

ды, если не захочет, не ответит вовсе. ...Жамшид привык всегда говорить конкретно". Подобного неразговорчивого человека писатель описал следующим образом:

Элчин, чтобы его разговорить:

– Можно покурю? – спросил. Жамшид, не отводя глаз с дороги, ответил "да".

– Здоров ли Бек, вот уже десять лет как его не видел, – сказал Элчин.

Жамшид, посмотрев на него, промолчал. "Значит, положение плохо", – подумал

Элчин.

Если отсутствует гармоничность в целях коммуникантов – во многих случаях адресат не принимает цели адресанта – как видели выше, общение прерывается, цели не достигаются и прекращаются. В зависимости от культурного уровня, социально-духовного мира коммуникантов и прочих многих факторов общение прерывается в различных формах. А именно, в ситуации, описанной Муминовым С., адресат перешел в совсем другую тему и деятельность чем цель адресанта (для демонстрации абсолютной безразличности к переживаниям собеседника перешел к совсем другому делу – оставив собеседника, встал и поздоровался с собакой). В примере, приведенном из "Шайтаната" адресат совсем не приступил к общению. Общение может быть резко, даже грубо прекращено адресатом. Например:

– Вы не знакомы, благословите одного доброго человека, Если этот человек не проявил человечность к вам, вы бы прогнали бы в тюрьме.

– Добрый человек ... Килич Сулайманов что ли?

Парень не ответил.

– Асадбек что ли?

– Вы оказывается болтливый! – парень резко ответил.<sup>1</sup>

Из вышеизложенного можем сделать заключение, что понятие речевого общения по сущности связано с целью говорящего, говорящий должен быть способным приспособить свою деятельность слушающему, а слушающий знать уровень говорящего, быть готовым к слушанию; и несмотря, что каждый из них, то есть говорящий и слушающий своеобразны, если отсутствует гармоничность в целях, общение прекращается.

#### Gulandom Saparbayeva, Nasiba Jumaniyazova (UrSU) DIFFERENCES OF ATTRIBUTE AND APPPOSITION IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

**Annotatsiya.** Bu maqolada ingliz tilida aniqlovchi va izohlovchi sintaksisda alohida gap bo'lagi sifatida tahlil qilingan. Bu elementlarning o'xshash va farqli tomonlari, ularning ta'rifi va tuzilishi misollar bilan ko'rsatib berilgan.

**Аннотация.** Данная статья рассматривает анализ различие определителе и поддержке в английском языке. Различие и похожесть двух элементов даказана в различных примерах.

**Annotation.** This article is devoted to analyzing differences between attribute and apposition in the English language. The differences and similarities of the two elements are proved in a number of examples.

**Kalit so'zlar:** izohlovchi, aniqlovchi, sintaksis,

**Ключевые слова:** поддержка, определитель, синтаксис.

**Key words:** apposition, attribute, syntax.

Apposition is a grammatical construction in which two elements, normally noun phrases, are placed side by side, with one element serving to define or modify the other. When this device is used, the two elements are said to be *in apposition*. For example, in the phrase "my friend Alice", the name "Alice" is in apposition to "my friend". Traditionally, appositives were called by

<sup>1</sup> Тохир Малик. Шайтанат. Биринчи китоб. Т., "Шарк", 1994, 107-бет.

their Latin name *appositio*, although the English form is now more commonly used. It is derived from Latin: *ad* (“near”) and *position* (“placement”).

Apposition is a figure of speech of the scheme type, and often results when the verbs (particularly verbs of being) in supporting clauses are eliminated to produce shorter descriptive phrases. This makes them often function as hyperbatons, or figures of disorder, because they can disrupt the flow of a sentence. For example, in the phrase: “My wife, a nurse by training, ...”, it is necessary to pause before the parenthetical modification “a nurse by training”.

Apposition can either be *non-restrictive* or *restrictive* depending on whether the apposition merely adds to the information of something that has already been identified or completes the identification of something.<sup>1</sup>

In a non-restrictive appositive, the second element parenthetically modifies the first without changing its scope, and is not crucial to the meaning of the sentence. In a restrictive appositive, the second element limits or clarifies the foregoing one in some crucial way. For example, in the phrase “my friend Alice”, “Alice” specifies to which friend the speaker is referring and is therefore restrictive. On the other hand, in the above example: “my wife, a nurse by training, ...”, the parenthetical “a nurse by training” does not narrow down the subject, but rather provides additional information about the subject; namely, “my wife”. In English, non-restrictive appositives are typically preceded or set off by commas, while restrictive appositives are not set off by commas.

Not all restrictive clauses are appositives. For example, *Aziza* in “*Bakhtiyar’s* friend *Aziza* ...” is an appositive noun; *Aziza* in “*Bakhtiyar’s* friend, whose name is *Aziza*, ...” is *not an appositive but, rather, the predicate of a restrictive clause*. The main difference between the two is that the second explicitly states what an apposition would omit: that the friend in question is named *Aziza*. If the meaning is clear “*Bakhtiyar’s* friend *Aziza*” can be used (“*Bakhtiyar* was here with his friend. *Bakhtiyar’s* friend *Aziza*...”).

The same words can change from restrictive to non-restrictive (or vice versa) depending on the speaker and context. Consider the phrase “my brother Nathan”. If the speaker has more than one brother, the name Nathan is restrictive as it clarifies which brother. If, however, the speaker has only one brother, then the brother's name is parenthetical and the correct way to write it is: “my brother, Nathan, ...”. If it is not known which is the case, it is safer to omit the commas: “John’s brother Nathan” is acceptable whether or not John has more brothers, unlike “John's brother, Nathan”.

In the following examples, the appositive phrases are offset in boldface: *Barry Goldwater, the junior senator from Arizona*, received the Republican nomination in 1964. *John and Bob, both friends of mine*, are starting a band. *Alexander the Great, the Macedonian conqueror* of Persia, was one of the most successful military commanders of the ancient world. *Dean Martin, a very popular singer*, will be performing at the Sands Hotel.

A kind of appositive phrase is the “false title” (an informal title), as in “United States Deputy Marshal Jim Hall said Tuesday that fatally wounded Lawrence County Sheriff Gene Matthews told him that fugitive tax protester Gordon W. Kahl was dead before other law enforcement officials started shooting”. The use of the false titles is not uncontroversial among journalists: New York Times reporter called the false title “tool of style that deliberately confuses or deceives the reader” and his colleague Theodor Bernstein referred to it as “Awkward, ridiculous, and bogus as a three-dollar bill”.<sup>2</sup>

Appositive phrases can also take the form of dictionary-like definitions.

No one – not a single person out of a thousand [elderly interviewed because of their wisdom expertise] – said that to be happy you should try and work as hard as you can to make money to buy the things you want.

<sup>1</sup> Randolph Quirk. A comprehensive grammar of the English language. “Longman” Publishing, 1989, p. 30.

<sup>2</sup> www.wikipedia.org.

No one – not a single person – said it's important to be at least as wealthy as the people around you, and if you have more than they do it's real success.

No one – not a single person – said you should choose your work based on your desired future earning power

Another example is in the refrain of the song "*The Best*", recorded by Bonnie Tyler in 1988 and by Tina Turner in 1992:

You're simply the best, better than all the rest.

Better than *anyone, anyone I've ever met.*

Apposition can also be used for names other than people:

Finland, the land of a thousand lakes.

In several languages, the same syntax which is used to express such relations as possession can also be used appositively. Examples include:

In English:

"Appositive oblique", a prepositional phrase with *of* as in: the month of December, the sin of pride, or the City of New York. This has also been invoked as an explanation for the double genitive: *a friend of mine.*

The ending – *s* as in "In Dublin's Fair City". This is uncommon.

In Uzbek: "Genitive of explanation" as in '*tarix solnomasi*', "a monster (*great affair*) of a boar".

1. Although qualities as well as states denote properties in the extralinguistic world, these two terms can not be considered synonyms. As Jackson (1990: 10) explains, the difference existing between them lies in the temporal duration of the properties they refer to: "A 'quality' is a more or less permanent characteristic of someone or something, while a 'state' is a less permanent type of situation".

2. The whole corpus of examples used throughout this paper comes from a selection of contemporary novels written in English. To make the comprehension of the text easier, we indicate with brackets the source of each individual instance by means of an abbreviation that stands for the title of the novel where such an example has been found:

It may be the case, however, that the example is followed by a linguist's name. Whenever this happens, it means that the example under discussion has been taken from the linguist's work, whose year of publication is also pointed out.<sup>1</sup>

3. It has to be pointed out, however, that this fact was originally advanced within the domains of Traditional Grammar. In point of fact, it was Jespersen who first called 'quasi-predicative' those constructions with both attributive and predicative features.

Two Types of Change-of-State Attributes in English.

4. Although Hernbendez Alonso's quotation explains the situation undergone by attribution in the English language, it can perfectly be applied to the English linguistic situation as well. In this sense, therefore, the two 'ghostly verbs' referred to in the quotation should be interpreted as *be and become.*

5. Nevertheless, the current and increasing interest in such a grammatical field is not exclusive to the English languages. As the collection of papers on attributive and some other related issues edited by Musayev and Buranov in 1991 demonstrates, the attributive phenomenon also enjoys a privileged and exceptional situation in the Uzbek linguistic tradition.

6. We take the term 'izohlovchi' from Kurbanov in order to label the nominal entity that becomes the logical subject of the attribute as *apposition.* It should not, therefore, be interpreted as the pragmatic term, opposed to 'rheum', referring to the clausal element that cares about information, or as the thematic role assigned to the participant of the predication that experiences a displacement.

<sup>1</sup> O. Jespersen. A modern English grammar on historical principles. "Kruisinga", 1909, p. 49.

7. We use the term clause which is grammatically acceptable if interpreted with a non-attributive meaning. That is, as an intransitive structure with a motion verb.

8. Apart from the aspectual variants of the copula *be* that, like *become*, *grow*, *get*, *go*, etc., imply a change of state includes in this same verbal category three other groups of verbs:

(a) the causative auxiliaries *get*, *make* and *drive*;

(b) those motion verbs that denote the transition from one initial place to a final location, and

(c) finally, the verb *get* in all its syntactic-semantic patterns.

Finally, apposition is one of the most important grammatical relations in English, occurring considerably more frequently than most other grammatical relations. Apposition have a variety of different syntactic and semantic characteristics, while syntactically, attribute is most commonly a relation between two juxtaposed components in the language.