

FEATURE OF SYNTAX JOINT STATEMENTS

Bakoyeva Mohinur Tohirovna

Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti akademik litseyi

O'zbek tili va adabiyoti o'qituvchisi

ABSTRACT

This article describes the opinions of scientists and researchers who worked on the theory of syntax and joint statements, as well as the work of scientists and scholars who studied similarities and differences in Uzbek linguistics.

Keywords: syntax, speech, combination of words, joint statements.

INTRODUCTION

The study history of syntax dates back to the ancient centuries. Under syntax, the theory about the gap and its parts is understood. This theory is derived from the expression of the linguistic traditions of ancient times. Syntax (Greek, *syntaxis*) is considered to be a level of the language system and consists of vocabulary. The issue of syntax has been studied since ancient times, and syntax issues are still relevant. Syntax is seen as a piece of grammar. Grammar is known to consist of two parts: morphology and syntax. English, Russian, and Uzbek scholars have a comprehensive approach to the definition of syntax. For example, Russian scientist V. V. Vinogradov considers syntax to be a fan who studies the vocabulary of the vocabulary and the vocabulary of the vocabulary, as well as vocabulary, their structure, function, and the laws of development. "The scientist emphasizes that the characteristic feature of syntax is that each object of study functions as a structural element of a grammatical unit that is higher than it is: the combination of words and phrases, the combination of words serves as a structural element of a combination of words, and, in turn, a simple statement as a structural element of a joint statement." Thus, it confirms that syntax is an object of study.

Today, V. Vinogradov's theory and teaching are based on the opinions of this scientist, who has found his place in the classroom of secondary schools, namely, teaching schoolchildren. As a separate section of linguistics, the Uzbek language syntax was initially studied by Fitrat under the term "nahv." Thereafter, H. Qayumi and S. Dolimov also wrote a two-part book entitled Grammar and called the other part "nahv."

Gap theory has also been widely studied by various researchers. The language performs its communication function in a synthetic device, a vocabulary. All phonetic, linguistic, and morphological events in the language serve this synthetic construction. In the mystery of these, however, the participation of linguistics and morphology in the grammatical construction of the language is unique. After all, we see a vocabulary and morphology in any synthetic phenomenon. Therefore, linguistic and morphological factors are relied on to determine the synthetic nature. In fact, because the word is also based on a free combination, the law of the vocabulary, the combination of words, is also studied in syntax. Studying vocabulary is a component of the theory of speech, and it cannot be viewed separately from it. Syntax examines not any combination of words, but the linguistic nature of a free speech

combination that engages in a governor-susceptible attitude. A combination of words (triangles, tomorrows, purchases), phraseology units (licking snake oil, not winding through the pomegranate, empty heart) are excluded from the research framework of the syntax. Because they have no free connection. The term syntax has two meanings, as is the grammar term itself:

- 1) Synthetic construction of the language;
- 2) a component of grammar.

Using the term in this second sense, we use the term synthetic construction for the first expression of meaning. The gap is one of the main components of grammar in all languages. Special attention is paid to the study of vocabulary, problems with vocabulary research, and comparison and comparison of words in various languages. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Therefore, comparing and distinguishing between words and their types in languages belonging to different families and groups is one of the most pressing issues today. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Today, words are studied in various fields of linguistics, including contrasting linguistics, areal linguistics, comparative typology, cognitive linguistics, linguistics, and pragmatic linguistics. Of course, analyzing statements and their problems in each direction of linguistics requires innovative approaches and methods. Therefore, as the main language unit of speech, the topic of studying separately is worth noting. In the development of simple syntax of the Uzbek language, the monographs of B. Orinorov's "Vocabulary Category in Modern English" and N. Mahmudov's "Content and Shape Asymmetry in Simple Words in English" were significant. Academic S. G. Abdurahmanov and M. Askarov have great service in the formation of a joint Uzbek language syntax. The Uzbek language began to be studied separately in English with the book *The Sostavi of Joint Words Following in Modern English*, dedicated to the study of joint statements. In 1955, F. Kamil published his book *Issues related to Joint Statements*, in which he gave a preliminary account of the status of joint statements and their classification. We need to show the work of G. Abdurahmanov, who is dedicated to the study of joint statements in English. For example, the scientist divides joint statements into the following groups: identifier, owner, cut, time, place, cause, condition, purpose, obstruction, result, ravish, and comparison. In turn, the comparison is followed by joint statements that are divided into three categories: squirming, likening, and quantitative follow-up joint statements. G. Abdurahmanov explains 15 types of joint statements.

G. Without a linker, He thoroughly interpreted the issues of combining joint statements and components, unconnected joint statements and the cause of their components, such as results, conditions, complex joint statements, and its types. Professor G. Abdurahmanov thoroughly studied the theory of joint statements and related issues and even focused on issues that foreign experts did not pay attention to. To illustrate: Imagine that a man who is walking on a road suddenly finds that it becomes two diverging paths. Each of the parts that make up this kind of structure represents the completion of a certain idea, and they will have predicates and modal characteristics."

The study of joint statements continued to study joint statements in the work of L. Asqarova. Olima divides joint statements into such types as connected, followed, without connectors. G. He compared and studied the types of joint statements recommended by Absalomov. So, A. Berdaliyev brought into the field of joint statement syntax such concepts as the similarity

of systemic linguistics (paradictics), synthetic conflicts (opposition). However, A. Berdaliyev's work did not address the issues of the allocation and classification of joint statements. This issue appears in the works of G. Abdurahmanov, M. Asqarova, and N. Turniyozov. In his work, A. Nurmonov studied joint statements in a meaningful way and focused on such issues as the proprietary aspect of the semantic system of words, the predictive devices and the communicative aspect. In her research, R. Sayfullayeva substantially interpreted joint statements. Nowadays, the theory of joint statements is being studied extensively. For example, Professor G. Hoshimov emphasizes the importance of studying joint statements in a large way. The olympus divides the joint statements into the following types: polytacema, in turn, collotaxeme, paratasema (parataxeme), hypotaxeme (hypotaxeme), hypertaxeme (they are divided into hypertaxeme), supertaxeme (supertaxeme), ultrataxeme, architaksema (architaxeme), sinkrotaksema (syncrotaxeme). Many scientists, scientists, and professors have researched and are doing research on the study of joint statements. Clearly, comprehensive research into joint statements is an extremely pressing issue.

REFERENCES

1. Абдурахмонов Ғ. Қўшма гаплар классификацияси // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти масалалари. — 1980. №4.
2. Абдурахмонов Ғ. Қўшма гаплар классификацияси // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти масалалари. — 1980. №4
3. Vinogradov V.V. Osnovnye voprosy sintaksa predstavleniya (na materiale russkogo yazyka) [Basic issues of syntax of the proposal (based on the material of the Russian language)]. Moscow, 1975, p. 154.
4. Ҳошимов. G.M. Typology of Complex Sentences of Different System Languages. - Т. "Fan", 1991-P.105
5. Nurmonov A. Selected writings. — Tashkent Akademnashr, 2012. — B.288
6. Nurmonov A. Selected writings. — Tashkent Academnashr, Volume II, 2012. — B.418.