

IN PARTICULAR OF SENTENCE DETERMINATION

Sh. Akramov

PhD, Associate Professor of the Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

Annotation

This article focuses on the fact that the speech of the section on the syntactic level of the Uzbek language and its position in the construction of the traditional complement to the point of view in the most acute theoretical aspect.

Keywords. Sentence propagation, determinants, valence, word propagation, complement status, circumstance status, allocation of minor members of the sentence.

In the construction of a sentence, the operation of fragments of a secondary nature, independently determining the predicative group, is recognized in the Uzbek language, as well as in some turkological literature. In Uzbek linguistics, this phenomenon has not yet been introduced into the practice of discharge, despite the fact that it was studied as a special research object. Only some materials are devoted to this issue. In these articles, too, the determinant and determinant fragments are explained on different principles, as observed above. In this, basically, two directions are visible: 1. Seeking to interpret Determinant clauses as a concept belonging to the phenomenon of actual division of a sentence; 2. Trying to justify Determinant clauses as a Category related to the grammatical division of a sentence. First line K. Hayitmetov's paper, "determinants in the aspect of the theory of actual division of a sentence", was featured. In doing so, it seeks to interpret these fragments as a component of sentence actual division. He shows that in the actual division of a sentence, an independent component – often, the performance of a theme function-is considered a leading factor in ensuring that a given form is brought to the surface or not as a determinant. In reaching such a conclusion, O. A. Krylov would like to draw from his comments on this issue. However, the author cannot consistently implement this principle, while thinking about the signs of the determinate fragment, he also notes other grammatical features inherent in it in the order of the main characters. He writes: "The Independent component in the actual division of determinants: 1) the sentence – often, the fulfillment of a theme function; 2) the fact that it refers to a complete sentence and is a second – order fragment expanding the sentence in a holistic way; 3) often, the fact that it has a prepositional character-the arrival at the beginning of the sentence are the main.

In many cases, his thoughts are logically non-productive. while performing an independent component – theme function in the actual division "now" in sentences of the type "now it has come", is not considered determinant: the "now"-moment in this sentence is holi, a simple verb connected by a participle relation to a cross – section to form a relative vocabulary. We Think K. The above opinion of hayitmetov seems to lack clarity. In particular, while performing an independent component - theme function in an actual division is understood to be the primary factor determining whether or not a particular form in a second-order loop task is determinant, the "now" moment that performs the theme function in the quoted sentence can also be included in the determinant order. If it is not included in the determinant order, then the rule that performing an independent component – theme

function in the actual division of a sentence can be a leading factor determining whether or not a form in this variety is determinant becomes inherently unjustified.

The researcher's statements in the manner of "determinant is rare in two-syllable sentences" or "barely occurs in verb sentences" also do not conform to the nature of the facts (the researcher thinks more within the framework of one-syllable noun sentences). In addition to these, although the author sets himself the goal of substantiating determinants as an independent syntactic category, he sometimes implies a position contrary to this in practice. For example, he shows that even if the "in the hands" - type sentence defines the "in the hands" - piece as determinant, it is not formally applied in the same construction, but binds to the predicative piece-there, caught, or held-by piece that exists in the imagination". So, the researcher interprets the statements in which the pieces of this type are involved, as an incomplete statement against his own desire. When their full form is restored, the pieces in question begin to form a vocabulary with the likes of "have", "have", "HOLD", "HOLD". In this case, they remain equal to the usual second-order piece. In such an interpretation, the determinant may even lose its value as an independent syntactic category. Ularning to'liq shakli tiklanganda esa, mazkur bo'laklar "bor", "ushlagan", "ushlab turibdi" kabilar bilan so'z birikmasi hosil qilaveradi. Bunday holda ular odatdagi ikkinchi darajali bo'lak bilan teng bo'lib qoladi. Bunday izohlashda determinant hatto o'zining mustaqil sintaktik kategoriya sifatidagi qimmatini yo'qotishi mumkin¹.

Determinants are tried to be interpreted in the second direction, as a Category belonging to the grammatical division of a sentence, as noted. Such a point of view is considered by the linguistic scientist A. A. Featured in Ahmedov's articles. In this case, the determinant is explained in a special second-order particle style that does not form a word combination. According to tradition, "second-order fragments in this (determinants-M. B.), usually applied independently in sentence structure (not in word composition). They serve to define, interpret (in a broad sense) the whole sentence, and not a word in the sentence. The use of independent-case second-order clauses is limited to the above type clauses (one-syllable nominative clauses are implied-M.B) is not specific. They can also participate in two sostav sentences in which both headbands (ega and cross section) are present. In this case, too, the grammatical form of the second-order clauses, meaning a case or an object, does not depend on the other clauses in the sentence (not controlled by the other clauses). It has been shown that "the main characteristic of determinants is autonomy (they are not part of the vocabulary), prepositiveness (they usually come at the beginning of a sentence) and, in connection with this, the separation of meaning, emphasis".

In the work of the scientist, the issue of determinants is often solved in connection with the justification of some types of nominative statements. It has been shown that "secondary slices (determinants-M.(B) the participles are structurally complete". "It would be forceful to include an approximate verb word as a dropped piece in such sentences, and this circumstance will somehow change their characteristic, function". In the work of the scientist, determinants are understood as independent in the real sense, that is, a piece that does not bind to a piece even in the imagination, the differentiation of which is carried out on the basis of grammatical norms.

¹ М.Бошмонов.Ўзбек тилида монопредикатив гаплар детерминацияси. Хўжанд.1999.

Seeking to interpret determinants and determinants as a grammatical phenomenon is a well-known linguist. Ghulomov is also prominent in his work. Including his M. He wrote in collaboration with Asqarova "the current Uzbek language. In the textbook" syntax", too, determinants are separated as an independent syntactic category and given under a separate heading. A. Ghulomov writes that "in later times the idea came to the field of separating them into two types based on some of the properties of the second - order clauses in their function: the second-order clause expanding a clause (the complement, the determinant, the case, which comes in its own" usual " function), and the second-order clause expanding the whole clause (the fillers and cases).

Some properties of determinants: 1. The syntactic connection of these in the" regular " loop state (the syntactic connection with the dominant component) is relatively weak. 2.The function turns out to be relatively, slightly Independent: the sentence is read as a whole extender. 3. Often , at the beginning of a sentence, the owner – comes before the cut, belongs to this – expands that. The governor is in a distant position with the component. 4. In the Determinant task, fillers and cases (usually cases of place and moment) come. 5. His tobolic state would be either unrepresented or ambiguously implied".

It should be noted that A. Ghulam's existing views on determinants also sometimes seem to lack clarity. That is, although it separates determinants separately as an independent grammatical category, in practice, it does not behave strictly and consistently in the display of its characteristic grammatical signs, hesitates, assesses determinates by approximating them to regular secondary ones. It considers it to be a piece whose" syntactic connection is relatively weakened", whose" tobolic state is not expressed or ambiguously expressed". This circumstance may give reason to conclude that they are not a separate second-order piece, but a regular second-order piece, or a juzative one of its kind. However, in order to designate determinants as a separate category, it will be necessary to characterize them in the quality of an element in which the usual tobolic connection is completely disconnected and qualitatively binds in a new connection.

Interpretation of determinates as a grammatical phenomenon S.V. It is also observed in an article by saidahmedov devoted to the comparative study of determinant piecewise nominative propositions in German and Uzbek. In this, however, the author takes a specific position: determinants are interpreted as a divisor only for one-syllable nominative statements expressing the meaning of existence. This also appears to be open in the definition given to determinants. Determinants, while he shows, are the "concretizer" of the grammatical basis of a sentence (in this case - the headband of nominative sentences expressing existence), do not enter into any syntactic connection with it. It seems to us that it is appropriate to admit that it is different from other contacts, special, without denying the existence of syntactic communication in this. Also, in sentences of the type" a group of warriors under a hill", the section" under a hill " is also treated as a determinant. Such appearances are true if understood in the manner of a arriving horse on a cross-sectional task rather than a determinant.

However, the candidate of philological Sciences, Associate Professor M.The issue of determinant fragments, which was put forward by bashmonov and has its own research basis, until now does not take an alternative place from linguistics textbooks, in other words, through linguistics textbooks, students are not being referred to khukmi. Summarizing above with the definition of our linguists, a syntax that does not enter into syntactic contact with a fragment in a sentence, but enters

into a relationship with the general content of the sentence and is distinguished by certain characteristics is a determinant. In a sentence, the syntactic comes in the position of a sentence spacer, as in the case of a non-communicative introduction or exclamations. It is unrealistic to say that this syntactic phenomenon in Uzbek linguistics is not given to us even because it is not given in other languages. M. associate professor, who clarified the issue. We believe that it is time to convey, explain to students the phenomenon of this determinant, which comes in the position of a sentence extender in accordance with the interpretations of the Boshmonov study, and will not be of use if school education is also included from sources related to the native language, of course.

REFERENCES:

1. Yigitaliyev, Umidjon. "Functional Usage of Certain Morphological Forms in Uzbek (Associative-Grammatical Aspect)." *Miasto Przyszłości* 29 (2022): 324-326.
2. Sharipovna, Markhabo Melibayeva. "About the genesis of the plot of the story" Oguznoma". *Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research (AJMR)* 10.3 (2021): 52-56.
3. Ahmedova, Hikmatkhon Tursunovna, et al. "The Role And Importance Of The East Individual Creators In The Development Of Rhetoric Subject." *Journal of Positive School Psychology* 6.11 (2022): 290-298.
4. Mamajonova, M. N. "Kvantitativlik—Serqirra Kategoriya." *Miasto Przyszłości* 30 (2022): 41-42.
5. Nasirov, Muslimjon. "ASSOCIATIVE RELATIONSHIPS IN CLASSICAL POETIC TEXTS." *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429 11.09 (2022): 349-352.
6. Juraeva, Ramziya, and Sarvarjon Raximov. "LEXICO-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF THE NAMES OF PEOPLE USED IN MUKIMI'S WORKS." *Академические исследования в современной науке* 1.19 (2022): 23-26.
7. Alimovna, Usmonova Sofiya. "DIFFERENT LAYER IN TOPONYMY OF KOKANDD CITY." *International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education* 14.8 (2022).
8. Усмонова, София Алимовна. "АПЕЛЛЯТИВ ВА ТОПОНИМ: Усмонова София Алимовна, катта ўқитувчи, Қўқон ДПИ." *Научно-практическая конференция*. 2021.
9. Tojiboyeva, Mahbubahon. "Expression of Number Category of Arabic Nouns in the Works of Alisher Navoi and Mahmudkhoja Behbudi." *Miasto Przyszłości* 24 (2022): 569-571.
10. Rahimovna, Tojiboyeva Mahbuba. "Issues of Language and Speech in the Works of Alisher Navoi." *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY* 3.6 (2022): 137-140.
11. BAZAROV, OYBEK ODILOVICH. "The role of scientific knowledge and abstraction in it, as well as problems of linguistic modeling." *THEORETICAL & APPLIED SCIENCE Учредители: Теоретическая и прикладная наука* 9 (2021): 673-677.
12. Rakhimova, Maftuna. "ASSOCIATION PHENOMENON AND SIGN." *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal* 10.12 (2022): 1761-1764.
13. Toxtasinovich, Akramov Shukurjon. "Valency-nodeterminantity." *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal* 12.5 (2022): 699-703.
14. Akramov, Sh. "Problems of Studying Speech Parts in Linguistics." *International Journal on Integrated Education* 4.3: 376-383.
15. Базаров, О., and И. Мадрахимов. "ЧЕЛОВЕК-ТВОРЕЦ СВОЕГО РОДНОГО ЯЗЫКА." (2016).

16. Ташхужаева, Ш. Г. "Phonetic dialecticism in erkin azam's works and it's linguapoetical properties." Ученый XXI века 12 (13) (2015): 66-69.
17. Shukhratovna, Rahmatullaeva Dilafroz Khan. "SCIENCE AND ENLIGHTENMENT SEMALI IN DICTIONARY UNITS." INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429 11.09 (2022): 357-362.