

PHRASES IN MODERN ENGLISH

*Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages
student Makhmudova Dilnoza*

Abstract: This article talks about the general typological tool that performs the role of analytical and grammatical tool of adverbs in Uzbek and English languages. It is expressed that auxiliary words in the mentioned languages include prepositions, conjunctions, modal words in English, and conjunctions, prepositions, helpers, and also agreement suffixes in Uzbek.

Key words: conjunction, grammar, preposition, noun

English researchers divide the word groups in modern English from four to thirteen, even sixteen. Based on different stages of categorization, scientists include numbers, pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, articles, modal words, prepositions in important word groups. As a rule, nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs are included in specific word groups. The creation of the scientific grammatical system of many European languages originated under the direct influence of the point view of Greek and Latin grammar. On the one hand, this is explained by the fact that modern scientists use the scheme of classification researchers, and on the other hand, it is expressed that the terminology used by the works of Greek and Latin authors was adopted. Henry Sweet was the first English scientist to report the importance of the overall order of functions of meaning and form in the process of classification. But O. Jespersen, T. Kreizin and others from other representatives of English grammar applied the decisions proposed by them, but preferred the form and divided it based on the remaining criteria. According to A.N. Savchenko, the meaning of the word group gives rise to the grammatical meaning. But this is not the main criterion, but a syntactic connection arising from another. Therefore, the meaning of each word group is continuously reflected in its connection. The problems raised show that simple word groups that seem clear and unproblematic have their own problems when viewed from both general and specific linguistics.. This is the clear purpose of the investigations conducted in this regard, including not only to evaluate the achievements of new facts, but also to think that this or that problem will be solved. Currently, our linguists show three main principles for dividing words into word groups.

These are: маъно-meaning

шакл-form

функция-function

According to these principles, sixteen word groups of the modern English language are distinguished. In this regard, the professor of our university, our teacher G'.M. Hoshimov puts forward his views.

These include:

1. The Noun
2. The Pronoun
3. The Numeral
4. The Adjective
5. The verb
6. The Adverb
7. The Modal verb
8. The Statives
9. The Interjection
10. The Particle
11. The Article
12. The Conjunction
13. The Preposition
14. The Responsive (yes, no)
15. The Requestive (please)
16. The Approximates (almost, nearly)

Nouns are words that represent persons, animals, places, things, events and various abstract concepts. Who? (who?) What? (what?) questions will be answered.

Nowadays, many scientists are working on dividing words into word categories in the Uzbek language as well. We can include professors A.Nurmonov, E.Qlichev, G'.Abdurakhmonov, A.Azizova, A.Gulomov. In the Uzbek language, like other languages, words are divided into independent and auxiliary word groups: connecting, auxiliary, loading and exclamatory words are included in auxiliary word groups.

In the literature published in recent years, modal and imitative words are also distinguished as a separate type of word groups.

It seems that the number of word groups in different languages also varies with word meanings and grammatical forms.

For example, the noun phrase exists in all languages. Their common feature is that nouns have special formative morphemes and categories of agreement and number to express the concept of subjectivity. But these nouns differ in the formation of suffixes, agreement and number forms. For example, Russian and Uzbek languages have 6 conjugation forms, while English has two. These languages also differ in the ways and means of formation of agreement forms.

REFERENCES

1. 2010, November 13 issue of the newspaper.

2. Barkhudarov L.S., Stelling D.A. English grammar. - Moscow: "Vysshaya shkola", 1963.
3. Blokh M.U., A Theoretical course of English grammar. - Moscow: "Prosveshchenie", 1982.
4. Boronov J., Boronova M. English grammar. - T.: "Teacher", 1978.
5. Boronov J. Comparative grammar of English and Uzbek languages. - Tashkent: "Teacher", 1973.
6. Dadaboeva T. English grammar. - Tashkent: "Fan", 2007. Jalolov J. Foreign language teaching methodology. - Tashkent: "Teacher", 1996.
7. Jalolov J. Foreign language teaching methodology. - Tashkent: "Teacher", 1996.
8. Ilyish B.A. The structure of Modern English. - Leningrad: "Prosveshchenie", 1971.