The Methodology of Transitioning Types of the Speech According To the Communicative Purpose

Abdurashidova Madina Abdug'ofir qizi

He is a 4th-year student of the Faculty of Uzbek Language and Literature of JDPU

madinaabdurashidova909@gmail.com

Annotation: This article describes complete and incomplete sentences and their place of use.

Keywords: object, communicative division, complete and incomplete sentences, situational and contextual incomplete sentences.

Introduction

As Alisher Navoi, our grandfather, said: "Tengriki makes a person rich, and an animal with words is a privilege." Indeed, the word turns a person into a slave of nature, and plays an important role in his communication with the people around him. It depends on each person's skill to use it correctly and at the right time. The science of mother tongue teaches us exactly this skill and teaches us how to use it. Each subject has its own object of study, and this subject also has its own object of study. The object of study of mother tongue is not one, but several. These are the following: sound (written expression is a letter), syllable, word, phrase, sentence and text. These are the basis of science, it studies them and analyzes the processes related to them. Science relies on divisions to analyze these. For example, objects such as phrases and sentences are studied by the syntax department. But it is no exaggeration to say that the word, which is considered one of the most important objects, is analyzed by almost every department. Because in lexicology, its meaning is studied, in orthography, the rules of its correct writing are considered, and in morphology, it is divided into categories. It acts as a foundation in the emergence of word combinations, sentences and texts. As for the sentence, it is created on the basis of words. In it comes the melody and the idea complete. Using sentences in place helps to develop oral and written communication. In particular, the use of sentences that are concise, but express the idea clearly, leads to the growth of thinking and the growth of the ability to think. In the syntax section, the structure of the sentence, its types, and the means of forming it are studied one by one. A word is the smallest unit of a communication tool.

Sentence formation models are language units, while concrete sentences are speech units. It has different properties, in this respect, there are different types and divisions. For example, types according to the structure (simple and compound), formal division (sentence structure is divided into grammatical elements), topical division (semantic division: theme, rheme), communicative division linishi (complete and incomplete sentences) and so on. Among them, communicative

division helps more to use the sentence in oral and written speech using concise and necessary words 253. Because language acts as a communication tool, it serves as a tool for exchanging ideas. Language performs these above tasks through sentences. Accordingly, the sentence is divided into two in terms of communicative situation: complete and incomplete sentences. A sentence that has all the necessary parts is called a complete sentence. In a complete sentence, it is not noticeable that a part is not expressed - it is omitted. All necessary parts are expressed in this type of sentence: A person who talks a lot rarely carries out what he says. are called incomplete sentences. In such sentences, even if certain parts are left out, the sentence is complete. Dropped fragments are known from the context. Incomplete sentences are often used in live speech and in question-and-answer type texts. The reason for this is that the situation during the speech, facial expressions and all kinds of limo-signs help to concisely express the thought. Such statements are mainly characteristic of dialogic speech, they are also found in monologues. We can see its confirmation in the following example: "Say hello to Shaira Khan on my behalf," he said, turning to his sister. - I will tell you. (O'tkir Hashimov) Here, the second sentence is an incomplete sentence. (because, in fact, if it comes in its entirety, it should be in the following case: I say hello to Shairakhan on your behalf.) The incomplete sentence appears in monologues, mainly in the case where no participle is used. For example: "Gold is found in grass, man is found in labor." (Proverb) Here, the participle "known" at the end of the sentence is omitted. Incomplete sentences are divided into contextual and situational incomplete sentences. The reason for this division is the different speech conditions. In contextual incomplete sentences, the omitted part is known from the context. In the contextual incomplete sentences, the following parts of the sentence are omitted: 1. Words related to the participle and participle are omitted: - Who did this work? - Me. 2. Possessive: - What did Zulfiya do? - He read. 3. Possessive and participle are dropped: - Where do you want to rest? - in Tashkent. 4. Second-level fragments are dropped: - Who performed these tasks? - We all did it. All of the above situations are reflected in the text. In particular, the following example: - Who gave the water to the thousand? - I gave. - The water is in the kettle; whose was the teapot? - It was mine. - Did you know what kind of water is in it? - I knew. 254 - The water in the kettle is poison; so you gave your husband the poison? - No. I didn't know there was poison in the teapot. (Cholpon) In situational incomplete sentences, the omission of a part is understood from the context of the speech, intonation from the gesture. Situational incomplete sentences are characteristic for conversations and dialogues: A group of young people came to the station to meet their friends who were returning from a trip and started waiting for the train to arrive. At that moment, a train was seen in the distance. One of the waiting people was happy and looked towards the direction of the train and said: - Here it is coming. - There. - It's coming.

Conclusion: Here the owner is dropped, but it is known from the situation. In the framework of incomplete sentences, elliptical sentences are also distinguished, some of the above sentences are an example of this: - Where does the homeland begin? - Homeland is from the threshold. In general, explaining complete and incomplete sentences with examples helps the reader to understand them faster. Even taking examples from their speech will be the reason for the complete coverage of the topic.

So, learning the types of speech according to the communicative purpose, improves the skill of using words, expands the ability to think.

REFERENCES:

1. Bosim Oʻrinboyev "Hozirgi oʻzbek adabiy tili" Samarqand-2001-71 bet.
2. Choʻlpon "Kecha va kunduz" Toshkent-2000-243 bet.
3. Tohir Malik " Nafs kishanlari" Toshkent-2018.
4. Oʻtkir Hoshimov " Nur borki, soya bor" Toshkent-2017.
5. "Hozirgi Oʻzbek adabiy tili'' Tosh-2009, 275-bet;
6. "Hozirgi oʻzbek adabiy tili","ILM ZIYO"Tosh-2015/354-bet
7. "Oʻzbek tili praktikumi ""IQTISOD-MOLIYA",2006/180-bet;
8. Nargiza Erkaboyeva " Oʻzbek tilidan ma'ruzalar toʻplami'',"LESSON PRESS" Tosh-2017/355-bet;
9. Malika Sayfitdinovna Soatova OʻZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDA GAPNING BOSH BOʻLAKLARI TARTIBI // Academic research in educational sciences. 2021. №3. URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/o-zbek-va-ingliz-tillarida-gapning-bosh-bo-laklari-tartibi (дата обращения: 14.04.2023).
10. Gaining mazmuniy tuzilishi haqida batafsil ma'lumot olish uchun qarang: Nurmonov A., Mahmudov N. va boshqalar. Oʻzbek tilining mazmuniy sintaksisi. 26—113-betlar.
11. БирвишM. Семантика. - В кн.: Новое в зарубежной лиигвистике, вьга. X. М., 2011, с: 177
12. Будагов Р. А. Человек и его язшк. М.. 2014, с. 100.
13. Қаранг: Вейнрейх У. Општ семантической теории. — В кн.: Новое в зарубежной лингвистике, вьш. X. М., 2011, с.166.
14. Ломтев Т. М. Предложение и его грамматические категории. МГУ, 2012, с.
15. Ветров А. А. Методологическое проблемь 1 совремепной лингвистики.   М., 2013, с. 37
16. Н.Маҳмудов, А.Нурмонов "ЎЗБЕК ТИЛИНИНГ НАЗАРИЙ ГРАММАТИКАСИ (синтаксис)" Тошкент —Ўқитувчи 1995