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Annotation: This article focuses on the fact that the speech of the section on the syntactic level of the Uzbek language and its position in the construction of the traditional complement to the point of view in the most acute theoretical aspect.

Keywords: sentence Center, verbocentric theory, valence, functional complement, nonfunctional complement, word extender, sentence extender.

INTRODUCTION

The first step towards "breaking", "separating" the second-order fragments from the cross section of the sentence was carried out in linguistics by introducing the concepts of "determinants", "independent extenders of the sentence". In particular, in Russian and Uzbek linguistics, interpretations under the term "determinant fillers", "determinant cases" have become much more popular. In this regard, in Russian linguistics, N.Yu.Shvedova, V.P. Malashenko, A.A. Studies carried out by krylovas, and in Uzbek linguistics, K.Khayitmetov, A.Ahmedov, M. It is appropriate to show the scientific interpretations of the basmanovs. Determinants are a special appearance of second-order fragments, which are a syntactic phenomenon with a typical case and approach to fillers.

The typical complement and cases serve to complement them by connecting to verb-intersections and forming word combinations with the help of agreement or control relationships. In this case, the complement or subordinate, and the verb-participle comes in the function of the dominant word. But in sentences with the use of determinants formed in the form of a case or a complement, it is impossible to determine, first of all, the word combination, and, moreover, any dominant component characteristic of its vocabulary, in proportion to these (determinants). For example, B u U y D A my word is law (Sh.R.). Y die D is a loneliness bad (song). Discipline has been decided in two sostavli sentences such as on the road, second-order fragments of discipline are not part of the vocabulary and do not form vocabulary such as loneliness on the road, bad on the road, decision on discipline, acceptance on discipline¹. These fragments are related to the whole sentence, to the basis of holistic predicativity, which is made up of its possessive and participle. They expand a concrete word, not a piece of a sentence, but a whole sentence.

As can be seen from these interpretations, the concepts of determinant complement and determinant state are completely different from the concepts of functional non-functional complement or functional non-functional state. Functional non-functional filler² while the dominant word of (or holli) word combinations is associated with whether or not to come in the position of the center of a sentence intersection or a wrapper (adverb, adjective, action name turnover) in a sentence, determinant nodeterminant is associated with direct subordinated-non-subordinated links to certain words (fragments) and even to the participle in a sentence. When the participle is assessed as a nodeterminant complement, nodeterminant case of directly subordinated complement and cases, the participle is called a determinant case, determinant case of non-subordinated form or complement directly to the participle. Determinants³ the important importance of the doctrine of giving in syntactic analysis and interpretations, in the process of living, is that it separated the secondary fragments from the head fragments of the sentence and put forward the issue of being able to contain

¹ Ахмедов А. Номинатив гапларнинг алоҳида бир тури//Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, - 1978. - № 2, - Б, 40-43..

² Махмудов Н. Функционал ва иофункционал тўлдирувчилар ҳакида//Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, - 1981. - № 1.

³ Башмонов М. Ўзбек тилида детерминант бўлаклар//Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, - 1982, - № 2, - Б, 41-43

both fillers and cases that are contained in the sentence and are not part of the participle. The formation of the concept of determinants in linguistics gives rise to the need to reconsider the construction of a sentence and interpretations of fragments of a sentence.

Another of the factors that necessitate the perfection of syntactic interpretations is the absence of a complementary and reliable scientific basis for distinguishing cases. Despite the fact that in both Russian linguistics and Uzbek linguistics dozens of dissertations are written that are full-fledged and devoted to case differentiation, the possibility of distinguishing whether the word form "into the closet" is a filler or a case in sentences like I put the book in the closet still remains a method of dictionary meaning, questioning. All this necessitates the need to look at the traditional interpretation of sentence construction, in particular from new points of view on the issue of the position of secondary fragments in sentence construction.

The development of systemic linguistics at the beginning of the 20th century and its development day by day is the basis for new views on construction.

One of the most basic concepts and bases of analysis of systemic linguistics is the division of speech activity into linguistic and speech stages. In general, in systematic analysis, attention is paid to the linguistic and speech basis of the phenomenon. Because the study method of linguistic phenomena is fundamentally different from the research method and ways of speech phenomena. When speech phenomena are observed live, linguistic phenomena are analyzed by perception, abstract mental analysis, ways of revealing and describing relationships and connections. That is why systematic linguistics first of all paid great attention to the study of the question of the sentence and its construction, the role of the head and second - order fragments in the sentence, and first to determine the place of speech and the essence hidden under it in our traditional linguistics in linguistic speech-speech, Division. As a result, it was concluded that the speech described in the teachings of Peshkovsky-Vinogradov in Russian linguistics, Borovkov-Gulomov in Uzbek linguistics is mainly a speech phenomenon. These issues R. Seyfullaev, M. Although we will not dwell on these in detail on it, since they are thoroughly discussed in the special work of abuzalova and in the collective formal-functional research theses of a group of linguists. In Uzbek linguistics H.Nematzov, R.Seyfullaev, M.Abuzaeva, in Russian linguistics N.Yu.Shvedova, V.A. As the followers of Beloshapkova unanimously noted, the concept of "having" in the teachings of Peshkovsky - Vinogradov - Gulomovs is largely associated with speech processes, and "linguistic speech" differs from it. Because a linguistic sentence is characterized by having the form of an abstract drawing, a mold (model) about the necessary and constant components and their relationships for millions of colloquial sentences, and that it reflects in itself the components that are common, necessary for all types of speech. Based on such a view, in Russian linguistics N.Yu. And in Uzbek linguistics "structural schemes of a simple sentence" by Shvedova and her followers, the concepts of "the smallest construction mold of a sentence" appeared. The composition of the "smallest construction mold of the sentence", allocated by the system linguistic Representatives, does not include secondary fragments of the Uzbek sentence at all. If the "structural schemes of a simple sentence" allocated in Russian linguistics are given as one-component(однокомпонентны) and two-component (двухкомпонентны), then the "smallest building formwork of a sentence" (GKK) in Uzbek linguistics consists of only one-component, essentially a sectional part. Therefore, this mold is given by the symbol of World linguistics (WPm). These are indicators of the category of cut in the mold (WPm), and the smallest speech appearance of the linguistic mold of the sentence is realized in the form of such potential sentences as "I went", "I am a teacher". The exclusion of second-order fragments from the smallest construction mold of the sentence is carried out on the basis of the theory of valence, which entered our linguistics in the 30s of our century.

When this approach to the construction of a sentence is carried out, the component of the construction of a sentence, that is, the fragments of a traditional sentence, move not to the mutual

taskability of words based on the relation(Binding) of lexical meanings(contents), but to the relationship of the center and extenders of the sentence. Hence, in this case, the sentence fragments are graded according to whether they are in direct or indirect contact with the center of the sentence. A fragment that has a cohesive relationship with a structural building unit(core) of a sentence is a sentence extenders. The expansion pieces of these pieces, on the other hand, are word extenders. In particular, the position of the complement in the construction of the sentence in its function as a word expander in the composition of the sentence kelishidir. To the narrator (whether mediated or mediated) is not associated with the linguistic abstract, abstract construction andase of the sentence, but with the spiritual properties of the word that is realized in the speech sentence. Fillers, therefore, are widely used in colloquial speech, expressed mainly by verbs-lexemes in the center [WPm]. Hence, the complement is embodied as a part of it rather than a participle in the center: nouns, enter into a connecting relationship with verbs. In particular, in the sentence I read the book, the tool that introduces the filler "book" into the sentence is the lexeme "read". One of the important conclusions drawn from such interpretations is that this approach shows that the scope of the concepts of "non-functional(non-functional) fillers", "functional fillers", which are widespread in our linguistics, is narrow. After all, no matter what place in the sentence" read "in the combination" read the book", the word" book " has the same position. When a complement (read) is a participle in a sentence, it is logical that a "book" - a functional, controlling word-has or-when it comes to being a second-order participle-is assessed as a non-functional word and is a product of the mixing of sentence extenders. The direct connection of the filler with the clarification of the meaning of the word, and not with the construction of a sentence, brings it closer in essence to the determinants. Because our traditional linguistics also advocates the view that the determinant is included in the construction of a sentence through its own definition. If the determinant comes to interpret the determinant in terms of quantity, quality and attitude, the complement provides source, weapon-tool meanings to the complementarity.

In the structure of the center of speech there are meanings of declination, modality, time, space, the reality of which in speech is directly related to the state. Therefore, cases can be divided into three types according to their position in sentence construction:

1. Cases of place and time.

2. Cases of place, time, direction, cause, goal result (case-filters), which, according to their linguistic meaning, can be assessed as a case or complement.

3. Ravish and a group of cases with a meaning close to it. Let's start our generalization with a group of cases similar to and similar to it.

The group of cases of Ravish and similar to it are verb determinants with the attention of Essence. Their low differentiation from determinants can be proved on the basis of the combination of "sharp struggle". Because in this combination it is interpreted as a state of "sharp" fluidity. Hence, cases of fluency will have an equal position in the construction of a sentence with determinants, and therefore they can be assessed in the manner of word extenders. This makes it possible to judge that in addition to qualitative, focusing determinants, an adverbial determinant can exist in our linguistics.

The position, time and location of the place serve as clarifiers of the meanings of the time and space in the position of the extenders of the speech.

The role of complements in the sentence is complex. They also stand in the state system itself in a complementary conflict, the essence of which is clarified in certain speech conditions. Therefore, in Uzbek linguistics, the desire to sharply distinguish between the case complement does not give an effective result, and ultimately the basis of analysis relies on such factors as textual and colloquial meaning.

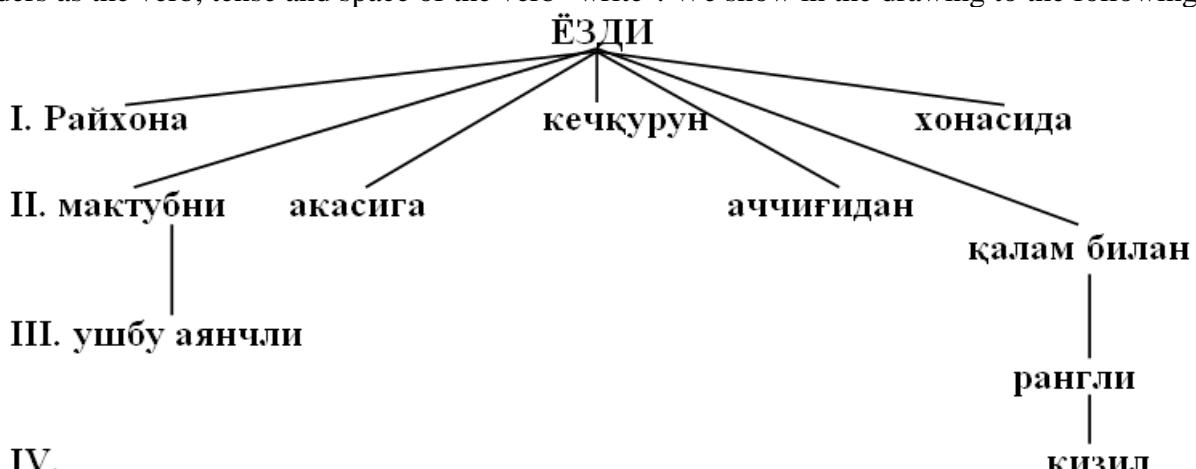
As noted above, the case-filters are interwoven with the sentence extenders in the linguistic stage. This is because one of the base components of the sentence is that the affirmation either expresses denial, which may have an additional extender. Therefore, the case-complements of cause,

purpose, result can relate both to the meaning of certain words in the sentence and to the content of the entire sentence. At this time, the complement is another piece that is recorded in our linguistics, that is, it meets determinant, which is associated with the general meaning of the sentence.

Determinant by its nature is manifested in a relatively weak connection with the ruling component and as an extender of the whole sentence according to its function: for me, teaching is an honorable task.⁴ And the connection of complements and cases with the lexical meaning of the word coming in the center creates a nodeterminance. Determinant is determined based on the fact that the word Expander is related to the word expander, while nodeterminant is determined by the word expander.

In general, the chain of going beyond the position of three parts in a sentence, such as a determinant, complement, case at a universal level, can be shown as follows: determinants - fillers-case. Since a type of case has a position higher than the owner, complement and determinant in the construction of a place, time (sense of direction) sentence, the case has an intermediate third position between the holder and the word extenders, which is a necessary first-class sentence extender. That is why its interpretation in our traditional linguistics can be said to be contradictory and determined by certain grammatical factors.

The verb has with case when it comes to being a participle in a sentence, place and time with the space and time expander it was emphasized above that the position corresponds. In the evening, we can see such a situation in the statement that bitterly wrote this sad letter to his brother in a red-colored pen in the ray room. Center-11 words are involved in this sentence, expressed by the verb "wrote", all are extenders that are part of the center. In this: basil, in the evening, in the room, the words are at the same time sentence extenders (owner, moment, place position), as well as such word extenders as the verb, tense and space of the verb "write". We show in the drawing to the following:



It is advisable to interpret the designation with Roman numerals as stages of the words used in the sentence from an expansion point of view.

Apparently, Rayhona, in the evening, in her room, her words go much further in the construction of the sentence, occupying the position of the main extenders of the sentence, and not the verb "write". And the rest of the words will have the status of a word extender due to the fact that they form a meaningful connection of the verb "write".

So: 1. In subsequent years, the systematic direction of development in linguistics necessitates the consideration of sentence fragments, in particular, complement and cases, also in terms of the expansion of the construction base of the smallest sentence.

⁴ Фуломов А., Аскарова М. Ҳозирга ўзбек адабий тили, Синтаксис. – Т. Ўқитувчи. - 1987. - 256 б

2. The results of the observation carried out with reference to the possibilities of expansion show that the position of the complement in the construction of a sentence is determined by the specificity of the accompaniment, serving to expand certain words. In determining the essence of the complement and its types, the approach from the point of view of word extenders will have a great effect.

3. Certain types of cases come in the positions of sentence extenders, and some types in the positions of word extenders. Cases also form an intermediate third position in the relations of Word and sentence extenders.

4. The approach to the components of the sentence from the point of view of [WPm] shows that the mutual differentiation of the complement and the case is not in the binary opposition as a complement, but in the case - complement – complement-like degree(gradual) opposition.

5. To the phenomena of functionality/nofunctionality, determinant, both on the basis of Valence theory can be interpreted. In this case, the determinant complement and cases are evaluated as the base fragments of the sentence. And phraseological connotations differ from determinants in their belonging to a particular word. Functional/non-functional types of fillers acquire word extensibility, which does not occupy an independent position in the sentence.

6. Traditional complementarity and cases word and sentence expansion are formed in the underlying interpretations as functional meanings such as agens, object, Localis, temporalis.

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