

ACTUAL DEVISION OF A SENTENCE

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Gapning asliy bo'linishi deganda gapning sintaktik va semantik tuzilishiga ko'ra tarkibiy qismlarga bo'linish usuli tushuniladi. Bu jarayon jumla ichidagi mavzu, fe'l, ob'ekt va boshqa grammatik elementlarni aniqlashni o'z ichiga oladi. Bundan tashqari, jumlaning bo'linishi, shuningdek, umumiy jumla tarkibidagi bo'laklar, iboralar va ularningtegishli munosabatlarini tahlil qilishni o'z ichiga oladi.

Sintaktik darajada gapning bo'linishi gapning grammatik tarkibiy qismlarga ajratish va ularning bir -biri bilan qanday bog'lanishini thalil qilishni o'z ichiga oladi. Bunga bosh gapni , ergash gaplarni , iboralarni va alohida so'zlarni , shuningdek ularning tegishli funksiyalarini aniqlash. Semantik nuqtai nazardan , jumlaning asliy b'linishi jumlaning har bir qismining ma'nosini va ular yetkazilgan umumiy xabarga qanday xissa qo'shish tushuniladi. Bu jumlaning turli elementlari o'rtasidafi munosabatlarni aniqlash va ular qanday qilib aniq g'oyalarni ifodalash va ma'lumotlarni yetkazishda foydalaniladi.

Umuman olganda, gapning bo'linishi lingvistik tahlilning asosiy jihati bo'lib til va iboralarning tuzilishi va ma'nosini tushinish uchun juda muhimdir. Bu turli xil ilovalar , jumladan tabiiy tilni tushunish uchun uni qayta ishlash va tilni o'qitish uchun zarurdir.

The actual division of a sentence is the process of disassembling a sentence into its component pieces according to the syntactic and semantic structures of the sentence. This procedure entails determining the sentence's subject, verb, object, and other grammatical components. Moreover, the segmentation of a sentence also includes the examination of clauses, phrases, and the connections between them in the overall sentence structure. The real division of a sentence at the syntactic level entails breaking the sentence down into its grammatical components and examining how they relate to one another. The functions of the main clause, supporting clauses, phrases, and specific words inside the sentence must all be identified. Semantically speaking, knowing the meaning of a sentence is necessary for the actual division of the sentence. This entails recognizing the connections between the various sentence components and

appreciating how they work together to provide information and express particular concepts. All things considered, linguistic analysis's basic component—the division of a sentence—is essential to comprehending the composition and significance of linguistic expressions. It is necessary for many different applications, such as machine translation, training, and natural language understanding. Typically, sentences consist of multiple elements, such as subjects, predicates, objects, and modifiers.

1. Subject: A sentence's subject can be any person, place, object, or idea that the sentence is discussing. Usually, a noun or pronoun carries out the sentence's action. In the sentence "John ate dinner," for instance, "John" is the subject.
2. Predicate: The portion of a phrase that provides details about the topic is called the predicate. It consists of the verb and any additional terms that explain or alter the subject's conduct. "Ate dinner" is the predicate in the sentence "John ate."
3. Object: The subject of a phrase is the entity that the verb is using to carry out its activity. The division of sentences in writing is important for clarity and understanding. A sentence is typically divided into different components, including subject, verb, object, and other elements such as adjectives, adverbs, and prepositional phrases. These components work together to convey meaning and structure the sentence.

In terms of actual division within a sentence, punctuation marks such as commas, semicolons, colons, and periods are used to separate different parts of a sentence. For example:

- Commas are used to separate items in a list or to set off introductory phrases or clauses.
- Semicolons can be used to connect closely related independent clauses.
- Colons are often used to introduce a list or to separate independent clauses when the second expands on or explains the first.
- Periods indicate the end of a complete thought or sentence.

Proper division and punctuation within a sentence help maintain clarity and coherence in writing. Here are some examples of sentences divided into their individual components:

1. The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.
 - Subject: The quick brown fox
 - Verb: jumped
 - Object: over the lazy dog
2. She baked a delicious chocolate cake for her friend's birthday.
 - Subject: She
 - Verb: baked
 - Object: a delicious chocolate cake
 - Object complement: for her friend's birthday

3. The students studied hard for their exams but still didn't get good grades.

- Subject: The students
- Verb: studied
- Complement: hard
- Conjunction: but
- Adverbial phrase: still
- Negation phrase: didn't get
- Direct object: good grades

I hope these examples help clarify the division of sentences into their components! Let me know if you have any other questions.

.Фактическое деление предложения - это процесс разбора предложения на его компоненты в соответствии с синтаксическими и семантическими структурами предложения. Эта процедура предполагает определение предмета предложения, глагола, объекта и других грамматических компонентов. Кроме того, сегментация предложения также включает изучение пунктов, фраз и связей между ними в общей структуре предложения. Реальное разделение предложения на синтаксическом уровне подразумевает разбивку предложения на грамматические компоненты и изучение того, как они связаны друг с другом. Функции основного пункта, вспомогательные пункты, фразы и конкретные слова внутри предложения должны быть идентифицированы. Семантически говоря, знание значения предложения необходимо для фактического разделения предложения

Это предполагает признание связей между различными компонентами предложений и оценку того, как они работают вместе, чтобы предоставить информацию и выразить конкретные концепции. Принимая во внимание все вышесказанное, основной компонент лингвистического анализа — разделение предложения — имеет важное значение для понимания состава и значения языковых выражений. Он необходим для многих различных приложений, таких как машинный перевод, обучение и понимание естественного языка.! Обычно предложения состоят из нескольких элементов, таких как субъекты, предкаты, объекты и модификаторы. 1. Предмет: Предметом предложения может быть любое лицо, место, объект или идея, которую обсуждает предложение. Обычно, номенклатура или прозвище выполняет действие предложения. Например, в предложении «Джон съел ужин» речь идет о «Джене». 2. Predicate: Часть фразы, которая предоставляет подробную информацию о теме, называется predicate. Он состоит из глагола и любых дополнительных терминов, которые объясняют или изменяют поведение субъекта. "Ate dinner" - это предсказание в предложении "John ate". 3. Объект: Предметом фразы является субъект, который используется глаголом для осуществления своей деятельности. В простой фразе без

ограничений.

References:

1. Kuvandikovich, S. A. (2020, February 10). About the Actual Division of the Sentence and Word Order. *International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation*, 24(02), 501–508. <https://doi.org/10.37200/ijpr/v24i2/pr200363>
2. The problem of actual division of the sentence in translation. (2018). Доклады Башкирского Университета, 121.3
3. "Sentence Division and Punctuation" by Purdue OWL: This resource provides guidelines on how to divide sentences for clarity and readability, as well as how to use punctuation effectively.
4. "The Elements of Style" by William Strunk Jr. and E.B. White: This classic style guide offers advice on sentence structure, including how to break up long sentences for better understanding.
5. "The Chicago Manual of Style": This comprehensive manual covers all aspects of writing and publishing, including guidelines on sentence division and punctuation.
6. "Writing Tools: 50 Essential Strategies for Every Writer" by Roy Peter Clark: This book offers practical tips and techniques for improving writing skills, including advice on breaking up sentences for maximum impact.

These resources can provide more in-depth information on the proper division of sentences in writing.