

## PRINCIPLES OF DISTINGUISHING WORD-SENTENCES AS A SEPARATE PART OF SPEECH IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

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### ANNOTATION

In world linguistics, we observe that there are similarities and differences in the grammatical structure of different languages. These similarities and differences are formed as a result of the evolution, historical development and mutual cultural influence of languages. This article discusses the grammatical features and functions of words and phrases in languages with different systems, as well as the issue of their separation as a separate word family or consideration as a syntactic category.

**Keywords:** word, lexeme, semantic, morphological, syntactic, grammatical feature, lexical-grammatical.

**Introduction.** A word is a basic and necessary unit for both lexicon and grammar. Since word classes are groups of words that are divided according to one or another feature, the problems of grouping are solved by researchers engaged in lexicography, morphology and syntax in their own way. Scientific debates in this regard are primarily about the criteria for dividing into groups, the number of groups to be divided, and their structural issues. [1;174] Scientists emphasize that in our linguistics, the main attention is paid to the classification of word classes, while another important issue is often left out - the relationship between word classes, their intersection points, convergence and divergence.

Each word in a language is considered its lexical unit, and the doctrine of the morphological and syntactic properties of a word is considered the basis of grammar. Because the lexical and grammatical properties and similarities of this word serve as the basis for distinguishing groups such as nouns and verbs. Another phenomenon is that a word comes into contact with another word in speech and is grammatically formed, and in combination it takes on a certain form, and the fact that word combinations, language and word combinations are material words has been taught by our linguists for years. However, while these phenomena indicate the relationship between the grammatical structure of a language and lexis, the very close, close relationship between the objects of lexis and grammar is stipulated in the language norms. Thus, despite the fact that a word is examined in lexicology, it is also related to grammar in certain aspects, and it would be appropriate to evaluate the word as a unit of language in general. [2] After all, we can also observe the integral connection between morphology and syntax in the analysis of words and sentences. It is observed that the words are a separate group of words depending on their morphological, syntactic and semantic properties.

**The main part.** In different languages, phrases are a linguistic phenomenon of particular importance in linguistics. They fully express a certain meaning and are considered important issues to study within the framework of word groups. In other words, phrases are simple in structure, grammatically and semantically complete, and they simultaneously perform the functions of both a

word and a phrase. For example,

- *Bordingizmi?*
- ***Yoq.***
- *Bu gullar sizga.*
- ***Rahmat.***
- *Did you go?*
- ***No.***
- *These flowers are for you.*
- ***Thanks.***
- *Ты ходила?*
- ***Нет.***
- *Эти цветы для тебя.*
- ***Спасибо.***

The above-mentioned words *yo‘q* (*no*), *rahmat* (*thanks*) in Uzbek; *no*, *thanks* in English; *нет*, *спасибо* in Russian have the status of a sentence. *Yo‘q*, *no*, *нет*, despite their simple structure, semantically express a complete answer to a question. The words *Rahmat*, *thanks*, *спасибо* are considered units expressing gratitude and have a simple but complete meaning. Such words and phrases are independent in structure and meaning and appear as a unit with a complete meaning. [3]

It should be noted that in different languages, the division of each lexeme into groups is also based on its function in speech. Linguist E. Krylovich, while conducting a structural analysis of speech, emphasizes that there is a specific connection between each speech construction or a certain part of it and word groups.[4] Based on the linguist's analysis, E. Shodmonov comes to the following conclusion: "Therefore, when dividing exclamations, modal words and phrases, loading and descriptive words into word groups, it is necessary to pay attention to their occurrence (especially exclamations and some modal words) in these particular speech forms. Their use in certain speech forms follows from their lexical-semantic content and is one of their main functional functions." [5;52] In short, when dividing words and phrases containing modal, exclamatory, affirmative-negative and propositional-addressive units into word groups, their semantic content, place and functions in speech are of great importance.

So, the belonging of words in different languages is determined based on a number of principles.

*1. Semantic principle.* Based on this principle, words are classified according to their meaning, content, and function. In particular, interjection words express emotions, fear, joy, happiness, and sadness (for example, in Uzbek: *Eh! Oh! Voy!* in English: *Oh! Wow! Oops!* in Russian: *Эх! Ой! Ах!*), while modal words express a modal or emotional attitude to a thought (in Uzbek: *albatta*, *balki*, *to‘g‘ri*; in English: *certainly*, *maybe*, *right*; in Russian: *конечно*, *наверное*, *правда*). Affirmative-negative words express the meaning of rejecting or confirming an idea, confirming or denying a question (in Uzbek: *ha*, *yo‘q*, *hecham*; in English: *yes*, *no*, *never*; in Russian: *да*, *нет*, *никогда*), and invitation-address words express the meaning of calling or driving away, offering, supporting (in Uzbek: *salom*, *xush kelibsiz*, *ofarin*; in English: *hello*, *welcome*, *bravo*; in Russian: *привет*, *добро пожаловать*, *браво*). For example, *Хо‘п, хо‘п. Bir og‘iz so‘zingiz, Husan aka.*

— *Qulluq, qulluq. Boshim osmonga etdi, jon uka.* (Sh.Kholmirezayev. "Og‘ir tosh ko‘chsa")  
"*Oh, Charlie, you must let me go.*"

“*Never.*” (W.S. Maugham. “The Painted Veil”)

– *Ах, Боже мой, это было бы так глупо!* – сказала Анна, и опять густая краска удовольствия выступила на ее лице, когда она услышала занимавшую ее мысль, выговоренную словами. – *Так вот, я и уезжаю, сделав себе врага в Кити, которую я так полюбила. Ах, какая она милая! Но ты поправишь это, Долли? Да?* (Л.Толстой “Анна Каренина”)

The meanings, content and functions of the examples given above in Uzbek, English and Russian are of particular semantic importance. In the example given in Uzbek, *хо‘р, хо‘р* have the content of confirmation and consent, and their repeated use indicates respect and a warm attitude towards the interlocutor. The modal word *qulluq, qulluq* in its content expresses gratitude, and its repeated use indicates respect and strengthening of meaning. It has the function of expressing humility in the process of conversation. In addition, the unit of appeal-call *jon uka* is considered an address unit that expresses affection and closeness to the interlocutor in its content, and its function is to create and strengthen an atmosphere of closeness and relationships. The interjection word *Oh* in English is used to express surprise and excitement, while *Never*, in fact, grew out of the word family of words, is considered a unit with a strong negative content. In the context, the interjection *Oh* expresses the speaker's strong feelings in the process of requesting. *Never* is a short and powerful phrase that expresses the speaker's determination without any hesitation.

In the following example in Russian, *Ах, Боже мой, Так вот, Ах, Да?* word-sentences are also considered units with their own meaning and content. The expression *Ах, Боже мой* performs the function of giving emotional emphasis to reality. The interjection *Ах* reflects the speaker's strong emotional state, and in this expressive expression, feelings and passion are manifested as the main content. The expression *Так вот* serves to focus attention on a specific point or to ensure a logical flow in the conversation. *Да?* is considered a unit of affirmation-negation expression, meaning the interlocutor's consent or affirmation, agreement or disagreement with the idea, and serves to activate communication during the dialogue. Thus, the semantic basis of words and expressions in different languages helps to determine their place in the grammatical system, that is, words and expressions, according to their specific meanings and functions, are not connected with other parts of speech and independently approve, confirm, deny a certain idea, express a reaction to an idea, or express feelings and emotions. Although some of them have grown from other word families, they are classified according to the semantic principle as modals, exclamations, affirmative-negative and suggestive-indicative words and expressions. In other words, their meaning and function in the context play a major role in their classification. However, despite the fact that the system of affirmative-negative words in various languages has grown out of almost all other word classes (noun, adverb, verb), it has its own meaning in speech, mainly independently. For example, the negative words *hecham, hech qachon* belongs to the adverb class in various languages, and differs in that it is included in the structure of affirmative-negative words-sentences as a negated derivative and is used independently:

*Men **hecham** birovning sirini birovga aytmayman.*

*Я **никогда** не раскрываю ничьих секретов.*

*I **never** tell anyone's secret.*

In these sentences, the negative word *never* is used in conjunction with the verb in the function of adverb, indicating that the action will not be carried out.

- *Uning sirini menga ayta olasanmi? – Hech qachon.*
- *Can you tell me his secret? - Never.*
- *Можете ли вы рассказать мне его секрет? – Никогда.*

The above Uzbek word *hecham* (*never*) has the status of a negative word-speech, and as a counterpart of the negation *yo‘q* (*no*), it expresses a direct refusal in the sense of *umuman yo‘q* (*not at all*). The English *Never* and Russian *Никогда* are also used as expressions of categorical refusal, meaning *never*, and are often used as expressions of formal and diplomatic refusal. So, we need to distinguish these units from other word groups depending on the status of their use.

2. *Syntactic principle.* In particular, words cannot be syntactically connected with other parts of speech, that is, they appear independently. In other words, they are “not specialized to be parts of speech” in the structure of speech.[1;177] This source, written by a number of scholars, emphasizes that the syntactic classification of lexemes is mainly reflected in their ability to be connected with other lexemes in speech, and whether they can be used as parts of speech or not, and is divided into 3 groups: specialized and non-specialized parts of speech. Thus, words in different languages are units that are not specialized to be parts of speech. For example,

- *Siz darsga boringizmi?*

- *Ha.*

- *Did you go there?*

- *Yes.*

- *Они были там?*

- *Да.*

*Vuy! Qanday chiroyli ko‘ylak!*

*Wow! How a nice dress!*

*Ух ты! Какое красивое платье!*

The examples given in the examples *Ha*, *Yes*, *Да*; *Vuy! Wow! Ух ты!* affirmative-negative and exclamatory words and expressions do not appear as parts of speech in the context. We can observe this situation not only in affirmative-negative or exclamatory words, but also in other types of words and expressions. In short, words and expressions in different languages have the same syntactic properties, appear independently in the structure of speech and cannot enter into syntactic communication with other parts of speech.

The authors of the book "Grammar of the English Language" also emphasize that exclamatory words are words that express pure emotion and cannot enter into syntactic communication.[6]

3. *Morphological principle.* Although the morphological basis of a word has a certain value in the comprehensive characterization and study of speech, it cannot be a complete basis. However, a brief characterization of the words and phrases that give rise to such speech is necessary because these words are distinguished, first of all, from other word groups, and then from each other by their lexical-semantic and grammatical features. [5;50] However, although morphology does not provide a complete description of speech, it is important to dwell on these aspects of it.

According to this principle, cases where the form of the words change or remain unchanged are taken into account. In this case, the words have an almost invariable form. That is, "a variable lexeme can receive lexical form generators." [1;176]

Lexemes	
Changeable	Unchangeable
Verb	Onomatopoeic words
Noun	Adverb
Adjective	Auxiliary words
Numeral	Conjunctions
	Subordination
	Word-sentences

It is clear from this that words and phrases are classified as invariable lexemes based on the fact that they are single-component, do not undergo grammatical change: 1) they do not accept grammatical additions; 2) they have an independent meaning, not connected with other words in speech.

— *Xo‘sh, Husan aka, uyga kiraylik.*

— *Yo‘q, yo‘q. Ertaga ertalab chiqaramiz Sodiqbekni. Shunga sizni aytgali kelib edim.* (Sh.Xolmirzayev. “Og‘ir tosh ko‘chsa”)

*“Was she due today?”*

*“Yes.”* (W.S.Maugham. “The Painted Veil”)

— *Вот что: поедем к Гурину завтракать и там поговорим. До трех я свободен.*

— *Нет,* – подумав, ответил Левин, – *мне еще надо съездить.* (Л.Толстой. “Анна Каренина”).

The units *xo‘sh*, *yo‘q*, *yes*, *нет* in the examples given are considered to be messages expressing affirmation and negation. It can be observed that their predicativeness primarily arises through morphological means..

Thus, in linguistics, words appear as unchanging lexemes, units that preserve their expression, due to the fact that they cannot be syntactically connected in a sentence, that is, they cannot take grammatical suffixes. In other words, it has always been argued that words in different languages do not accept suffixes that form grammatical and lexical forms.

When it comes to the morphological characteristics of words in linguistics of different languages, there is a general belief among linguists that they are considered as invariable units. However, there is no agreement on whether exclamatory words should be classified as an independent, invariable word class or as a branch of other invariable word classes, such as auxiliary words.[7]

Ameka F. defined exclamations as follows: “Morphologically, interjections do not normally take inflections or derivations in those languages that make use of such forms. This is one of the reasons why they have been classified together with particles and other uninflected words like adverbs.” [8]

Other sources also note that exclamatory words, as a rule, do not undergo morphological changes (form changes or derivative forms) and have an invariable form. Therefore, they are included in invariable word groups, such as auxiliary words and adverbs. However, this feature is not an absolute rule for exclamatory words, since in some languages, some exclamatory words may undergo form changes. Exclamatory words do not have a clear and uniform structure as a word group. Linguists have different opinions about exclamatory words, and discussions about their classification are ongoing. For

example, some linguists propose classifying polite expressions and greetings as exclamatory words, while another group of scientists argue that these units do not express the speaker's feelings, but can sometimes have an emotional coloring. Also, the words in these expressions retain their lexical meaning. For example, expressions such as “Good morning”, “Thank you”, and “Goodbye” can be interpreted as part of larger grammatical structures. [9]

**Conclusion.** Thus, in linguistics, word-sentences appear as unchanging lexemes, units that preserve their expression, due to the fact that they cannot be syntactically connected in a sentence, that is, they cannot take grammatical suffixes. In other words, it has always been argued that word-sentences in different languages do not accept suffixes that form grammatical and lexical forms. Thus, the above-mentioned principles determine the situation of dividing lexemes, including word-sentences, into parts of speech.

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