VALENT ANALYSIS OF SENTENCE FRAGMENTS

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A R T I C L E I N F O.	**Abstract**
Keywords: Sentence propagation, valence, word distribution, supplement status, circumstance status, highlighting of minor members of the sentence.	This article focuses on the theoretical analysis of parts of speech and discusses how the question of parts of speech is defined according to their position in the valency [WPm]. In particular, the fact that units in the expander position do not have an independent position in the sentence is explained by examples by the fact that they form a connection with the main center through the word to which it is attached.

In recent years, in Uzbek linguistics, as in all linguistic phenomena, the definition of a sentence has been approached based on the internal nature of Turkic languages, and the following national description of a sentence has appeared in the main textbooks and manuals: It is called a syntactic unit sentence that is pronounced with a tone and expresses a certain idea" [2, 160]. The concept of "ownership of a trademark" summarizes all the definitions given to the sentence in the main links of continuing education. It can be seen that at the moment, in Uzbek linguistics, when defining a sentence, emphasis is being placed on the parts of the sentence - in particular, the participle. So, a participle is a descriptive sign, the intellectual content of a sentence.

But the speech has such infinite and varied forms that it is impossible to summarize all their forms in the existing rules. In the course of teaching, we come across such fragments of speech that we cannot be satisfied with the knowledge acquired only from textbooks when dividing them into sentence fragments. "In a sentence, words enter into a grammatical relationship and form parts of a sentence. Only independent words perform the function of sentence fragments" [3, 56]. A student relying on this sentence And is an equal conjunction. An assistant can act as a connector. Of course, the word modal means affirmation. I have important work to do. Where did you get the word no. The fact that the words "but" and "no" are not independent words in dividing sentences such as "but" and "with", "necessary", "but" . I'm going to talk. In sentences of the type I went - what, I didn't go - what, the form of the word prevents the designation of "I go" as a complement, "I don't read", "I went" and "I didn't go" as possessors. In the textbook "Yes, basically, who? what? answers to their questions. "Owner is always in the form of the head agreement" definition "I have from this book" [4, 116] in sentences like "I have from the book" [4, 116], leading views on distinguishing "from the book" as possessor, and the grammatical form of the participle in linguistics are found in poetic speech Man saningman, san manim (Iqbal Mirza), Aytgum, this day, he is mine, mine (A. Oripov), Falak amri: I am your, your (from Yevgeny Onegin) to consider the words as participles prevents. In linguistics, especially in Uzbek linguistics, it is observed that there are different approaches to the classification of sentence fragments in syntactic theories. Until recently, in existing textbooks and manuals, parts of speech were studied as

primary parts (possessive, participle) and secondary parts (determiner, complement, case)[5,70-71], in our linguistics possessive - participle - complement - determiner - case order of parts and "The possessor is the master over the part just as he is the master of the parts in his composition (the main element of this composition). The theory that a piece is subordinate to its owner, and a ruler to its members" [6,160] became the leading theory. In recent studies, new principles of dividing the sentence into parts are proposed. "Considering the possessor and participle as the main part, and the rest of the parts as facultative (secondary) part, played the role of the main criteria in determining the structural scheme and structural types of the sentence. Such a view of the structure of the sentence required that its components be divided into primary and secondary parts. The possessive and participle representing the predicative minimum forming the structural scheme of the sentence are the main clauses as constituents of this sentence; The clauses that are dependent on possessives or clauses and expand them are secondary" [7,131].

The linguist H.Usmonova says that the substantive and grammatical base point in the structure of the sentence is the predicate in the form of predication, that is, the participle.

All other clauses fill the "empty spaces" of the section and come in a certain position relative to it. A syntactic whole expressed from several morphological forms, which is in a syntactic situation with respect to a part, functions as a whole. In such syntactic units, one member is considered the leading tool that connects other members. At the same time, this leading part, together with the other parts that followed it, comes in a subordinate position to the part as a whole [7,39].

Since the clause is the central point of the sentence, all clauses in the sentence are directly or indirectly subordinate to it. Since the tool that forms the part of the sentence is the participle category, the composition of the sentence in Uzbek speech is determined by the valence of the word and the form of the participle category. According to their role in filling this central part, the clauses in the sentence are at the same time sentence expanders (clauses connected to the forms of the verb category in the word forming the center of the sentence), word expanders (participants in the sentence It is divided into parts that complement the semantic value of a certain word. The position and status of all parts in the sentence is determined in relation to the clause. A sentence consists of one central part (core) - a participle, parts that expand the sign of the participle - have, case (the person-number in the possessive part, the case determines the tense) and parts that expand the meaning of the word that represents the participle - to It consists of determinants. H.Usmonova applies the term "syntactic position" to the blank spaces of the participle, which is the central unit of the sentence. The syntactic units that fill its spaces perform a specific task in relation to the section. This task is determined depending on the vacancies (valences) of the section. The issue of dividing the sentence into parts according to the position was put forward in Uzbek linguistics at the end of the last century.

When determining the parts of a sentence and their types, a number of phenomena should be taken into account, including the importance of the status and content of the syntactic relationship, the category and form of the words entered into the grammatical relationship, their place in the sentence, and the intonation feature; in terms of content, the participle is in the first place, and the level of other parts is also related to its proximity to the participle. A. Hojiyev and N. Mahmudov put the expediency of the positional structure on the agenda.

In particular, the well-known linguist J. Omonturdiyev, focusing on the typology of sentence fragments, emphasizes that the correct analysis and separation of sentence fragments is also related to the phenomenon of syntactic re-division. That is, the function of words to be a part is not constant, it is possible that a word that is considered a part of a sentence may change its form over time and become unable to perform its previous function. is keyed. The scientist uses the term syntactic redistribution to refer to the fact that a certain part of the sentence becomes another part of the sentence as a result of re-functioning.

It should also be said that determining the function of the members participating in the syntactic device, in the analysis of the parts of the sentence, it is not only the wording of the part, the question or the grammatical form, but also the center, which is the nucleus of the sentence. i.e., which space is being filled by the part, the position of the part in relation to the section also plays an important role. In the analysis of the syntactic construction of any usages found in various stylistic forms of Uzbek speech, the approach based on the concept of syntactic position in addition to the existing criteria does not allow a gap to remain in the analysis of the parts of the sentence. Therefore, it is necessary to proceed with the system theory interpretation, which does not have traditional interpretations. In this situation, the syntactic analysis of the sentence is enough to determine the core of the sentence and its surroundings, as well as to clarify the constituents of the surroundings. We believe that this situation would be somewhat convenient and understandable for the student and the teacher who teaches it. That is, in the syntactic analysis of the sentence, the main center of the sentence is the main clause (section) and the words and sentences that serve to expand it. is the need to distinguish and explain the expanders.

One of the most basic concepts and bases of systematic linguistics is the division of speech activity into linguistic and speech stages. In general, systematic analysis focuses on the linguistic and discourse basis of the phenomenon. Because the method of studying linguistic phenomena is fundamentally different from the method and ways of researching speech phenomena. If speech events are observed live, linguistic events are analyzed by means of perception, abstract mental analysis, opening and description of mutual relations and connections. That's why systematic linguistics first starts to study the question of the sentence and its construction, the role of primary and secondary parts in the sentence, first of all, the sentence in our traditional linguistics and its hidden essence, language - speech, division paid great attention to determining the position. As a result, it was concluded that the sentence described in the teachings of Peshkovsky-Vinogradov in Russian linguistics and Borovkov-Gulomov in Uzbek linguistics is mainly a speech phenomenon. Since these issues are discussed in detail in the special works of R. Sayfullaeva, M. Abuzalova and in the collective formal-functional research theses of a group of linguists, we will not dwell on them in detail. In Uzbek linguistics, H. Ne'matov, R. As the followers of Sayfullaeva, M. Abuzalova, N. Yu. Shvedova, V. A. Beloshapkova in Russian linguistics unanimously noted, the concept of "owner" in the doctrine of Peshkovsky - Vinogradov - Ghulomov is mainly related to speech processes, "linguistic speech" differs from it. Because a linguistic sentence has the form of an abstract drawing, mold (model) about the necessary and constant components and their mutual relations for millions of speech sentences, and it has a common, necessary basis for all speech sentences. It is distinguished by reflecting its components. Based on such a view, the concepts of "structural schemes of a simple sentence" and "the smallest structural pattern of a sentence" in Uzbek linguistics were developed by N. Yu. Shvedova and his followers. The "smallest structure of the sentence" separated by representatives of system linguistics does not include secondary fragments of the Uzbek sentence at all. In Russian linguistics, the "structural schemes of a simple sentence" are given as one-component (odnokomponentniy) and two-component (dvukhkomponentniy), while in Uzbek linguistics, the "smallest constructional patterns of the sentence" (GKk) consist of only one component, essentially participles. Therefore, this pattern is denoted by the symbol (WPm) in World Linguistics. Indicators of the verb category in this pattern (WPm) and the smallest speech form of the linguistic pattern of the sentence occur in the form of potential sentences such as "I went", "I am a teacher". The exclusion of second-order fragments from the smallest construction pattern of the sentence is carried out on the basis of the valence theory, which entered our linguistics in the 30s of our century.

With such an approach to sentence construction, the component of sentence construction, i.e. traditional sentence fragments, is not based on the mutual function of words based on the relationship (connection) of dictionary meanings (contents), but on the relationship of the center of the sentence. said. So, in this case, the clauses are graded according to whether they are in direct or indirect contact with the center of the sentence. They are clause expanders that have a relation with the structural building block (nucleus)

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of the sentence. Expanding parts of these parts are word expanders. In particular, the position of the filler in the construction of the sentence is that it acts as a word expander in the structure of the sentence. The complement (either with or without a medium) is not related to the linguistic abstract, abstract construction of the sentence, but to the semantic properties of the word that occurs in the speech sentence. Therefore, fillers are widely used in speech sentences expressed by verb-lexemes in the center [WPm]. Therefore, the complement is embodied as a part of it rather than a participle in the center: it enters into a relation of connection with nouns and verbs. For example, in the sentence I read the book, the lexeme "read" is the tool that introduces the complement "book" into the sentence. One of the important conclusions to be drawn from such interpretations is that this approach shows the narrow scope of the concepts of "non-functional (impractical) fillers" and "functional fillers" that are expanding in our linguistics. After all, the word "book" has the same position in the sentence "to read" in the combination "to read the book". When "book" is a participle in a completed (to read) sentence, it has a functional, controlling word, or its expander is non-functional when it becomes a secondary clause. . However, the study of the distinction between the parts of speech, especially the complement, from the point of view of functionality and non-functionality, by professor N. Mahmudov and later by other linguists, gave impetus to the formation of system-theoretical linguistics.

Thus, it is appropriate if the parts of the sentence are defined not by the number of words in the sentence, but by the number of independent linking centers in the sentence. The roots of the doctrine of word association are actually already present in our traditional linguistics. In particular, determiners are often not separated from their definition as independent clauses (for example, some demonstrative and complex determiners), they are seen as part of the governing clause that they follow. For example, in the sentence "Golden spikes shine in the endless fields", determiners such as "endless" and "gold" are considered as the determiner of the case (endless), the "owner" determiner (gold), so our analysis is aimed at bringing such interpretation buds to their logical conclusion. analysis as a non-expansion led to the formation of the concept of word expanders. Word expanders are the manifestation in speech of the possibilities of word-semantic valence (linkage), they do not occupy an independent place in the syntactic construction of the sentence, and are part of the sentence structure. is connected through its center. In other words, word expanders are related only to their expanded word and are not decisive in the construction of the sentence. They are connected to the central part of the words in the sentence to the word) reflects its spiritual connection, and its essence is determined on this basis [1,45].

It is understood that word expanders are considered as companions or shadows of the word because they are inextricably linked with the semantic valence of the word. In all cases (places) where the expandable word is used based on the possibility of the dominant word (semantic valency), its word expanders can be used together with the word as constant companions.

As can be seen from these comments, the concepts of determiner complement and determiner case are completely different from the concepts of functional non-functional complement or functional-non-functional case. If it is related to whether the functional-non-functional complementary (or adverbial) word combinations agree in the position of the dominant part of the sentence or the center of the package (adverb, adjective, noun phrase) in the sentence, the determinant- nondeterminative complement or case is related to certain words (fragments) and even clauses in the structure of the sentence, directly dependent-independent relationships. Complements and cases that are directly dependent on the participle are called nondeterminative complements, nondeterministic cases, and cases or complements that are not directly dependent on the part of the sentence are called determiner cases and determinant complements. The important importance of the doctrine of determinants in syntactic analysis and interpretations, in the process of transmission and living, is that it separated the secondary clauses from the main clauses of the sentence and raised the issue of the possibility of complements and cases that are part of the sentence and not part of the participle. put The formation of the concept of determinants in linguistics creates the need to revise the interpretations of sentence construction and sentence fragments.

Another factor that requires the improvement of syntactic interpretations is the lack of reliable scientific grounds for distinguishing complement and cases. Despite the fact that dozens of dissertations have been written in both Russian and Uzbek linguistics on the distinction between complements and cases, in sentences like "I put the book in the closet", the possibility of distinguishing whether the word form "shkafga" is a complement or a case is still lexical. meaning remains a mode of questioning. All this indicates that there is a need for a new theoretical interpretation of the traditional interpretation of sentence construction, in particular, the question of the position of secondary clauses in sentence construction.

The direct connection of the complement to the clarification of the meaning of the word, not to the construction of the sentence, brings it close to the determiners in essence. Because our traditional linguistics also supports the view that the determiner is introduced into the construction of the sentence through its inflection. The determiner interprets the determined from the aspects of quantity, quality and relationship, while the complement gives the meaning of the source, tool and means to the complement.

The structure of the center of speech includes the meanings of inclination, modality, time, space, and their occurrence in speech is directly related to the situation. Therefore, cases can be divided into three types according to their position in the construction of the sentence:

1. Cases of place and time (cases in the position of sentence expanders).

2. Cases of place, time, direction, cause, goal that can be evaluated as a case or filler according to the dictionary meaning (case fillers).

3. Adverb and a group of similar cases. Let's start our generalization with the group of Adverb and similar cases.

Adverb and a group of cases similar to it are verb adverbs with an emphasis on essence. Their inferiority to determiners can be proved on the basis of the combination "sharp struggle". Because "sharp" in this combination is interpreted as a case of idiom. So, adverbial cases have an equal position with determiners in sentence construction, so they can be evaluated as word expanders. This allows us to conclude that in our linguistics, in addition to qualifying and referring determiners, there can also be an attitude determiner.

Approaching the problem of sentence fragments (WPm) within the framework of valence, i.e., verbocentric theory, makes it possible to distinguish two types of them, and it becomes even more clear that the word expanders described above cannot be sentence fragments.

In this regard, it is necessary to emphasize that the practical introduction of valence analysis to the syntactic process, the wide use of valence possibilities as a theoretical basis, has a great effect on increasing the student's thinking and speech richness.

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