

**ISSUES OF THE SYNTACTIC AND CONTENT STRUCTURE OF THE SENTENCE IN
THE VIEWS OF A. NURMONOV**

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ANNOTATION: The article talks about the interconnection of certain elements in the sentence, thoughts about the sentence, the approach to the sentence from the epistemological point of view, the views of Professor A. Nurmonov in this regard and its place in Uzbek linguistics.

KEY WORDS: Syntax , predicativeness , structural scheme of the sentence , attributive logic , relational logic, form and content in the sentence, proposition, transformation , propositional , modal , communicative .

Speech is one of the main grammatical categories of syntax, and in the syntactic system words (word forms) and word combinations are contrasted based on their form, content and functional aspects. At the beginning of the last century, A. Fitrat expressed his reasonable opinions about the interconnection of certain elements in a sentence. The reason for this is that in any sentence there is a predicative nature, and in it are formed indicatives expressing mood, tense, person-number. Predicativeness, which includes these forms, is also systematically counted and consists of a set of certain elements.

Predicativeness is a necessary element of any sentence, and the main participle that carries predicativeness is a clause. Any word form that occurs in participle position can be defined as a minimal sentence.

A sentence combines abstract meanings of different levels in one grammatical form. The structural scheme of a sentence has a generalized meaning common to all sentences, known as predicativeness. The predicative meaning is transferred to a concrete sentence and is modified in various syntactic forms in the sentence paradigm. M. Abuzalova notes that the general essence of a sentence can be revealed and described only when it is approached as a certain possibility at the linguistic stage, and emphasizes that in systematic linguistics, a sentence is considered a speech derivative, and not the sentence itself, but its model is recognized as a linguistic unit.

According to him, a sentence pattern is an abstract device that contains the main grammatical and structural (construction) features of a sentence.

In traditional linguistics, attention was mainly paid to the formal side of the sentence. This aspect of speech is studied under the heading of parts of speech. Not all participants in a sentence are part of a sentence. The reason for this is that the concept of clauses was defined only on the basis of their mutual dependence. Fragments that did not enter into such a relationship were not included among the fragments of the sentence. Therefore, each member of the whole, consisting of two or more components, was defined according to the subordinate position he held in relation to another member.

In the syntactic theory, which was created under the influence of attributive logic, the absolute ruler is defined as a relative possessor of the subject, which is a component of the sentence. The rest of the fragments were recognized based on their connection to one of these two fragments. On this basis, the formal (syntactic) structure of the sentence was divided into five parts. The substantive side of the speech attracted the attention of researchers only in some cases.

If we approach the sentence from an epistemological point of view, the structural units of each sentence are manifested by expressing the members of the objective world reflected in the human mind. Studying the relationship between the members of the objective world reflected in the human mind and its material expression in a certain language, researching the syntactic means of expressing a certain situation (proposition) reflected in the human mind in the objective world is of great importance in opening the possibilities of syntactic transformation of a given language. Therefore, studying the sentence only from the formal side in a horizontal position becomes a certain limitation. Studying the vertical relationship between the formal units and the members of the objective world represented by these units allows for the correct clarification of phenomena such as syntactic synonymy, syntactic homonymy, and syntactic polysemy. Together with this, a number of problems encountered in studying the syntactic structure of a sentence under the heading of clauses in traditional linguistics, in particular, the problems related to identifying the differential signs between the complement and the case, showing how the possessor is expressed through syntactic forms, were solved.

It is known that any sentence is a whole consisting of unity of form and content. These two sides of the sentence interact in the composition of the whole, and they have their own special characteristics as elements of the whole. Both are made up of separate elements as a whole, and in a sentence they interact. The syntactic structure of the sentence consists of material means representing the objective content expressed in it, that is, syntactic forms. Syntactic structure also consists of several elements that interact as a whole. These elements (elements) are called parts of speech in traditional linguistics. However, not all syntactic forms in the syntactic structure (structure) are included in the sentence fragments. In traditional linguistics, a syntactic form's entry into a subordinate relationship is considered the main criterion for its being considered a part of a sentence.

As A.Nurmono rightly recognized, defining the parts of the sentence according to their situation in the formal syntagmatic relationship contradicts the principle of dividing the whole into parts, because the units expressed through the input and input relations included in the sentence are not considered as a unit of syntactic structure.

In traditional linguistics, only the formal structure of the sentence, which is a syntactic unit, was studied, and the content aspect was neglected.

The study of speech semantics began in the 60s of the 20th century. The semantic structure of the sentence consists of three parts: propositional; modal ; communicative. The semantics of a sentence as a language unit mainly consists of propositional and objective modality, and in a sentence as a speech unit, communicative and subjective modality are added to these two.

In recent years, a number of Uzbek linguists have recognized the importance of the onomasiological approach, and as a result, dozens of monographic studies have been created based on the principle of "from content to form".

Some Uzbek linguists emphasize that when syntactic-semantic categories are approached from a semasiological direction, issues such as syntactic-semantic integrity or the meaning of a sign characteristic of the syntactic level of the language, and what this sign means play a decisive role. Semasiological aspect is called denotative or nominative aspect. To express this aspect, the term proposition, which entered linguistics under the influence of logic and philosophical research, is used.

The term proposition refers to the subjective content of the sentence and the objective content that differs from other meanings that arise in connection with the formal structure of the sentence. The concept of a proposition is a logical and semantic concept, and initially linguists took it as a form of expression of a sentence. A proposition is a relationship between objects and events in existence reflected in the human mind in the form of a semantic concept, a specific situation of existence. And the predicate is integrally united with the proposition, and is the means of creating it. In this respect, any proposition is expressed through certain syntactic units, and the basis of any sentence is a proposition.

The propositional structure of the sentence is formed by the predicate and its arguments. The relationship between a predicate and its arguments creates syntactic models. "Arguments fill in the blanks of predicates. The relationship between a predicate and its arguments creates syntactic models. Syntactic models create a certain syntactic field based on a certain syntactic meaning".

A proposition is a fragment, an element of an objective entity related to a specific speech situation, and occupies an important place in the semantics of a sentence.

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