

FILLER AND CASE IN [WPm] EXPANSION

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Annotation

This article provides theoretical information about the position of second-order clauses in the Uzbek language and the position of complement and case clauses in sentence construction. According to the interpretation from the perspective of the valence theory, it is explained on the basis of examples that the complement is mainly a word expander, and some types of case clauses are word expanders, and some are sentence expanders.

Keywords

Sentence expander, valence, word expander, complement position, case position, interpretation of secondary clauses.

The first step towards "detachment" and "separation" of second-level clauses from the part of the sentence was made in linguistics by introducing the concepts of "functional clauses", "non-functional clauses", "determinants", "independent extenders of the sentence". In particular, in Russian and Uzbek linguistics, interpretations under the terms "determinant complements" and "determinant cases" have become quite popular. In this regard, in Russian linguistics, N.Yu.Shvedova, V.P. Malashenko, O.A. It is appropriate to show the research conducted by the Krilovas, and the scientific interpretations of N. Mahmudov, K. Hayitmetov, A. Ahmedov, M. Bashmonov in Uzbek linguistics. The initial work on functional and non-functional parts of speech was explained by Professor N. Makhmudov's article in the Uzbek language and literature magazine in the 1980s, and as a result of special research on this topic in the 1990s, the candidacy of the linguist R. Abdusamatov on the topic "Practical and non-functional parts of speech" work was protected. This work is one of the works that serve as a bridge in the formation and development of theoretical linguistics.

One of the factors that require the refinement 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, the possibility of distinguishing whether the word forms "in the closet" and "on the couch" are

complements or cases in sentences like "I put the book in the closet"/ "I'm sitting on the sofa" is still a lexical meaning, a way of asking questions. All this requires a new perspective on the traditional interpretation of sentence construction, in particular, on the question of the position of secondary clauses in sentence construction.

The development of systematic linguistics at the beginning of the 20th century and its daily progress is the basis for new views on speech construction, and one of the most basic concepts and analysis bases of this 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. When speech events are observed live, linguistic events are analyzed by means of perception, abstract mental analysis, and the discovery and description of relationships and connections. That is why systematic linguistics, first of all, while directly studying the question of the sentence, its construction, the role of primary and secondary parts in the sentence, paid great attention to determining the place of the sentence in our traditional linguistics and its hidden essence in the division of language - speech. 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. These issues R. Sayfullaeva, M. Abuzalova in their special works and in the collective "formal-functional research theses" of a group of linguists. As the followers of Yu.Shvedova and V.A.Beloshapkova unanimously stated, the concept of "possessor" in the doctrine of Peshkovsky-Vinogradov-Ghulomov is mainly related to speech processes, and the "linguistic sentence" differs from it. It is distinguished by the fact that it has the form of an abstract drawing, mold (model) about the parts and their interrelationships, which reflects the common, necessary components for all spoken sentences. Based on this view, in Russian linguistics N. Yu. Shvedova and her followers "structural schemes of a simple sentence", and in Uzbek linguistics, the concept of "the smallest construction pattern of a sentence" appeared. The "smallest structural pattern of the sentence" separated by representatives of system linguistics does not include the second-level 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 sentence construction patterns" (GQq) consist of only one component, essentially participles. Therefore, this pattern is given the symbol (WRm) in world linguistics (founded by linguist L. Tener).

Indicators of the verb category in this form (WRm) and the smallest speech form of the linguistic form of the sentence occur in the form of potential sentences such as "I went", "I am a teacher" and are implemented on the basis of valence theory.

With such an approach to sentence construction, the component of sentence construction, i.e. traditional sentence fragments, moves to the relationship of the center of the sentence and its expanders, not to the mutual function of words based on the relationship (connection) of lexical meanings (contents). So, in this case, the parts of the sentence are graded according to whether they are directly or indirectly related to the center of the sentence. Clauses that have a relational relationship with the structural building block (nucleus) of the sentence are sentence expanders. The expanding fragments of these fragments are word expanders. In particular, the position of the complement in sentence construction is that it acts as a word expander in the sentence structure. The complement (either with or without a medium) is not related to the linguistic abstract, abstract structure of the sentence, but to the semantic properties of the word in the speech sentence. Therefore, fillers are widely used in spoken sentences, which are mainly represented by verb-lexemes in the center [WRm]. Hence, the complement is embodied as a part of it rather than a participle in the center: nouns enter into a conjunction relationship with verbs. For example, in the sentence I read the book, the tool that introduces the complement "book" into the sentence is the lexeme "read". 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 (non-practical) fillers" and "functional (practical) fillers" which are widespread in our linguistics. The fact that the complement is directly related 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 supports the view that the determiner is included in the construction of the sentence through its definition. If the determiner interprets the determined from the aspects of quantity, quality and relationship, the complement gives the meaning of the source, tool and means to the complement.

The composition of the center of speech includes the meanings of inclination, modality, time, space, whose 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. Place, time cases (cases in the position of sentence expanders).
2. Place, time, direction, cause, purpose result cases (case-fillers) that can be evaluated as a case or filler according to the dictionary meaning.

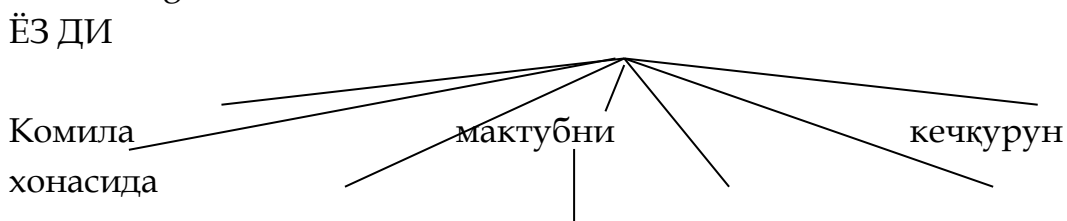
3. Ravish and a group of similar cases. Let's start our generalization with the group of ravish and similar cases.

Ravish and a group of similar cases are verb determiners with substantive focus. The fact that they are less different from determiners can be proved on the basis of the combination "sharp struggle". Because "sharp" in this combination is interpreted as a case of idiom. Thus, adverbs have an equal position with determiners in sentence construction, and therefore 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.

In general, at the general level, the chain of increasing position of three clauses such as determiner, complement, and case in the sentence can be shown as follows: determiners - fillers case-fillers - cases. One type of case has a lower position than the possessor and a higher position than the complement and determiner in the construction of the sentence, so the case can have an intermediate third position between the possessor and the word expanders, which is the first-order necessary sentence expander. Therefore, its interpretation in our traditional linguistics can be said to be contradictory and determined by certain grammatical factors.

It was noted above that when the verb is participle in the sentence, it corresponds to the possessive case, space and time expander, and the place and time location case. We can see such a situation when Komila bitterly wrote this pitiful letter to her brother with a red pen in the evening. In this sentence, whose center is expressed by the verb "wrote", 11 words are involved, all of which are expanders included in the center. In this case, the words: Rayhona, evening, in the room are at the same time expanders of the sentence (has, time, place), as well as word expanders such as the verb, tense and space of the verb "to write".

But at this point, it should be noted that special attention is paid to the evaluation of the parts of the sentence directly related to the topic of the article from the point of view of functionality and non-functionality. In such a situation, the interpretation of secondary clauses in terms of functionality and non-functionality will clarify our opinion. This can be seen more clearly by the hierarchical connection of the given diagram and the clauses in it and distinguishing them as functional and non-functional clauses. We illustrate this issue in the diagram below:



акасига	аччигидан	қалам билан	
ушбу аянчли			
рангли			
қизил			

From this diagram, it is clear that Komila, who has the opportunity to connect directly to the center of the sentence "Yazdi", wrote a letter, to her brother, in the evening, bitterly, in her room, with a pen, etc. acquired dysfunction. The special study of the parts of speech in this regard was further clarified in the work of the researcher R. Abdusamatov. However, although the interpretation of sentence fragments on the basis of functionality and non-functionality helped a little to system interpretation of the sentence fragment, it does not mean their complete description. Because the interpretations of sentence expander and word expander can be perfected when they are interpreted based on the semantic connections of noun singular and participle indicators in the clause.

So: 1. In the recent years, the systematic direction that has been progressing in linguistics requires consideration of sentence fragments, in particular, second-order clauses, from the point of view of the expansion of the base of the smallest sentence construction.

2. Based on the possibilities of expansion, the results of functionality and non-functionality show that the position of the modifier and complement in sentence construction is determined by the feature of serving to expand certain words. An approach from the point of view of word expanders is very effective in determining the essence of the complement, determiner and its types.

3. Certain types of case appear in the positions of sentence expanders, and some types of word expanders. At the same time, the parts that are not directly related to the clause, that is, the words used in the structure of the second-level predication, are defined as non-functional parts of the sentence. Cases also form an intermediate third position in the relationship between word and sentence extenders.

4. The approach to the components of the sentence from the point of view of [WRm] - participle shows that the mutual distinction between complement and case is not in a binary opposition as case - complement, but in a graded (gradual) opposition such as case - case - complement - complement.

5. The phenomena of functionality/non-functionality and determinism regarding complements and cases can also be interpreted on the basis of valence theory. In this case, the determiner complement and cases are evaluated as the main parts of the sentence. Phrasal conjunctions differ from determinants in that

they belong to a specific word. Functional/non-functional types of complements show a word extender that does not occupy an independent position in the sentence.

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