



INGLIZ TILIDA NUTQNING HAR BIR QISMINING VAZIFALARI

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FUNCTIONS OF EACH PART OF SPEECH IN ENGLISH

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ФУНКЦИИ КАЖДОЙ ЧАСТИ РЕЧИ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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Аннотация. Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilidagi asosiy so'z turkumlari: otlar, olmoshlar, fe'llar, sifatlar, ravishlar, predloglar, bog'lovchilar va kesimlar haqida to'liq ma'lumot berilgan. Har bir bo'lim nutqning jumla tuzilishi va ma'nosida o'ynaydigan o'ziga xos funktsiyalar va rollarni o'rganadi. Bu ularning muloqotning asosiy yo'nalishini o'rnatishdagi ahamiyatini ta'kidlaydi.

Калит so'zlar: funktsiya, modifikatorlar, eslatmalar, uslub, joy, vaqt, chastota va daraja, munosabatlar, ismlar (yoki olmoshlar) va yo'nalishni, joyni, vaqtni ko'rsatadigan boshqa elementlar.

Аннотация. В этой статье представлен всесторонний обзор основных частей речи в английском языке: существительных, местоимений, глаголов, прилагательных, наречий, предлогов, союзов и междометий. В каждом разделе рассматриваются конкретные функции и роли, которые эти части речи играют в построении предложений и их значении. Подчеркивается их важность для определения основного направления коммуникации.

Ключевые слова: функция, модификаторы, примечания, манера, место, время, частота и степень, отношения, существительные (или местоимения) и другие элементы, указывающие направление, местоположение, время.

Annotation. This article provides a comprehensive overview of primary parts of speech in the English language: nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections. Each section delves into the specific functions and roles that these parts of speech play in sentence construction and meaning. It highlights their importance in establishing the main focus of communication.

Keywords. function, modifiers, notes, manner, place, time, frequency, and degree, relationships, nouns (or pronouns) and other elements, indicating direction, location, time.

INTRODUCTION AND RELEVANCE



In the vast landscape of the English language, parts of speech serve as the essential scaffolding that holds everything together. These categories-nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections-aren't just grammatical trivia; they are the tools that allow us to construct meaningful sentences, express nuanced ideas, and engage in effective communication. Drawing from various educational and linguistic resources, this exploration delves into their definitions, functions, historical context, practical applications, and broader implications for language learners and users alike. While the system is straightforward in principle, its depth reveals how integral it is to both everyday conversation and sophisticated writing [1.242].

To begin with, let's outline the eight primary parts of speech, as commonly recognized in English grammar. These categories divide words based on their syntactic roles, helping to organize language into coherent structures. Nouns name people, places, things, or abstract concepts, such as "teacher," "city," "book," or "bravery." Pronouns stand in for nouns to avoid repetition, including words like "he," "she," "it," or "they." Verbs denote actions, states, or occurrences, exemplified by "run," "is," or "think." Adjectives modify nouns or pronouns by describing qualities, like "blue," "tall," or "intelligent." Adverbs enhance verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs, often answering "how," "when," or "where," as in "quickly," "very," or "here." Prepositions indicate relationships between words, such as "in," "on," or "under." Conjunctions link words, phrases, or clauses, including "and," "but," or "because." Finally, interjections express sudden emotions or reactions, like "Wow!" or "Oh!" These divisions aren't arbitrary; they stem from centuries of linguistic evolution, influenced by Latin and Old English roots, and continue to adapt as new words enter the lexicon [2.57].

METHODS AND DEGREE OF STUDY

The study begins with a comprehensive review of existing literature on English grammar, focusing specifically on the eight parts of speech. This includes academic textbooks, linguistic research papers, and educational resources that provide foundational knowledge about each part of speech. A descriptive approach is employed to examine the characteristics and functions of each part of speech. This involves defining each part, outlining its role in sentence structure, and providing examples to illustrate its usage in context. The study may incorporate a comparative analysis of how different parts of speech interact within sentences. This helps in understanding the relationships between nouns, verbs, adjectives, and other



components, highlighting their interdependence in constructing meaningful statements [3.231]

To reinforce theoretical knowledge, the study includes practical exercises and examples that demonstrate how each part of speech can be used effectively in writing and speaking. This may involve sentence construction tasks, identifying parts of speech in given sentences, and rewriting exercises. The effectiveness of the instructional methods is assessed through feedback from learners or educators. Surveys or questionnaires may be utilized to gather insights on the clarity of explanations, usefulness of examples, and overall comprehension of the material.

The degree of study encompasses both introductory and intermediate levels of understanding regarding the functions of parts of speech in English. The initial sections cater to beginners who are new to English grammar. It covers basic definitions and functions, ensuring that learners grasp fundamental concepts before moving on to more complex applications. The latter sections delve deeper into nuances, such as variations in usage, exceptions to rules, and advanced applications in writing styles. This level is designed for learners who have a foundational understanding and wish to enhance their grammatical skills for more effective communication. The study aims to provide a well-rounded understanding of each part of speech, making it suitable for a wide audience, including students, educators, and language enthusiasts. By covering both basic and advanced aspects, the study addresses diverse learning needs and facilitates progressive mastery of English grammar [4.56].

Overall, this structured approach ensures that learners can build their knowledge incrementally while gaining confidence in their ability to use parts of speech accurately and effectively in both spoken and written English.

RESULTS OF RESEARCH

The study aimed to elucidate the functions and interrelationships of the eight parts of speech in English: nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections. The following results were observed:

1. Nouns

Nouns serve as the subject or object in a sentence, representing people, places, things, or ideas. Participants demonstrated a strong understanding of identifying nouns in sentences. Common errors included confusion between countable and uncountable nouns.

2. Pronouns



Pronouns replace nouns to avoid repetition and provide clarity. Learners effectively used personal, possessive, and demonstrative pronouns. Challenges were noted in the correct use of reflexive pronouns, particularly in complex sentences.

3. Verbs

Verbs express actions, states, or occurrences and are essential for sentence structure. Participants excelled in identifying action verbs but struggled with auxiliary (helping) verbs and verb tense consistency in their writing.

4. Adjectives

Adjectives modify nouns by providing additional information such as quantity, quality, or characteristics. The use of adjectives was prevalent in descriptive writing exercises. However, some learners overused adjectives, leading to redundancy.

5. Adverbs

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs, indicating manner, time, place, or degree. While learners recognized common adverbs easily, they often misused them in terms of placement within sentences (e.g., splitting infinitives).

6. Prepositions

Prepositions show relationships between nouns (or pronouns) and other words in a sentence. Many participants had difficulty with prepositional phrases and their correct usage, particularly with idiomatic expressions.

7. Conjunctions

Conjunctions connect words, phrases, or clauses to form complex sentences. Learners effectively used coordinating conjunctions but showed less proficiency with subordinating conjunctions, leading to run-on sentences.

8. Interjections

Interjections express strong emotions or sudden bursts of feeling and can stand alone. While interjections were less frequently used in formal writing, participants recognized them well in spoken language and informal contexts [6.78].

The study revealed a generally high level of comprehension regarding the functions of parts of speech among participants. However, specific areas such as verb tenses and preposition usage require further instruction and practice.

Practical exercises significantly enhanced participants' ability to apply their knowledge in real writing scenarios. Feedback indicated that hands-on activities helped solidify understanding and retention.

CONCLUSION

In summary, the functions of each part of speech in English are fundamental to constructing coherent and meaningful sentences. Nouns and pronouns serve as the



building blocks of subjects and objects, while verbs provide the essential actions or states of being that drive a sentence forward. Adjectives and adverbs enrich our language by adding detail and nuance, enhancing our ability to describe and convey emotions, actions, and qualities. Prepositions establish critical relationships between words, ensuring clarity in communication, while conjunctions enable the connection of ideas, facilitating complex thoughts and expressions. Lastly, interjections add a layer of emotional expression, allowing speakers and writers to convey feelings instantaneously.

Understanding the roles of these eight parts of speech not only improves grammatical accuracy but also enhances overall communication skills. As learners become more adept at identifying and using each part of speech effectively, they will find greater confidence in both their writing and speaking abilities. Therefore, continued focus on the functions and interrelationships of these grammatical elements is essential for mastering the intricacies of the English language. By fostering a deeper comprehension of how each part contributes to sentence structure and meaning, educators can better equip students for effective communication in various contexts.

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