Problems Of Syntactic Tagging Of Simple Common Sentences In Uzbek Language

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ABSTRACT

This article focuses on the analysis of simple common sentences and their syntactic tagging according to the types of sentences according to their structure.

KEYWORDS

Simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, corpus, parsing program, syntactic tagging

INTRODUCTION

Opinions vary: through simple or compound sentences; interrogation, interrogation, command, exhortation; two-syllable or one-syllable sentence; can be expressed through complete or incomplete speech. This is determined by the nature of the thought, the specific purpose or intention. But in any form of speech, a person's specific goal is realized (except for statements that express emotion or questioning).

What are the main features of a sentence, how is it different from a word or phrase? The main features of a sentence are the presence of relative completeness and predicativeness in it, the formation of grammatically based on certain rules, the presence of a specific

intonation. These features of speech are common to most languages, but the appearance of these characters in different languages and their importance and place are different. In order to speak, of course, a person with his owner does not have to have a number-matched verb. Constructions in which a specific purpose, idea is expressed, a predicative relation is present, and even some words are considered to be sentences (e.g., one-syllable nominative sentences).

Depending on the structure of the sentences, there are four types: simple, complex, compound sentences, and periods.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Simple speech is a grammatical / intonational syntactic unit that expresses a specific idea, purpose. Simple speech can be concise or diffuse depending on the structure. A sentence consisting of the main parts is a compound sentence, and if a secondary part is present in addition to the main part, it is considered a common sentence.

A compound sentence is a sentence structure that has a separate part, a motivation, or an introductory part and combinations in addition to the main parts of speech. These different constructions differ from simple sentence constructions in content and structure. In complex sentences, a complex meaning is understood: After the harvest, we have to open two hundred and twenty hectares of new land by spring (A. Qahhor). The phrase expresses, firstly, the need to reap the harvest and, secondly, the need to open up new land. Moreover, the qualitative construction of this sentence differs from the ordinary parts of speech of a simple sentence in its intonation and structure, and approaches the following sentences. There are also the above features in

sentences involving adverbs, conditional verbs, constructions governed by the name of the action. Motivational, introductory / compound sentences differ from simple sentences in that they express complex ideas and structures. Therefore, it is expedient to study such constructive sentences separately as complex sentences.

Compound sentences are sentence constructions consisting of a combination of two sentences with different grammatical, lexical and intonational means.

A period is a syntactic construction in which a specific goal or idea is fully expressed, grammatically and intonationally fully formed, and consists of a combination of more than two sentences.

Hence, in the syntactic tagging of simple sentences, special attention should be paid to the types according to the structure of the sentence (shown above).

"Modern Uzbek language. In the textbook "Syntax" the following types of sentences are distinguished according to the expression of [W], [Pm] and their expansion on the basis of [Pm]:

I. One-sentence sentences.

1. Noun-centered aggregate cross-sectional aggregate aggregation is a simple matter.
2. Noun -centered spreader secion addition assembly simple statement.
3. Noun -centered analytical section assembly is a simple statement.
4. Verb-centered aggregate participle section is a simple sentence.
5. A simple sentence with a verb-centered broad section.

6. Verb-centered analytic section is a simple sentence.

Examples of sentence types in the above classification are: Spring. Fasli bahor. It's spring. The season is spring. It was spring. The season was spring.

Let's go. Let's go to Tashkent. Don't go. Don't go here. It's life. When I was a child, when I was young - when my heart was full of sincere desires, when I was full of goodness, when I made promises, when I took oaths - everything was forgotten and surrounded by the affairs of the world. It was April. The world is green and covered with fragrant flowers. In such statements as "need to be careful", the suffixes are given in a detailed way.

II. Two-part sentences.

1. A two-piece ownerless noun -centered pile-section pile is a simple matter.
2. A two-component ownerless noun-centered spread-section collection is a simple matter.
3. A two-component ownerless noun-centered analytical section collection is a simple matter.
4. A two-part possessive verb-centered compound participle is a simple sentence.
5. A simple sentence with a two-part possessive verb-centered broad-section
6. A two-part possessive verb-centered analytical section collection is a simple statement.
7. A simple statement with a two-component noun-centered assembly section.
8. A simple statement with a two-component section-centered spread section.
9. A simple statement with a noun-centered analytical section that has two components.

10. A simple sentence with a two-part possessive verb-centered compound section.
11. A simple sentence with a two-part possessive verb-centered broad section.
12. A simple sentence with a two-component possessive verb-centered analytical section.

I am a Teacher of the classification of two-part sentences. I am a new teacher. I am a teacher. I am a new teacher. I want to be a teacher. Be a good teacher. I'm here. I came last night. I didn't come. I didn't come last night. I didn't come. I didn't come last night. I am a teacher. I am a new teacher. I will be a teacher. I want to be a good teacher. I came. I came last night. I didn't come last night. Examples of sentences like I didn't come yesterday can be cited. True, sentences in speech do not appear in this way: sentences come with secondary parts. However, the automatic syntactic tagging program - parsing determines the boundary of the syntactic unit based on the limit of punctuation marks and possessive-cut marks. Syntactic tags and linguistic models, on the other hand, help to determine which type of simple sentences it belongs to.

Researcher Sh.Khamroeva, studying the linguistic basis of the Uzbek language author's corpus, gives a step-by-step approach to the issue of syntactic tagging of corpus materials and gives some recommendations on the syntactic tagging of simple sentences. In his view, the comments that make up the largest database of text syntax are a collection of data on sentence construction. Whichever way the sentence syntax learns a sentence, it is appropriate to cover all of these characters in the tagging process. Because the structured corpus should then serve as a database for

conducting various research related to syntax, other sections.

Sh.Khamroeva suggests a system of tags to distinguish types according to the structure of the sentence:

1. The first tag associated with a sentence is a comment that represents the type according to the structure of the sentence. This tag consists of symbols such as "simple sentence" = <SG>, </SG>, "organized sentence" = <UG>, </UG> or "compound sentence" = <QG>, </QG>.

2. Explaining the type of sentence according to the purpose of expression is also one of the tags: "positive sentence(darak gap)" = <dg>, "interrogative sentence" = <sg>, "command sentence" = <bg>.

3. In the linguistic structure of speech, depending on whether the owner is expressed or not, "possessive speech" = <E +>, "ownerless speech" = <E->; It is possible to add such symbols as "personal unknown sentence" - <sh.n.g>, "atov sentence" = <a.g>, "semantically-functionally formed sentence" = <s.fsh.g>.

4. Depending on the presence of the main and secondary parts, comments such as "compound sentence" = <yg>, "extended sentence" = <yog> are also included in the list of tags.

5. The presence of parts that do not make grammatical connection with the sentence also requires explanation. It consists of a set of characters such as "exclamation(undalma)" = <u>, </u>, "input(kiritma)" = <k>, </k>; double applied tag. Because it is necessary to show the boundary of unity.

The researcher also writes about the simplification of the system of syntactic tags

while forming a system of tags: "Usually, in the analysis of simple sentences, special attention is paid to the analysis of parts of speech. In corpus linguistics, the tradition of commenting on the syntactic markings of the last corpuscles has disappeared. This came from the point of view that any housing layout should be simplified. We also end the series of simple tags with a series of comments above. Taking into account the views of the researcher on the simplification of the system of syntactic tags, we make the following suggestions for improving the system of tags developed by Sh. Khamroeva:

CONCLUSION

1. To determine the types of sentences according to the number of grammatical centers, one of the <SG>, </ SG> and <QG>, </ QG> is taken. Since the simple sentences form a system of syntactic tags, only the <SG>, </SG> tag will suffice for us.

2. To differentiate the type of sentence according to the purpose of expression, we introduce the tags "positive sentence" = <dg>, "interrogative sentence" = <sg>, "command sentence" = <bg>.

3. To determine the type according to the presence of the owner, "subjective sentence" = <E +>, "non-subjective sentence" = <E->; It is possible to add such symbols as "personal unknown sentence" - <sh.n.g>, "atov sentence" = <a.g>, "semantically-functionally formed sentence" = <s.fsh.g>.

4. Depending on the presence of the main and secondary parts, comments such as " compound sentence " = <yg>, "extended sentence" = <yog> are also included in the list of tags.

5. Depending on the presence of parts that do not have a grammatical connection with

the sentence, the tags "Exclamation" = <u>, </u>, "input" = <k>, </k> can be entered.

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