THE INFLUENCE OF WORD ORDER ON LOGICAL STRESS

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Approaches to text analysis are also increasing and improving in line with modern requirements. At the same time, attitudes towards language units are also changing. For example, the concept of *sentence center was* introduced into linguistics, which mainly explained the structural nature of the Uzbek language inherent in the structure of speech. It was acknowledged that the smallest form of a sentence in Uzbek, or more precisely, a compound sentence, consists only of a predicate, and it proved to be different from the [subject-predicate] pattern of Russian and other languages. Based on this, the word order and other factors influencing it are also being scientifically studied. In Uzbek poetry, the occurrence of word order, including inversion, and the importance of sentence stress have not been strictly examined.

A characteristic feature of all poetic genres is that they have an internal rhythmic harmony that enhances the melody of the verses. This internal rhythmic harmony or equality of accents or syllables within a verse can also occur in a group of words - couplets, which are sometimes used on the basis of an accent.

R.Sayfullayeva notes that there may be other means besides word order among the actualizers. When they take precedence, the role of order diminishes. Among the important tools the scientist includes phonetic, lexical and grammatical actualizers [Sayfullayeva R. et al. 2010: 41]:

1) a means of prosodic actualization. Such a means of actualization includes logical emphasis and the associated tempo of speech and pause.

The more independent words in a sentence, the more accents there will be. But no matter how diffuse or condensed the speech, the logical emphasis will be on one. Whichever word is logically emphasized, that word is rheme, and the rest of the sentence is the theme. In sentences consisting only of subject and predicate, which part is logically emphasized, it receives the status of rheme:

The mountains are getting smaller. The sky is falling.

You can't live, because you're bent over ...
(Usman Azim, Selection: 34)

1. **Mountains shrink in the** sentence: **Mountains** - theme *, **shrinking** - rema *. 2. **Pasay sky : sky** - rema *, declined* to speak material.

Emphatic emotional stress. Emphatic stress also highlights a particular word in a sentence. With that, it sounds like a logical stress. However, in contrast to logical stress, empathy is stronger in emphatic emphasis. In Uzbek, a vowel or consonant in a word under emphatic stress is extended. For example:

Night in the reeds ...
 Night
The lake shines in the moonlight.
 The lake ...
 (Eshqabil Shukur, What I saw in the blink of an eye: 9)

The so-called pause under logical and emphatic stress also participates as an auxiliary tool. In most cases, a pause occurs before the word is stressed.

2) lexical and grammatical actualizing tool. Various lexical and grammatical forms of the Uzbek language are involved in the actualization of a certain word. Such tools come with a logical emphasis and are an auxiliary actualizing tool. These include *only, alone, or even, the* words *themselves* and *suffixes* such as *-gina, -oq, -yoq* :

Did I even recite poems
depending on the space,

not winning words of fire,
if it is true, el-u yurt is original
My delusional friends who say dry words ?!
(Shavkat Rahmon, Literature: 375).

This part, which comes with a lexical-grammatical tool, is actualized with a logical stress, becomes a rheme.

According to A. Borovkov, the essence of logical accent in Uzbek is different: "In Uzbek, a word cannot be separated by pronunciation, that is, by logical accent. Logical stress is expressed in Uzbek through syntactic means (inversion) "[Borovkov, 1947, p. 70.].

According to T. Yadikhanova, logical accent in the Uzbek language expresses stylistic meanings, forming various combinations of parts of speech, free word combinations. In this language, logical stress usually serves to distinguish one piece from another. It is emphasized that sentence stress serves the following three functions:

1. Logically determines the content, the logic of the sentence.
2. Identifies speech beats.
3. Provides musicality and melody in speech [Yadikhanova, 1954: 10].

Turkologist A.Dimitriyev writes that in Bashkir, as in other Turkic languages, in order to logically separate a word in a sentence, it is necessary to change its place. According to A.N. Baskakov, a piece with a logical stress in the Karakalpak language is usually placed before predicate.

According to Academician A. Kononov, in Uzbek, each piece can be said with a logical stress, but it is not the main and leading means for the Uzbek language. However, A. Gulyamov speaks about the fact that the method, which is characteristic of the Uzbek language, is expressed by substituting its meaning for the most important part of speech.

The thematic device is the first contender to take up space from the beginning of the sentence. The fact is that if the rheme comes in a place that is natural for the phrase itself, it is the norm that the accent in the rheme-structure is located at the end of the phrase.

There are two varieties of Location-shift : 1) the remaining thematic role: It **took** a **bite of the child took the dog to bite** the child ; 2) Rheme's expressive substitution: A baby **needs love and care** - **A** baby **needs love and care** .

Word order takes different forms depending on the need to change meaning, stress, and even sentence structure. However, this always happens while preserving the general structural properties of the sentence as syntactic units. Thus, word order is an important "organizer" of speech, because in order for word forms and phrases to be speech, they must be placed in a certain order. Any sentence used as a unit of information in speech occurs in connection with a specific communicative purpose, that is, its grammatical structure is formed in relation to the goals and objectives of information directed to a particular purpose.

It seems that the tone in which the speech structure is pronounced depends on the information about the event being taken from the level of the human mind. For example, let's compare the following statements:

1. Ahmad went to **Tashkent** (there is no passage representing the time of the event, the emphasis is on Tashkent).
2. Ahmad left **for** Tashkent **yesterday** (there is a piece of time and it is emphasized).

The fact that the space in the first sentence is empty indicates that the event is new and that the information about the event is new, and that this information is stored in the upper part of the memory. Language allows information to be transmitted from the speaker's mind to the listener's mind, and some of that information is new to the listener, who is hearing the message for the first time. But all the parts that are being transmitted can also be new to the listener.

At this point, we also want to talk about the possibility of a single syntactic structure to express different content. For example, the meaning of the phrase "My friend works in a company" can be interpreted in two ways. The first refers to a sequence of events in the context of the sentence ("When a friend is always at work, he works for the company"), and the second refers to the fact that a certain person has a permanent job ("My friend is employee of the firm »). These semantic differences (Note: the difference in the expression of the predicative of the situation and the event) are not really related to what kind of activity 'My Friend is engaged in'. It's all about how the speaker perceives my friend's professional employment (occupation): is the job a temporary activity or a permanent one? The different content of the above statements is directly related to the logical stress.

As a result of the intensification of semantic research in linguistics, it has become clear that even the description of linguistic units in terms of form and content does not allow a complete interpretation of language. Only the study of linguistic units in relation to the context, the situation of speech, provides a great opportunity to understand their meaning correctly [Kovtunova, 2002: 112]. This increases interest in the pragmatic side of linguistic units.

In addition to the speakers' knowledge of the language, the listener's knowledge of the world, the social situation in which the statement is used , the knowledge of the psyche of the speakers in the process of speaking, and other knowledge must be added to the correct understanding of the information. All of the above knowledge serves equally in the process of understanding information. Therefore, only by considering the interrelationship of this knowledge can we come closer to understanding the essence of the speech process [Kovtunova, 2002: 115].

Syntax studies the formal relationships of linguistic units, i.e., the relationship between linguistic characters. Syntax works on the basis of syntactic forms. Hence, syntax is based on the traditional syntax - the syntactic system of the sentence studied under the name of the parts of speech.

According to syntax, any syntactic unit is interpreted as a generalized essence manifested in different variants in the speech process.

It is understood that semantic syntax studies the elements of objective reality reflected in the mind, that is, how proposition is expressed through syntactic devices . In other words, semantic syntax studies the propositional side of devices .

It is no coincidence that pragmatics is given attention at a time when the study of semantic issues is in full swing. Because the scope of semantic verification has been greatly expanded, it has had to be lightened a bit, to get rid of the context-related part of the meaning . As a result, pragmatics was separated from semantics .

The study of word order by linking it to logical emphasis leads from syntax to semantics, from semantics to pragmatics. In this regard, there is a need to analyze the relationship of word order to rhythmic-intonational structure in poetic speech, as well as their relationship to syntax, semantics and pragmatics.

In conclusion, it is correct to say that in a sentence, as in the Turkic languages, a word must be replaced in order to distinguish it logically, the part which is logically emphasized is usually placed in front of the cut. Because this rule applies in poetry. The word order changes, realizing the potential of logical emphasis.

Each piece can be said with logical stress, but it is impossible to fully agree with the opinion that it is not the main and leading tool for the Uzbek language. After all, a method that is characteristic of the Uzbek language is to express a part of speech that is important in terms of content by substituting it. In our opinion, in the Uzbek language, often in ordinary speech, it is possible to emphasize the logic by amplifying the tone, without changing the position of the parts of speech. But in a poetic text the situation is different: the word order is tied to the accent.

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