Problems of Studying Speech Parts in Linguistics

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ABSTRACT
The article is distinguished by the formation of the problem of parts of speech in linguistics, especially in Turkish and Uzbek linguistics, by the presence of an effective solution aimed at overcoming the difficulties of isolating some syntactic parts. It is emphasized that the ability of linguistic units to expand in the process of syntactic communication due to their valence potential can be a solution to some problems associated with distinguishing parts of speech.

Key words: Language, psycholinguists, complementary words, textbook.

Introduction
Language acts as a means of communication only through speech. Issues such as the essence of speech, constructive-grammatical features, differences from word combinations, its division into parts, the relationship of grammatical and semantic aspects in a sentence are important not only for syntax, but also for the general theory of linguistics.

Linguistics has gone through centuries of growth and development to its current level, and the development of this science has not been the same in all parts of the world. Nevertheless, the creation of the Por-Royal grammar, which gives a philosophical impetus to linguistics, is based on the work of G. Buffier, P. Resto, and G. Gerard in eighteenth-century French linguistics. Shows that he did. While G. Dumars, one of the grammarians of this century, called the complement by the term determinant in relation to the verb, the linguist ED Condylak also separately recognizes the organic connection of the complement with the verb. The study of parts of speech in French linguistics found its scientific interpretation in the research of L. Tenier in the first half of the XIX century. Reconstruction of syntax on the basis of the concept of subordination is developed through the work of S. Balli, A. Seshe, 3. Pishon. The research on this subject took a different direction in the work of German linguists J.S.Fatter, B. Glam, K. Becker. While S. Fater pointed out that in addition to the main parts, there is also an identifier, K. Becker emphasizes that there are four parts in a sentence, a participle, a complement, an identifier. Although his system of passages has been criticized by H. Steinthal and other psycholinguists, German and some other languages are still preserved in school grammars.

Materials and methods
N.M.Alexandrov, V.M.Nikitin, N.I.Grech, A.H.Vostokov, F.I.Buslaev, P.M. Perelevsky, A.G.Rudnev, I.R.Raspopov, N.U.Shvedova in the series of works devoted to the secondary parts of speech in Russian linguistics, including complements and cases. The work of Perelevsky,
A.G.Rudnev, I.R.Raspopov, N.Y.Shvedova can be singled out. The German linguist K. Becker showed that grammar was influenced by the laws of logic even after its separation as a science. K. Becker's relation of parts of speech to the subject, object, attribute is to some extent reflected in Russian linguistics. A.Vostokov and M.Ivanov also admit four parts of speech and "pass" the situation to the complement, and consider the word of encouragement and introduction as the secondary part of speech. AA Dmitrievsky and prof. G.Alparov admitted that there was only one part in the story - a piece, and included it in the composition of the owner. M.3.Zakiev, a Tatar syntactic scholar, notes that such descriptions and teachings in Western European and Russian linguistics later put pressure on Turkic languages as well. This assessment is supported by K. Nosirov, A. Troyansky, J. Validi. Linguist Г. Ибрагимов, Г. The Nugaibek tribes separate the second part of the eight and add the preposition and the introductory words. At the same time, M.Z. Zakiev, emphasizing that these classifications do not have a sufficient scientific basis, suggests the following four basic classifications:

1. Take into account the role and importance of parts of speech in the organization of speech.

2. Distinguish between primary parts (possessive, participle), secondary parts (concretizing and explanatory) and modal parts, based on the nature and meaning of syntactic communication.

3. Separation of concretizing, descriptive and complementary parts, depending on which word group of the dominant component to which the subordinate, explanatory parts belong; distinguishing the interpreter into the pure interpreter and the determiner, and naming the participle in the participle of the participle and the participle in the participle of the verb; not to distinguish the case of the concretizing part as a type of part.

4. According to the nature of the semantic relationship between the parts, the designation of modal parts as prompts and introductory words, and so on.

Uzbek linguists J. Омонтурдиев, К. 3. Considers the above classification of Zakiev as a synthesis of the doctrine of parts of speech that lasted until 1950. According to him, the first three principles are based on science.

**Discussion**

One of the first researchers in the field of Uzbek linguistics, A. It is natural. He divides the parts of speech into "headwords" and "complementary words." According to him, the complementary words themselves are divided into 8 types: suffixes -ga, -chaga or -ga dovur, -ga are considered to be "complementary". These tours include:

- harvest filler rain filler
- output filler space filler
- joint filler comparative filler
The fact that the filler is as distinctive as the filler also indicates that the word "filler" can be used under the term "case". Published in 1929 by K. Ramazon, Sh. The passages in the Uzbek language textbook of the Zunnun are almost indistinguishable from the Fitrat classification. There are two all secondary sections are given under the term follow-up sections. "Grammar and spelling" (for primary school students) by M. Shams, published in 1933, N. Said, A. We should not dwell on Yuldashev's textbook "Grammar" (Part II. Nahv. For the 7th grade of secondary school). They did not make any changes to the previous ones. In the 1936 reprint of the Grammar, the term "part" was used instead of "mucha." The author divides the following parts into identifiers, adjectives, descriptors, complements and cases. Although it does not specify the specific types of cases, it does mention four different expressions (adjectives, case verbs, nouns, and quantifiers). There are nine types of fillers. 1938 H.C. In Ghaziev's Grammar textbook, the filler and the situation are the same, all of them are 10 types of "fillers". This textbook was revised in 1940 on the basis of "Russian grammar" and published under the name "Grammar of the Uzbek language". In the second part of the textbook, the study is complementary and can be divided into two parts. There are five types of situations (approach, time, cause, purpose). The product of this period was A. The same can be said about the book "Grammar of the Uzbek language" (for pedagogical schools) by Ghulam. Textbooks published after 1955, more precisely, A. Gulomov's "Simple story", A. Ghulomov and prof. M. The textbooks “Modern Uzbek Literary Language” (Syntax), co-authored by Askarova and republished in 1965-1987, also provide information on six and later eight types of the case. The interpretation of a new section in the 1987 edition of the term "determinant" indicates the continuity of scientific research in this area. In our science, we cannot go beyond defining the types of complements and cases, but also noting the results of the discussion of their differences. H. Kamilova in the article "On Uzbek fillers" distinguishes the determiner and the case by defining whether the words connected with them are nouns or predicates, and the complement does not have such a feature, but in general, it is possible to form a syllable by itself. D. C. Semigulova, М. Мӯминова, А. Н. Амирова, А. Сафоев, Т. In a number of scientific works of linguists like Khodjaev, the issues of complementarity and status are discussed to one degree or another. F., who provides detailed information about the situation. In Ubaeva's monograph "Category of Situation" it is possible to take into account the fact that the verb is a part of speech in the case of cases, otherwise it performs the function of a part other than being a part of speech.

He came into the yard. - still

Entered the literature. – filler

Controversial situations over the exact criteria and methods of distinguishing between complements and parts of the case allowed each researcher to behave in a unique way. As a result, some point out that the exact semantics of this sentence are "the basis", in particular, that the filler is
directly or indirectly related to the object under the influence of motion. grammar-based teaching.

The tradition of a logical approach to the structure of speech, which prevailed in European linguistics until the middle of the last century, has also entered Turkic studies through Russian linguistics. Due to the fact that each sentence is determined by the relationship of the parts, the peculiarities of the Turkic languages have not been revealed. This traditional approach to the study of linguistic phenomena, that is, the shift from form to content, has limited the possibility of accurate and objective disclosure of the nature of linguistic phenomena, in particular, the empiricism that characterizes the epoch.

The current state of Uzbek linguistics requires a transition to a fully systematic method of analysis, and in recent years, the desire to break with traditional patterns in the study of parts of speech. Хожиев, Н. "Semantics and syntactic position" by N. Mahmudov. "On functional and non-functional fillers" by H. Mahmudov. Nematov et al., “Current issues of speech structure and syntax of Turkic languages", H. Nematov, R., Kholmurodov's "Criteria for distinguishing the situation as a part of speech", A. Akhmedov's "A separate type of nominative case", K. Hayitmetov's "Determinants in terms of the theory of actual division of speech", M. Bashmanov's "The meaning of parts of speech as a system structure", as well as R. Saifullaeva, M. Kurbanova, M. Abuzalova, B. Mengliev, O. Baizalanov, M. Bozorov, M. Bozorov discarded. All this allows us to take a new approach to the structure of speech, in particular, to the position of the secondary parts of speech on which our subject is concerned. We now have a defining, complementary, and rich and colorful case We must try to look at it from the point of view of the theory of valence and the expansion of the smallest construction pattern of simple speech. In this process, the main focus is undoubtedly on the theory of valence - the valence of the word, that is, the possibility of combining it with other words in the speech according to the semantic properties of a particular word. The importance of word valence in the formation of syntactic relations is also evidenced by the fact that it is repeatedly mentioned in linguistics.

In linguistics, there is a perception that syntax is a relatively stable, highly evolving level. Although these ideas were put forward by the founders of historical, comparative and comparative-historical linguistics, such as K. Brugman and G. Paul, in the early 19th century, such views are still used today in "Introduction to Linguistics", "General Linguistics", "Historical Linguistics" can be found in the form of Indeed, syntax and syntactic construction are distinguished by their stability. If we observe changes in the richness of the language every year, every month, changes in the phonetic system in 20-30 years, it is difficult to notice changes in the syntactic level not only during the life of one person, but also between several generations. The stability of the syntactic level has affected the syntactic phenomena of linguistics, including the factors and bases of sentence construction or the separation of parts of speech, and has led to the establishment of even scientific
interpretations. Therefore, if we look at the history of linguistics, it is not difficult to feel a certain dominance in the interpretation of speech, a general stagnation in the interpretation.

The above-mentioned complementary and gradual development of the interpretation of the situation in Europe and the East, especially in Russian and Uzbek linguistics, is a clear proof of this. Modern Uzbek linguistics, formed in the 1920s and 1930s, adopted the teachings of Academician Shakhmatov-Vinogradov-Peshkovsky as the basis of its theory. In Grammar of the Russian Language, which is the culmination of this doctrine, the parts that explain the main parts of speech are the secondary parts of speech. From this point of view, it is clear that the secondary parts are subordinate to the main parts of speech. Since both complements and cases are considered secondary parts of speech, they are no doubt fixed in relation to the part that is one of the main parts of speech.

In Uzbek linguistics, let us compare two definitions of filler: 1. The part of speech in a sentence is called a filler, which is connected by a control.

2. A syntactic form is a complement that is formed by auxiliary and auxiliary morphological forms that complement the object valence of the section.

**Main part**

The first of these definitions was taken from a high school textbook published in 1952, and the second was taken from a 1995 textbook, Theoretical Grammar of the Uzbek Language. In both definitions, it is clear that the filler is marked in relation to the part that is considered one of the main parts of the sentence. In such definitions, the terms "complement of the sentence" and "complement of the sentence" should be considered as synonyms. In fact, complements and cases are mainly defined in Uzbek linguistics. Even the identification of fillers that are directly related to the piece and functionally, but indirectly, are the result of the doctrine based on the piece. The essence of the situation that requires the formation of these syntactic concepts is that in the statement, "When I read the book, my teacher took the book from me," both books can be considered as a functional complement of the word form. This is because, according to this view, the word form of a book is sometimes read as a part of speech, and the word form, which is considered as a part of speech, has been subordinated to the word form. But in fact, the word "book" in the phrase "After reading the book, I gave the book back to my teacher" is now recognized as a complement only in the second case, and in the first case, "because after reading the book" i t o b n i "cannot be said to complement the word form. In our science, in such packages, the passages were not separated at all. Later, they began to be distinguished by terms such as non-functional complement, non-functional state. Therefore, the authors of the theoretical grammar write:
Assessing complements or cases as functional or non-functional may not fully explain their place in speech. This is because, although the word "book" is a complementary, verb phrase, the form of the word "book" in the compound, the dominant word of the phrase, is a part of speech. , a kind of The word ruler in rikma is valued differently when it comes to the function of another part of speech. However, "I will not repeat the book, it is still in the sentence," he said. The source of such contradictions from the interpretation of word combinations or secondary parts in the syntax, as mentioned in the introductory part, is the point of view of the preceding sentence in traditional Russian grammar. it is no secret to anyone, and its effect has not yet had a definite solution.

The ability of language units to expand is defined as the ability of those units to communicate internally (in terms of content and function) in a certain way in speech and to enter into private relationships with other language units. As a result of such an expansion, the opportunity embodied in the linguistic unity becomes clear in the speech. Therefore, the possibility of the expansion of language units is a linguistic phenomenon, and the potential of this unit is also in the memory of the speaker. The realization of these possibilities takes on a purely verbal or personal appearance. For example, the verb to write refers to the creation of a certain source (object) in the written form as a result of performing a certain action, and therefore this verb-lexeme is a linguistic possibility, like a letter, book, story, poem, poem, etc. It is when this linguistic ability is realized in speech that colorful speech events such as letters or books, poems or poems, phrases are formed. In a written lexeme, if the connection with the names of the written source (or parts of it) is hidden as a possibility, in written works such as a letter, a book or a poem, this linguistic possibility takes place in a certain verbal form. Although the range of possibilities of combining written sources with different words expressing written sources is wide, only one of such possibilities is found in the process of writing a letter. In short, only one of the paradigmatic series, which can enter into a syntagmatic relationship with each other in a given speech situation, can enter into a certain syntagmatic relationship with one of the members of another row. This can be illustrated by two paradigmatic series of four members. Each member of this paradigmatic row can be combined with each of the members of the second row to form 16 types of word combinations:
1. Letter
2. The book
to write
3. Poem
4. Bob
5. Letter
6. The book
to write
7. Poem
8. Bob
9. Letter
10. The book
to create
11. Poem
12. Bob
13. Letter
tissue
14. The book
15. Poem
16. Bob

Of these word combinations, only the "writing" given in the initial paradigm can be expanded with words denoting written sources, while the rest (finishing, creating, weaving) can have its own expanders. has the ability to connect directly with the unit in power.

Conclusion

The ability of linguistic units to expand is related not only to their spiritual capabilities, but also to their grammatical forms. Because not only lexemes, but also grammatical forms create the possibility of expansion. In particular, the possessive suffixes can be expanded with the help of a definite or indefinite definite article, indicating whether the object to which they are added is a definite person or a definite article: My name. Salim ... (his) ...- and / -si. such as. It can be seen that in morphological forms there is also the possibility of expansion, and they are used as "means of preceding" (i.e., possessive, person, number, relative pronouns) and as "means of following" (agreement, approach, etc.). Separate research is also useful. Not only is it useful, but the application of linguistics is a task of modern linguistics.
References:


