EXPRESSION OF AGENT SYNTAX IN ENGLISH SPEECH STRUCTURE

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Annotation: *In this scientific article, language phenomena in the primary and secondary clauses of the sentence device in English, including the use of agentive syntaxes, and comments on this phenomenon are analyzed.*

Key words: *main clause and secondary clauses, complement, determiner and case, core predicative, functional-syntactic.*

INTRODUCTION

We all know that in all existing languages, the syntactic analysis of the sentence device is divided into primary and secondary clauses. If we understand the concept of main clauses and participles, then we understand complement, determiner and case by secondary clauses. However, the linguistic method used to analyze the sentence by dividing it into primary and secondary parts has not been thoroughly justified.

As a result, the case is analyzed based on the identification of parts of sentences by the method of asking questions without supporting evidence or on the instructions of the language teacher. In this regard, it is worth saying that by separating the parts of sentences with questions, neither pupils nor students can demonstrate reliable knowledge.

As a proof of this, we will analyze the following examples by asking questions:
1. The *book* is interesting.
2. This is a *book*.
3. I have a *book*.
4. I want my *book* to be returned.

If we determine the syntactic function of the word "a/the book" with the help of interrogative pronouns, the following question can be asked.
1. The book is interesting → *what* is interesting?
2. This is a book → *what* is this?
3. I have a book → *what* do I have?
4. I want my book to be returned → *what* do I want to be returned?

In the first sentence, "the book" is used as possessive in traditional grammar, in the second sentence, "a book" is used as participle, in the third sentence, "a book" is used as complement, and in the fourth sentence, "book" is complex. served as part of the filler. So, if we pay attention to the syntactic analysis of the sentence by questioning, the interrogative pronoun what is used for the possessor, the participle with content, the complement, and a part of the complex complement. moving, but another interrogative pronoun cannot logically be attached to them.

With this, the subject of the sentence is not distinguished from the participle, and the participle is not distinguished from the complement. Therefore, it is difficult to witness reliable evidence by questioning the syntactic analysis of the sentence. In addition, in the syntax of all existing languages, syntactic relations are recognized as adaptation, management, agreement or " soglosovanie, upravlenie, primykanie, zamykanie " received, they are not taken into account during parsing.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

In this regard, U.Usmonov states: "In our view, when the above-mentioned syntactic relations are considered separately from each other, i.e., morphological, lexical, syntactic layers, adaptation is a morphological relation, and conjugation and control are lexical relations. will be drunk."

In fact, if we look at the following examples: 1) I read a book; 2) I come home, these sentences have the same structure at the syntactic level, but in the first sentence there is control between the syntactic units "read" and "a book", while in the second sentence there is no control between "come" and home. The main reason for this is related to the transitivity of the syntactic unit read as a participle in the first sentence, and the intransitiveness of the verb "come" in the second sentence.

In English grammars, according to the lexical meaning of the verb or the meaning understood from the verb, it shows that it is directed to another subject, applied to an object, and depending on the participation of another subject for the occurrence of this action. divided into tenseless verbs.

So, we can clearly see that the transitivity or intransitivity of verbs is related to their lexical meaning. Therefore, in the syntactic analysis of sentences, A.M. Mukhin says: "...in the analysis of sentences in the syntactic layer, first of all, each element in the sentence is determined by the mutual syntactic relations, using the syntactic models, and on the basis of the determined syntactic relations, the differential syntactic features of each element in the sentence are divided into components can be explained in the models".

In fact, when we analyze the above sentences based on this method, we can see that both sentences have the same structure at the syntactic level.That is, if there is a core predicative relationship between the elements "I and read", "I and come", then the subordinating relationship between the elements "read and a book", "come and home" is shown by the following junction can be expressed in the model:

(1) I read a book	*(2) I come home*
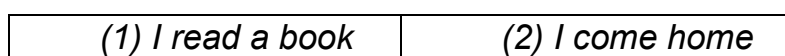
Instead of the task in the sentence, it is possible to determine the differential syntactic signs of each element in the base of syntactic relations:

In both sentences, I is core predicate 1 (NP1), read and come are core predicate 2 (NP2), a book and home are non-core dependent components (ÑD).

The component composition of these sentences and their morphological expression methods can be expressed in component models as follows:

(1) I read a book	*(2) I come home*
$\underline{NP_1}$. $\underline{NP_2}$. $\underline{ÑD}$	$\underline{NP_1}$. $\underline{NP_2}$. $\underline{ÑD}$
Pnp Vf S	Pnp Vf S

Although the differential syntactic symbols given in these sentences are the same, their semantic field at the syntactic level may differ from each other.

In both sentences, element I comes in the place of NP1 (core predicative 1) and represents substantiality (Sb) from categorical differential syntactic-semantic symbols, and agentivity (Ag) from non-categorical symbols is a form of action. From the next elements, NP2 (core predicative 2) read and come represent processivity (Pr) from categorical symbols, and activity (Ac) from non-categorical symbols - action. Among the last elements, in the sentence "a book and home", ÑD (non-core subordinate) comes in the place of the component, "a book" is connected with "read" based on the subordinating relationship, and represents objectivity (Ob) from subtancy and non-categorical signs, in the second sentence and "home" comes in the place of ÑD in the sentence and is connected with the syntactic unit on the basis of subordinating relationship, it includes the sign of substantiality from categorical units and locative (Lc) from non-categorical units.

If the analysis of sentences is carried out using this linguistic method, the mutual syntactic relationship of each element in the sentence, their component structure and the definition of their semantic field at the syntactic level will lead to a deeper study of syntax from a scientific and practical point of view.

In this master's thesis, agentivity is determined by determining the non-categorical sign from the categorical signs on the basis of substantial syntax, their place in the sentence, their syntactic relations and the syntax structure of the elements in that sentence is modeled.

Based on our collected examples, we emphasize that the elements representing agency can appear in the sentence in the following places:
1. Agency in the place of possessive or core predicative 1 (NP1);
2. Agency in place of core double predicative 1 (NP1P1);
3. Non-nuclear predicative1 (ÑDP1) replaced by agency;
4. Agentivity that replaces the subordinate component (ÑD).

It was divided into four types depending on the place of agency given in the classification. Each of them was analyzed separately.

There can be two different approaches to determining the syntactic relations between the syntactic units involved in the sentence structure: formal-morphological and functional-syntactic. From a formal-morphological point of view, it can be divided into dominant and subordinate components, depending on the morphological indicators in the sentence or word units.

In this regard, in the opinion of A. M. Mukhin and his students, they noted that "management" and "bishushuv" are lexical relations at the lexical level, and "adaptation" is a morphological relation at the morphological level. In the theory of syntax developed by A.M. Mukhin, it is emphasized that the syntactic analysis of the sentence should be carried out in two stages: the first is to analyze it by separating it into components, that is, to determine the mutual syntactic relations of the components of the sentence, to separate the differential syntactic signs, to carry out the syntagmatic direction of the surface of the sentence (is an external) device. Analyzing it into syntaxemes, that is, determining the differential syntactic-semantic signs of the components, constitutes the internal (deep) device of the sentence. Taking into account the functional-syntactic aspect, A. M. Mukhin distinguished the following syntactic relations: core predicative, subordinative, coordinative, introductive and appositive. The syntactic unit in the place of the core predicative 1 in the sentence device is connected to the core predicative link in the sentence and forms the main core of the sentence. The difference of the core predicative relation from other syntactic relations is that it can form an independent, complete sentence device.

CONCLUSION

So, the specific feature of the core predicative relationship, which differs from other syntactic relationships, is determined by the following two phenomena: first, the core predicative relationship itself has the ability to form a sentence, regardless of the participation or non-participation of other syntactic relationships in this sentence. , secondly, it can syntactically connect elements with independent equal rights. Its representation with indicator lines directed in both directions means that it differs from other relationships. It is also characterized by the fact that this syntactic connection connects the components that make up the main devices of the sentence. The difference between these syntactic relations, that is, the syntactic relations other than the nuclear predicative relation, is that they cannot form the main center of the sentence device, therefore, other than the nuclear predicative relation are non-nuclear relations.

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