

Review Article

INTERJECTIONS AS UNITS THAT EXPRESS GRADUALITY

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Abstract – interjections are that are not grammatically related to parts of speech, expressing emotion and command. Although interjections express such as emotion, convocation, call, they do not have a name.

Key words – emotion, command, express, speech, interjections, declarative, interrogative, imperative, type of sentences.

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INTRODUCTION

Interjections do not have morphological features and cannot be made morphologically. However, some repetitions were formed by repeating and pairing the interjections: ehhe, voy-boy, voy-voy, e-ha, e-voh, huh, yes, hurrah. The role of tone in interjections is strong. Consequently, words express emotion only when they are uttered in a certain tone. For example, when you simply say o, the sound is expressed.

-O, do'sti nodon. Koshkiydi, ko'zim ko'r bo'lsa-da, seni ko'rmasam? (O.Yo.)

The "o" sound in this sentence has the meaning of strong emotion, so it means "sadness", "regret".

LITERATURE REVIEW

There are two types of interjections depending on their meaning:

- Emotional words,
- Imperative words.

Emotional words express different emotions, experiences: o, oh, e, eh, uh, ey, woy, dod, he, a, obbo, ha, oho', ehe, attang, vodarig', thanks, hi, well, balli, barakallo, good and so on. Tone is important in the emotional expression of these types of words. Emotional words have the following meanings:

1. Represents the meanings of joy, gladness.
O'ho', zo'r-ku. Egasi kim ekan? (O'.U.)
Obbo, azamat-ey! To'rt yarim sotih kelib qoladi. (S.A.)
Oh, that is a surprise.
Good! Now we can move on.
2. Represents sadness, fatigue, severe mental distress.
Evoh! U ko'pdan beri shahzodadan qo'rqib yurgani bejiz emas ekan. (O.Yo.)
3. Represents the meanings of emphasis and surprise
Eh, Aziz, Aziz! Hech kim qilmagan ishni qilaman, deb ko'krak mushtlab katta ketmay qo'yaqol! (O'.U.)
E, tavba! Nima va'da bergan ekan, hayronman! (O'. U.)
Jeepers, that was close!
4. Represents the meanings of tradition.
Jindek mizg'ib olganingdan keyin idoraga chiqasan, xayr. (S.A.)
5. Imperative words are mainly used to call, convocation, move, or stop animals and birds:
beh-beh, bah-bah, tu-tu-tu, chu, ish, pisht, xi-xi, tur, (itni), chigi-chigi, ho'sh-ho'sh, kisht-kisht.

6. Some imperative words are also applied to human. In this case, command-call urges are used in place of the noun and represent the appeal, exhortations, such as: hoy, ey, hey.
Ey, jjiyan boshimga balo qo'yding-ku. (S.A.)

ANALYSIS

Declarative, interrogative, imperative sentences express the speaker's emotions during the speech and that feature makes them interjections. An emotional sentence is called interjection.

Interjections also have different structural features.

1. The tone of the interjections is pronounced with strong excitement;
2. Contains exciting words. A thought expressed with strong emotion is called an interjection.

Words that express emotion, command, calls are called interjections. Interjections, like modal words, do not change with suffixes. For example, the word hoy does not take the suffixes of agreement, possession. No new words can be created by adding suffixes to it. Some interjections may take the possessive suffix when they are used in noun function.

For example:
Ohi olamni tutdi.

Here is "ohi" the answer to the question, "what is it?" has been naming of oh.

There are two types of interjections:

1. Emotional interjections.
2. Command-call interjections.

Interjections do not enter into grammatical connection with other words. Sometimes verbs such as say, strike, pull are added to the interjections to describe the emotions and commands that people express through exclamation words, and compound verbs are formed: like to say voy, to shout, to say oh, to say pisht.

Phew! I am not trying that again.
Humph! I knew that last week.

Mmmm, my compliments to the chef.

Multi-word Interjections. Some interjections are more than one word. For example:

Oh, really? I doubt that.
Holy moly! She won!

They're not always at the start of a sentence. For example:

It is cold, indeed.

The interjections are different with exclamatory tones, but the exclamatory tones are different. An interjection can be pronounced with a different tone and express different meanings.

For example:

Hay-hay, qanday mazali (enjoying, relaxing);
Hay-hay, tegma (command);
Hey! Get off that floor(command);
Hay-hay, yigitlar bu yoqqa! (encourage, emphasize);
Hay-hay, shakkoklik qilmang (reversal, rethink) and so on.

The age of the speakers in the speech process also varies to some extent from the point of view of practice. In particular, when addressing an older person or a person holding a certain position, the person working under him or her does not address the *hoy*, or the word, *balli* is used by adults to express satisfaction with the work done or doing by minors, for the purpose of evaluating their work, but is not evaluated by minors in relation to the work of adults through such word.

DISCUSSION

The interjections are also widely used in oral, artistic, and partly journalistic style, with a limited range of application in formal and scholarly style. Sometimes in the letter genre, in mutual letters or in love letters, interjections can be applied to the description of certain events. Interjections are not used in letters from official circles. The reason is that the letters of official circles are free from any passions.

There are two types of sentences, depending on the tone and expression of emotions:

1. An emotional sentence.
2. Emotion-free sentence.

Interjection sentences are formed by interjections such as eh, oh, ux, o, uf, obbo, how, how much, how many, etc., or only with the tone of emotion:

Eh, bahorning gashtiga nima yetsin!

Farg'ona vodiysi naqadar go'zal! Paxta terimi boshlandi!

When the interrogative tone is formed, declarative, interrogative, imperative becomes an emotional sentence:

Dalada qancha odam bor? Dalada qancha odam bor!

If the emotional sentence is derived from an interrogative sentence, the punctuation is as follows:

- 1) if the content of the interrogative is strong, the interrogative mark(?) is put first, then an interjection mark(!):
Nima bo'ldi, gapirsang-chi?!
- 2) if the emotion is strong, first an interjection mark(!), then an interrogative mark(?):
Farzand qanday oqlar ona haqqini!?
- 3) in some cases, three interjections marks are placed to express the extreme intensity of emotion a large interjection:
O'lim yovga!!!
- 4) an interjection mark is placed at the end of a sentence that is interrupted for some reason, followed by two dots in a row:
Men yetim o'sganman, oh, u yetimlik!.. (G'. G')

Interjection is formed using the following grammatical means:

- 1) different emotions: joy, happiness, surprise, sadness, surprise, using a tone that expresses anger and so on. For example:
Odamlar bilan yashash, ishlash, do'stlashish, yordamlashish va yordam olish naqadar yaxshi! (CH.Aytmatov).
Aya, ayajon, shu ham gapmi! (A.Q.).
Ayam bilan xolam yo'lga nima pishirsak ekan deb maslahat qilib o'tirishibdi!(A.Q.).
Yillar, yillar o'tdi! (A.Q.).
Kecha g'ishtdan tekkan edi, endi paxtadan tegibdi-da! (A.Q.);
- 2) using interjections
For example:
E, u gaplar o'tdi-ketdi-da! (P.Q.).
Obbo, noshudlar-ey!- dedi Ortiq qo'ziga achinib. (P.Q.).
Ha, barakalla!- dedi keksa ishchi. (A.Q.).
O'h-o'h-o'h! CHuchvarak-ku... Hay-hay, og'izda erib ketadi-ya!.. (A.Q.);
- 3) using particles
For example:
Nahot, Mavloningiz jiyaningiz to'yiga kelmasa! (A.Q.).
... birpas tinch qo'ymaydi-ya!- deb bolalarini koyidi. (P.Q.)
Boyaqishlar selda qoldi-yov!-
deb Suyunboy aka qoyatoshning kamaridan chiqdi. (P.Q.).

Real-Life Examples of Interjections:

- I'm sure I don't know half the people who come to my house. Indeed, for all I hear, I shouldn't like to. (Poet and playwright Oscar Wilde)
- Yes, it's absolutely true that anything worth doing is worth doing poorly until you can do it well. (Author Zig Ziglar)
- Well, it's 1 a.m. Better go home and spend some quality time with the kids. (Homer Simpson)
- Ah! Don't say you agree with me. When people agree with me, I always feel that I must be wrong. (Oscar Wilde)
- It's smoke, and it's in flames now; and the frame is crashing to the ground, not quite to the mooring mast. Oh, the humanity! (Radio journalist Herbert Morrison reporting on the 1937 Hindenburg disaster).

CONCLUSION

In short, interjections and interjection sentences serve as a unit of language to express human emotions. They, in turn, make the speech beautiful and fluent.

The age of the speakers in the speech process also varies to some extent from the point of view of practice. In particular, when addressing an older person or a person holding a certain position, the person working under him or her does not address the *hoy*, or the word, *balli* is used by adults to express satisfaction with the work done or doing by minors, for the purpose of evaluating their work, but is not evaluated by minors in relation to the work of adults through such word.

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