

The Pragmatics of Parenthetical Constructions in Utkir Hoshimov's Work "Between Two Doors"

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Abstract: This article analyzes the pragmatic features of parenthetical constructions used in Utkir Hoshimov's novel "Between Two Doors." The place of such units in a literary text and their role in increasing evaluation and emotionality are revealed. The role of introductory words, parenthetical units, and introductory sentences in revealing the psychology of the characters, the author's attitude, and increasing the expressiveness of literary speech in the work of fiction is highlighted. The functions of parenthetical constructions in expressing emotional-expressive meaning are also explained on the basis of examples.

Keywords: Pragmalinguistics, phonopragmatics, lexopragmatics, parenthetical units, introductory words, modal words, detached part.

Introduction: In today's linguistics, the study of the pragmatic features of a literary text is considered one of the important directions. The manifestation of pragmatic features in the writer's inner experiences, in the relations between the speaker, the listener, and others, serves to make the real reality in the work more impressive. At the same time, the writer reflects their attitude toward the characters in the work through the choice of names for the characters or in forms of address to the characters. All these are manifested through pragmalinguistics. In Utkir Hoshimov's works, the folk spirit, sincerity, nationality, and natural speech perform a priority function. In this, parenthetical constructions appear as an important means. In the work "Between Two Doors," parenthetical constructions are actively used in revealing the inner experiences of the characters, expressing the author's evaluation, and strengthening the emotional expressiveness of speech.

METHODOLOGY

Parenthetical constructions are syntactic units that introduce additional meaning, attitude, or explanation into the structure of a sentence. They occur in the form of introductory words, introductory phrases, and introductory sentences. In a literary text, these units perform the function of a means that reveals a

pragmatic purpose.

Below, we will consider the pragmatics of introductory words used in the novel "Between Two Doors" by Utkir Hoshimov, one of the sharp-penned writers of Uzbek literature:

Perhaps yesterday my mother was also staring at this moon and lying there thinking of me. [1;13]

Usually, in a text belonging to any functional style, the author's attitude finds its expression. This attitude is supplemented by semantic structures characteristic of the speaker's speech, such as command, request, promise, warning, and gratitude. [2;122]

The use of linguistic units in a specific and real communicative situation is the object of pragmatic analysis. The relationship between the speaker and the listener arises in the conditions of speech communication; a speech act requires the text of communication and acquires meaning in the context of this communication. [3;116]

True, the tea drinkers had folded back the felt mat and, constantly spitting nasvoy under it, had made it hard and crusted. But still, sitting on the felt mat is good. Dampness does not pass from underneath you. The quails hanging from the willow branch are singing without giving each other a turn. Especially one of them

is excellent. [4;15]

Dialogue is not simply a conversation or a process of exchanging opinions between characters; it is a phenomenon that has important structural significance in the plot and composition of a literary work, a part of the text that reflects the position and worldview of the characters and creates a positive or negative evaluation of them in the reader. [5;36]

I was frightened, thinking that the old man would beat my father. No, my father was not afraid of the old man; he smiled sadly. [6;41]

People are sitting cross-legged on the felt. They are all people like my father; there are no women. One is wearing a chapan, another a military overcoat. [7;15]

There is no tablecloth. On trays placed directly on the felt, whose patterns have disappeared from old age, there is bread, sometimes barley bread, sometimes zog'ora bread, dried apricots, and two lumps of sugar. [8;15]

Why would I sleep! True, now I will not play with Mosh. It turned out to be a bad cat. [9;25]

You have broken your arm, brave young man! Interestingly, the healer grandfather always looks at people with such a gentle smile and never speaks harshly to anyone. [10;30]

In two weeks I learned many things. In this household nothing goes to waste. When my mother, I learned to call the dark woman that, peels onions, she does not throw away the "beard." She sticks it into the ground: if she does so, onions will grow again. When my brother Kimsan, because my mother instructed me, I call him "brother" and address him respectfully, eats apricots, he does not throw away the pit. [11;45]

You see the times... — Grandfather Oqsoqol lowered his voice. — In my opinion, Xo'jaqulov also has a hand in this matter. [12;52]

Grandfather Oqsoqol rummaged for a long time and took nas. He and my grandfather stared at the ground and fell into thought. In my opinion, both of them were confused about what to do. [12;52]

"Quiet!" With his strong hands, he pulled me up onto the high windowsill. I myself was surprised that in some three months he had become so strong. But now I was not in a state to think about this. Sitting sideways on the windowsill and looking inside, I saw a crowd of people. [13;54]

Someone from below shouted sarcastically:

"Perhaps we will increase it threefold, chairman!" [14;56]

"I know!" Oqsoqol sighed. "I know everything! But you see the times..." He thought for a moment and patted

my grandfather on the shoulder. "Perhaps the new chairman really knows how to do the work. He is young and educated. What are you and I? Are we going to become apples and apricots now!" [15;59]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From a pragmlinguistic point of view, parenthetical constructions are considered an important means of realizing a communicative purpose. Through them, the writer focuses the reader's attention, creates emotional influence, and conveys the author's position. The most important process in revealing pragmlinguistics through parenthetical units is the dialogic position, in which such objects as the speaker, the listener, and the other directly become participants in the pragmatic process. In this process, the writer introduces parenthetical units and parenthetical sentences into the work, taking into account such elements as space, time, situation, and state. This indicates that the writer was able to objectively evaluate the pragmatic process.

CONCLUSION

In his novel "Between Two Doors," the writer Utkir Hoshimov used parenthetical constructions as one of the important pragmatic means of literary speech. They served to reveal the psychology of the character, express the author's attitude, ensure the naturalness of speech, and strengthen emotional-expressive meaning. In this respect, these units occupy an important place in the pragmlinguistic system of the work. The mutual relations of the characters of the work are also revealed through the pragmatic process. In particular, where and in what state the character acts is reflected in the words they use and in the emotional style, while pragmatics serves to reveal their internal attitude toward that process. If the reader becomes excited, suffers, or rejoices because of the state of the characters, this means that the writer has not only skillfully used pragmatics, but has also been able to convey what they wanted to say to the reader. Every writer writes a work so that the inner voice of the work reaches the reader.

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