

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
ПИИИ (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2021 Issue: 12 Volume: 104

Published: 10.12.2021 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Sh.M. Iskandarova
Fergana State University
Professor

H.Z. Iminjanova
Namangan State University
Researcher

THE TASKS OF PARTS OF SENTENCE IN THE WORKS OF A.NURMONOV

Abstract: The article analyzes the syntactic views of one of the representatives of Uzbek theoretical linguistics, Professor A. Nurmonov, including the idea of dividing a sentence into parts.

Key words: concept of parts of sentence, relational logic, argument, actant, predicate, proposition, valence, formal structure, semantic structure, predicative basis, description.

Language: English

Citation: Iskandarova, Sh. M., & Iminjanova, H. Z. (2021). The tasks of parts of sentence in the works of A.Nurmonov. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 12 (104), 365-367.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-12-104-18> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2021.12.104.18>

Scopus ASCC: 1200.

Introduction

The concept of snippets has never been the same. Different views on this issue existed not only in different periods, but also in the same period. In traditional linguistics, the subject-verb relation lies in the structure of any sentence, the subject is the carrier of the sign represented by the verb, and the verb is the part denoting the sign of the owner. Proponents of this line have and define the passages other than the verb as secondary passages, emphasizing that they connect to one of the main passages and expand the content expressed in the sentence. This approach cannot explain the fact that the position of the secondary parts in the sentence is not the same, however, that each part is a relative whole composed of small parts within it.

According to A. Nurmonov, according to the logic of the relationship, which has emerged since the middle of the XIX century, the basis of the sentence is only a predicate. Under the influence of relational logic, a single-point theory of sentence emerged in linguistics. Accordingly, the constitutional element of a sentence is a predicate, and the rest are grammatically subordinate parts - arguments or actants - that realize the valences of that predicate. The

possessor is also among the degree complements as a predicate actant [6,41].

Although any sentence consists of a predicate expression, not every predicate expression can be a sentence. It is important to have predicative for it to be formed as a sentence. At the heart of predicative is the predicate. According to Professor A.Nurmonov, any predicate that reflects predicative is the smallest. The material form of a predicate does not consist only of verbs. Nouns can also be predicates and take the predicate form of a sentence.

Predicates can be represented by both verb and non-verb word forms and are in any case a central element of proposition. The formal structural aspect of a sentence is also referred to in linguistics by the term syntactic structure. Hence, when we say the syntactic structure of a sentence, attention is paid to its formal side.

The elements that make up the syntactic structure of a sentence are studied in traditional linguistics by the term parts of sentence. It should be noted that the parts of sentence are not equal to the syntactic structural elements of the sentence. There are units of syntactic structure that are not included in the parts of sentence. It is understood that sentence

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
ПИИИ (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

fragments may not cover all syntactic structural units of a sentence [5,58]. In this sense, the concept of syntactic structure of a sentence is broader than the concept of parts of sentence.

In Turkish, the verb plays a leading role in sentence structure. In addition to being an information center that carries the predicative sign of a sentence, the verb is also an organizing center that requires the syntactic state of the elements that fill its valence (gaps). It is impossible not to have a verb in the sentence.

Just as there are different views on the separation of the main parts of a sentence, there is no similarity between linguists on the separation of the secondary parts of a sentence. In defining secondary passages, all linguists agree on only one issue. They all rely on the question of whether or not they enter into a subordination relationship to determine whether or not they will be part of the sentence. They believe that if they enter into a subordination relationship, it is a part of sentence, that is, a secondary part, and if they do not enter into a relationship, it is not a part of sentence.

The syntactic form that comes from the subordinate clause and the syntactic clause that requires the dominant part is the secondary part. But there have been differing views on the question of what parts the secondary parts contain.

The diversity in the internal division of secondary fragments also stems from the fact that linguists classify them on a case-by-case basis. One group of linguists relies on their method of linking to the dominant particle when classifying secondary fragments. Accordingly, the secondary parts are divided into three groups: the adaptive part, the control part, and the agreement part. The second group of linguists, in classifying what is a secondary part, relies on the word groups and their forms, which are their material basis.

According to some scholars, the noun is divided into two opposing forms, the head agreement and the middle agreement; the verb has two forms - personal and impersonal. Such word classes, with their forms, serve as the material basis of the parts of sentence. The part of sentence expressed by the personal form of the verb is a participle, the part of the noun is the subject, the part of the verb is the complement, the part of the form is the case, and the part of the impersonal verb is the secondary, subordinate part [6,43].

Professor A. Nurmanov's book "Syntactic Theories of Sentence" states: In this case, the differential feature of the primary and secondary parts is that they do not enter the predicative base, do not participate in the formation of the predicative base "[6,41].

On a predicative basis, predicates take center stage. They are represented by verbs and non-verb forms (words in the broadest sense of the word or nouns). Therefore, in Uzbek linguistics A.Nurmonov

divides predicates into verb predicates and noun predicates.

In our view, relying on the predicative basis of the members that make up a sentence in classifying parts of sentence is of great importance. While the predicative base is the central part of the sentence, the parts that are not part of the predicative base and are somehow connected to it are the secondary part. From this point of view, the determinants are somewhat different from the ones that are traditionally complementary, referred to by the term case. Fillers and cases fill the valences of verbs such as object, place, quantity, cause, time, and take the position of complement and case in relation to this predicate.

The identifier and interpreter calculated from the secondary fragments are radically different from the above secondary fragments. First, the determiner is always attached to the noun predicates, in other words, the determinant is directly related to the noun predicates as part of the predicate. Because it is in a syntagmatic relationship with the noun predicates, the noun fills the character valence of the predicates. That is why when thinking about the determiner, one has to argue about the noun predicates that come in the function of its definition. The classification of predicates in the Uzbek language and its peculiarities have been specially studied by the student of the scientist O.Tojiev in the monographic plan. He points out that predicate nouns are represented by word groups such as noun, adjective, number, rhyme, form, have a predicative form at the syntactic level, and can come in the form of a verb [9,12].

Whether or not they take a cross-sectional form, predicates have the potential to expand in any case with determinants that complement temporality, quantitative, dependency valences. These considerations show that there are problems that need to be addressed in terms of breaking it down into parts and dividing it into levels. However, limiting the parts of sentence to only primary and secondary parts is also not sufficiently scientifically based. Therefore, by defining the structural center of the sentence as a verb, we consider it expedient to separate the syntactic units that have a direct syntagmatic relationship with it, the parts of the sentence, the syntactic units that fill the gaps in the arguments of the verb.

Prof. Nurmanov points out that the determinant is the argument of the argument as early as the 80s: At this time, there are three stages in the division of the syntactic structure of a sentence into elements: "in the first stage, the separation of predicates (verb) in the sentence structure; to separate his arguments in the second stage; In the third stage, the arguments define their own internal arguments.

Hence, in relation to the section defined as the central unit of the sentence, it has subordinate clauses, the case and the complement are taken into account, and then the determiner is a part of the clause in the form of an extender of these clauses. Identifiers do not

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
ПИИИ (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

interact directly with the verb of the sentence, but signify the pieces that are attached to the verb and serve to expand the pieces of sentence. The determinant is the third level of breaking a sentence into pieces. This is because the determinants depend on the object, are closely related to it, and form the complex name of that object. Devices in the determinant-determinant relationship are connected to the sentence as a whole and occupy a position in the sentence, the determiner itself is in a non-functional position for the whole sentence structure, its position is determined on the basis of the position of the determiner.

Determining the structural scheme of a sentence in terms of the verb and its 'gaps' requires a completely different approach to determinants and interpreters. This is because these fragments "fill in the gaps of the verb, widening the fragments that come in a certain syntactic position with respect to it, and together with them form a whole, that is, a description. This complicates a simple sentence in terms of content and grammar. Determinants are elements that are in direct contact with the predicate of a sentence, and they are an expanding argument for parts of sentence that act as complementary (complementary, subject, case) arguments. This allows the identifier to be recognized as part of the unit.

References:

1. Abdusamatov, R.A. (1994). *Ўzbek tilida gap b'ylaklarining noamaliy mavkei masalasi*. Filol. fanl. nomz. .diss. avtoref. Samarkand.
2. Ganieva, Sh. (2013). *Ўzbek frazeologizmlarining struktur tadkiki*. Toshkent: Fan.
3. Iskandarova, Sh. (2007). *Til sistemasiga majdon asosida jondashuv*. Toshkent: Fan.
4. Iskandarova, Sh. (2018). *Mazmunij struktura va s'yzlovchi shahs masalalari. Ilm sarchashmalari. UrDU ilmiy habarlari, Urganch, № 12.*
5. Maxmudov, N., & Nurmonov, A. (1995). *Ўzbek tilining nazarij grammatikasi*. Sintaksis, Toshkent: Ўkituvchi.
6. Nurmonov, A.N. (1988). *Gap xakidagi sintaktik nazarijalar*. Toshkent: ToshDU.
7. Nurmonov, A.N., Maxmudov, K., Axmedov, A., & Solih'yzhaeva, S. (1992). *Ўzbek tilining mazmunij sintaksisi*. Toshkent: Fan.
8. Nurmonov, A. (2012). *Tanlangan asarlar. 3 zhildli*. Toshkent: Akademnashr.
9. Tozhiev, O.M. (1995). *Ўzbek tilida ot predikatli gaplarning mazmunij va sintaktik tuzilishi: Filol. fanlari nomzodi ... dis. avtoref, Toshkent.*
10. Usmonova, X.Sh. (1994). *Deskripcija (murakkab nom) va uning gap tuzilishidagi y'рни*. Filol. fanl. nomz. .diss. avtoref. Toshkent.