

## INTERPRETATION OF SECONDARY PARTS IN THE VALENTIAN ASPECT

Sh. Akramov,  
Associate Professor of KSPI

Sh. Tukhtasinova,  
Student

### ANNOTATION:

**The role of fillers is complex. They are still in the system itself - in the complementary contradiction, and the essence is clarified in certain speech conditions. Determinants, on the other hand, have a relatively weak connection with the ruling component and, by their nature, expand the whole sentence. The article shows that the clarification of complementary and case, as well as determinant functions is carried out on the basis of the valence possibility.**

### INTRODUCTION:

The first step towards "breaking" and "separating" the secondary parts of speech was done in linguistics by introducing the concepts of "determinants" and "independent expanders of speech." In particular, in Russian and Uzbek linguistics, the notions of "determinant complements" and "determinant cases" have become more popular. In this regard, in Russian linguistics N.Yu. Shvedova, V.P. Малашенко, O.A. It is worthwhile to show the research conducted by Krylovas, and in Uzbek linguistics - the scientific interpretations of K. Hayitmetov, A. Akhmedov, M. Boshmonov. Determinants are a special form of secondary parts, which are normal and syntactic phenomena similar to complements.

The usual complements and cases are connected to the verbs by means of endings or control connections, forming phrases and serving to fill them. In this case, the complement or case - subordinate, and the verb - comes as a dominant word. However, in the

case where the determinants formed in the case or in the complementary form are applied to these (determinants) in the sentences used, it is not possible to determine, first of all, the word combination, or, moreover, any governing component specific to its word combinations. For example, in this case, my word is law (Sh.R.). Loneliness on the road is bad (song). In a two-part sentence on the road, as in the case of a decision on discipline, the second part of the sentence on discipline is not part of the phrase, and in the case of loneliness on the road, bad on the road, in the case of a decision on discipline, without discipline. These passages relate to the whole sentence, to its possessive, and to the predicate base of the yahlit, which consists of a fragment. They expand the whole sentence, not just one word or part of a sentence.

It can be seen from these explanations that the concepts of determinant complement and determinant state are completely different from the concepts of functional non-functional complement or functional non-functional state. The determinant is not the same as the determinant, even if the dominant part of speech (or case) is not in the center position of the part of speech or the part of speech (manner, quality, movement of nouns). is directly related to the relationship of subordination - non-subordination. Fillers and cases that are directly subordinate to the section are called non-determinant fillers, non-determinant cases, while cases that are not directly subordinate to the section or complements are called determinant cases, determinant fillers. The importance of the

doctrine of determinants in syntactic analysis and interpretation, in the process of life, is that it separates the secondary parts from the main parts of speech and is both a complement and a complement to the possessive and non-part of speech. In linguistics, the formation of the concept of determinants makes it necessary to reconsider the interpretation of the structure of speech and parts of speech.

Another factor that requires the improvement of syntactic interpretations is the lack of complementary and reliable scientific basis for distinguishing situations. Despite the fact that dozens of dissertations have been written in both Russian and Uzbek linguistics, which complement and differentiate the situation, it is possible to tell whether the word "closet" is a filler or a case in the same way that I put the book in the closet. All this calls for a new perspective on the traditional interpretation of speech, especially the position of secondary parts in speech.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, the development of systematic linguistics and its day-to-day development became the basis for new approaches to speech.

One of the most basic concepts and analytical foundations of systems linguistics is the division of speech activity into linguistic and speech stages. In general, systematic analysis focuses on the language and speech of the event. This is because the method of studying linguistic phenomena is radically different from the method and ways of studying verbal phenomena. While verbal events are observed live, linguistic events are analyzed through perception, abstract mental analysis, and the discovery and description of relationships and connections. That is why systematic linguistics first of all begins with the study of speech and its structure, the place of primary and secondary parts of speech, first of all, the language of our traditional linguistics

and its hidden essence - the speech, the division of speech. As a result, it was concluded that what is described in the teachings of Peshkovsky-Vinogradov in Russian linguistics and Borovkov-Gulyamov in Uzbek linguistics is mainly a speech phenomenon. These issues Saifullaeva, M. Abuzalova's special works and theses of a group of linguists on collective formal-functional research. We do not want to dwell on this, as it has been discussed in detail. In Uzbek linguistics H. Nematov, R. Saifullaeva, M. Abuzalova, in Russian linguistics N. Y. Shvedova, VA Beloshapkova unanimously noted that the concept of "owner" in the teachings of Peshkovsky - Vinogradov - Gulyamov is based on the concept of "owner". It is different from This is because linguistic speech is a necessary and permanent component of millions of speeches, and an abstract thing about their relationship, in the form of a model, and it is a reflection of the components that are common and necessary for all speech. On the basis of this approach in Russian linguistics N.Yu. Shvedova and her followers developed the concept of "structural schemes of simple speech" and in Uzbek linguistics "the smallest structure of speech". Secondary parts of the Uzbek language are not included in the structure of the "smallest sentence structure" distinguished by the representatives of system linguistics. In Russian linguistics, "structural diagrams of simple speech" are presented as one-component and two-component, while in Uzbek linguistics, "the smallest building blocks of speech" (GKK) are only one part. Therefore, this template is coded in World Linguistics (WPm). The indicators of the cut-off category in this template (WPm) and the smallest verbal form of the speech template take the form of potential sentences such as "I went", "I am a teacher". The removal of secondary parts from the smallest structure of speech is based on the

theory of valence, which entered our linguistics in the 30s of the century.

In such an approach to speech construction, the integral part of speech construction, that is, the traditional parts of speech, is not the relationship of words based on the relationship of lexical meanings, but the relationship of the center and expanders of speech. This means that the parts of speech are graded according to whether they are in direct or indirect contact with the center of speech. The part of speech that is related to the structural part (the nucleus) is the part of speech. The expansion parts of these parts are the word expanders. In particular, the position of the filler in the structure of speech is its role as an adjunct in speech. The complement (either indirectly or indirectly) is not a linguistic abstract, but a speech with a specific meaning, rather than an abstract construction. Therefore, complements are widely used, mainly in speech, expressed by the verb-lexemes in the center [WPM]. This means that the filler is part of it rather than the part in the center: it enters into a relationship with nouns and verbs. In particular, when I read a book, the lexeme "read" is the means by which the complement of the "book" is spoken. One of the important conclusions to be drawn from such interpretations is that this approach demonstrates the narrow scope of the concepts of "non-functional (non-functional) fillers" and "functional fillers", which are widespread in our linguistics. Because the word "book" has the same place in the phrase "read" in the phrase "read a book". In a completed (readable) sentence, a "book" has a functional, control word, or a second-order expander, which is considered to be non-functional. The study of the difference from the point of view of Professor N.Mahmudov and later by other linguists contributed to the formation of the system of theoretical linguistics.

The fact that the complement is not directly related to the structure of the speech, but to the clarification of the meaning of the word, brings it closer to the adjectives. This is because our traditional linguistics also supports the view that the determiner is introduced into the speech through its definition. When the determiner interprets the definition in terms of quantity, quality and relation, the complement gives the meaning of the source, tool to the completed.

In the constituent part of the speech center, the inclination of the meanings of inclination, modality, time, place, and their occurrence in speech are directly related to the situation. Therefore, cases can be divided into three types according to the position in question:

1. Urine, occasional cases (cases in the position of expanders).
2. Circumstances of place, time, direction, cause, purpose, result (complements), which, according to the lexical meaning, can be evaluated as a case or complement.
3. Approach and a group of cases with similar meanings. We begin our generalization with a group of approaches and similar cases.

Ravish and similar groups of cases are essentially verb determiners. Their little difference from the determinants can be proved on the basis of the combination of "sharp struggle", because in this combination is interpreted as a state of "sharp" approach. So, let's talk about the situation have the same position as the determiners in the verb and therefore can be evaluated as word expanders. This allows us to judge that in our linguistics, in addition to adjectives and adjectives, there is also an adjective.

The place, the time, the state of disposition serve as the clarifiers of the meanings of time and space in the position of the expanders.

The role of fillers is complex. They are still in the system itself - in the complementary

contradiction, and the essence is clarified in certain speech conditions. Therefore, in Uzbek linguistics, the attempt to sharply differentiate the present participle is ineffective, and ultimately the analysis is based on factors such as text and speech. As mentioned above, fillers and speakers are mixed up on the language ladder. The reason for this is that one of the main components of the sentence is the affirmation or denial, which may have an additional expander. Therefore, the cause, the goal, the result-makers can be connected both with the meaning of some words in the sentence, and with the content of the whole sentence. At this point, the complementers are confronted with another part of our linguistics, that is, the determinants associated with the general meaning of the sentence.

Determinant, by its very nature, has a relatively weak connection with the ruling component and, as a function, expands the whole sentence: For me, teaching is an honorable position.

There may not be a strong connection between the functional and non-functional parts of speech, but their subordination or non-subordination to the dominant part also requires that they be compared to each other. Accordingly, the connection of the complement and the case with the lexical meaning of the word in the center can create a non-determinant and combine with the word that comes with it. This means that it will be a functional part of speech. Apparently, the determinant is defined on the basis of the relation of the expander to the non-determinant of the word expander.

In general, the position of the three parts in the sentence, such as the determiner, the complement, and the case, can be expressed as follows: determiners - complements, complements - cases. Because one type of situation has a higher position than the possessor, complement, and determiner in

the construction of a place, time (directional meaning), the case is between the possessor and the expander. Therefore, it can be said that his interpretation in our traditional linguistics is determined only by contradictory and certain grammatical factors.

The position of the complement and the case in the case have been clarified on the basis of the above descriptions. However, in the last part of this work, we have to clarify some aspects of the determinants, as they reflect on the complementary and individual positions of the cases. That is, there are sometimes controversial points in determining the determinants that serve to expand the content of the whole sentence. For example, this occurs as a result of mixing a sentence with a phrase. For example, the bridegroom had a high tolerance (O). The word "bridegroom" is considered as a determinant. Indeed, the form of the word "bridegroom" in this sentence does not seem to be directly related to any word (piece) in the sentence. The above phrase is expressed by the phrase "high luck", "high luck is coming". It is known here, from whom is the phrase? or what? The answer to the question requires a spiritual expander (connection). Therefore, in our opinion, it would be more appropriate to consider the word "bridegroom" in this sentence as a phrase expander or a simple word expander.

#### **SUMMARY:**

1. The systematic approach to the development of linguistics in recent years, in particular, requires consideration of the complement and the situation from the point of view of the expansion of the basic structure of speech.
2. Observations based on the possibilities of expansion show that the position of the complement in the speech is determined by the nature of the accompaniment, which serves to expand the known words. In determining the nature of the filler and its types, the approach

from the point of view of the word expanders is very effective.

3. Certain types of situations are in the position of expanders, and some types are in the position of word expanders. Circumstances also occupy an intermediate third position in the relations of word and expanders.

4. The components of the sentence are approached from the point of view of [WPM]. The difference between the present and the past indicates that the case is not in the binary opposition as a complement, but in the opposition as a complement-complement.

5. Functional / non-functional, determinant phenomena of complement and cases can be interpreted on the basis of valence theory. In this case, the determinant is complemented and the cases are evaluated as the supporting parts of speech. Phrasal verbs, on the other hand, differ from determinants in that they belong to a certain word. Functional / non-functional types of complements occupy a word expander that does not take an independent position in speech.

6. Traditional complements and cases are formed as functional meanings such as agent,

object, localis, temporalis in interpretations based on word and speech expansion.

#### REFERENCES:

1. Akramov Sh. In Uzbek language complement and case [WPM] valence aspect Tashkent.1997.НДА.
- 2.Ahmedov A. A separate type of nominative speech // Uzbek language and literature, - 1978. - № 2, - B, 40-43.
- 3..Амирова А.Л. Circumstances and purposes in modern Uzbek literary language; Author's abstract. dis. candid. phylol. Science. - Samarkand, - 1967, - 20 p. sentences in the Karakalpak language // Sat. ISGGD. III, Syntax. M.: Nauka, - 1978, - C. 111-121.
- 4.Boshmonov M. Determinant parts in Uzbek language // Uzbek language and literature, - 1982, - № 2, - B. 41-43
5. Хайитметов К. Determinants in the aspect of the theory of actual division of speech // Uzbek language and literature, - 1981. - № 2, - B. 27 - 31.