



VARIOUS APPROACHES TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF POLYTAXEMES

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Annotation.

This article presents the views of scholars and researchers working on the theory of syntax and conjunctions as well as the work of scholars who have studied similarities and differences in linguistics.

Key words:

Syntax, sentence, phrase, compound sentence, polytaxeme

In modern linguistics the development of such areas linguistic, cognitive, national, cultural aspects of polytaxemes are carefully studied.

Syntax has been studied since ancient times and syntax is still relevant today. Syntax is seen as a part of grammar and grammar consists of two parts: morphology and syntax.

English, Russian and Uzbek scholars have taken a comprehensive approach to the definition of syntax. In particular, the Russian scientist V.V.Vinogradov considers syntax as a science that studies the rules and methods of word combination and sentence structure as well as word combinations, their structure, function, laws of development.

Sentence or speech theory has also been extensively studied by various researchers. Language performs its communicative function through a syntactic device speech. All phonetic, lexical, morphological phenomena in language serve this syntactic construction.

However, the role of lexicon and morphology in the grammatical structure of language is unique.

After all, in any syntactic event we see a word and morphological index. Therefore, the definition of syntactic essence is based on lexical and morphological factors. Because speech is in fact based on free combination of words and the syntax of a word is studied. The study of phrases is an integral part of speech and can not be considered in isolation.

We should mention the work of Professor G. Abdurahmanov, dedicated to the study of conjunctions in the Uzbek language. In particular, the scholar devices compound sentences into the following groups in terms of content: determiner, possessive, participle, time, place, cause, condition, purpose, comparative compound sentence. G. Abdurahmonov explains 15 types of compound sentence.

G. Abdurahmonov gave a detailed interpretation of the issues of conjunctions and components without conjunctions, cause and effect conjunctions and their components such cause, effect, condition, complex conjunctions and its types.

Professor G. Abdurahmonov studied in depth the theory of conjunctions and related issues and even drew attention to issues that foreign experts did not pay attention.

As an example, the cohesive description of interjunctive sentences is as follows: "The difficulty in distinguishing between simple and compound sentences is that in some syntactic constructions there is only one possessive despite being a subject.

The theory of conjunctions is now widely studied. In particular, Professor G. Hoshimov emphasizes the importance of study of compound sentences in terms of volume. Professor divides the conjunctions into following types, so polytaxeme is divided into: collotaxeme, parataxeme, hypotaxeme, hypertaxeme, supertaxeme, ultrataxeme, synerotaxeme.

Many scholars and professors have done and continue to do research on the study of continue to do research on the study of conjunctions. It is obvious that a comprehensive study of conjunctions is a very important issue.

Used Literature

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