stages of the development of Russian linguistics (in particular, in the works of M.V. Lomonosov, N.I. Grech, A.Kh. Vostokov, A. Preobrazhensky).

A distinctive feature of their scientific research is that the initial information on the introductions in them is not in the discussion of introductory constructions, but in the form of notes and notes on the use of punctuation marks, in particular brackets. Only in some grammars do we see that the introductions are divided into types that convey modal meaning and those that express additional thoughts. This idea is important as a preliminary step in the emergence of the issue of delimiting introductory and introductory constructions from each other.

Research methodology: This article highlights the scientific work of various linguistic researchers on the introductions, with examples taken from fiction.

The scientific description of the data necessary for the study was provided in a descriptive manner. The specific solution to the main problem posed by the study was determined using the distributive analysis method.

Result and discussion: Academicians V.V. Vinogradov and A.I. Popova use the term "insertion" ("вставочные") in a very scientific way. They do not clearly state the idea of whether it is necessary to separate insertion constructions into a special category or not. It seems that, apart from the fact that some ideas about insertion constructions have arisen in traditional grammar, insertions and insertions are practically not distinguished from each other, sometimes they are mixed with other phenomena. Nevertheless, the development of the science of Russian linguistics, the experience accumulated in linguistics - the division of introductions into two groups according to their meaning and the formation and enrichment of ideas about introductions - led to the question of the need to delimit these two phenomena.

The first firm opinion that the terms "introductory word" and "introductory sentence" should not be understood in a very broad sense, and that the phenomenon of insertion constructions should be limited to them as a special category, was expressed by Prof. A.B. Shapiro, who conditionally called them "insertions". He tries to substantiate this idea theoretically in his later works: he studies the insertion word, phrase, and insertion sentence as a special category, showing their specific characteristics - that they are suddenly inserted into the grammatically formed sentence structure due to a necessity that arises during the speech process, in order to add something else to the main idea, or to provide an explanation, that their content, structural formation, and size vary, and that they cannot appear at the beginning of a sentence. In academic grammar of the Russian language, prepositions are also considered as a separate category, separated from prepositions, and some differences between them are indicated.

This idea - the need to distinguish insertion constructions from introjections as a special category - was not only approved by most linguists, but also increased interest in their detailed study. As a result, special dissertations and monographs devoted to the study of the phenomenon of insertion constructions, as well as a number of scientific articles, subsequently appeared. The dissertations of I.I. Shcheboleva and D.V. Malyavin were devoted to the study of the phenomenon of insertion constructions, in which they tried to delimit the introductions and introjections, to show the difference between them: they emphasized the need to study insertion constructions as a special syntactic category that complicates the structure of a

sentence. T.R. Kotlyar theoretically substantiated the fact that insertion constructions are a special syntactic category by comparing them with their usual fragments and related syntactic phenomena.

The need to distinguish inflections from introductory constructions and consider them as an independent syntactic category is emphasized in dissertations and articles devoted to the study of introductory words, word combinations, and introductory sentences. V.P. Barchunov mentioned that it is possible to distinguish inflections and inflections from each other as linguistic and speech phenomena. L.G. Khatiashvili notes that interjections sometimes differ from introductory sentences in that they do not belong to the speaker himself - they are inserted into the sentence by another person. At the same time, there are also cases of different approaches to the issue of interjection constructions in these works. For example, L.G. Khatiashvili shows that interjections entered written speech from live conversation, while interjections are a phenomenon created at a certain stage of the development of the written literary language and are usually used not within a sentence, but between independent sentences. B.P. Ardentov, on the contrary, considers the concept of "inserted speech" in a very broad sense. He includes various phenomena related to explanation, definition, and concretization, even words, phrases, sentences, and other people's speech in quotation marks as insertions.

In linguistics, there are also cases where introjections and insertions are not distinguished or delimited. Some researchers argue that there is no sufficient basis for separating introjections from introjections and considering them as a separate syntactic category, and that the theories that led to their separation cannot resolve the issue. However, most of them distinguish two main types of "introjection constructions", noting that the first is functionally close to introjections, and the second has a different type of additional meaning.

In his works, E.P. Sedun considers introductory constructions (also insertions) as an "introductory formation", a "category of accompaniment", and even includes interjections and exclamations in their scope. At the same time, he shows that introductory clauses (also insertion clauses) together with the structure of the main sentence constitute a special type of compound sentence. I.A. Babakova, on the other hand, takes an even broader view of the introductory phenomenon. Based on the common features of introductory and insertion constructions, interjections and exclamations, she considers them as phenomena of the same type - "categories of the same type in the system of types of introductory phenomena" ("phenomena of introduction"). However, unlike E.P. Sedun, she correctly shows that introductory

and insertion clauses do not constitute a compound sentence together with the main sentence, but can only be said to be complicated by introductions and insertions.

It should be added that such a broad understanding of the phenomenon of introduction leads to the consideration of introductory clauses that come from outside the sentence structure as introductory constructions. L.A. Myltseva follows the same path in her dissertation. Like Prof. A.G. Rudnev, she examines introductory clauses that come from outside the main sentence structure and belong to the content of two or more sentences as a special type of introductory constructions.

Conclusion: Therefore, the study of insertion constructions as a separate syntactic category in Uzbek linguistics, and the identification of their specific lexical-grammatical, syntactic-stylistic features, is of great importance both from a socio-practical, scientific-theoretical, and methodological point of view.

REFERENCES:

1. М.В.Ломоносов. Российская грамматика, Полное собрание сочинений, ч. 6, Спб, 1804, стр. 435-437.
2. Н.И.Греч. Практическая русская грамматика, Спб, 1827, стр. 359, 577.
3. А.Х.Востоков. Русская грамматика по начертанию... Спб, 1842, стр. 232.
4. А.Преображенский. Русская грамматика для средних учебных заведений, ч. II, изд. 13-е, М., 1900, стр. 17-18, 90-91.
5. В.В.Виноградов. Русский язык, М., Учпедгиз, 1947, стр. 736.
6. И.А.Попова. Сложна-сочиненное предложение в современном русском языке (Сб.: "Вопросы синтаксиса современного русского языка", М., Учпедгиз, 1950, стр. 378).
7. А.Б.Шапиро. Рецензия на работу проф. С.И.Абакумова. "Методика пунктуации" ("Русский язык в школе", 1948, № 3, стр. 63).
8. Щеболева. Вставочные конструкции в современном русском литературном языке, АКД, М., 1955.
9. Д.В.Малявин. Вводные элементы и вставки в составе предложения в современном английском языке, АКД, Запорожье, 1963.
10. Т.Р.Котляр. Вставочные конструкции в современном английском языке, Саратов, Изд-во Саратовского госуниверситета, 1962.