

## The Issue of Naming [Sffws], their Hierarchical Gradation, Characteristics, their Syntactic Environment and Syntactic Category

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**Abstract:** Not only Uzbek, Kyrgyz and Russian linguistics, but also all world linguistics have approached this problem in one way or another, tried to solve this problem in one or another attempt. Later, [SFFWS] were clarified from the point of view of systematic linguistics by H. Ne'matov, R. Saifullaeva.

**Keywords:** simple sentence, syntax analysis, linguistic symbol, grammatically formed sentences, morphological additions.

### Introduction

Naturally, there is still much debate about these terms: it is somewhat more concise to call them "*semantic-functional sentences*" than "*semantic-functionally formed utterances*". Or it is more convenient to call them "*functional sentences*" as opposed to "*grammatical sentences*". However, since the essence and purpose of the issue is clarification, the term SFFWS was chosen [Bobokalonov, 2000]. With this, grammatically, it is considered convenient to easily systematize the sentences formed from the composition like "*Falakning dastidan dod, Unisiga ha, Bunisiga yo'q*". After all, grouping such as "*soft word- sentences, word-sentenced words, word- speaking words, word- sentence type words*" shows that it is a colloquialism according to its function. The speech possibilities and hierarchical ranking of such words are not limited. These words occupy a completely different position when they move to the auxiliary words or are transposed to another word group. Similar **Ha. Yo'q.** (Yes. No.) words can also be seen in the form of participles in the transposition method: sentences like "*Unisiga ha deydi, bunisiga yo'q deydi*" dan «*Bunisiga ha, bunisiga yo'q.* (He says yes to one, no to this one), «Yes to this one, no to that one» have been transposed, and their function of **yes** and **no** has changed. Therefore, such words can fulfill the lexical category in the lexicon, and the syntactic category in the syntax. This conversion of words is found not only in Uzbek, but also in Kazakh, Kyrgyz and other Turkic languages, and even in Romano-Germanic languages.

### II. Literature review

In the Uzbek language, the properties of pure words, spoken words, spoken words, and word-like phenomena in the lexical system are completely different from the characteristics of grammatically formed sentences. In this respect, the word is taken at the syntactic level as [SFFWS]. The manifestation of [SFFWS] in the syntactic environment in the form of pure speech, spoken word, speaking word, word-like style is based on the expansion of the composition of lexical units. It is noted that such sentences are hierarchically ranked from "*pure*" to "*-simon*" and form a complex of lexical units as a result of periodic changes.

The ability of the lexical units of [SFFWS] to become speech has the character of growth and constitutes a high speech "amplitude"<sup>1</sup>. On the contrary, independent word groups lack this ability and cannot be a sentence without a morphological indicator.

### III. Analysis

An example of the gradonomic dynamics (grading) of the affirmative meaning of affirmative-negative lexemes in [SFFWS]s:

1. **Ha** (Yes) - purely affirmative-word,
2. **Mayli** (OK) - affirmative-word,
3. **To'g'ri** (True) - confirming-word,
4. **Xuddi shunday. Juda soz.** (Similarly). A very positive word.

Now examples of negative sentences: 1) **Yo'q.** (No) - pure negative, 2) **Aslo. Aksincha.** (Absolutely) On the contrary - negated, 3) **Tamom.** (Complete) - negating, 4) **Shartmas.** (Unconditional) - negative.

Grading of historical development based on dialectical law is universal. This natural state is characteristic of social events, and accordingly, the gradation of the speech phenomenon is shown in the form of "*pure, -lashgan, - lashayotgan, - simon*".<sup>2</sup> Stated differently, the child's rise from the womb to the human level in biology is characterized by dialectical law and the principle of hierarchical gradation. Therefore, the differences between verbal and emotional speech cannot be defined by strict standards. Because emotional words are purely rhetorical. For example, the mathematician Al-Khwarazmi has a wonderful hierarchical equation: "If a person has a **good character**, it is equal to 1. If a person has **beauty**, add zero to one = 10. If a person is **rich**, add another zero = 100. Add another zero = 1000 if it's a **descendant**. If the number 1, that is, the character, disappears, the value of a person will disappear and only zeros will remain = 000. The conclusion is that a person can rise to the high-amplitude hierarchical level of "*behaved, well-behaved, well-bred and rich*" and sink to the lower-amplitude hierarchical level due to bad behavior.

[SFFWS] also oscillates like the amplitude of a pendulum with a simple expression. This can be called "speech vibration". In these aspects, [SFFWS] are structurally different from the study taken as E. Shodmonov's "Words" [Shodmonov, 1970]. In fact, the lexical-syntactic category taken as utterances includes *modals, exclamations and affirmative-negative* units, which are considered as utterances in *formal grammar, and lexical-syntactic units*, which are usually called introductory words.

[SFFWS] cannot be learned by equating words. [SFFWS] are distinguished from independent words (*noun, adjective, number, adverb, pronoun*) by their composition, boundary, their integral lexical-syntactic signs, belonging to a separate lexical group. Unlike a typical sentence, the inflectional indicators characteristic of [Pm] are unusually hidden in the semantic structure of the lexical unit in [SFFWS]. Of course, 1) typical - "partly morphologically formed sentences" and 2) atypical - "partially morphologically unformed sentences" put into dichotomous conflict, analysis

<sup>1</sup> See: Amplitude (lat. amplitude - size, amount) - the largest deviation of a quantity that oscillates according to a certain law from the zero value. For example, the deviation of the pendulum from the equilibrium position, the deviation of the values of current and voltage in alternating current, etc. In other words, Amplitude represents the amplitude of the vibration. The oscillating quantity reaches its maximum value once during the half-period of the oscillation. In harmonic oscillations, the amplitude does not change: it always has the same value.

<sup>2</sup> Bobokalonov R. Sentence syntax and system-structural interpretation of sentences in Uzbek: monograph. - T.: Science, 2006, p. 3-127.

and evaluation of the conducted research helps to prove the necessity of comparative study of [SFFWS] and [KMNH].

It is worth noting that [GFS] cannot be formed unless independent word groups are accompanied by cross-references. For example, *kel+di*, *kel+a+di*, *kel+mogchi* like. Auxiliary word groups are tools that serve to perform a syntactic task. They cannot perform an independent task. However, [SFFWS] has the ability to be a sentence even without such morphological indicators of participle. For example, "*Balki bugun yomg'ir yog'ar* (Perhaps it will rain today)" can be found in another case in the composition of the speech derivative: / - *Bugun yomg'ir yog'ar* (It will rain today?) – *Ehtimol* (Perhaps)./ For example, there is a difference in the syntactic device such as "*Albatta kelaman* (Of course I will come)" and "*Albatta kelaman* (Of course I will come)".

One is in the structure of the sentence, the other is in a separate syntactic circle: *Ertaga kelasizmi? –Albatta./* in «*Albatta, kelaman*»; *Albatta /–*[Will you come tomorrow? - Of course./ "Of course, I will come"/ in Of course] - separate [SFFWS], I will come - second sentence. In this case, the modal word is separated by a comma in written speech, and a pause is important in oral speech. Because if the speech phenomenon is limited by punctuation marks only in written speech, the range of live speech is limited by the speaker himself with a pause, one of the dimensions of thought (Mahmudov, 1995). In this circle, *albatta* (of course), it is a word-sentences. In "*Falonchi, albatta, keladi* (So-and-so will definitely come)" it is not correct to put a comma before and after definitely. "*Falon joyga borasanmi?* (Are you going to such and such a place?)" "*Albatta boraman* (Of course I will)" (without a comma or pause) means that there is no verb here, only modality is strengthened. On the contrary, if it were "*Albatta, boraman* (Sure, I'll go)", then a phonostylistic phenomenon - a pause or a big pause - a comma or a period can be placed between two independent components. Speech derivatives such as «*Qadamlariga hasanot*», «*Xush kelibsiz*» belong to the category of colloquialisms [Bobokalonov, 2000]. The fact that [SFFWS] complicate the sentence within GFS and are in the "subordinate and subordinating" position also requires a separate study.<sup>3</sup>

#### IV. Discussion

In Uzbek linguistics [SFFWS], lexical style and syntactic style are equated. [SFFWS] are such words that appear only as the center of a sentence, as a participle, that is, unlike ordinary independent words, they can appear as a speech layer in the lexicon and syntax. Therefore, these unusual phenomena are considered as "intermediate third" in lexicon and syntax - collision of lexical-semantic and syntactic phenomena. This is the factor that unites [SFFWS] into one group, which makes it possible to distinguish the syntactic device they form as a separate acquisition.

Issues such as [SFFWS] complicating the sentence in which it is a part of a simple sentence, their independent and independent use, and their relationship with the structure of a compound sentence have not been researched.

There are also some objections in the lexical-semantic level of [SFFWS] word-like contexts and representations. For example, «*Qadamlariga hasanot*», «*Xush kelibsiz*» "indivisible" wholes made up of phrases such as [SFFWS]?

It is known that lexical level units are divided into two large groups: independent words and auxiliary words. The conflict between them is "spiritual and functional independence". According to this sign of contrast, the auxiliary word takes the position of the marked member, and the independent word takes the position of the unmarked member. An auxiliary word can never be used independently, they are a participative element in dependent and dependent clauses. An

<sup>3</sup> Nematov H., Bobokalonov R. Raupova L. Independent participle form in Uzbek // O'TA, 2000, issue 2, pp. 19-25.  
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independent word has the ability to be used independently and express meaning. However, independent words appear in the center of the sentence instead of participle [Pm] - morphological indicators of participle.

## V. Conclusion

A special feature of [SFFWS] depends on their place in the syntactic environment. At the lexical level of modal words, semantic independence and non-independence are found. For example, 1) in the composition of heterogeneous meanings from suspicion to certainty: *Albatta* (Of course) - completely independent, certainty; *Qaydam, ehtimol* (Note, Probably) - incorrect independent, suspect; Words like *Shekilli* have subordinate, independent, ambiguous meanings. But 2) Yes within affirmative and negative groups. *Ha. Xo'p, Xo'sh. Bo'pti. Mayli. Yo'q. Aslo.* 3) Suggestion and exclamation: *Ma. Mang. Qani. Po'sht ! Kisht ! Marsh;* 4) Encouragement and excitement: *A. A-ha. Bay-bay. Urra. Olg'a. Yo xudoyo tavba!* etc. are completely independent.

Subordinate-independent words are rare in this group. In the semantic classification of all conflicting lexemes in [SFFWS], the first stage sign is not "spiritual independence", but "spiritual independence" - the neutrality of the independent lexeme with respect to this sign. So, in the word independent, "the sign of spiritual independence is conditional [Saifullaeva, 2020].

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