

Parts of Speech in the Aspect of a Peak Theory

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the fact that the Uzbek language is the center of speech at the syntactic level, and if the problem of the role of the traditional complement in it in the construction of speech is approached from the point of view of a single theory, it takes the position of word extension.

KEYWORDS: *speech center, verbocentric theory, valence, functional filler, nonfunctional filler, word expander, sentence expander.*

In linguistics, there are theories that syntax is a relatively stable, very slowly changing level. "General Linguistics", "History of Linguistics" can be found as an axiom in textbooks. Indeed, syntax and syntactic construction are distinguished by their stability. If we notice changes in language vocabulary every year, every month, changes in phonetic system in 20-30 years, it is difficult to notice changes in syntactic level not only during the life of one person, but also over the life of several generations. The stability of the syntactic level has influenced the syntactic phenomena of linguistics, including the factors and foundations of sentence construction or the separation of parts of speech, leading to the stability of even scientific interpretations. Therefore, if we look at the history of linguistics, it is not difficult to feel a certain predominance, a general stagnation in interpretations, even in the interpretation of sentence construction. It should be noted that the syntactic interpretation of the Uzbek language, the grammar of Ayub Gulyamov, formed at the beginning of the century, has not yet been abandoned, and it may take many more years. For this reason, it is still common practice in the analysis of parts of speech to identify them by questioning or indicating the meaning of the object or place. In particular, in the words of linguist J. Omonturdiyev, *Bulbul gulga qo'ndi* including the word flower according to the predominance of the subject meaning - filler, *Bulbul gulzorga qo'ndi* The flower garden in the sentence is called a hol in return for the spiritual superiority of the place. It's the same: *Kitob shkafda turibdi. Men divanda o'tiribman. Xat qalamda yozilgan. Karim mashinada keldi* such as dozens of simple sentence paradigms, in which the analysis of the parts of speech makes it impossible to clarify with the above subject and place meaning. Because it is natural that it is difficult to determine whether the words in these sentences, such as in the closet, on the sofa, in the car, have expanded spiritually as a subject or in the sense of space. That is, in the closet, on the couch, where do the words take the question, or what is the correct question, in the pen, in the car, what to say to the words, or how? In Russian linguistics, AN Kononov once said that this problem could be solved by introducing the term "obstoyatelstvenniy-dopolnenie" ("complementary"). However, this term is not popular in Russian linguistics, as well as in Uzbek linguistics. It should be noted that some ideas of system linguistics theory are important in solving such a problematic situation. In fact, some of the buds of solving this can be seen in Fitrat's theoretical views on linguistics, as well as in the formation of the possessive participle (possessive determinant) in our traditional linguistics. But these theories were not fully formed and underdeveloped. When viewed in this theory, the parts of speech are recognized as a whole that allows for expansion based on a single center. The center of the sentence is the cut, which has a traditional, and the other parts of the

sentence are connected to the center on some side, becoming the expanding parts that serve its spiritual expansion. This can be thought of as an apex theory in Tener's grammar - an expanding core in the [WPM] construction template. When it comes to the traditional complement, if it is studied from the system-theoretical aspect, its position in the construction of the sentence can be explained by the following interpretations.

Let's compare two definitions of filler in Uzbek linguistics:

2. A syntactic form that complements the object valence of a section is considered to be a syntactic form complement.

The first of these definitions is taken from the high school textbook published in 1952, and the second is taken from the textbook "Theoretical grammar of the Uzbek language" published in 1995. In both definitions, it is seen that the filler is marked relative to the cut, which is one of the main parts of the sentence. In such definitions, the concepts of "cut filler" and "sentence filler" should be considered as synonyms. In fact, complements and cases have been identified in Uzbek linguistics based on the cut of the sentence. Even the identification of complements that are functionally related to the cut and functionally indirectly related to the cut is the result of a cut-based doctrine. The essence of the situation that necessitated the formation of these syntactic concepts is that "*Men kitobni o'qib chiqqach, ustozim mendan kitobni qaytarib oldi*" both words in the sentence can be seen as a functional complement to the word form. Because on such a look *kitobni* the form of the word is interpreted as a part of speech after reading and is considered as a part of speech *qaytarib oldi* subordinated to the word form. But in fact now "*Kitobni o'qib chiqqach, ustozimga kitobni qaytarib berdim*" in the sentence the word form of the book is recognized as complementary only in the second case, and in the first case "*Kitobni o'qib chiqqach*" because it is valued as a relative pack "*kitobni*" cannot be said to complement the word form. In our science, at first, in such wraps, the pieces of speech were not separated at all. Later, they began to be distinguished by terms such as non-functional complement, non-functional case. In particular, the authors of theoretical grammar write: "It is syntagmatically related to a morphological form that does not occur in the participle, and is associated (non-functional) complement in morphological forms in conjunctions and auxiliaries that occupy a syntactic state." Assessing complements or cases as functional or non-functional may not fully reveal their place in sentence construction. Because "*kitobni o'qimoq*" a compound verb is a compound verb phrase. But in the context of this phrase "*kitobni*" the word form is evaluated differently if the phrase (more precisely, its dominant word) comes as a cut in the sentence, and the dominant word in the same compound comes as a part of another sentence. However, "*Kitobni o'qigach qaytarib byerdim*," again in the context of the sentence "*kitobni o'qimoq*" the phrase itself is happening. The source of the origin of such contradictions from the interpretations of phrases in the syntax or secondary passages is the point put forward in traditional Russian grammar, as mentioned in the introductory section. In general, it is no secret that the definition of complements and cases according to the cut of the sentence has been going on for almost a hundred years.

Expansion capabilities of linguistic units are understood to mean that these internal capabilities (in terms of content and task plan) abilities are manifested in a certain way in speech and can enter into private relationships with other linguistic units. As a result of such expansion, the opportunity embodied in the linguistic unit becomes clearer and more concrete in speech. Therefore, the possibility of the expansion of linguistic units is a linguistic phenomenon, and the possibilities of this unit also take place in the memory of the speaker. The occurrences of these possibilities take on a purely verbal or private appearance. Based on these theoretical considerations, the analysis of these words in the closet, on the couch in the above example, rather than complementing the words, as an

extension of the verb (i.e. the word) coming in the position of authority, eliminates the initial confusion. The center of the sentence in the sentence stands in the bookcase is the extender of the word (atov unit) because the word in the cupboard has the ability to form a phrase with the word stand. In the sentence *kitob* and the word *turmoq* cannot combine with a lexeme to form a phrase. He will be able to communicate with him only if he takes the form of a "*turibdi*" concise sentence. For this reason, it is expedient to refer to the word in the given sentence as a participle in the position of a sentence expander, since the word *kitob*, which is considered to have a traditional possession, can be connected to it after it has been formed as a participle. In the same way, introductory words and motivations, which were once interpreted as "tertiary parts of speech", are not excluded from syntactic analysis, but are included in the list of syntactically expanding and expanding parts of speech as expansion parts.

In general, we believe that the interpretation of the syntactic level of Uzbek linguistics in terms of a single-point theory, based on the views of the early Fitrat as the main and complementary words in the theory of "Nahv", gives great results.

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