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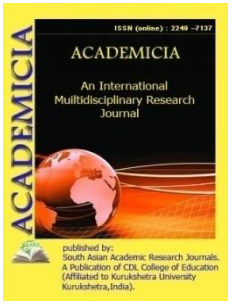

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CONSIDERATION OF SPEECH ANALYSIS IN LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

The present article is devoted to an actual theme of modern linguistics - the main problems in speech analysis. More attention is paid to the syntactic analysis of a sentence the basic principles of comparative study of languages at the syntactic level and linguistic methods used in the analysis of tenses. Theoretical parts of the article are proved by examples. The classification of these secondary parts is related to the content and structure of the sentence and is based on a number of semantic and lexical-grammatical features. So, there are many unresolved cases in the analysis of speech analysis into primary and secondary parts.

KEYWORDS: *Speech, Grammar, Syntactic Units, Subject, Predicate, Syntactical Unit, Component, Linguistic, Speech Components, Analyze.*

INTRODUCTION

More and more attention of the world linguists is paid to the main problems in speech analysis. In world linguistics, in all practical and theoretical grammars, syntactic analysis of speech refers to the analysis of all syntactic units involved in the sentence into primary and secondary parts at all stages of the entire educational system. In the syntactic analysis of a sentence, it has become a tradition in all languages to divide the analysis into primary and secondary parts. However, in analyzing these passages, linguists have not come to a single conclusion, that is, although English scholars recognize the possessive and participle of a sentence. So, there are many unresolved cases in the analysis of speech analysis into primary and secondary parts. In particular, many linguists have expressed differing views on the issue of distinguishing a case from a complement.

The problems in speech analysis have been investigated for many years. Some of Russian and Uzbek linguists chose them as object of investigation: A. Kholodovich (1979), A. Peshkovskiy

(1956), A. Shaxmatov (1941), G. Zolotova (1982), A. Nurmanov (1988), J. Buronov (1974) and others. The results of their researches shows the differential analysis of the lexical, morphological, and syntactic layers of a particular language is overlooked, leading to such controversial issues. Focusing on the history of the analysis of the speech device by dividing it into primary and secondary parts, according to A.A. Kholodovich, "Objective criteria of the main secondary members of the prediction of Russian linguistics in the second half of the XIX century" [2, p.287].

Though, we see that the syntactic analysis of a sentence is divided into primary and secondary parts, starting with Russian linguistics and then spreading to other languages. Some English scholars, only distinguish subject and add other parts of speech to the predicate. According to H. Whitehall:

For example: The reporter gave the lady a present the reporter-subject, gave the lady a present-predicate, the lady –inner compliment,

A present-external compliment [5, p.345], while P. Roberts forms the units which participated in the sentence according to the morphological expression [7, p.17]. Such an approach by these scholars to the syntactic analysis of a sentence is not a syntactic but a morphological analysis. Some linguists also have only a Subject in the main parts and recognize the Predicate section, calling the secondary parts Modifiers and dividing them into three groups according to their morphological features:

“1) Attributive Adjective modifiers, which modify a noun or a pronoun;

2) Objective modifiers, which modify a verb, an adjective or an adverb;

3) Adverbial modify - a verb, an adjective or another adverb” [7, p.72].

R.V. Zandworth also acknowledges the possessive and participle of the sentence and calls the secondary parts “Adverbial adjuncts” [6, p. 421].

Today, it is well known that the primary parts have, and if the predicate is understood, the secondary parts include the filler, the determiner, and the case. The classification of these secondary parts is related to the content and structure of the sentence and is based on a number of semantic and lexical-grammatical features. In Russian linguistics, the concept of secondary parts is emphasized differently by representatives of the two linguistic schools. While F.I Buslaev and M.B. Badhen differentiate secondary parts from the logical-grammatical principle, from questioning according to meaning and from identifying ways of syntactic units interrelationships, other school representatives prefer to rely on morphological means and the proportionality of word groups to parts of speech [1, p. 202].

According to A. Nurmanov, in structural linguistics the structural elements of speech are studied in terms of parts of speech or syntactic position, elements of propositive structure isomorphic to the structure of objective reality, communicative (actual) structure in terms of theme (known) and rheme (new), modal structure and objective and subjective relations [3, p. 211]. In addition, in linguistics, the term “predicate” has more than a dozen different interpretations.

G.A. Lobonova noted that the predicate is manifested in the ontological aspect as a sign, and in the logical aspect as a specific task [7, p. 114].

According to A. Shakhmatov, "… is defined as a psychological subject-imagination, which, by its nature, is the ruler of the performance expressed by the predicate" [6, p.525]. By this the scholar means that the name of a subject in a sentence is always grammatically relative to the verb or adjective with which it is associated. So, the psychological subject perceived by the subject, and the idea expressed about the sign, remains a psychological predicate. However, if we consider that the syntactic relations recognized by them are the study of the syntactic relations of syntactic units and their functions, such as adaptation, adhesion and control, the larger syntax includes pragmatic, cognitive, linguacultural, discourse, deictic and stylistic phenomena of the text and its constituent units. In this work, we are mainly working within a small syntax.

Most English scholars have argued that the presence of a complement depends on the lexical meaning of the verb in place of the participle, that is, that only transitive verbs require a complement in the sentence, and that the complement, as noted above, leads to many difficulties in syntactic analysis.

In this regard, U. Usmanov notes: "In the process of syntactic analysis of a sentence, it is obvious that it is not expedient to determine the complement based on the method of questioning, word order, lexical meaning of the verb [4, p.66].

For example: I want you to come **(complex object);**

She sleeps a sound sleep **(cognate object).**

If we look at the syntactic analysis of sentences, "you to come" is a separable syntactic unit, there is a predicative between you to come or sleeps in the second sentence is an intransitive verb.

Alternatively: I write him a letter I write a letter to him

The fact that in the first sentence he is called an indirect object and in the second sentence he is called a prepositional object does not give complete satisfaction to the reader. In our view, the above-mentioned controversial problems arise as a result of the fact that speech analysis is carried out from the syntactic level to the morphological level. Instead, it is expedient to study the semantics of the syntactic unit at the syntactic level and its variants, and only if we continue to look at the syntactic semantics we will enrich the syntax of any language". If we consider the determiner as one of the secondary parts, it is emphasized that it refers to properties such as the sign, quality, quantity, relevance of the object. At this point, the part being identified is called defined. The relationship between the determiner and the determinant is called the attributive relationship. In this regard, the adjective or attributive relation of the determiner to the definite is also considered at the level of the phrases. The determiner is mainly represented by adjectives, adjectives (I-II), possessive, show, interrogative, conjunctive, relative pronouns, counting and ordinal numbers, nouns, prepositions, infinitive, infinitive devices, and adjective adverbs. In addition, the interpreter is also a type of determinant, which is studied by linguists as dense (inseparable) and separable interpreters. It is clear that this issue is also a controversial issue.

In fact, when comparing the meanings of grief, place, and time with style, the occurrence of the process expressed in the sentence reflects the situation that occurs directly in the action itself, without expressing the place, time, or condition. Because it is a description of a specific process, it stands close to the determinant.

In addition, in Russian linguistics, the category of case is interpreted differently. The adverbial connection in them does not correspond to the meanings represented by the case, and it is necessary to deduce the concept of attributive connection from its structure. This is because the elements associated with the attributive connection represent the identifier. From the above facts and considerations, it is clear that in linguistics there is no uniformity in the classification and classification of case categories. This is the case in linguistics and its classification is still there is a contentious issue, and the case is a category that has not been fully resolved.

So, in the present article we have a brief discussion of the main problems in the analysis of speech in world linguistics, the classification of the tense and its translation, the basic principles of comparative study of languages at the syntactic level and linguistic methods used in the analysis of tenses. In the syntactic analysis of a sentence, it has become a tradition in all languages to divide the analysis into primary and secondary parts. Identification is the main task of the researcher. In our work, we analyzedthe main problems in speech analysis.

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