

SOME DIFFERENCES OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK PARTICLES

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Abstract. This article deals with the problem parts of speech have different grammatical categories. Verbs have the category of mood, tense, aspect, voice, person, number etc., noun – case, number, adjective – comparison, etc. The parts of speech also differ from each other in their syntactic function; e.g. verbs are used in the sentence structure as predicates, nouns-as subjects, adjectives-as attributes etc.

Key words: Parts of speech, particle. category of mood, the sentence structure grammatical features.

Particles are function words that express grammatical relationships with other words. Function words are words that perform definite grammatical functions but that lack definite lexical meaning. Only one grammatical form can perform the grammatical function of particle in the English language: p-words. Similar in form to prepositions, p-words function as particles within three constructions in English:

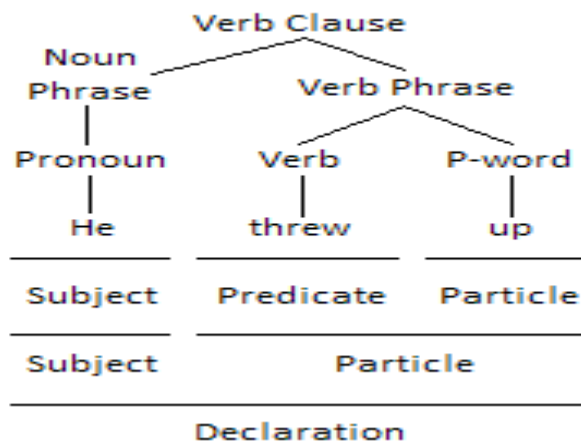
- Phrasal verbs
- Quasi-modal verbs
- Determiner phrases

The following sections explain and exemplify the particle in English grammar.

The first grammatical construction in the English language that contains a p-word that functions as a particle is the phrasal verb. Phrasal verbs consist of a verb followed by one or more p-words. The p-word of a phrasal verb functions as a particle. **Examples of phrasal verbs** include the following:

- call off (cancel)
- lay in on (criticize)
- let up (diminish, lessen)
- pass on (transmit)
- rule out (eliminate)
- throw up (vomit)

The following grammar tree illustrates the form and function of the phrasal verb including the function of the p-word as a particle:

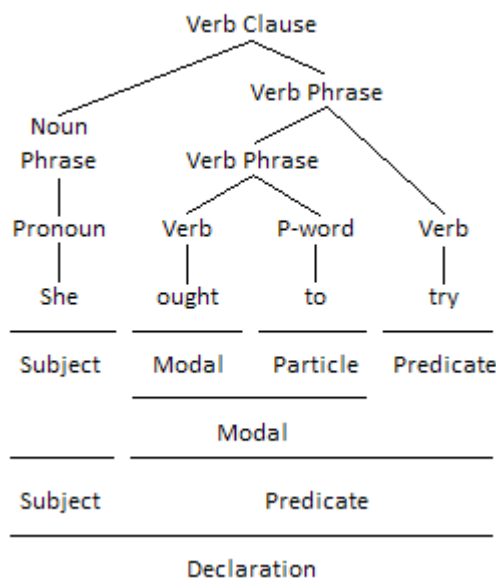


Particles in Quasi-modal Verbs

The second grammatical construction in the English language that contains a p-word that functions as a particle is the quasi-modal verb. The modal verb — a term that encompasses both full modal verbs and quasi-modal verbs — is a distinct auxiliary verb form of the English language that differs from prototypical verbs in grammatical form and grammatical function. Three English quasi-modal verbs contain p-words that function as particles:

- ought (to)
- had better (had best)
- used to

The p-words of the quasi-modal verbs are *to* and *better (best)*. The following grammar tree illustrates the form and function of the quasi-modal verb including the function of the p-word as a particle:



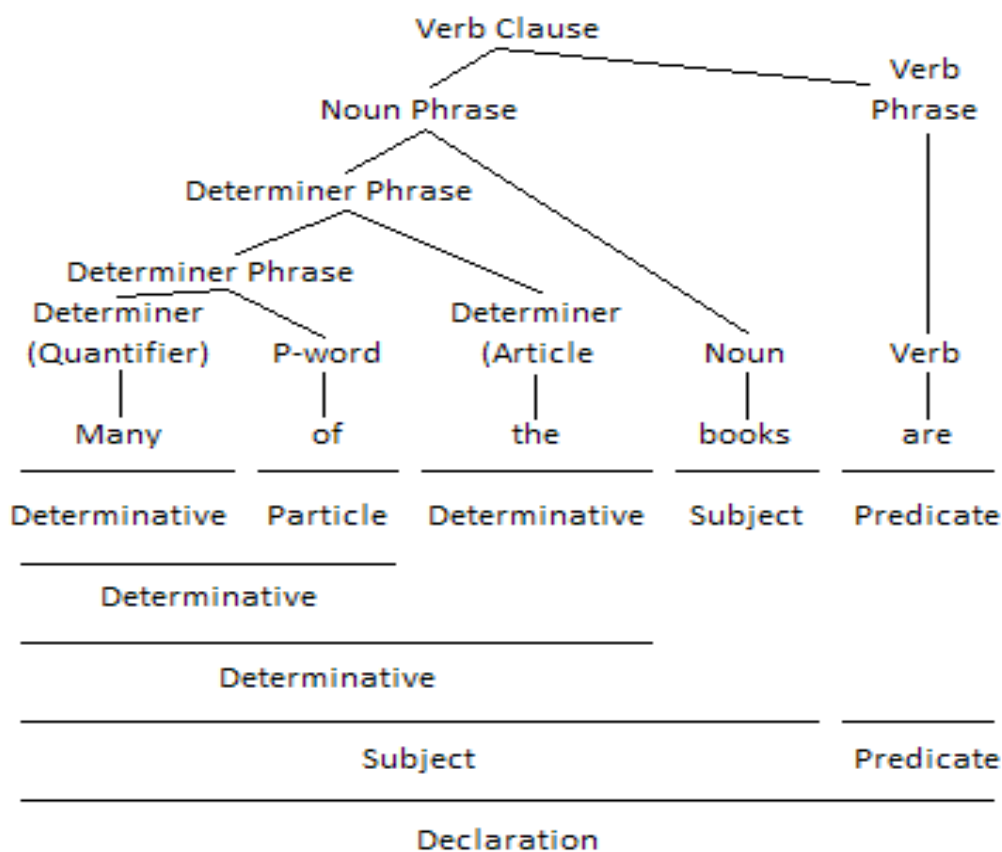
Particles in Determiner Phrases

The third grammatical construction in the English language that contains a p-word that functions as a particle is the determiner phrase. In English grammar, more

than one determiner in the form of a determiner phrase can function as the determinative of a single word or phrase. The following italicized determiners are examples of determiner phrases:

- *All three of the* children refused to eat *any of their* vegetables.
- *The thirteen* books were each popular titles.
- *All her many* accomplishments impressed *the many* members of *both of the* search committees.

In determiner phrases such as *all three of the*, *any of their*, and *both of the* in the previous sentences, the p-word *of* functions as a particle. The following grammar tree illustrates the form and function of the determiner phrase including the function of the p-word as a particle:



P-words perform the grammatical function of particle — which are function words that express grammatical relationships with other words but that lack definite lexical meaning — within phrasal verbs, quasi-modal verbs, and determiner phrases in the English language [1. P.13].

Particle is a grammatical function.

The grammatical form that can function as the particle in English grammar is the p-word.

The p-words of phrasal verbs, quasi-modal verbs, and some determiners function as particles.

The integral part of a systematic course of the studied language (Russian,

English, Uzbek, and others) is the section about the function parts of speech (function words), prepositions, conjunctions, **particles**.

Knowledge of the functions and the correct use of linking words are indispensable condition for the development of coherent speech skills, the ability to make up phrases and sentences to find out the relationship of words, their semantics both in the isolated form and in the particular context.

So, prepositions, as well as other linking words, have no independent meaning. They are involved in the establishment of relations between nouns, pronouns, numerals and other words (above all - verbs) in word combinations or sentences. In this the syntax and to some extent the morphological functions of preposition are demonstrated.

The absence of prepositions in the language (for example, in Uzbek as in other Turkish languages) causes serious difficulties in teaching this section of grammar and the need to overcome them on the basis of the comparative method, in particular, in comparison say of Russian prepositions with Uzbek postpositions and affixes. At present, in a rapidly developing linguistics, the dialectical study of all the phenomena occurring in the language has become the demand of time.

A special place in this process takes the characteristic of two ontological nature of linguistic unities in the perspective of these categories of dialectics as general - private, phenomena - case, possibility - case, reason - consequence, form - sense. Even the third included rule of dialectical logic is used at all levels and stages of development of linguistics .

It is of particular importance at disclosing the nature of mutually antithetical elements, developing in conjunction with the formation of semantic and structural relations in the system of the language. So, in this respect, it is possible to use the internal rules of the laws of included the third law at disclosing the relevant indications of significant and function words. The rule of the included the third reflects the oppositions between derivationally correlating linguistic phenomena.

If opposites do not cover the whole meaning of the considered concept and between them there are significant additional qualities, then the included the third rule does not apply[5. P.48].

For the most part, the third situation is significant, generating the need for the intermediate conditions of the third law. The third included rule of dialectical logic incorporates in itself the quality of sides, obviously to each other. In this case two opposite phenomena are united in the third one, having the quality of two opposites.

The third intermediate rule is applied to disclose significant and function words. Thus, the main criterion for selection is the general categorical meaning of these words. Conversion of independent words into function words (and even into affixes) is closely connected with historical development of language.

In general, function words (postpositions, conjunctions, particles, etc) are grammatical categories, standing between vocabulary and grammar. In this case, auxiliary verbs, postpositions - names, postpositions - adverbs, adverbs - particles, allied words and others, by some of their properties are close to significant words on the other properties to the function words.

Auxiliary verbs, nouns and particles firstly, capable to act independently giving auto semantic the lexical meaning, and secondly, they are used as function words and serve to transmit various grammatical meanings, but even so, they do not lose the ability to change the meaning of words (they do not change time, personal endings, the meaning of nouns and so on).

So, when determining the nature of function words and their place in morphology of words, it is necessary to take into account the significant and functional meaning of words. In order to establish the differences between significant and proper function words, it is important the presence of linking function inherent by proper function words, and this is also morphological invariability, the inability to use them as a single word and their partial similarity with affixes.

If we consider that one of the ways of the origin of affixes morphemes goes back to significant function words, then proper function words take an intermediate niche between affixes and significant function words. This can be characterized in the following way: *Significant words* → *significant-function word* → *proper-function word* → *function word* → *morpheme* (or in Uzbek terminology: *mustaqil soʻzlar* → *mustaqil-yordamchi soʻzlar* → *sof yordamchi soʻzlar* → *affiks*) Thus, in each function part of speech, the special category of linking-significant words are marked out acting as a link between the significant and linked parts of speech, thus ensuring the continuity of development of the language system and implementing the system of connection between heterogeneous phenomena.

Therefore, when studying significant and function parts of speech, it is permissible to mark out the third group of words – function-significant – acting in opposition to significant and function words included the third, in which the polarity is met, removed the opposition of both groups (Nigmatov X., 1989:22). Function-significant words by their morphological features and abilities to independent usage, relate to a significant part of speech and in a linking function to the category of a function part of speech.

Therefore, it seems possible to study them as specific subgroups both in the framework of these significant parts of speech to which they are related functionally (Nigmatov X., 1989: 22). Among linking-significant words activity used in modern Uzbek language are the words: *аввал, илгари, олдин, бурун, қадим, муқаддам, бошда, асосан, асосида, биноан, бўйича, мувофиқ, кўра, бошқа, бўлак, таиқари, ўзга, ортиқ, бўйи, давомида, мобайнида, оша, бўйлаб, қараб, мос, боғлиқ, ҳолда...* The transition of words with significant meaning in the category of words with the of

auxiliary – a phenomenon, associated with expansion of semantic and stylistic meanings of a words and begins to develop the functional meaning.

In Uzbek language there are function and significant words partly close to morphological endings. Such words can be used independently. They are capable, to designate auto semantic lexical meaning and serve to indicate different grammatical meanings (post positionalization, conjunctualization, particulation of language). The language essence of the function words is distinguished by its extremely complexity and multifunctionality.

Thus function words with single-morphemic basic form often come in different lexical classes (lexical and grammatical categories). We compare, for example, different lexical classes presented in the English language by the form but (conjunction, preposition, contact establishing particle, restrictive adverb, relative pronoun, noun in singular and plural forms): *last, but, not the least; there was nothing but firelight; but it's what you like; those words were but excuses; there are none but do much the same; that was a large but; his repeated but's are really trying.*

The fundamental difficult when, identifying function words is substantial heterogeneity of words at all. Among them, on one hand, words of significant (or material) content and on the other hand function words [2. P.83].

The letters are used only as functional intermediaries in the structure of word combinations and sentences. Nominative correlation is a unifying feature of the entire set of words, ranging from significant substantives and ending by function words – particles. The last ones are approached by their signed role to the affixal morphemes.

The nominative correlation of function words witch significant ones are disclosed in particular, in their direct “negative” in marking out under the text adjacency (Smirnitkiy A., 1952:199). Compare the words in the English language: *a / crowd; must /do; by / then* and so on.

The nominative correlation is a common expression of significant and linking words function. For its linguistic interpretation, the terms “the called function” / “the ruminative function” became firmly established. The observed correlation and hence, and the common function is reflected in a written (and dictionary) practice, actualizing function words in a separate writing with significant ones.

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