

Expression of the Concept of "Perseverance" in the Text of The Documents

Jamoliddinova Iroda Bahodir kizi
Doctoral Student of Tashkent State University of
Uzbek Language and Literature, Uzbekistan
irodajamoliddinova8@gmail.com



Abstract

Information about the expression the concept of “perseverance” by various means in the formal style. In particular, in the text of documents in the Uzbek language, perseverance is illuminated by lexical, grammatical, graphic means.

Keywords: Concept, concept” perseverance”, lexical line, formal style, lexical, grammatical, graphic tools.

Introduction

In the formal style, perseverance is observed much brighter and more specific than in other styles. Both oral and written form of the official style, and in oral form, perseverance is usually observed in pre-election companies, in the speech of presidents, senior executives. Determination is also strongly reflected in the oath of office of the president, doctors, military.

In the "Basic Rules of punctuation of the Uzbek language " there are such rules regarding the exclamation mark:

“An exclamation mark is placed at the end of command sentences, where the content of command, demand, encouragement is expressed in emotional form through a verb or other means in the command mile: Shukur qiling! Sevining! Mundoq bir kuling! Kulimsirang! Iljaying! (Cho‘lpon). Baxt xususida uni yanglishtirmang! Yanglishtirmang qiz bechorani! (A.Qahhor) Qizingizning baxtini birovlarning ostonasidan qidirmang! (A.Qahhor) Oyijon, qani, bu yoqqa! (S.Ahmad)".

The order differs from documents by the word “I order”, along with the fact that the text of the order and instruction is also similar in structure to that of the order. In the texts of orders and instructions, instead of the word “I order”, the word “I load” is used. The semantic load of this word, which gives a roughness, is less than the word “I order”, that is, the semantics of rigor in the word “I order” in relation to the word "I load" is strong. After all, the order is considered a document that legally also stands above the orders and instructions of the head of the enterprise. It is known that the order is considered a document signed by the head, which is prepared on the

basis of the project (if there is no specific internal regulatory document that another official can sign), which passes under the supervision of lawyers and economists. It is also possible that by one order the previous orders of the institution will be canceled. The directive is " a legal document issued in departments on issues of an informational and methodological nature, as well as organizational issues related to the implementation of orders, instructions and other documents. The first head of the instructions, as well as, if necessary, the chief engineer, their deputies have the right to sign" . In the instructions, if a particular assignment is part of the employee's service duties, the decree part begins with the word "I upload", and if the assignment does not enter the employee's Service task, with the sentence "I propose". At the end of the instruction, which begins with the sentence" I propose", the employee will have to put a consent mark. In these two cases, the rigidity is slightly different. There is rigor in the word" I will load", and the employee's consent mark is also not necessary in this place. In the sentence" I propose", however, persistence is not observed, at the expense of which the consent of the employee is also required. But the rigor of the assignments in the instructions in this view comes to the surface at the expense of the verb in the command mile.

As you know, in the formal-departmental style, perseverance in the text of the ordinance documents is clearly visible in the means of lexical, grammatical units, graphics. We draw the texts of the order from the order documents to the analysis. The order is called "a legal document that applies to the purpose of solving the main and everyday tasks facing a particular institution . The text of any command will consist of two: a reasoning and an ordinance part. The founding part comes before the decree part in the orders on the main activity, and after in the orders on the personal composition of personnel. In both types of commands, the Order section begins with the word" I order". This word "I order" means that the assignment in the command is strict, the assignment in it must be clearly completed. It's about D.Lutfullayeva also comments: "by applying the verb to command in the form of a first-person singular as well as in exact proportions, the emphasis is placed on the fact that the act of command belongs to a single person, and on this basis a strict spirit of command is instilled in him. Two cases can be noticed when this verb is represented by the present-next tense form with the indicative-a: while the time of the statement of the order always means the present tense for the person who issued it, the meaning of the next tense for the person who performed it is understood. The fact that the verb to command comes in the form of "I order" in the text of the order indicates that this verb will have a sign of application in a specific morphological form" . Usually, clear assignments are made by the leaders in the text of orders, orders, instructions and decisions from the decree documents. Of these, the document that is most used in organizations, institutions is the order. In the text of the orders regarding the main activity, the decree part begins with the word "I order", and the verb in each order is applied in the command mile, majhul ratio. In this place, the application of the majhul ratio also focuses not on the executor, but on the fulfillment of the task, the rigor of the assignment, the obligation of its execution.

In commands regarding personnel personnel personnel, rigor is expressed not only by grammatical means, but also by graphic means. For example, the surname of the employee to whom the order is being issued in the texts of such a document is written in initials, and the verb representing the main assignment is also written in initials.

In fact, the basic spelling rules of the Uzbek Latin alphabet do not specify that all letters of a word can be written in initials. In the orthographic principles of the Uzbek Latin alphabet, too, the methodological principle establishes that the first letter of the word is written with a capital letter when special respect is paid to individuals or to the country of birth and upbringing, the Land: Father, Mother, Mother, you, yourself . But it should be noted that the capitalization of all letters in a word is not specified in certain norms. But at the request of the official style, it has become a tradition to use this style of writing in order to show a clear emphasis, rigor in the order part of the texts. We believe that the existence of such writing, its pragmatic purpose, should also be included in the principles of Uzbek orthography, the rules of spelling. After all, each writing, especially the tradition of writing in document texts, must have a certain legal basis.

At this point, the command texts do not use an exclamation mark when the assignment, the rigor of the command appears on the surface on the basis of certain lexemes, a verb in the command prompt, syntactic devices in the form of a command sentence, head phonogrephemes. An exclamation mark is used in sentences with a strict command in a text of a different style. But the fact that the formal style is free from emotions regulates that there is no exclamation mark on it.

R. Sayfullaeva, B. In the teaching manual “the current Uzbek literary language”, written by Mengliyev and others, orders are classified as meaningful manifestations of sentences. But this classification does not include command sentences in the texts of the document: “the command sentence serves to motivate the listener to do something to an object, to command, to express the meaning of a stab. Such a figurative appearance is diverse. Accordingly, the command sentence will look different within itself.

- 1) pure command: there is fast!
- 2) Command-Watch: What if you go!
- 3) Command-please: give me too.
- 4) order-advice: better, stay at home.
- 5) order-wish: Long Live peace.
- 6) command-call: forward!

These types of command sentence differ in tone.

The cross-section of a command sentence is usually from a verb in the form of a second person, sometimes a third person, of the command Mile: have! Do not smoke! When the cross section is from the verb in the first person Command mile, the rigor in the tone of the sentence makes it a command sentence: let's fight for the title!

In some cases, the verb of the near-past tense in the precision mile can also represent an order: come on, we left!"Command sentences in document texts are free of emotionality, subjectivity, and represent a formal command. We believe that formal biuruq sentences should also be performed as a separate type of burtuq sentence. The content of this command is provided by the verb in the command mile in the majhul ratio. Sentences like this do not have an exclamation mark.

So, in the text of documents in the Uzbek language, perseverance comes to the surface through lexical, grammatical, graphic means, indicating the rigor of assignment, responsibility, claims

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

1. Яндашева Т. Ўзбек ва инглиз тилларида “гўзаллик” концептининг ифодаланиши ва лингвопоэтикаси. Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа д-ри (PhD) дисс. – Тошкент, 2021. 21-бет.
2. Маҳкамов Н. Адабий норма ва плеоназм. – Тошкент: Фан, 1988. -Б.
3. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли. 3-жилд. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2007. – Б.
4. Мещанинов И.И. Члены предложения и части речи. - М.-Л., 1978. –С.82-84
5. Бекмуродов М. Миллат руҳи / Ўзбекистон адабиёти ва санъати. – Тошкент, 2019 – №43 (4545).
6. Muhayyo Hakimova. (2024). The Influence of National Thinking on the Formation of Abstract Vocabulary. American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education (2993-2769), 2(5), 447–450.