INNOVATIVE METHODS OF LEARNING PARTICLE IN ENGLISH

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Abstract: *In current terminology, preposition is an auxiliary word that must be combined with another word or phrase to convey meaning, since it does not have its own lexical description. In this article, modern approaches to the classification of loadings in the English language are considered. The classification of downloads given by linguists is given through examples.*

Key words: *loadings, limiter, modal, emotional, grammatical, auxiliary word, semantic.*

V. N. Zhigadlo defined particles as undifferentiated words, defining the meaning of other words that give modal or emotional shades to different words or groups of words [3: 213]. This definition is the same as the definition of N.A. Kobrina: "The predicate is a part of the language, but its meaning is difficult to determine. It emphasizes or limits the meaning of another word, phrase or sentence. Predicates are not classified and in the sentence perform no syntactic function. They form a coherent whole with the part of the sentence (word or phrase) to which they belong [4: 282]".

In modern English grammar, there are many classifications of prepositions. Different classifications of loads arise from different views on their main tasks. Some scholars rely on emotional meaning, some scholars rely on logical relations and consider them to be the most important for identification, and others attach them to grammatical meaning. These confusions can be partly traced to the old tradition, that is, auxiliary words that do not vary morphologically [1: 171].

As a rule, one can find the following groups of loadings in grammar books:

1) restrictive (chegaralovchi) (*even, else, only*);

2) modal (modal) (*never, hardly, scarcely*);

3) emotional (hissiy) (*but, just, simply, still*); 4) grammatical (grammatik) (*not, to*) [1: 170].

This classification is controversial. Grammatical predicates differ not according to semantic relations, but on the basis of grammar. In the morphological form, "grammatical" loadings perform the function of indicators and therefore cannot be analyzed independently [1: 170].

M.A. Belyayeva and I. P. Masyuchenko divide particles into the following groups according to their meaning, for example:

1) excretory and restrictive (exclamatory and restrictive): *even, only, merely, just, alone*;

2) reinforcing(strengthening): *even, yet, still, just, simply, never*;

3) clarifying (defining) : *just, right, exactly, precisely* [2: 70-73; 5: 256257].

The given classification means that one load can have different meanings and be included in different groups.

Functional and semantic classification of downloads is more complicated. Traditionally, there are restrictive and determinative burdens. But for example "just" can perform three functions. For example:

1) It was just a joke.

(2) It is just scandalous.

(3) It is just what I want.

V. N. Zhigadlo divides prepositions into four groups due to the shades of meaning: 1) prepositions showing the meaning of the language; belong to this group: a) restrictive: only and others;

b) excretory and reinforcing (separating and strengthening): *even*; clarifying (aniqlashtiruvchi): *exactly etc* .;

d) additive (qo'shimcha): *else*; 2) modal particles:

a) negative particle (negative): *not*;

b) negative and reinforcing particles (negative and reinforcing) *never, not*; 3) downloads that make the speech more emotional and expressive: *simply* va hokazo.; 4)formal duty particle : *to*.

N.A. Kobrina divides downloads into six groups according to their meaning:

1) reinforcing particles: all, still, yet. They emphasize the meaning of words (phrases or sentences) that provide benefit or provide a specific meaning to the concept. These loadings usually increase the comparative level of qualities. For example:

They even offered him higher wages.

We had yet another discussion. Play it yet more softly [4: 285].

2)   restrictive particles: only, merely, solely, barely, but, alone. They highlight a word or phrase that refers to or restricts a meaning (concept).

I only wanted to ask you the time.

She is still but a child.

Just, merely, simply buyruq gaplar boshida ishlatiladi.

You do not have to be present. Just (merely, simply) send a letter of explanation [4: 285].

3)   demonstrative particles (ko'rsatkich yuklamalar): *right, exactly, precisely, just.*

They show the meaning of a word or phrase more clearly.

The room looks exactly as it did when I was here last year.

What exactly do you mean [4: 285]?

4)   additive particle (additional load) else. It is combined with indefinite, interrogative and negative pronouns and interrogative forms. This gives additional meaning to the mentioned words.

Something else, nobody else, what else, where else [4: 285].

5)   negative particle (salbiy yuklama) not.

Not a word was said about it.

Do you want to go? - Not me [4: 286]!

6)   copulative predicates: also, too, can also be used as conjunctions.
Were you at the film? - I was also there.

I went there too [4: 286].

In the 1980s, the issue of downloads again became interesting for researchers. At this time, the main task of downloads was revised. The loadings were considered representative of the estimates. This opinion was acceptable when the attention of linguists was focused on additional and hidden meanings of the text.

The structure of downloads is not limited by their size. For example, some linguists use additional prepositions (equally, likewise, similarly, etc.), time prepositions (already, at last, any longer, so far, still, yet), specific prepositions (chiefly, especially, essentially, in particularly, largely, mainly, notably) and began to divide into other spiritual groups. These words are characterized as prepositions and preserve the semantic, syntactic and morphological features of the expressions. To some extent, the words equally, likewise, similarly can be used like the prepositions too, either, and also, but they differ because of the level of abstraction and syntactic functions. There is more confusion with time loads than with other groups of particles.

In addition, sometimes prepositions can be defined as "semantic and grammatical unifying words, because they combine the components of the expression and turn them into a semantic and grammatical unit", hence the so-called discourse markers after all, similarly, especially, etc. words were identified as downloads[1: 171].

Semantic classification of downloads appeared according to new research:

1)   additive - a particle that connects the main component of its complement based on similarity (also, either, even, neither, too), for example: Jack was not prepared to deliver the report. Linda was not at her best at the meeting either [1: 173].

2)   restrictive (*alone, barely, hardly, just, merely, only, solely, scarcely, simply*), it distinguishes the main component of the payload based on certain characteristics, such as: *Henry just tried to help! He did not mean to pry into your private life* [1: 173]!

3)   adversative (*but, still, though, yet*), it shows the conflict between the main component as an unexpected, paradoxical meaning that is the result of a previous additional situation: " *I can not see anything in the letter of great interest!*!"

"Yet there is one point that struck me at once" [1: 174].

4)   adversative and negative (never) -clearly shows the conflict between expectations, promises, planned actions, desires and reality, for example: *He promised to come back next day but he never did* [1: 174].

The semantic division of downloads was made by G. G. Pocheptsov, and in most cases some subtypes correspond to each other. Thus, clarifying particles even, just and restrictive particle only convey different meanings; exactly, only, solely, barely, merely, alone restrictive, exactly, precisely, just, right - can be considered clarifying, but loadings with emotional meanings are meaningful, and often it is difficult to distinguish them from idioms. G. G. Pocheptsov added yet, still, simply, only, quite, indeed, well to these downloads. [6: 96-97].

Some downloads are meaningful and therefore included in different groups. According to the researchers, domestic and foreign classifications of loadings are common, loadings determine their meaning by adding, limiting and explaining.

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