

## PARATACTIC (EQUAL) CONNECTING PERIODS WITHOUT A CONJUNCTION

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**Annotation.** This article discusses ways to connect periods without paratactic connection.

**Key words and phrases:** paratactic, no conjunction, period, conjunction, grammatical device, intonation, equal conjunction, clauses, synonym.

This type of periods is formed by the connection of more than two simple sentences that are located in a row, but are not subordinate to each other in terms of grammar and content. Paratactically related periods are also referred to in some literature as “sociative” and “coordinative” related periods [1, 209].

This type of periods is formed as a result of the mutual grammatical and content equality of the components. The grammatical means that connect simple sentences in paratactic [2, 202] related periods are mainly intonation and equal connectives.

Paratactically (equal) related periods can also be considered simple periods, since in periods of this type the method of connecting simple sentences is of the same nature. In equal related periods, the grammatical connection between simple sentences occurs in the following ways:

- a) connection without a connective - the components of the period are connected in content without any connective;
- b) connective connection - the sentences that make up the period are connected by equal connectives or certain loads in the function of these connectives.

Considering this grammatical connection of the components, paratactically connected periods can be classified as follows:

1. Period without connectives.
2. Connected period.

Period without connectives

In this type of period, sentences are connected without connectives. A period without connectives is a type of paratactically connected period.

The method of connecting simple sentences in a period without connectives, the structure of simple sentences and the relationship of content do not differ from a simple compound sentence without connectives, the difference is in their quantity [3, 252].

In periods of this type, the relationship of components is more complex. They are closely connected in content and represent a common complete thought:

Our flower bloomed peacefully,  
Peacefully, the new era bloomed,  
The new era bloomed together with the world,  
The soul bloomed in the body of all the world,  
That is, the white gold mine bloomed. (Habibiy)

The components that make up a period without a conjunction also form a whole in terms of intonation. If any component in the period is pronounced separately, the intonation of this sentence in the period changes. As a result, the general intonation of the period is disrupted, and secondly, the general meaning is not fully understood.

### 1. Intonation

The complete thought becomes clear only when simple sentences in the period are dense in content and have intonation integrity. This feature arises from the characteristics of the components that make up a simple period without a conjunction.

Intonation plays an important role in connecting parts of a period without a conjunction.

The components of a period without a conjunction are pronounced with a connecting-counting intonation.

Connecting intonation is formed as a result of the equal pronunciation of the simple sentences that make up the period. In connecting intonation, the period is not divided into parts. The components are pronounced with a semi-low tone, forming a single intonation whole.

For example: The yard was sprinkled with water, the green couch set in the lap of the overgrown centipede was covered with a blanket of blue crows, and the bird was placed upright with the corners of the pillows (A. Qahhor).

The components of a period without a conjunction are interconnected based on a certain semantic-grammatical law. This law is noticeable in the placement of certain lexical-grammatical elements in the structure of predicative units, the repetition of parts of sentences, and the structure of the sentences that make up the period.

Lexical elements (mediators) are used in all types of periods. They play an important intermediary role in the formation of a period without a conjunction, in the expression of certain semantic relationships.

### 2. Repetition of parts of speech

In several types of a period without a conjunction, the idea is focused on a part of the sentence, some parts are repeated to attract the attention of the person. If the sentences with repeated parts are taken separately, it becomes difficult to understand the general idea, and simple sentences require one another. The repetition of the same part of the sentence in several sentences brings simple sentences closer together and creates periods without a conjunction.

In periods with repeated parts of speech, an actual event, phenomenon or characteristic that occurred at a certain time is expressed.

Parts of speech can be repeated exactly or alternately with a synonym:

a) the possessor is repeated:

You are a partner in labor, a savior in battle,

You are an inexhaustible mine of virtues,

You are the happiness of the family, the beauty of society

You are the bright sun, love, glory. (Uyg'un)

b) the clause is repeated:

There was a madrasa, a plane tree in the snow,

There were branches and sprouts in the snow.

There were old men walking towards the square in the snow. (H. Olimjon)

c) the determiner can be repeated:

In one hand, life for the deserts,

In one hand, a river flows,

In one hand, fertile land. (H. Olimjon)

The repetition of the complement does not occur at all.

d) the repeated fragment – case:

Here is a budding writer's true talent,

Here are the artists of the future,

Here are the scientists of the future,

Here are the pride of our people. (Uygun)

Sometimes both the possessive and the case can be repeated in the same period:

On one side is a neat cotton field that is not visible to the eye,

On the other side are thick orchards and gardens.

On the other side is a lush green meadow-pasture

On the other side is a beautiful orchard. (Fame)

Repeated fragments of speech in the period can be expressed by different word groups:

a) the repeated fragment can be expressed by a noun:

Walls are blood, banks are blood,

Lights are blood, roads are blood. (Shukhrat)

b) a repeating participle from a pronoun:

You ate your comforter,

You ate your desire, your home,

You ate your heart's strength. (Shukhrat)

Some spring-blooming tulip,

Some heart-wrenching tulip,

Some carrot, violet, blueberry,

Some sadness in a girl's head. (H.Olimjon)

c) a repeating participle is expressed by a form:

Soon the bell rang again, all the doors opened again, and the surroundings were filled with a whispering noise again. (P.Kodirov).

d) a repeating participle is expressed by a verb:

The sky and air sang,

The whole universe sang,

My face sang,

My life sang in the river. (H.Olimjon).

Sometimes a sentence fragment expressed by a noun and an auxiliary word combination can also be repeated:

The sea gulls are like a field,

Heavy as a sea,

The soul is restless like waves,

Hearts are beating like waves. (H. Olimjon).

The composition of a period without a conjunction, which contains repeated fragments with the same function, most often consists of three or four simple sentences. In some cases, the number of simple sentences may exceed this. Periods of this type are mainly characteristic of poetic works and are almost never found in prose works.

The following period contains nine simple sentences, the parts of which are repeated in the same form:

The prisoners were waiting, the nights were waiting,

The slaves were waiting, the poor, the poor,

The slaves of the machine were waiting,

The workers of the soil were waiting,  
The soldiers of the Volga were waiting,  
The hunters of the year in Ceylon were waiting,  
The porter in the port of Hamburg was waiting,  
The workers of ancient Bukhara were waiting  
The East and West, the South and the North were waiting. (Shaikhzoda)

In this type of construction, the cases of the complement in the function of a common part are very rare. In a simple construction, this can be found in many places. In the connection of sentences in a period without a conjunction, the generality of the auxiliary or incomplete verbs in the parts of the parts and the expression of integrity play a certain role in the formation of the period.

### References

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