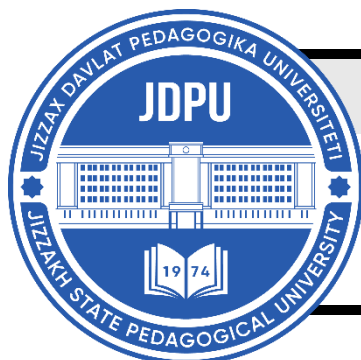


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ON GENERAL THEORETICAL ISSUES OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: According to these scientists, "speech standardization requires the implementation of appropriate research in such departments of linguistics as phonology, morphology, syntax, grammar, lexicology, linguostylistics".

It is known that any language undergoes continuous development, enrichment, and renewal processes. As a result of such processes, in all languages, in particular, in the existing literary norms at different levels of the lexicon, changes or deviations from the norm occur. In the 60s of the 20th century, the formation of a special linguistic field that studies language norms and correct speech at the initiative of linguists such as O.S.Akhmanova, Y.A.Belchikova, V.V.Veselissky is also related to the problem of standardization. According to these scientists, "speech standardization requires the implementation of appropriate research in such departments of linguistics as phonology, morphology, syntax, grammar, lexicology, linguostylistics". Grammar studies the grammatical structure and semantic system of a language, and grammatical categories are based on it. In turn, a grammatical category consists of inseparable units of grammatical meaning and grammatical forms. In terms of modern linguistics, these two sides of the grammatical category are made up of three components, that is, phonological, syntactic, and semantic components. In turn, these three components are related to grammatical communication and the character of morphemes representing this communication, phonological units participating in the expression of grammatical category, grammatical and lexical-grammatical meaning. Based on the harmony of all three components,

it will be possible to "achieve grammatical correctness, i.e. make grammatically correct sentences. Grammatical correctness consists of harmony of form and meaning, and it is the basis of every grammar".

INTRODUCTION

Some of the distinctive aspects and features of modern English grammar can be listed below:

- this language is analytical, that is, the relationship of words in this language is expressed not by means of form-forming affixes, but by means of auxiliary words, word order and intonation. Spanish, French, and New Persian are also considered analytic languages. There are also traces of them in other languages of the Indo-European family;

- auxiliary words are widely used in this language;

- due to the poor morphological inflection, syntax is actively involved in the expression of many grammatical categories;

- word order becomes the main grammatical signal;

- there are different language options and more.

Various means are used to express grammatical categories in a certain language. In particular, in English, there is a certain degree of strictness of the word order, prepositions and similar auxiliary words, analytical constructions, analytical forms and other syntactic units, although a small number of inflectional phenomena can be included. These tools are unique in English. As a result, firstly, if syntactic and analytical forms have mutual opposition, and secondly, the phenomenon of cross-level synonymy occurs when defining the method of expression of certain grammatical categories. All this is evidence that the English language has its own grammatical system.

The grammatical possibilities of any language are incomparable. Such an opportunity determines the lexical-semantic development and development of the lexical layer of the language. Although scientists have been continuously studying word groups at the grammatical level for many years, there are still some undiscovered aspects of the field.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

If you pay attention, the lexical meaning of the word and the categorical meaning are not always connected. It is worth saying that the word is the most necessary basic unit both in the vocabulary layer of the language and in the grammatical structure, that is, the word can be called the base of the grammatical structure. Individual words mean things, events, features, signs, etc., express concepts about them, name them, but when expressing an idea, it is always part of a sentence. According to the grammatical rules of the language, "words in speech

perform their discursive function in the system of means of expression of the language, at the same time, new aspects of their meaning are formed, that is, the meaning paradigms of polysemantic words are formed in a discursive environment [Grammar of the Uzbek language. - Tashkent: "Fan" publishing house, 1975. - B. 16.]. In addition, along with nominative and communicative functions, the language also performs an expressive function. Such a function of the word is carried out within the framework of certain laws.

Lingvopoetics, in general, is one of the important aspects of the development of linguistics - lexeme (word). The semantic level of the word is strongly connected with all its grammatical possibilities, and it is also important to study the aspects of the grammatical meaning of the word.

Events in reality, personal society, life experiences of a person, concepts in the mind, various aspects of existence are reflected through words. In this sense, existing word groups are characterized by their grammatical categories. In particular, verbs are marked by tense, proportion, inclination and other categories, nouns have the category of number and agreement, and adjectives have the category of comparison. Therefore, not only lexical, but also grammatical paradigms of categorical meaning of lexemes are different because they belong to different word groups.

For example, in English it is observed that the verb paradigms are a little longer: write, writes, wrote, shall write, will write, am writing, is writing, was writing, were writing, have been writing, etc. Noun paradigms are a little shorter than verb paradigms: sister, sister's, sisters, sisters'. Adjectives appear to be even shorter: cold, colder, coldest. The shortest paradigm belongs to the adverbial phrase: always.

The semantic structure of a word is the sum of the meanings it expresses, that is, the paradigms of the proportion of meaning and form in the formation of the semantic structure of a word show the strong connection of the language with phonetic, lexical-semantic and grammatical phenomena. First of all, the typical sound structure of the word constitutes the phonetic structure of the word. Usually, the sound structure of the word is natural, and it is observed that this condition also affects its grammatical nature. It is especially important to study the phonetic, lexical-semantic, and grammatical structure of English words in harmony with each other. The reason for this is explained by the fact that the conservative components of the English language managed to preserve the sound structure of a number of words in an old, archaic form. It can be said that this phenomenon in the English language caused differences between the reading and writing of words in it.

At this point, it is permissible to say that the morphological structure of words in the language is also based on certain laws. Usually, the morphological structure of a word can differ even within a given language. Also, the phenomenon of lexical-stylistic differentiation according to different periods of language development is observed within one language, that is, within one language. When it comes to the lexical-grammatical meaning, first of all, the possibilities of combining word groups with each other should be taken into account. For example, if we pay attention to the combination To (from, at) school in the English language, then the combination in this direction is noticeable. In such combinations, the lexical-grammatical paradigms of the words of a certain group and the lexical-grammatical group of words that form specific parts (combinations) with those words in the discursive context are also distinguished. It should be said that characterizing word groups according to their function in the sentence is a certain linguistic phenomenon. For example, in English and Russian, nouns are mainly used as possessors or complements, participles, and adjectives. Their syntactic tasks in the sentence are provided by the grammatical, lexical-semantic meanings of the word. Also, in English, the owner of a sentence can be expressed not only by a noun, but also by a number, pronoun, gerund, infinitive, etc. On the other hand, a noun can act as any part of a sentence. However, in general, connectors, prepositions, prepositions can fulfill the function of any part of the sentence and connect it.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

All of the above allows you to avoid confusing words and sentences, which are two basic units in grammar. Thus, it is possible to count the following categorial characteristics of word groups in English:

- differs according to its lexical-grammatical morphemes (stem-forming suffixes);
- differs according to its grammatical categories or paradigms;
- differs according to its lexical-grammatical meaning;
- differs according to its function in the sentence;
- differs according to its combination.

As words form their grammatical meaning according to their morphological classification, this situation ensures that the semantic paradigm of the categorial group of the word is constantly changing. At the same time, the meaning of the word is based on its lexical meaning and prepares the ground for cognitive psychology (understanding).

The grammatical meaning of the word implies two general situations:

1) categorial features of the word in terms of objectivity, action and state, sign, quantity, word sign;

2) refers to auxiliary categories that serve to provide the cognitive content of words in speech.

In English, word groups are studied on the basis of traditional classification, i.e. independent and auxiliary (notional and functional or structural) parts. Independent word groups represent things, actions, qualities, feelings, that is, extralinguistic phenomena. Auxiliary word groups provide connection between words and sentences, serve to understand the general meaning or fill in additional situations. Independent word groups in the language always perform a specific function in a sentence.

S.Brown, D. Brown and D. Bailey call auxiliary verbs, prepositions and articles as functional words. As can be seen from the above remarks, the difference between auxiliary words and other words has become unclear. Sometimes the difference is not so noticeable between word groups (in particular, adjectives change to adverbs when attached to verbs, and adjectives change to adjectives when attached to nouns). In some cases, it has become difficult to distinguish the grammatical meaning of words even within a word group.

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In addition to prepositions, auxiliary verbs perform additional - auxiliary functions in the sentence. Some grammarians argue that independent words, such as verbs, can be functionally used in addition to auxiliary word groups. For example, Y.A. Krutikov calls auxiliary words semi-independent (seminotional) [Krutikov Yu.A. Sbornik tematicheskikh tekstov dlya izuchayushchikh razvoruvnuyu rech. English Language, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Department of International Language; According to him, prepositions, conjunctions, articles and prepositions are semi-independent word groups. They are called "seminational parts of speech" and are contrasted with independent word groups. What they (seminational parts of speech) connect is given as follows; a) their general and comparative and lexical meanings; b) that they are isolated in denial; c) their mandatory multilateral (article, predicate) or bilateral (preposition, conjunction) combinations; g) combines connecting tasks (connectors, prepositions) or special words (articles, prepositions).

CONCLUSION

As noted in the studies of English grammar carried out so far, it can be seen that the system of English word groups is not very clear. In this language, their grammatical categories

are taken as the main features of word groups, and their lexical-grammatical meaning, combination and syntactic functions are somewhat neglected. Based on this, in the studies of linguistic scientists H.Sweet, O.Esperson, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, interjections and prepositions were combined into one group. In particular, if H. Sweet included nouns, adjectives, numbers, verbs and prepositions in a separate group of English words in his time. O.Esperson also attached the substance, adjective, verb, pronoun and prepositions to this group.

For several years, Russian linguists have distinguished between notional words and seminotational words and word-combinations from combinations of words. used to differentiate. In this case, the term word-combination has a narrow meaning and should include at least two words with independent meanings. For example, "on the table" is a combination of words, but not a word-combination, because there is only one word with independent lexical meaning - table.

It should be said that the system of word groups is historically variable. As the language develops, new word groups are formed and enter the language. For example, Old English lacks case categories, articles, and modals, but New English does.

In its place, the process of dividing the word groups in the language into small lexical-grammatical groups is also observed. Such a division serves to distinguish word groups from each other. For example, by comparing the nouns boy, friend and boyhood, friendship in English, it can be seen that these lexemes have the characteristics of noun lexemes. However, these nouns are not cohesive units. They are united under "substance" with lexical-grammatical meaning, boy and friend mean "countable substance", boyhood and friendship mean "uncountable substance". The lexemes boy and friend have four paradigms, while boyhood and friendship have only one paradigm. This combination of words, although significantly similar, does not have a certain difference. Unlike boyhood and friend, boyhood and friendship do not have plural forms. The dynamics of such differences is considered one of the main factors of development of the morphological level of the language, lexical-semantic and content development. It is worth saying that a deep analysis of the grammatical level of the English language makes it possible to make new and improved conclusions.

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