

PARTS OF SPEECH THAT ARE NOT GRAMMATICALLY RELATED TO PARTS OF SPEECH.

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Anatation. Speech that uses words that are not grammatically related to parts of speech is also used in speech. Such words are semantically related to the whole sentence or to a part of it . These are : motivation , preposition , preposition and preposition. Such units do not accept syntactic connections , ie they are not syntactically related to other parts of speech.

Keywords : motivation , introductory word , introductory compound and introductory sentences.

A word that refers to the person whom the speaker's is directed is called an impulse. Encouragement is usually directed at the second person. In poetry , the poet can sometimes refer : Poetry salt , Free after all , this is a free time. The pronoun is connected only with the content of the other parts of speech.

The impulse is often similar to the possessive because it is represented by a noun in the main contract , but the possessive is associated with the participle in person and number , and the impulse is not connected : Will Karimjon (owner - 3rd person together) come tomorrow ? (cut - 3 persons together) . Karimjon , (motivation -3 person , singular) will you come tomorrow? (2nd person plural).

In some cases , especially in poetry , words denoting the names of animals , birds , and inanimate objects are encouraged : Good bye , my school . An impulse expressed in one word is called a compound impulse : Dude , , come visit us. An impuls expressed by a phrase is called a spread impulse : Dear students , Happy New Year! In order to express a strong urge , pronouns such as e , ey , hoy , obbo are used before the urge , followed by a comma.

Incentives are expressed as follows :

By noun: Ahmadjon can I use your pen? With a diamond : Hey you , look at me. With fiery words : Don't you say my dear! With exhortations : Hey , com on. With the phrase : Hey , let your beard fall on your chest! In the words : Hey , young man , what have you done!

If the urge comes at the beginning of the sentence , after the urge , in the middle of the sentence , on both sides , at the end of the sentence , a comma is placed before the urge.

An introductory word is a word that expresses the speaker's attitude to the idea he is expressing , and a phrase that expresses the speaker's reaction to the idea he is expressing is an introductory word. Introductory words and preposition are mainly modal words and have the following meanings :

--- Confidence and affirmation : of course , it is known , indeed , indeed , indeed , as indefinitely .

--- Suspicion : Apparently , maybe , I guess , maybe.

--- Joy on sorrow : to my happiness , to my happiness , to my sorrow , to my sorrow.

--- To whom the stated opinion belongs : I think , in my opinion , as he says , as they say.

--- The order of thought expressed : first , second....

--- Affirmation or denial : yes , no , yes , correct.

If the introductory word or preposition comes at the beginning of the sentence , then it comes in the middle of the sentence , then it comes in the middle of the sentence , on both sides , at the end of the sentence it is preceded by a comma : Finally left , I think they did. They left , I think. Today they don't seem to agree.

A sentence is a sentence in which the speaker comments in addition to what he or she is sa

dline : If you ask him to wake up , I'll tell you , I don't agree with that .

--- Two headline : Ibrohimov , Kurban father , enjoyed this knowledge of flowers.

Conclusion. Each of the parts of speech that are not grammatically related to the parts of speech is considered. In addition to the effect of the main sentence and inotation on the motivational intonation , the motivation is also pronounced with different intonations depending on the semantic function. The more emphasis is placed on the urge , or the deeper the emotional content is coveyed through the urge , the stronger the intonation.

Additions express the speaker's subjective attitude , emotional feelings , to individual parts of speech or to the whole expression.

Introductory sentences often appear in the middle of the main sentence , after or before the part to which it belongs. If the introductory sentence refers to the whole sentence , it appears at the beginning of the sentence or on the page

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