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COMPLEMENT AND MODIFIER IN [WPm] EXTEND

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ABSTRACT

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: *Speech Center, Verbocentric Theory, Valence, Functional Complement, Nonfunctional Complement, Word Expander, Speech Expander.*

INTRODUCTION

The first step towards "breaking" and "separating" the secondary parts from the cut of the sentence was made by introducing the concepts of "determinants" and "independent expanders of the sentence" in linguistics. In particular, in Russian and Uzbek linguistics, the interpretations of the terms "determinant complements" and "determinant cases" have become quite popular. In this regard, it is appropriate to show the research conducted by Russian linguistics N.Yu.Shvedova, V.P. Malashenko, O.A.Krylovs and in Uzbek linguistics the scientific interpretations of K. Hayitmetov, A. Ahmedov, M. Bashmanov. Determinants are a special form of secondary parts that are a common case and a syntactic phenomenon adjacent to complements.

The usual complements and cases are connected to the verbs by means of conjunctions or control connections, forming phrases and serving to fill them. In this case, the complement or case is subordinate, and the verb comes in the function of the dominant word. However, in the sentences in which the determinants formed in the case or complement form are used, it is not possible to determine, first of all, the phrase, as well as any dominant component of its phrases, in relation to these (determinants). For example, my word in this house is the law (Sh.R.). Loneliness on the road is bad (song). In two-sentence sentences, such as when a decision about discipline is made, secondary parts about discipline are not included in the phrase, and do not form phrases such as

loneliness on the road, bad on the road, decision about discipline, decision about discipline [1]. These passages relate to the whole sentence, to the basis of its holistic predicative, which consists of possessive and participle. They expand the whole sentence, not just one specific word, part of a sentence.

Main part

It can be seen from these comments 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. If the function of non-functional complementary (or holly) phrases is related to the dominant part of the sentence or the central part of the sentence (adjective, adjective, noun turnover), the determinant nodeterminant to some words (parts) and even the cut directly related to the dependency-non-dependence relationship [2]. If the filler and cases directly subordinate to the cut are evaluated as nodeterminant filler, nodeterminant case, the case not directly dependent on the cut or the fillers are called determinant case, the determinant filler. The importance of the doctrine of determinants in syntactic analysis and interpretation, in the process of survival, is that it separated the secondary parts from the main parts of the sentence and raised the question of the presence of complements and cases that are in the sentence and are not part of the sentence. The formation of the concept of determinants in linguistics makes it necessary to reconsider the interpretation of sentence structure and parts of speech [3].

Another factor that requires the improvement of syntactic interpretations is the lack of a reliable scientific basis for complementary and case differentiation. Despite the fact that in both Russian and Uzbek linguistics dozens of dissertations have been written on complementation and case differentiation, the ability to distinguish whether the word "closet" complements the word form in cases such as "I put the book in the closet" is still a method of questioning. All this necessitates a new perspective on the traditional interpretation of sentence construction, in particular the question of the position of secondary parts in speech construction.

The development of systematic linguistics in the early twentieth century and its day-to-day development are the basis for new ideas about construction.

One of the most basic concepts and foundations of systematic linguistics is the division of speech activity into linguistic and speech stages. In general, systematic analysis focuses on the linguistic and speech basis of the phenomenon. Because the method of studying linguistic phenomena is radically different from the method and ways of studying speech phenomena. When verbal phenomena are observed live, linguistic phenomena are analyzed by means of perception, abstract mental analysis, and the discovery and description of interactions and connections. Therefore, while systematic linguistics first deals directly with the study of speech and its structure, the role of primary and secondary parts in speech, it has previously paid great attention to determining the place of speech and its hidden essence in our traditional linguistics. As a result, it was concluded that the speech described in the teachings of Peshkovsky-Vinogradov in Russian linguistics and Borovkov-Gulyamov in Uzbek linguistics is mainly a speech phenomenon. These issues Sayfullaeva, M.Abuzalova's special works and a group of linguists' theses of collective formal-functional research ", we can not dwell on it in detail. In Uzbek linguistics H.Nematov, R.Sayfullaeva, M.Abuzalova, in Russian linguistics N.Yu. As the followers of Shvedova and VA Beloshapkova unanimously point out, the concept of

"possessive" in the Peshkovsky-Vinogradov-Gulyamov doctrine is mainly related to speech processes and differs from "linguistic speech" because linguistic speech is a necessary and permanent component for millions of speech and It is characterized by an abstract sketch of their relationship, the form of a template (model), and it reflects the common, necessary components for all speech. On the basis of such a view in Russian linguistics N.Yu. Shvedova and her followers structural schemes "and in Uzbek linguistics the notion of" the smallest construction pattern of speech "appeared. The secondary parts of the Uzbek sentence are not included at all in the "smallest construction pattern of the sentence" separated by the linguists. In Russian linguistics, "structural diagrams of a simple sentence" are given as one-component (single-component) and two-component (two-component), while in Uzbek linguistics, "the smallest building blocks of speech" (GKk) consist of only one-component, essentially fragmentary part. Therefore, this template is given by the symbol in world linguistics (WPm). This occurs in the form of cut-off category indicators in the template (WPm) and the smallest verbal expression of the speech linguistic template, potential sentences such as "I went," "I am a teacher," and so on. The removal of secondary fragments from the smallest construction pattern of a sentence is based on the theory of valence, which entered our linguistics in the 1930s.

In such an approach to speech construction, the component of speech construction, i.e., traditional speech passages, shifts to the relationship of speech center and expanders rather than to the interdependence of words based on lexical meanings (contents). Hence, in this case, 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 of the sentence (the core) is the part of speech that expands. The expander parts of these parts are the word expanders. In particular, the role of the complement in the construction of the sentence is its role as a word expander in the sentence. Therefore, complements are widely used in speech, mainly expressed by [WPm] verb-lexemes in the center. Hence, the filler is embodied as a part of it rather than the cut in the center: horses enter into a connecting relationship with verbs. In particular, in the sentence I have read the book, the lexeme "read" is the means by which the complement of the "book" is uttered. One of the important conclusions to be drawn from such interpretations is that this approach shows that the scope of the concepts of "non-functional (non-functional) fillers" and "functional fillers" that are prevalent in our linguistics is narrow. After all, the word "book" has the same position wherever it appears in the phrase "read" in the phrase "read a book". The evaluation of a "book" as a functional, governing word, or as an extensible-non-functional part when it is a cut in a completed (read) sentence is the product of a mixture of logical word and sentence extensions.

The direct connection of the filler not with the construction of the sentence, but with the clarification of the meaning of the word, brings it closer to the determinants in essence. Because our traditional linguistics also supports the view that the determiner is included in the sentence structure through its own definition. While the determiner interprets the definition in terms of quantity, quality, and relation, the complement gives the complement the meanings of the source, the weapon.

In the structure of the center of speech there are the meanings of inclination, modality, time, space, the occurrence of which in speech is directly related to the situation. Therefore, cases can be divided into three types according to their position in the sentence structure:

1. Cases of place, time (cases in the position of expanders).
2. Cases of place, time, direction, cause, purpose and result (case-fillers), which can be assessed as a case or complement in the lexical sense.
3. Adverb and a group of meaningful cases close to it. We begin our generalization with a group of cases and the like.

Adverb and a group of similar cases are essentially verb determiners. Their little difference from the determinants can be proved on the basis of the combination of “sharp struggle”. This is because it is interpreted as a “sharp” state in the compound. Hence, form cases have an equal position with determiners in sentence construction and can therefore be evaluated as word expanders. This allows us to judge that in our linguistics, in addition to adjectives and adjectives, there may also be adjectives.

The cases of place, time, and location serve as clarifiers of the meanings of time and space in the position of speech expanders.

The role of case-fillers in speech is complex. They are in the case-complementary contradiction of the case system itself, and their essence is clarified in certain speech conditions. Therefore, in Uzbek linguistics, the attempt to sharply differentiate the complement of the case does not yield effective results, and ultimately the basis of the analysis is based on factors such as text and speech meaning.

As noted above, case-fillers are confused with speech expanders at the linguistic stage. This is because one of the basic components of a sentence is to express affirmation or denial, which may have an additional expander. Therefore, cause, purpose, and outcome complements can be related to both the meaning of individual words in a sentence and the content of the whole sentence. At this point, case-fillers encounter another part of our linguistics that is noted, namely, the determinants associated with the general meaning of a sentence.

Determinant, by its very nature, manifests itself in a relatively weak connection with the dominant component, and as an extender of the whole sentence according to its function: For me, teaching is an honorable task [4]. The connection of complements and cases with the lexical meaning of the word at the center creates indeterminance. Determinant is determined by the relation to the word expander and non-determinant by the relation to the word expander.

In general, at the universal level, the chain of three parts of speech, such as determiner, complement, and case, can be expressed as follows: determiners - complements, complements, cases. Since a type of case has a lower, complementary, and determinative position than the possessive in the sentence construction of place, time (directional meaning), the case has an intermediate third position between the possessive, which is the primary necessary expander, and the word expanders. Therefore, its interpretation in our traditional linguistics can be said to be determined by conflicting and certain grammatical factors.

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It has been pointed out above that the verb has a case when it comes as a cut, and that the case of place and time coincides with the expander of space and time. We can see such a situation in the statement that he wrote this sad letter to his brother in a red pen in the evening in Raykhona's room. The center is represented by the verb "wrote", which consists of 11 words, all of which are expanders that are part of the center.

CONCLUSION

1. The systematic direction that has been developing in linguistics in recent years requires the consideration of parts of speech, in particular, complements and cases, in terms of the expansion of the smallest sentence construction base.
2. The results of observations based on the possibilities of expansion show that the position of the complement in the sentence structure is determined by the nature of the accompaniment, which serves to expand certain words. The approach from the point of view of word expanders in determining the nature of the filler and its types is very effective.
3. Certain types of hol come in the position of speech expanders, and some types in the position of word expanders. Cases also form an intermediate third position in the relationship between word and speech expanders.
4. The approach to the components of a sentence from the point of view of [WpM] shows that the difference between complement and case is not in binary opposition as case-filler, but in degree (gradual) opposition as case-filler-filler.
5. Functional / non-functional, determinant phenomena of complements and cases can also be interpreted on the basis of valence theory. In this case, the determinant is complementary and the cases are evaluated as the base parts of the sentence. Phrasal verbs, on the other hand, differ from determinants in that they belong to a particular word. Functional / non-functional types of complements acquire word expanders that do not occupy 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.

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