

## LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF ELEMENTS USED IN LINGUISTICS APPLICATIONS

Karimova L.<sup>1</sup>

### *Abstract:*

The concept of an appended element in linguistics refers to lexical, morphological, or syntactic units that are not directly integrated into the primary system of a language or another language. Appended elements are analyzed in several areas of linguistics: Sociolinguistic analysis – Examining the reasons for the use of appended units in society, such as urbanization, migration, or cultural influence. Lexical-semantic analysis – Studying the semantic changes that occur through appendages, for example, the adaptation of the English word online into Uzbek and its transformation into "internet-related" meanings, which then expand into expressions like (if it exists, it is now more widely used). Structural analysis – Investigating the placement of appended elements within the language system and their grammatical integration. This article discusses the phenomenon of appendages, attitudes toward appendages, and research findings by linguists regarding their effects.

*Key words:* Linguistic means, syntax, appended element, complex syntactic unit, structural features, simple sentence, compound sentence, appended constructions, text, complement, component, lexical-grammatical expression.

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The field of syntax in language systems is built upon linguistic tools, and it is impossible to utilize them without these tools. Syntactic communication is a crucial aspect of thought processes. The interconnection between syntactic thinking and communication links syntax with other linguistic branches (morphology, word formation, lexicology, phonetics) and establishes syntax as a "higher" level of language structure. It plays a key role in sentence construction and the organization of thoughts and information within a text.

Syntactic units – components of syntactic communication – include complex syntactic constructions and appended expressions. Syntax studies the structural, compositional, and functional aspects of linguistic forms, determining the conditions and mechanisms for forming linguistic structures.

Here is the English translation of the text:

It forms the paradigm. However, word forms are studied both in morphology and syntax, but they appear differently in each.

From a communicative perspective, a sentence is related to its ability to act as a means of communication. The communicative aspect of a sentence is manifested in what is called actual division, distinguishing between given (theme, basis of expression) and new (rheme) elements in the sentence. The communicative aspect also influences the perception of a sentence based on its length.

The study of the phenomenon of appendage or the theory of appendage does not provide the same level of clarity regarding its relations. This is because the phenomenon of appendage and the phenomenon of parcellation are considered a single syntactic category. Therefore, we will analyze the phenomenon of appendage as a unique linguistic unit that exists within syntax, providing a theoretical explanation of this relationship.

In recent years, the approach to studying appended elements has changed significantly. The use of modern linguistic research methods in appendage studies has yielded positive results. Based on this, we can cite examples from some scientific research:

Linguist G. N. Ribakova analyzed the structural and semantic characteristics of appended elements expressed through subordinate clauses in Russian, listing the following types of appendages:

1. When a subordinate clause similar to the appended element appears within the main expression.
2. When the appended element functions as a subordinate clause that specifies or elaborates on the meaning of the main expression.
3. When the appended element functions as a component that is not directly connected to the main expression.

J.Ye. Petrashevskaya studied English appended elements, analyzing their structural features. She found that constructions containing appended elements generally belong to different types of sentences, including complex and compound ones, such as if-clauses and or-clauses.

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<sup>1</sup> Karimova Lutfiya, Independent researcher at SSIFL

The structure of linguistic research has been enriched with new experimental methods and modern syntactic analysis techniques. This has led to further development in syntactic construction and the classification of appended elements.

Appended elements are closely linked to syntactic connectivity, which involves the relationship between the main and secondary components of a sentence. These elements contribute to syntactic clarity and coherence, reinforcing the logical flow of communication.

Among syntactic phenomena, the phenomenon of appendage stands out. The phenomenon of appendage is one of the less-studied issues in German linguistics. This is partly due to the fact that in the past, linguists did not set a goal of describing the language system in its real functioning; instead, they focused mainly on the constructions of written speech. Their lack of attention to the peculiarities of spoken speech is linked to its spontaneity. Additionally, previously existing grammatical models abstracted spoken language from its usage conditions to a greater extent. However, in real speech, grammatical activity occurs in specific communicative situations and is present in large numbers. Thus, constructional structures have meaning, and the speaker's intention is expressed not only in the full structure but also in its individual parts.

In the context of a message or a news statement, the functional essence of appendages is a linguistic component indicating the level of integration between elements in the sentence. This also raises the question of whether the elements noted within the appendage group are more formally connected within the group itself or in relation to other syntactic structures. It should be specifically noted that while the formal representation of meaning in appendages is diverse, the issue of formal syntactic meaning ambiguity in appendages is also significant. The history of studying these additional elements shows that traditional linguistic concepts, such as the connection of certain elements and the inability to explain them solely through linking, are revealed when this linguistic phenomenon is analyzed in terms of sentence structure. In such syntactic structures, the completeness of the unit is determined by only two components of separation, which means that the specific nature of the connection structure, whether complete or incomplete, is important in communication.

Additionally, in appendage constructions, it is important that the whole structure is placed within the sentence in such a way that it is perceived as an independent unit. However, this does not mean that the connection of the appendage to the main structure is necessarily secondary. In reality, the connection is unique, and it must be studied in relation to the main syntactic structure of the sentence. In particular, the integration of the appendage in the process of syntactic unity formation is characterized by various types of semantic and grammatical relationships.

The study of appended elements and their classification can have a significant impact on understanding sentence structures. B.T. Tursunov has examined these factors in his doctoral research.

In the dissertation, a certain system is presented, and the most important and significant aspect is distinguished, which is the individual style of the writer. Thus, the degree of spread of inserted elements, as well as their role in the formation of structural groups, may primarily depend on this individual style.

Regardless of how inserted elements are expressed through sentences or types, the extent of their distribution is determined only by the writer's individual style. The individual style is considered a decisive internal factor that influences the emergence of inserted elements.

Indeed, the individual style of the writer not only determines the extent of the distribution of inserted elements but can also influence the formation of certain structural groups. This means that the emergence of some structural formations can be attributed to the writer's creative intent and moral-aesthetic process.

Inserted elements may also exhibit a complex structure. Such cases can be observed, as in these instances, the structural components of the inserted elements act independently. In other words, each structural component of the inserted elements can function as an independent inserted element. They create binding possibilities and connecting elements. However, apart from the conjunction "und," other lexical-grammatical tools can create a similar situation.

The phenomenon of insertion is a distinct type of syntactic connection, where sentence elements are syntactically equal and represent subordinate relationships. In both cases, they are considered a single syntactic event. The unique characteristic of the inserted phenomenon is that it does not follow a rigid structure but can be freely placed in different positions. The majority of inserted constructions do not disrupt the integrity of the main sentence; however, in some cases, associative connections may create chains of inserted expressions.

Inserted constructions have their own specific characteristics—one of which is their syntactic and intonational unity with the main expression. Thus, inserted constructions are included in the syntactic structure of the sentence and appear in lexical-grammatical relationships. The syntactic position of inserted

constructions determines their various intonational characteristics, ensuring that their meaning is delivered in accordance with the main message.

The main characteristics of inserted constructions are considered. The functional features of the inserted phenomenon determine the main meanings of inserted constructions: they have additional information properties, 1) developing, 2) clarifying, and 3) identifying the main sentence. All these features help to recognize inserted constructions as a distinct syntactic phenomenon. The use of the inserted phenomenon serves the function of adding significant semantic and emotional weight to separate parts of the sentence, giving speech new semantic and expressive stylistic shades.

The continuity of pauses in writing is expressed through various punctuation marks. Research conducted so far has shown that the rhythm, musicality, and emotional flow of speech are clearly reflected. The conveyed idea—the most concise and effective way of expressing a thought—conveys the speaker's mood and emotional nuances in its entirety. In this regard, the study of inserted constructions helps to capture more detailed meanings. The flow of speech is formed spontaneously and is not premeditated or pre-prepared.

In reality, inserted constructions are constructions that are incorporated into speech by merging with the main expression, forming simple sentences or entire sentence segments. Inserted constructions characteristic of conversational style are distinct in speech due to their logical and intonational features, playing a greater semantic and expressive role in the sentence.

Despite the diversity of structural-grammatical types and the variety of lexical-grammatical expressive tools, inserted constructions maintain functional unity in speech, indicating syntactic connections that arise after pauses and often have an extended nature. The main idea and additional thoughts that emerge afterward are interconnected.

Er selber, König Heinrich, legt größtes Gewicht auf modisches Auftreten; doch der Luxemburger – es war nicht zu bestreiten – war ihm überlegen. (Walser M. Ein fliehendes Pferd. 48 S.)

The subsequent stages of the inserted phenomenon's research have taken a new direction. The study of their intonational exploration has led to the observation of unique characteristics of structural groups formed in speech. It has been established that in some cases, inserted elements exhibit an independent structure, but in other cases, they acquire complex structural properties by integrating with the surrounding syntactic environment.

In conclusion, we reach the idea that inserted elements are structurally and semantically unique components. N. Ribakova's works confirm that these materials should be analyzed in terms of their structural and semantic features in inserted elements.

The following conclusions have been reached regarding the emergence of the inserted phenomenon:

- a) If a subordinate clause similar to the inserted element appears within the main expression;
- b) If the subordinate clause functioning as an inserted element serves to clarify or concretize the main expression;
- c) If the subordinate clause functioning as an inserted element is linked to a specific component of the main expression.

J. Ye. Petrashevskaya analyzed the inserted phenomenon in English through simple sentence structures. The study and analysis of the structural groups of inserted constructions have been addressed in numerous articles, monographs, textbooks, educational, and methodological materials. In scientific studies, the structural, semantic, stylistic, typological, phraseological, phonetic, and other characteristics of inserted constructions have been extensively analyzed.

When exploring inserted constructions, it is essential to consider the theoretical foundations of linguistic research. The extensive experience gained in Russian linguistics is particularly valuable in this field. Russian linguistics has produced significant research on the topic of complex syntactic wholes. Among these studies, G.Ya. Solganik's monographic work *Syntactic* not only discusses the structural groups formed by syntactic wholes through sequential and parallel connections but also dedicates special attention to structural groups directly related to our research topic.

Communicative speech units related to inserted constructions or other inserted relationships serve as the basis for complex syntactic wholes. To support this argument, we refer to the conclusions of certain scientific studies.

A. A. Andriyevskaya, analyzing French materials, noted that inserted constructions play an essential role in the structure of complex syntactic wholes and emphasized the importance of thematic connections in structuring speech units. B. Bally introduced the concepts of "theme" and "rheme," defining the theme as the first component of speech and the rheme as the second component, which presents new information related to the inserted element. He argued that the theme and the rheme are integral parts of a unified semantic structure.

In conclusion, the study of inserted constructions in complex syntactic wholes should focus on identifying their structural and semantic characteristics while taking into account theoretical perspectives on the connections between these elements.

#### Conclusion

The linguistic analysis of inserted elements allows for the study of their origin, usage characteristics, and impact on the language system. They play an important role in language development, serving to express new concepts. However, their excessive use can negatively affect the natural evolution of the language.

By analyzing the structure and semantic characteristics of inserted constructions expressed with clarifiers, we have reached the following conclusion: inserted constructions with clarifiers are also being studied from a stylistic perspective.

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