REPRESENTATION OF SYNTACTIC-SEMANTIC RELATIONS IN THE APPLICATION DEVICE

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Application elements do not repeat the features that are unique to each other, but also enrich and expand each other with new features. This situation can also be observed in this applied element analysis adapted for parallel coupling. Because these additional elements have the following characteristics: first, the leading component of the additional element, that is, the element itself is formed by the principle of repetition, and the number is expanded by subordinate parts; the repetition of this or that sentence is a structural phenomenon, because the writer repeats it in order to draw the attention of the reader to the events described, the repeated component always receives a logical emphasis, as a result, its effectiveness and reality increase.

Therefore, the stylistic functions of the additional elements, which have the characteristic of formation in such a form, are finally important; secondly, we observe the phenomenon of inversion in the composition of the applied element, because the repeated components are not simply repeated, but changed, so a kind of synonymous situation is manifested here; thirdly, the situation related to the structural formation of the applied element, that is, we are faced with the method of saving language elements here. As a result, we have a conclusion that the auxiliary elements are not only shown in order to fill and restore the omitted component in the leading sentence, but also some of them can be restored with the help of the components that come in the main expression. So, interdependence again proves another important characteristic of application device components, that is, the syntactic-semantic relationship between the main expression and the application elements.

Although the application elements in the application device are expressed in different ways, they perform a single syntactic function, that is, the application indicates the application elements that are represented by fillers in the application device. Communicative functions of additional elements also concretize, complete and clarify the content expressed by the main expression [3; p. 115]. Such communicative functions have different subtleties: precision, time, place, etc. The syntactic relations between the components of the application device also have a different appearance: using contact words; with the repetition of any lexical unit; retention of some connecting links; and finally, it is represented by the syntactic-semantic integrity and embodiment of the head children in the main expression function.

Here, the ideas and opinions presented about the application devices and the application elements, which are an integral part of them, the analyzed examples emphasize that the application element is rich in extremely diverse functions as communicative speech units. The fact that additional elements have such rich and varied functions in the structure of a complex syntactic whole once again proves the scientificity of the following conclusion in the field of linguistics: "if each grammatical form expressed a unique semantic sign and fulfilled only one function, it would A. V. Bondarko emphasized that there are as many functions as there are grammatical forms [2; p. 57]. In fact, this is not the case, one or another grammatical form can perform several different operations at the same time, in other words, it can remain in different functions.

In many cases, the listed application elements differ from all the other application elements analyzed above in that they have their own characteristics. This difference is determined by their position in relation to the components directly related to them in this complex syntactic whole.

The presence of additional elements at a certain distance from the main expression performs a number of syntactic-semantic and stylistic functions: firstly, the memorability of the text is formed; secondly, there is a syntactic-semantic relationship between the auxiliary elements and the main expression, in such cases semantic communication tools play a leading role.

Having familiarized with the conclusions of a number of scientific-research works devoted to the organization of applied elements, we gained a certain understanding of applied elements. Now, relying on the conclusions of these scientific works, we found it necessary to define the task of this chapter as follows: first, to develop the existing conclusions in the field of additional elements, to clarify them to a certain extent in some areas; secondly, to explain all the syntactic and semantic features characteristic of applied elements in the analysis of examples [1; p. 404].

So, taking into account the syntactic units used here in relation to the specific child and the attached elements, the attachment phenomenon can be defined as follows: it is part of simple sentences that has its own relative independent content, semantic function, unique tone, tone, and independent logical emphasis. syntactic constructions that turn them into complex sentences are called attachment events. Such a tariff given to the event of the application can be further supplemented, expanded and enriched in this and other chapters of the work.

So, plug-ins are not always free components. In other words, their syntactic and semantic connection to the main expression does not have a free nature, in some cases they can be embodied as the most important and necessary component of the main expression.

List of used literature

1. Begmatov M.B. Representation of application elements in text. Translation, information, communication-political and social bridge. Proceedings of the international scientific and practical conference. Samarkand. 2018, 403-404 p.
2. Bondarko A.V. Grammatical meaning and meaning. L. 1978. -175 p.
3. Mamasoliev I.U., Begmatov M.B. Syntactic-stylistic functions of adjunctive elements in the adjunctive construction // Current issues of philology and foreign language teaching. Proceedings of the international scientific and practical conference. Nukus 2020. 114-116 p.