

## VALENCY – NODETERMINANTITY

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### ABSTRACT

*The role of case fillers in speech is complex. They are also found in the case-complementary contradiction of the case system itself, the essence of which is clarified in certain speech conditions. The determinant, by its very nature, acts in a relatively weak connection with the dominant component and, in its function, as an extension of the entire sentence. The article discusses how complement and case, as well as the no determinant function, refine valency.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Sentence Propagation, Valence, Word Distribution, Determinant, The No Determinant, Supplement Status, Circumstance Status, Highlighting Of Minor Members Of The Sentence.*

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### INTRODUCTION

The first step towards "separating" the secondary parts from the cut of the sentence was taken by introducing the concepts of "determinants" and "independent expanders of the sentence" in linguistics. In particular, in Russian and Uzbek linguistics, the interpretations of the terms "determinant complements" and "determinant cases" have become more popular. In this regard, in Russian linguistics N.Yu.Shvedova, V.P. Malashenko, O.A. Krylova and others, it is appropriate to show the research conducted by the scientists mentioned above, and in Uzbek linguistics the scientific interpretations of K. Hayitmetov, A. Ahmedov, M. Bashmanov can be considered. Determinants are special form of secondary fragments that are common and syntactic phenomena adjacent to complements.

The usual fillers and cases are connected to the verbs by means of conjunctions or control connections, forming phrases and serving to fill them. In this case, the complement or case is the subject, and the verb is the dominant word. However, in the sentences in which the determinants formed in the case or complement form are used, it is not possible to determine, first of all, the phrase, as well as any dominant component of its phrases, in relation to these determinants. For example: *Bu uyda mening so'zim qonun* (Sh.R.). *Yo'lda yolg'izlik yomon* (qo'shiq). (My word in this house is law (Sh.R.). Loneliness on the road is bad (song). In a two-structured sentence "on the road", "as in the case of a decision" on discipline, the secondary parts of the discipline are not included in the phrase, and "loneliness on the road", "bad on the road", discipline to the decision does not form such phrases as to be taken on the discipline. These passages relate to the whole sentence, to its integral predicate base, which consists of possessive and participle. They expand the whole sentence, not just a specific word or part of a sentence.

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It is clear from these comments that the concepts of determinant complement and determinant state are completely different from the concepts of functional non-functional complement or functional non-functional state. If functional non-functional complementary (or determiner) phrases are related to the dominant part of speech or the center of the sentence (adverbial, adjective, noun turnover), determinant nodeterminant to It is related to the relationship of direct or indirect dependence on certain words (parts) and even cuts in the sentence. If a filler and a case directly subordinate to the cut are evaluated as a nodeterminant filler, a non-determinant case, a case that is not directly dependent on the cut or a complement is called a determinant, a determinant. The importance of the doctrine of determinants in the process of giving and living in syntactic analysis and interpretation is that it separated the secondary parts from the main parts of the sentence and addressed the question of the presence of complements and cases that are part of the sentence and not part of the sentence put in the middle. The formation of the concept of determinants in linguistics makes it necessary to reconsider the interpretation of sentence structure and parts of speech.

Another factor that requires the improvement of syntactic interpretations is the lack of reliable scientific basis for complementary and case differentiation. Despite the fact that dozens of dissertations have been written in both Russian and Uzbek linguistics, which complement and differentiate cases, the ability to distinguish whether the word "closet" complements the form in the words "I put the book in the closet" (*Kitobni shkafga qo'ydim*) is still lexical meaning remains a method of questioning. All this calls for a new perspective on the traditional interpretation of sentence construction, in particular the role of secondary parts in speech construction.

The development of systematic linguistics in the early twentieth century and its day-to-day development are the basis for new ideas about construction. One of the most basic concepts and foundations of analytical linguistics is the division of speech activity into linguistic and speech stages. In general, systematic analysis focuses on the linguistic and speech basis of the phenomenon. Because the way we study linguistic phenomena is radically different from the way we study verbal phenomena. When speech events are observed live, linguistic events are analyzed through cognition, abstract mental analysis, and the discovery and description of relationships and connections. Therefore, systematic linguistics first of all directly deals with the study of speech and its structure, the role of primary and secondary parts of speech in speech and paid great attention to the place of determination.

As a result, it was concluded that the sentence described in the teachings of Peshkovsky-Vinogradov in Russian linguistics and Borovkov-Gulyamov in Uzbek linguistics is mainly a speech phenomenon. These issues are discussed in detail in the special works of R. Sayfullaeva, M. Abuzalova and in the "Theses of collective formal-functional research of a group of linguists", so we do have to dwell on them in detail. In Uzbek linguistics H. Nematov, R. Sayfullaeva, M. Abuzalova, in Russian linguistics N.Yu. Shvedova, V.A. "linguistic speech" is different. Because a linguistic sentence has the form of an abstract diagram, a model of the necessary and permanent components and their interrelationships for millions of speeches, and it reflects the components that are common and necessary for all speeches and is distinguished by being based on this view, the concepts of "structural schemes of simple sentences" by N.Yu. Shvedova. Secondary parts of the Uzbek sentence are not included at all in the "smallest sentence structure" of the system of linguistics. In Russian linguistics, "structural schemes of

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simple sentences" are given as one-component (single-component) and two-component (two-component), while in Uzbek linguistics, "the smallest building blocks of speech" (GKk) consist of only one component, essentially a fragment. Therefore, this pattern is given by the symbol [WPm] in world linguistics. The [WPm] cut-off category indicators in this template and the smallest verbal form of the speech language pattern occur in the form of potential sentences such as "I went," "I'm a teacher." The removal of secondary parts from the smallest construction pattern of a sentence is based on the theory of valence, which entered our linguistics in the 1930s.

In this approach to speech construction, an integral part of speech construction, i.e., the traditional parts of speech are based on the relationship of lexical meanings (contents) rather than on the interdependence of words, but on the relationship of the center of speech and expanders, moves. This means that the parts of speech are graded according to whether they are in direct or indirect contact with the center of speech. The part of speech that is related to the structural part (core) of the sentence is the part of speech. The expanders of these parts are the word expanders. In particular, the role of the complement in the construction of the sentence is that it acts as a word expander in the sentence. The complement (whether instrumental or non-instrumental) is not related to the linguistic abstract, abstract construction pattern of the sentence, but to the semantic properties of the word occurring in the spoken sentence. Therefore, complements are widely used in speech, mainly represented by the central [WPm] verb lexemes. This means that the object is a part of it rather than the cut in the center: horses enter into a relationship with verbs. For example, in the phrase I read a book, the lexeme "read" is the means by which the "book" complement is uttered. One of the important conclusions to be drawn from such interpretations is that this approach reflects the narrow scope of the concepts of "non-functional objects" and "functional objects" that are prevalent in our linguistics. The fact that a "book" is a functional, controlling word when it is a part of a completed (read) sentence, or its extender when it is a secondary part, is a product of a mixture of logical words and sentence extensions. . However, the study of the differentiation of parts of speech, especially the complement, in terms of functionality and non-functionality by Professor N. Mahmudov and later by other linguists, led to the formation of systemic theoretical linguistics.

The complement is not directly related to the structure of the sentence, but to the clarification of the meaning of the word, brings it closer to the adjectives. Because our traditional Uzbek linguistics also supports the idea that the determiner is included in the sentence structure through its own definition. When the determiner interprets the definition in terms of quantity, quality, and attitude, the complement gives the complement the meanings of the source or way.

The center of speech contains the meanings of inclination, modality, time, space, the occurrence of which in speech is directly related to the situation. In this regard, modifier can be divided into three types depending on their position in the sentence structure:

1. Modifier, cases of place, time (cases in the position of expanders).
2. Place, time, direction, cause, purpose and result modifiers (modifier-fillers), which can be evaluated as a case or complement in the lexical sense.
3. Adverb and a group of adverbs close to it. It can be started with a group of determiners and adverbs.

Adverb and a group of similar modifiers are essentially verb determiners. Their little difference from the determinants can be proved on the basis of the combination of "sharp struggle" (keskinkurash). This is because, it is interpreted as a "sharp" state in the compound. This means that determiners have the same position as the determiners in the sentence structure and can therefore be evaluated as word extensions. This allows us to judge that in our linguistics about adjectives, determiners and their types.

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

The role of determiners in speech is complex. They are in a state-of-the-art conflict, and their essence is clarified in a particular context of speech. For this reason, in Uzbek linguistics, the attempt to sharply differentiate the case is ineffective, and ultimately the analysis is based on factors such as text and speech meaning. As mentioned above, case-fillers are confused with speech expanders at the linguistic stage. As a result, one of the basic components of a sentence is affirmation or denial, which can have an additional extender. Therefore, cause, purpose, and outcome complements can be related to the meaning of individual words in a sentence, as well as to the meaning of the whole sentence. At this point, adjectives collide with another part of our linguistics, the determinants associated with the general meaning of a sentence. Determinant is by nature a relatively weak link with the dominant component and manifests itself as an extender of the whole sentence in terms of function. For example: For me, teaching is an honorable task.

There may not be a large correlation between determinants and functional and non-functional parts of speech, but their dependence or non-dependence on the dominant part also requires that they be compared with each other. In this regard, it should be noted that the scientific research of the candidate of philological sciences, associate professor M. Boshmonov is of great importance in Uzbek linguistics. Accordingly, the connection of the complement and the case with the lexical meaning of the word coming from the center can create non-determinance and combine with the word that comes with it. Apparently, determinance is determined by the relationship to the sentence expander, and non-determinance is determined by the relationship to the word expander. However, in general, the parts of the sentence that are directly related to the main center of the sentence (possessive, complementary, modal types) remain functional parts of speech.

In general, at the human level, the chain of three parts of speech, such as determiner, complement, and case, can be expressed as follows: determiners - complements, complements - cases. Because a type of determiner has a lower, complementary, and determinative position than the possessive in the construction of a place, time (directional meaning), the case has a first-order necessary sentence expander. The interval in the middle is the third position. It is important to note, therefore, that its interpretation in our traditional linguistics is marked by conflicting and specific grammatical factors.

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