

TRANSLATION OF PARCELLED SENTENCES IN ENGLISH AND
UZBEK

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Parcellation is a syntactic structure of a text that uses the intentional division of a connected idea into its components to reinforce the expression of emotions, for the purpose to describe the state of the subject, to describe the inner speech, and so on. Parcel structures are the most convenient and effective way to bring the intonational features of oral speech to the literary text. In oral speech, the tone is extremely free and unique. In particular, the use of lively, moving and naturally formed sentences instead of the usual smooth, standard syntactic forms of expression is one of the most characteristic features of colloquial speech. In conversational speech, due to certain mental states, there may be various interruptions, expressions, mental inaccuracies. Such non-normative structures do not make it difficult for readers to understand the idea. On the contrary, they allow the listener to understand the passage quickly, easily, and clearly, rather than in a "one-line" statement.

This literary term is derived from the Greek. The word oxymoron literally means "naughty-dumb". Oxymoron is a speech expression that consists of a combination of sharp contrasts, internal contrasts, with meaningful characters in the definition of an event. For example, we call these phrases oxymoron: bitter joy; hot ice; sweet pain; a real lie; a sincere liar; screaming silence; long time; original copy. The given examples combine the descriptions or characteristics of events that contradict each other, resulting in a new semantic quality that helps to create an expressive artistic image. Oxymoron, like the antithesis, is built on the opposite side, but as part of this stylistic form, they are united into one line, not the opposite. Contradictory ideas create a new image and reflect the inconsistency of life events. Although such descriptions of this phenomenon are contradictory in nature, but in a figurative sense, they live together in peace, creating a vividly expressive image that the artist wants to convey to his readers.

If we talk about examples of oxymorons in fiction, oxymoron is used in very emotional literary texts. With the help of this stylistic personality, the classics of Russian and world literature A. S. Pushkin create a bright, visible image of the golden autumn in the epic "Eugene Onegin": boring awesome time! The charm of the eye! I like your farewell beauty - I love the wonderful nature of walking in the dark red and gold-covered forests. In the poem "Muse," in which the passions of human feelings and passions boil over, the poet A. A. Fet used an oxymoron: Suffering! Everyone suffers, Hopeless, unconscious, but the door to eternity closed before him, where joy is full of suffering. In addition, how Oxymoron A. Block used: We love everything - the warmth of cold numbers and the gift of divine revelation.