



VARIOUS APPROACHES TO THE THEORY OF INTRODUCTORY PARTS OF THE SENTENCE IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

Kosimova Khusnurakhon
PhD student at ASIFL

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 22 th January 2024 Accepted: 14 th March 2024	Different words and constructions combine with each other creating structural and semantic unity between parts of sentences. And sentences make semantic sequence to create the text. A sentence is a unit of speech whose grammatical structure conforms to the laws of the language and which serves as the chief means of conveying a thought. It is not only a means of communicating something about reality but also a means of showing the speaker's attitude to it. This article outlines the different approaches to the introductory parts of the sentences, the main function of which shows the speaker's attitude to the sentence.
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Part of the sentence is a two-sided language mark, which possesses the meaning and the form. Its meaning is syntactic function, that is substantial relation, in which given syntactic element is in another structure of some syntactic consecution of elements. The form of the part of the sentence is not only syntactically meaningful form, but also characteristics that connected with the belonging of the word to the definite part of speech or to the category of words inside of the part of speech, presence or absence of secondary auxiliary words, the location in the relation to another element, intonation indications of syntactic relation- shortly everything that allows to identify the word or group of words as a bearer of definite syntactic- functional significance. Thus, syntactic form of the part of the sentences, unlike morphological one, is multi-componential.

In a sentence the principal parts, secondary parts and independent elements can be distinguished. Sometimes the construction of English sentences does not follow the rules accepted by the normative grammar.

Introductory components are usually known as a part of the sentence that is not dependent on the parts of that sentence. At the same time, introductory elements gain the property of an individual member of proposals, because as part of the proposals they are semantically and syntactically contact with the parts of this proposal, have certain relationships with them.

The interpretation of introductory words, phrases, sentences is one of the unsolved linguistic problems, although it has attracted the attention of many researchers. Thus, linguists have repeatedly turned to

the study of the grammatical and semantic properties of introductory words and phrases.

According to V.G. Hak, introductory components are the most important in the discursive-communicative framework. Since they relate to the technique of conversation, it is not correct to consider them to be the outside of sentence structure. [7:832]

L. Tenier emphasizes that only introductory parts of the sentence can give clear information of the purpose of the sentence beforehand. For instance if the sentence includes "of course", it means that the sentence is about something certain and clear. If the sentence begins with "so", it means the sentence is going to examine the result of something. [10:656]

Introductory words and phrases in V.Vinogradov's work "On the category of modality and modal words in the Russian language" (1950) were particularly careful and detailed study, in which a number of questions related to the problem of modality were raised, the types of modal values were identified. And means of their expression proposed a detailed classification of modal (as the scholar suggested calling all the units analyzed by him) words, including 12 basic digits. As a result their specificity was determined. Vinogradov emphasized that the modal values expressed by the introductory parts of the sentence, as it were, the secondary layer of modal meanings in the semantic structure of the utterance, and since they are superimposed on the grammatical ground of the sentence that already has modal meaning. The scientist also noted that introductory parts of the sentence "may relate not only to the whole sentence or to its predicate, but also to its individual member." [11:640]



In traditional grammar, introductory components are considered not to be grammatically parts of the sentence and they mainly serve to express the attitude of the speaker to the expressed thought. But this is a disputable theory.

Independent elements are called by different terms and have different definitions as they are theoretically disputable phenomena. For example, G.M.Hoshimov considers them as tertiary parts of the sentence. There are such parts of the sentence which are known as direct address, parentheticals/ introductory elements, words, phrases, clauses, vocatives(oh, hey, hi, etc.). Traditionally, they have been treated as the parts of the sentence, which do not or cannot or should not have the syntactical functions of their own in the sentence, for they are neither principal, nor secondary parts of the sentence. They are always being treated as some parts of the sentence standing outside the grammatical structure of the sentence. But we think that they are also grammatical parts of the sentence, functioning as the tertiary parts of the sentence.

In treating the above mentioned parts of the sentence, almost all grammarians consider them to be outsider parts of the sentence that have no syntactical function at all, but adding subjective additional information only to the meaning of the basic sentence.

The main reason why the majority of the grammarians could not and cannot treat the above mentioned parts of the sentence is that they do not fit into the traditional dichotomic classification of the parts of the sentence into the principal and the secondary ones, they being called introductory or parenthetical elements of the sentence.

According to Hoshimov they are tertiary parts of the sentence and they have their both semantic and grammatical (syntactical) function in the sentence structure like the principal and secondary parts do. [3:44]

Very often we observe different kinds of upsetting in a sentence. In our speech there is a great variety of phenomena which make it "nonsmooth". And according to Marine Yaghubyan all these phenomena may be united under the name of parenthetical constructions or elements which syntactically and semantically are secondary, additional to the main discourse. The term parenthetical construction embraces a great variety of syntactic phenomena – from pauses to lengthy parenthetical interpolations. In general, parentheticals are expressions that are linearly represented in a given string of utterance, but seem structurally independent at the same time. [4:4]

Aleksadrova outlined in his work "Problems of expressive syntax" that introductory constructions are

words, phrases and sentences that are used to express evaluation of the message by the speaker. They are not part of the proposal, do not perform syntactic functions, they are constructions, grammatically unrelated to the sentence itself. [6:54]

Introductory parts of the sentence are also called presupposition. Presupposition is a judgement drawn from the sentence where it is present in a covert form.

He came late.-Even he came late (here the word "even" reflects the presupposition which may be worded as "it is unexpected"). [14]

As to Kobrina and Korneyeva independent elements of the sentence are not grammatically dependent on any particular part of the sentence, they refer to the sentence as a whole. Only occasionally they refer to a separate part of the sentence. The independent element may consist of a word or a phrase. [9:274]

Parenthetical element is information that is nonessential to the meaning of a sentence, such as an example, a clarification, or an aside. [13]

Introductory constructions are also called interrupters. A parenthetical element or phrase, also known as an interrupter, adds extra detail or information and is not essential to the framing sentence. [12]

A parenthetical element is a word or group of words that interrupts the flow of a sentence and adds additional (but nonessential) information to that sentence. An interrupter or parenthetical element is any sentence that interrupts the toward movement of a clause. [14]

Kaushanskaya thinks that the independent elements of the sentence are words and word groups which are not grammatically dependent on any part of the sentence. They are interjections, direct address and parenthesis. [8:284]

Introductory constructions are such parts of the sentence that provide background information or "set the stage" for the main part of the sentence.

Parenthetical expressions are words or phrases used to explain or qualify a statement. [12]

By "parenthetical element," we mean a part of a sentence which can be removed without changing the essential meaning of that sentence. The parenthetical element is sometimes called "added information." [14]

An introductory part of the sentence is an explanatory and qualifying constructions that shows the attitude of the speaker to the given sentence (perhaps, furthermore, in any case and others-parenthesis), the emotions of the speaker (oh, hey, wow- vocatives) and the person whom the sentence is directed (direct address). Since they do not have any



syntactic connection with other parts of the sentence, most linguists consider them to be "outside of the sentence" and not have any syntactic function. But we think they have an actual status as a part of sentence. Because they are define and modify the sentence as whole and give additional information. Furthermore, if we take them out of the sentence structure, the meaning of the sentence changes frankly or slightly. For example:

Suddenly he came and gave the letter

He came and gave the letter

As we can see, in the first sentence the situation is unexpected and shocking while the second sentence does not have such meaning at all.

Besides this in the observations of Dolinskaya the semantic meaning of introductory parts of the sentence are equalized with modal verb. He compared the following two sentences:

This attitude cannot have been typical.

Perhaps this attitude was not typical.

The meaning of uncertainty of the modal verb (can) in the first sentence is replaced by introductory element (perhaps) in the second and semantics of both sentences are almost equal. [6:51]

The theories about introductory parts of the sentences in Uzbek are almost the same with English. According to Gulomov and Asqarov introductory parts of sentences expresses the speakers' attitude to the idea given in the sentence and they do not perform any syntactical function in the sentence, do not have any syntactical connection with the other parts of the sentence. [2:189]

Introductory constructions can be words, word combinations or sentences that determine the attitude to the idea of the speaker. [5:233]

Sayfullayev considers them not to have any grammatical and semantical connection with the sentence. In the sentence there are such elements called introductory constructions that we cannot add them as a part of the sentence, because they are not connected with the sentence semantically and grammatically. [5:66]

This means that along with other linguistic elements, introductory parts of the sentence also have a great impact to make the communication easy and affective. Through most scientists consider them not to have any grammatical relation with the sentence and to be "outside of the sentence, we prefer G.M.Hoshimov's definition and consider them as tertiary parts of the sentence. And we offer the

following definition: the introductory parts of the sentences are the tertiary parts of the sentences that qualify the sentence as whole and express the attitude of the speaker towards the sentence.

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