# Problems of Studying Speech Parts in Linguistics

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**Annotation:** The article is characterized by the formation of the problem of parts of speech in linguistics, in particular, in Turkish and Uzbek linguistics, as well as the existence of an effective solution to overcome the difficulties of distinguishing certain syntactic parts. In the process of syntactic communication, it is emphasized that the ability of linguistic units to expand through their valence capabilities can be a solution to some of the problems in distinguishing parts of speech.

**Key words:** parts of speech, determinant, Por-Royal grammar, Russian linguistics, Fitrat, complement, secondary parts.

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Language acts as its communication tool only through speech. Issues such as the essence of a sentence, constructive-grammatical features, differences from phrases, its division into parts, the interaction of grammatical and semantic aspects in a sentence are important not only for syntax but also for general linguistic theory.

Linguistics has gone through many centuries of growth and development until it reached its current level, and the development of this science has not been the same in all corners of the world. However, the creation of the Por-Royal grammar, which gave a philosophical character to linguistics, was widely interpreted in eighteenth-century French linguistics by G. Buffett, P. Resto, and G. Gerard. indicates that he has done so. While O. Dumars, one of the grammarians of this century, called the filler a determinant term in relation to the verb, the linguist E.D. The study of parts of speech in French linguistics found its scientific interpretation in the research of L. Tener 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 Sh.Balli, A.Seshe, 3.Pishon. Research in this area has taken a different direction in the work of German linguists J.S.Fater, B.Gleim, K.Becker. While S.Fater points out that in addition to the main parts, there is also a determiner, K. Becker states that the sentence has four parts, cut, filler, determiner, and considers it a complement (place, time, situation) without distinguishing the case. Although this system of parts of speech has been criticized by H. Steinthal and other psycholinguists, German and some other languages are still preserved in school grammars.

In a series of works on secondary parts of speech in Russian linguistics, including complements and cases, N.M. Aleksandrov, V.M. Nikitin, N.I. Grech, A.Kh. Vostokov, F.I. Buslaev, P.M. The works of Perelevsky, AG Rudnev, IR Raspopov, N.Yu. Shvedova can be especially noted. The fact that grammar was influenced by the laws of logic even after its separation as a science was evident in the work of the German linguist K. Becker. 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 recognize four parts of speech and send the case to the complement, and consider the word

motivation and introduction as a secondary part of speech. A.A. Dmitrievsky and prof. G.Alparov admitted one main part of the speech - the cut and included it in the filler. M.3.3akiev, one of the Tatar syntactic scholars, notes that such descriptions, which appeared in Western European and Russian linguistics, later applied their influence to the Turkic languages as well. This assessment is supported by K. Nosirov, A. Troyansky, J. Validi. Tilshunos G. Ibragimov, G. Nugaybek and others separate the eight secondary parts and add the words of encouragement and introduction. At the same time, M.Z. Zakiev, noting that these classifications do not have a sufficient scientific basis, suggests the following four basic classifications:

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

2. Distinguish between main parts (possessive, cut), secondary parts (concretizing and interpreting) and modal parts based on the nature and meaning of the syntactic connection.

3. Separation of concretizing, defining and complementary parts according to which word group the dominant component, to which the concretizing, interpretive parts are subject, is represented; dividing the interpreter into pure interpreter and determiner, naming the participle in the noun and the participle in the verb participle; not to separate the case that is the concreting piece as the type of piece.

4. Defining modal parts as motivation and introductory words according to the nature of the semantic relationship between parts, and so on.

Uzbek linguists J. Omonturdiev, K. 3. Zakiev considers the above classification as a synthesis of the doctrine of parts of speech that lasted until 1950. In his view, the first, three principles are based on scientific principles.

One of the first researchers in the field of speech in Uzbek linguistics was A. It is Fitrat. He divides the parts of speech into "headwords" and "complements." According to him, the filler words themselves are divided into 8 types: suffixes to, or -gadovur, words up to -ga are considered to be "go fillers". These types:

revenue filler go filler

output filler space filler

joint filler comparison filler

while nechunlik filler distinguishes it as nechuklik filler, it also shows that "nechuklik filler" can be used under the term "case". Published in 1929, Q.Ramazon, Sh. The passages in Zunnun's Uzbek textbook are almost identical to Fitrat's classification. In it, all the secondary parts are given under the term of the following parts. M. Shams's "Grammar and Spelling" (for Primary Schools) published in 1933 »N.Said, A. We should not dwell on Yuldashev's textbooks "Grammar" (Part II. Nahv. For the 7th grade of secondary school). They have not been amended to the previous ones. Only in the 1936 reprint of the Grammar did the term "mucha" be used instead of the term "fragment." The author divides the following into such types as adjectives, adjectives, adverbs, complements and cases. Although it does not specify specific types of cases, it does show four different expressions (adjectives, conditional verbs, nouns, quantitative words). It distinguishes nine types of filler. 1938 H. In Goziev's textbook "Grammar" there is no difference between complements and cases, all of which make up 10 types of "fillers". This textbook was revised in 1940 on the basis of "Russian grammar" and published under the name "Uzbek grammar". In the study of secondary parts of the textbook, the complement and the case are studied in two parts. There are five types of hol (spirit, time, cause, purpose). A., a product of this period. The same idea can be repeated about Ghulam's book "Grammar of the Uzbek language" (for pedagogical schools). Textbooks published after 1955, more precisely, A. Gulyamov's "Simple speech", A. Gulyamov and

prof. M. The textbooks "Modern Uzbek Literary Language" (Syntax), created in collaboration with Askarova and reprinted in 1965-1987, also provide information about six and then eight types of cases. The interpretation of a new section in the 1987 edition with the term "determinant" indicates the continuity of scientific research in this area. In our science, we cannot go beyond identifying the types of complements and cases, without recording the results of the interpretation of distinguishing them from each other. H. Kamilova in the article "On complements in the Uzbek language" explains that the determiner and the case can be distinguished by determining whether the words they are connected are nouns or predicates, and the complement does not have such a feature, but can be found in the formation of its own syntactic group. D. S. Semigulova, M. Mo'minova, A. N. Amirova, A. Safoev, T. In a number of scientific works of linguists such as Khodjaev, complementary and case issues are interpreted to one degree or another. F., which provides excellent information about the case. In Ubaeva's monograph The Category of Cases, it is stated that in distinguishing cases, the dominant word is a participle, otherwise it acts as another part without being a part of the case, sometimes taking into account the use of words in both literal and figurative senses:

He came into the yard. - hol

Entered the literature. - filler

The controversy over finding clear criteria and methods for distinguishing between filler and case pieces has allowed each researcher to take a unique approach. As a result, some note that the exact semantics of the sentence are "based", in particular, that the filler is directly or indirectly related to the object (The nightingale landed on the flower, the nightingale landed in the flowerbed - hol). they need to be conducted on a grammatical basis.

The tradition of a logical approach to the structure of speech, which prevailed in European linguistics until the middle of the last century, also penetrates into Turkic studies through Russian linguistics. Due to the fact that any sentence is determined by the relationship of the parts, the specific aspects of the Turkic languages have not been revealed. Such a traditional approach to the study of linguistic phenomena, that is, the transition from form to content, limited the ability to accurately and objectively reveal the essence of linguistic phenomena, more precisely, empiricism (analytical description of events in isolation) prevented the formation of a real theoretical stage. .

The current state of Uzbek linguistics requires a transition to a fully systematic methodology of analysis. Hojiev, N. Mahmudov's "Semantics and syntactic position", N. Mahmudov "On functional and non-functional fillers", H. Nematov et al., "Current issues of speech structure and syntax of Turkic languages", H. Nematov, R, Kholmurodov's "Criteria for distinguishing hol as a part of speech", A.Akhmedov's "A special type of nominative sentences", 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 device" and the scientific research of R. Sayfullaeva, M. Kurbanova, M. Abuzalova, B. Mengliev, 0. Bozorov, M. Saidova is discarded. All this allows us to take a new approach to the construction of speech, in particular, to the issues of the position of secondary parts of speech focused on our topic. We must now try to look at determinants, complements, and cases in terms of a rich and varied valence theory, as well as the expansion of the smallest construction pattern of a simple sentence. In this process, the main focus is undoubtedly on the theory of valence - the valence of a word, that is, the possibility of combining it with other types of words in speech according to the spiritual properties of a particular word. The fact that the importance of word valence in the formation of syntactic relations has been repeatedly mentioned in linguistics can also be a proof of our opinion.

In linguistics, there is speculation that syntax is a relatively stable, very slowly changing level. Although these ideas were put forward in the early nineteenth century by the founders of historical,

comparative, and comparative-historical linguistics, K. Brugman and G. Paul, such views are still axiomatic in textbooks such as "Introduction to Linguistics," "General Linguistics," and "History of Linguistics." can be found in the form of. 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.

The gradual development of complementary and case interpretation in the above-mentioned European and Eastern, especially Russian and Uzbek linguistics, is a clear proof of this. Modern Uzbek linguistics, formed in the 20s and 30s of the twentieth century, adopted the doctrine of academician Shakhmatov-Vinogradov-Peshkovsky as the basis of its theory. In the Grammar of the Russian Language, which is the ultimate culmination of this doctrine, the parts that comment on the main parts of the sentence are the secondary parts of the sentence. From this point of view, it is clear that the secondary parts are the parts that are subordinate to the main parts of the sentence. Since both complements and cases are considered secondary parts of speech, they are no doubt defined in relation to the cut, which is one of the main parts of speech.

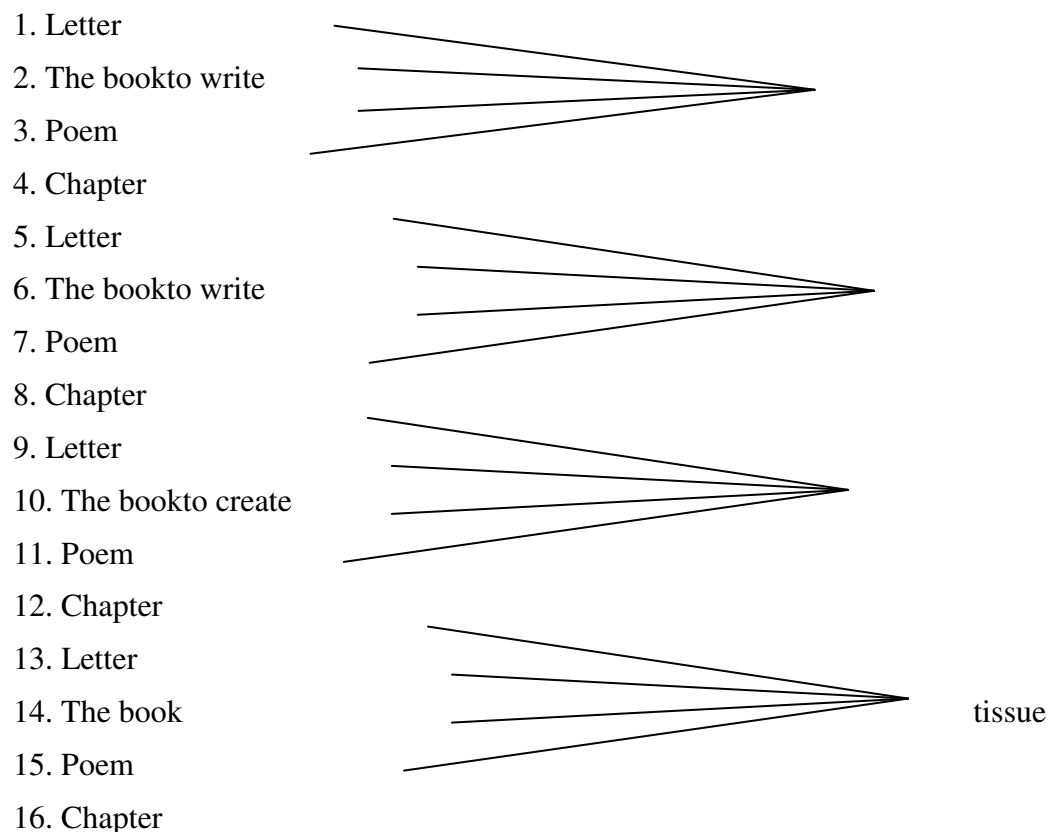Let's compare two definitions of filler in Uzbek linguistics:

2. A syntactic form that complements the object valence of a cut is considered to be a complement of the syntactic form that occurs through coherent and auxiliary morphological forms.

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 defined in relation to the cut, which is one of the main parts of speech. 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 required the formation of these syntactic concepts is that in the phrase, "After I read the book, my teacher took the book back from me," both books can be seen as functional complements of the word form. This is because, after reading the book, the word form, which is interpreted as a part of speech, is subordinated to the word form, which is considered as a part of speech. But in fact, now the word form of the book "After reading the book, I gave the book back to my teacher" is recognized as a complement only in the second case, and in the first case, "after reading the book" can be called a complement of the word form. not. 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. Therefore, the authors of theoretical grammar write: "It is syntagmatically related to a morphological form that does not occur in the participle, and is considered a related (non-functional) complement in the morphological form in the prepositional and instrumental conjunctions and with the auxiliary."

Assessing complements or cases as functional or non-functional may not fully reveal their place in sentence construction. Because the phrase "read a book" is a complementary, verb phrase, the word form "book" in a compound is evaluated differently when the dominant word of a compound comes as a participle in a sentence, and differently when the dominant word in the same compound comes as a part of another sentence. However, the phrase "I returned the book after reading it" is also used

in the phrase "read the book" itself, it is no secret that the definition of complements and cases according to the cut of a sentence has been going on for almost a hundred years, and its effect still has no definite solution.

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 linguistic unity becomes clear 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. For example, the verb to write represents the creation of a particular source (object) in written form as a result of performing a certain type of action, and therefore this verb-lexeme has the ability to combine words such as letter, book, story, poem, verse as a linguistic possibility. When this linguistic ability is expressed in speech, colorful speech phenomena such as writing a letter, writing a book, writing a poem - phrases are formed. While in the lexeme of writing the connection with the names of the written source (or parts thereof) is concealed as an opportunity, in speech products such as letter writing, book writing this linguistic possibility occurs in a certain verbal form, more precisely, chance emerges as an event. Although the possibilities of combining the lexeme of writing with different words representing written sources are wide, only one of such possibilities has occurred in the process of writing a letter. Thus, only one of the paradigmatic rows that can enter into a syntagmatic relationship with each other in any given speech situation can enter into a certain syntagmatic relationship with one of the members of another row. This can be illustrated by the example of two paradigmatic series with four members. Each member of this paradigmatic row can combine with each of the members in the second row to form 16 types of phrases:

1. Letter
2. The bookto write
3. Poem
4. Chapter
5. Letter
6. The bookto write
7. Poem
8. Chapter
9. Letter
10. The bookto create
11. Poem
12. Chapter
13. Letter
14. The book                    tissue
15. Poem
16. Chapter

Of these phrases, only "writing" in the original paradigm can be expanded with words denoting written sources, while the rest (finishing, creating, weaving) have their own extensions. is able to merge directly with the unit in the dominant position.

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, possessive suffixes can be expanded with the help of a definite or indefinite pronoun with the definite article: My name. Salim ... (his) ...- i / -si. such as. It can be seen that expansion is also present in morphological forms as an option, and they are used as "forward-pointing means" (i.e., possessive, person, number, relative pronouns) and "next-pointing means" (agreement, consonant, -daki, -niki, etc.). separate research is also useful. Not only is it useful, but its application to linguistics is an urgent task of modern linguistics.

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