

THE PROBLEM OF PARTS OF SPEECH IN MODERN ENGLISH

Anvarxonova Marjonaxon

O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti

Xorijiy til va adabiyoti fakulteti talabasi

Annotation: There are various primary methods for classifying parts of speech in linguistics in general and English linguistics in particular. There are descriptive, onomasiological, traditional [the oldest], and utilitarian ones. The aforementioned methods indicate several eras of parts of speech research as a phenomenon of language, as well as various perspectives of representatives of various linguistic schools about their [periods] essence. It is clear that they are not completely distinct from one another, though, as linguists work with the same material and object—lexicon—which is vast, diverse, and full of many interwoven and related qualities.

Key words: syntagmatic properties, onomaseological approach, classification approach, syntactic position of word.

The descriptive approach disregards the function of meaning in linguistic analysis and views the position in the language system as the only pertinent identifying characteristic. The traditional approach aims to delineate the boundaries between parts of speech by exposing their semantic, morphological, and syntactic peculiarities. The distributional analysis at the morphological level serves as the formal technique of research in the functional approach, which places the syntagmatic properties of words in speech at the highest degree of significance. A question concerning the selection and naming of various pieces of objective reality is at the center of the onomaseological approach.

The stability of the traditional classification makes it popular despite its flaws and shortcomings. Furthermore, this classification approach

Henry Sweet was among the first linguists to discuss the importance of considering the intricate interplay between form, function, and meaning when classifying things. Though they share his opinion, O. Jespersen and G. Curme, two representatives of the classical school of English scientific grammar, prefer the formal criterion over the others, and he himself does not adhere to his own principles. In home linguistics, which is founded on the conventional word-class scheme, everyone agrees on the fundamental ideas of the scheme. The triune principle of classification is regarded by homeland linguists as the most important one, but they also acknowledge that when the formal morphological features are present, only the semantic and syntactic criteria may be used as the foundation for future research in this and other scientific fields.

However, universality does not imply that distinctiveness does not exist.

The idea of parts of speech is one of the primary issues that is advanced by the uniqueness of each language, which manifests itself in the nature of its system.

Researchers studying the English language distinguish between four and thirteen components of speech. They discuss the noun, verb, adverb, and adjective without reservation.

Some of the new linguists adopted the vocabulary from Greek and Latin authors' scientific treatises, while others incorporated the old classification schemes into their scientific writings. It is impossible to deny that early linguists' classifications accurately and fully captured the

facts of the European type language, despite the fact that they either worked on the foreign language base, mimicked the ancient schemes, or attempted to adapt the concrete language's material to those schemes.

Research gradually led to the development of the guiding principles that had to guide the arrangement of words into speech components.

For example, the grammar of H. Smith and G. Trager is one of them. They propose that positional and inflectional classes be distinguished. While the syntactic position of a word or group of words determines the positional classes, the commonality of flexional indicators determines the inflectional classes. As for the positional classes, their titles correspond with the previously mentioned flexional classes and other conventional parts of speech, but they also include a unique differentiating marker—the suffix -al, i.e. nominals, pronominals, adverbials, prepositional. G. Trager and H. Smith define the noun, adjective, pronoun, and verb as flexional classes. In homeland linguistics, there is a tendency to divide all parts of speech into two large class groups—notional and functional—where the notional parts of speech are the classes of appellation [name] words, with the exception of the pronoun, and the functional classes do not include naming units but are always composed of the words. This phenomenon is a dividing line between words included in each mentioned group.

REFERENCES:

1. Б.Е. Зернов [и др.] ; отв. ред. В.В. Бурлакова. – Л. : Издательство Ленинградского университета, 1988. – 208 с.
3. Curme, G.O. A Grammar of the English Language [Text]. Vol. II. Parts of Speech and Accidence / G.O. Curme. – Boston : D.C. Heath and Company, 1935. – 370 p.
4. Fries, Ch. The Structure of English [Text] / Ch. Fries. – New York, 1952. – 304 p.
5. Jespersen, O. The Philosophy of Grammar [Text] / O. Jespersen. – London, 1968. – 359 p.
6. Lowth, R. A Short Introduction to English Grammar [Text] / R. Lowth. – London, 1783. – 224 p.