ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH ON THE PROBLEM OF SYNTACTIC THEORIES

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Abstract. This article is devoted to the history of the study of syntax issues and mainly reflects the periods of formation and development of the syntax of the modern Uzbek language. Mainly, this article discussed issues related to syntax from the period of the ancient Turkic language until the 20th century.

Key words:syntax, diathesis, syntactic semantics

Introduction

In linguistics, the study of controversial issues related to syntax, the clarification of syntactic doctrines have always been the focus of attention of researchers. In linguistics, there are still no single answers to the questions related to one-component sentences, the function of the main member in them, and the limits of determining the phrase. The basic units of syntax are phrases and sentences. Each of them has its own characteristics and purpose.

The main part

When translated from Greek, the word syntax means "structure", "order", "combination", and in some scientific literature it can be found the meanings "combining", "gluing", "building", "composing". Views on syntax go back a long time, and syntax issues are still being studied today. For example, in Abu Nasr Farabi's views on the science of linguistics, the scholar distinguished six branches of linguistics and emphasized that each of them has an object of study. These are: "1) the science of simple words; 2) the science of word combinations; 3) the science of the laws of simple words; 4) The science of the laws of word combinations; 5) the science of writing laws and correct pronunciation (orphoepy); 6) the science of poem structure"[1].

In the "science of word combinations" section of Farabi's classification, an opinion was expressed about the separation of speeches in the languages of different nations, as well as the speeches created by famous poets and orators. It can be seen from this that the theory of dividing a whole thought into parts representing a certain concept was also reflected in the scientific views of our great thinker grandfather Farabi. What does it give us to learn to divide the whole idea into concepts? We think that syntactic structures, which are mainly the object of written speech, are the primary means that serve to correctly interpret the meaning and color of the spoken speech, and the punctuation marks are the secondary means that perform this service. Analyzing syntactic structures, Farabi divides them into classifications and focuses on each of them separately. If we look at it from the point of view of the present time, in creating a mathematical model of a sentence, the laws of dividing them into parts and connecting them are of great importance. Therefore, the need to model syntactic devices comes to the fore when modeling sentences.

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[1] Abduhamid Nurmonov,O'zbek tilshunosligi tarixi,Toshkent: -O'zbekiston,2002,-b.11.

Farobi mentioned that this section is divided into two parts. These are: "1) the rule of "ending" (supplements) of nouns and verbs; 2) the rules of adding word parts" these theoretical views were the first theoretical views about the current syntax department.[2]

A prominent example of Mongol period linguistics is the work "At-tuhfa". Although the author of this work is still unknown, it reflects the theoretical views of Mongolian linguistics. In particular, in this work, the types of sentence fragments according to the purpose of expression, as well as the methods of forming interrogative sentences, theoretical views on syntax are also found. In "At-tuhfa" there is information about the classification of clauses and the position of the participle. The participle should come at the beginning of the sentence and the participle at the end of the sentence. . This work reflects the views of the Turkish language syntax of the 12th-13th centuries and serves as a valuable source for modern linguistics.

Linguistics of the Timurid era is inextricably linked with the name of Alisher Navoi, a great thinker, scholar of poetry and his theoretical views. It is no exaggeration to say that Hazrat Navoi not only surprised the world with his rich literary heritage, but also raised the linguistics and literary studies of his time to another level with his comprehensive and fact-based contribution to the science of linguistics and literary studies. doesn't. Navoi's thoughts and comments about syntax were brought into the science of linguistics under the name of nominative aspects, which are at the center of the new direction of syntax named semantic syntax or syntactic semantics, which appeared in European linguistics only in the 20th century. As noted by Professor Nurmonov in his work "History of Uzbek Linguistics", Alisher Navoi also attached great importance to the tasks performed by lexemes in syntactic units studied by A. A. Kholodivych, V. C. Kharokovisky, V. A. Uspensky in the 70s of the last century. For example, in the sentences where the verbs "to run, to run, to run, to kiss" are predicates, it says that two subjects perform the same action.[3] In Alisher Navoi's work "Muhokamat-ul lug'atayin", he mentions that in our Turkish language, just like in Arabic, it is possible to generalize the action of the doer, to be performed, and the completed work by means of the accusative verb ratio, such ratios are absent in Persian and Turkish points out that it is widely used in the language. "A'taytu Zaydan dirhaman" "I gave Zayd a penny"[4]. In this case, the person who gives, the person who entrusts the work to give and perform is generalized through the verb бегыздим. Professor Nurmonov claims that these theoretical views were the first theories about meaningful syntax. It can be seen that Alisher Navoi is a thoughtful scientist who enriched the linguistics of the Tenuri period with his in-depth research. The views expressed by the thinking scientist from the point of view of linguistics are still relevant.

Adburauf Fitrat is a prominent representative of the linguistics of the Soviet era. Nakhv" explains in his work. When Fitrat wrote this work, it was a time when the theories about the syntax of the Uzbek language were not yet perfected, and even the syntactic terms were not fully formed. "Nakhv" was the foundation stone for the syntax of its time. The author himself comments at the beginning of this work, "This is my experience about Uzbek Nakhvi"[5]. In "Nakhv", Fitrat expresses his theoretical views on the sentence and defines it as follows: "A word combination that means one idea, one thought." After giving a brief review of the

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[2] Abduhamid Nurmonov,O'zbek tilshunosligi tarixi,Toshkent: -O'zbekiston,2002,-b.11.

[3] Abduhamid Nurmonov,O'zbek tilshunosligi tarixi,Toshkent: -O'zbekiston,2002,-b.95

[4] Alisher Navoiy "Muhokamat-ul-lugtayn",187-b.

[5] Fitrat. O'zbek tili qoidalari to'g'risida bir tajriba. Ikkinchi kitob. Naxv. 4- bosma. O'zdavnashr.Samarqand-Toshkent, 1930 ,5-bet.

sentence, he gives a review of "punctuation marks", i.e. the current punctuation marks, because he believes that punctuation marks are very important for the correct formation of the content of the sentence.

When it comes to sentence structure, Fitrat divides possessive and participle clauses into MAIN CLAUSES. Giving this theory, Professor Nurmonov emphasizes that it is based on Aristotle's syntactic theory based on attributive logic. Relying on Aristotle's theory and the European theory formed on the basis of this theory, Fitrat admits that the possessive participle is the main part of the sentence, but he singles out the participle as the most necessary part for the sentence. He gave the following definition of a particular sentence: "Words that indicate that a word is cut off" are called participles.[6] "The word that comes at the end of the words in the sentence, which turns the phrase into a "sentence" with its appearance, is a "partition" word. Also, talking about the participle, Fitrat gave theoretical views on the appearance of the participle in two different forms and the expression of action and object. The theories about the division of the parts of speech in "Nakhv" into actual parts and syntactic parts and the relationship between them are sometimes consistent and sometimes inconsistent are a great achievement for the current linguistic science. han. Because these theoretical views were spoken long before European linguistics in the twenties of the last century. Fitrati's thoughts are as follows: "Thought" understood from the speech, according to logicians, is "judgment or affirmation... "It also has parts. Our old logicians called its first part "subject", and the second part "object". The first part of the thought "subject" corresponds to the possessive word of the sentence, and "mahmul" corresponds to the participle, but it does not connect. When we talk about someone, this person is always the subject of our mental speech, that is, our thoughts; but the sentence in the language does not always have the word "have"[7]. After the thoughts about the possessive and participle, he also comments on other parts of the sentence and calls the other parts of the sentence "prepositions". "Fillers" serve to fill in other concepts in thought that are not understood from the possessor. These include the following groups: income, going, exit, place, togetherness, time, wetness, wetness. Emphasizing that this is a clause that receives the "-ni" agreement, the sentence filler proves through examples that this sentence is compatible with the sign and without the sign. holds For example, when analyzing the two sentences "Ahmad kitobni oldi (Ahmad took the book)" and "Ahmad kitob oldi (Ahmad took the book)", in the sentence "kitobni olmoq" one book is known to everyone, but in the sentence "kitob olmoq" it remains unclear which book and how many books he took. The complement of the passage refers to the complements "-ga, -cha, -dovur, -davur" and the "instrumental" complements of modern linguistics, which are created by means of auxiliaries. Exit fillers include all words in the exit agreement. In this case, "come from school" present tense forms and tense forms are studied in the form of exit filler. It is proved in the examples that the complement comes with the quality of cause, means, part, excess. It was also noted that there are cases where he comes with his assistants since his exit. It was assumed that the placeholder comes in the form of "-da" and the present tense is used in the tense. The joint complement is considered the clauses formed with the helpers "bilan, bila, ila, -la". Nechunlik filler is expressed by the forms "-га, -го, -gali, -гали, -гали (yozargah, borgali, korggali) and this clause has the meaning of causative

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[6] Abduhamid Nurmonov,O'zbek tilshunosligi tarixi,Toshkent: -O'zbekiston,2002,-b.156.

[7] 7 Fitrat. O'zbek tili qoidalari to'g'risida bir tajriba. Ikkinchi kitob. Naxv. 4- bosma. O'zdavnashr.Samarqand-Toshkent, 1930.

tashigan: "I came from Korga" why did you come? why did you come takes questions and expresses the meaning of reason. Vanihayat is the filler of the verb, which reflects the state of speech: "he spoke with a laugh, he spoke well." According to Nurmanov's information, Fitrat notes that the combination of possessive and participles in person and number is explained as "agreement". Fitrat defines organized clauses as follows: "one sentence has eight clauses with two main words. These main parts appear in the sentence alone, but they are often combined with other words. We call the parts that have come together like that, organized parts of the sentence or simple associations[8]. Also, Fitrat lists determiners under the term "defining association". The definition group consists of two parts, the first part is used with the affix "-ning" and the second part is the part whose meaning is determined. It is said that - in the definition part is sometimes used without a sign, and when it comes without a sign, the precision is lost. For example, the combination of "son of man" and "son of man" shows that there are concepts of certainty and uncertainty. According to Nurmanov, the possessive adverb in the connection between the determiner and the determined is called "pronoun trace" in "Nakhv". Nurmanov gives the following conclusion to this classification of Fitrat: "It seems that Fitrat divides the parts of the sentence into three groups: main words, fillers and defining associations. fillers are directly connected to the part of the sentence and fill its meaningful empty space, while the defining associations are the combination of fillers and prepositions defines the nose and becomes a part of these parts.

In "Nakhv", in addition to the above, Fitrat also provides information about organized parts of the sentence, complete and incomplete sentences, types of sentences according to the purpose of expression, as well as introductory words, introductory sentences and introductions. . At the end of the work, according to Nurmanov's information, he presented about the connected and non-connecting forms of compound sentences under the title "organized sentences".

Conclusion

To conclude, the current Uzbek syntax was not formed yesterday or today, the theories about syntax have a thousand-year history, and these theories were not given to us by European or Greek philosophers, but by the work of our great compatriots.

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[8] 8 Fitrat. O'zbek tili qoidalari to'g'risida bir tajriba. Ikkinchi kitob. Naxv. 4- bosma. O'zdavnashr.Samarqand-Toshkent, 1930.

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