



SOME COMMENTS ABOUT THE SPEECH

Avazova Farangiz Ixtiyor qizi

Uzbek-Finnish Pedagogical Institute,

Uzbek Language and Literature, 2nd Year Master's Student

E-mail: Farangizavazova97@gmail.com

Abstract

This article presents some considerations about the sentence, which is the basic unit of syntax. English, Russian scientists and Turkish philology study of simple sentences, their rules and types are studied in a comparative way with other languages. The extent to which the works and opinions of foreign scientists are similar to Turkish languages will be highlighted.

Key words: Syntax, speech, English language, Uzbek language, phraseology, Turkish philology, Russian language, Fitrat, syntactic unity.

As an important syntactic unit, the sentence occupies a unique and important place in the dialectical relationship between language and speech. A speech is a dialectic relationship with the possibility of being both a language unit and a speech unit. In this respect, it causes many studies and considerations. The syntax branch of linguistics is one of the most widely studied areas, and the analysis and study of simple sentences is of great importance in this branch. In particular, English scientists, Russian scientists, including Turkic scientists did not ignore this topic. A sentence is the main means of forming, expressing and expressing an idea, a syntactic unit formed on the basis of the rules of a specific language. The main feature of a sentence is the function of expressing and explaining an idea. As we all know, the simple sentence and its types are studied as an object of research not only in Uzbek, but also in world linguistics. A. Maye, O. Espersen, A. Smirnitsky, V. Admoni, L. Tenier, V. Gak, A. Shakhmatov, A. M. Peshkovsky, M. N. Peterson, Evha Nazalatus Sa'adiyah Sai, Khoyrul Huda, Sharif Hidoyatullah, etc. scientists also conducted a number of research works on the simple sentence and its types and wrote textbooks, training manuals, dissertations. In this article, we tried to mention some of such research works.

If we look at the history of the study of syntax in English linguistics, the study of simple sentences in English linguistics goes back to the period of the emergence of English grammars, mainly at the end of the 16th century. Ancient and Latin grammarians of the Middle Ages did not create a perfect doctrine of speech.





Under the influence of the science of logic, there was a definition that a sentence is a form expressing a complete thought. The first English grammar (1585) had no section on syntax. The opinion about the sentence is given in the chapter on connectives, in their definition.

In the grammars of B. Johnson and Butler (the first half of the 17th century), only the concept of the sentence is given depending on the rules of punctuation. In the grammar and textbook created by K. Cooper in the second half of the 17th century, in the interpretation of punctuation rules, ideas are given about the concepts of simple and meaningful sentences. Along with these new concepts, Cooper works with concepts such as prepositions, subordinate clauses, or parts of speech. The concepts of simple and complex sentences live in the doctrine of the compound sentence until the middle of the 19th century, and the concepts of subordinate parts and clauses and prepositions and verbs are used by English grammarians from the middle of the 19th century.

The grammar created by D. Brightland and published at the beginning of the 18th century was based on the doctrines of the sentence and its division into simple and complex sentences. Grammarians of this period, Greenwood and Farrow, were followers of D. Brightland, and did not make many changes to the new classification. According to them, there is a single sentence; single (edinichny) sentence sign - formed by only one verb; and a compound sentence is made up or composed of simple sentences. The linguist L.L. Iofik noted at the time that this doctrine was based on manuals on logic published in England in the 17th and 18th centuries.

In recent years, syntax has been the subject of a number of scientific studies in English linguistics, one of which is Olga Fischer, honorary professor of Germanic linguistics at the University of Amsterdam (author of the Cambridge History of English, co-author of the book "Early English Syntax" (2000), "Morphosyntactic change: functional and formal perspectives"), Hendrik De Smet, Wim van der Wurff (Senior Lecturer in Linguistics at the University of Newcastle in the UK, co-author of the book 'Introductory English Syntax', he modality, imperatives, diachronic syntax, who studied the emergence of syntax and various factors that influenced it) together with his work called "A Brief History of English Syntax" is important. This book took a long time to write and consists of 9 chapters. This book is comprehensive and covers the major changes in English grammar that have undergone major changes over its 1,500-year history, including word order, noun phrase and verb conjugation, and sentence structure. provides information about the change of relations between and the development of new subordinate constructions. The book presents this information based on the most recent literature and key theoretical models. This book





can also be used by those interested in changes in English syntax. If we pay attention to the grammar of the English language, we can see that it gives a very simple definition to the sentence. That is, it is defined as "a line of words expressing a complete thought or a unit consisting of a subject and a predicate." From the second half of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century, under the influence of Western comparative-historical linguistics, famous foreign and Russian Turkic linguists conducted effective research in the field of comparative study of Turkic languages. Research in this field was especially widespread in the 20th century linguistics: the Turkic language department of the Institute of Linguistics of the Russian Academy of Sciences, its St. Petersburg and Siberian linguists thoroughly studied all the Turkic folk and folk languages in the regions inhabited by Turkic peoples; in-depth research was carried out to study the sound system, vocabulary and grammatical structure of all modern Turkic languages; on this basis, many scientific articles, monographs, and comparative dictionaries of Turkic languages have been created so far. Excellent comparative grammars of Turkic languages were mainly created in the second half of the 20th century by scientists of the Moscow and St. Petersburg Linguistic Institutes of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

The study of the structure and types of simple sentences in Turkic languages mainly started after the 20s, in which M.A. Kazembek, G. Sa'diy, Q. Nasiriy, M. Korbagaliyev and H. Badigi, G. Alparov, E. In the works of linguists such as Jakubov, the simple sentence is classified differently because the logical classification of the sentence is mixed with the structural classification. The following opinion is a vivid example of this: "...the syntactic system of any of the Turkic languages is not fully and comprehensively developed. In the existing grammars of Kumuk, Altai, Shore, Turkish, Kazakh, Bashkir, Uzbek and other languages, only the sentence structure is expressed, for example, in the works of A.N. Kononov on the Uzbek and Turkish languages or only some important issues of syntax are described. For example, in N.K. Dmitriyev's "Grammar of the Bashkir language" this part is called "Main issues of the syntax of a simple sentence". M.Z. Zakiyev divides single-clause sentences into verbs, nouns, and phrasal clauses depending on the word group of the clause. I. Jakipov divides it into such types as possessive sentence, possessive personal sentence, indefinite possessive sentence, generalized possessive sentence, but Kazakh linguists do not list the definite sentence among monosyllabic sentences and note only indefinite sentences and impersonal sentences. , they also do not consider noun clauses and exclamatory clauses as one-clause clauses.

From Fitrat's book "Nahv" you can find theoretical views on the syntax of the Uzbek language, and the new views in it are valuable for us to study the syntax, especially the





simple sentence and its types, which is the subject of our research work. we can get data. A. Gulomov, who is one of the proud leaders of our linguistics, has also conducted many scientific researches on speech, and it is no exaggeration to say that all of them are of great importance in the study of this field. Also, G. Abdurahmonov, A. Sulaymonov, H. Kholiyrov, J. Omonturdiyev contributed to this direction with their researches. In the monographic study of speech and its types as a separate object of research, A.Gulomov, A.N.Kononov, F.Kamol, S.N.Ivanov, G'.Abdurahmonov, M.Askarova, A.Sulaymonov, A.Ahmedov, I.Rasulov, A. Sayfullayev, F. Ubayeva, H. Boltaboyeva, U. Tursunov, A. Berdialiyev, I. Tursun, Sh. Shoabdurahmonov, Sh. Shukurov, J. Omonturdiyev, M. Mirtojiyev, A. Nurmonov, N. Mahmudov, H. Ne' Matov, H. Abdurahmonov, R. Saifullayeva, M. Qurbonova, N. Turniyozov, A. Boboyeva, H. Ismatullayev, O. Tojiyev, S. Usmanov, B. Orinboyev and hundreds of their students and followers have thoroughly studied the syntax of sentences we can see.

A sentence is a word that expresses an objective entity and a relationship to it, means a relative complete thought or feeling, has a complete intonation, and is a combination of words connected to each other on the basis of grammatical rules. . Any sentence is a whole consisting of unity of form and content. Although these two sides of the sentence are in a dialectical relationship with each other, they are a separate structure that forms a whole. Speech is the basic unit used by people to communicate ideas and information to each other, and it is the simplest and most typical form of expression. You know that the main sign of the sentence is its predicative sign. Predicativity is considered to be a necessary element, categorical meaning, construction feature of any sentence. The main material sign of a sentence is a word. All of the above-mentioned opinions constitute the content of the research conducted on the topic of the sentence. We can see that the sentence, which is the main object of syntax, has been widely studied and has gained special importance in Uzbek linguistics. But we can see that monographs, articles and textbooks still do not come to a common conclusion.

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