

# AUXILIARY PARTS OF SPEECH, CONJUNCTIONS, PARTICLES, PREPOSITIONS

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## Abstract:

The article deals with the main problems of differentiation of service parts of speech in the Russian language. The criteria for systematizing these parts of speech, as well as the issue of lexical meaning, are studied. Particular attention is paid to the problem of the volume and composition of the class of service words. The article summarizes the material on the topic under study, which is the object of study of most linguists.

## Keywords

Lexicography, auxiliary parts of speech, formal grammatical means of language, lexical meaning, word equivalents, integral design.

## Introduction

The issues of lexicographic representation of service words in general and service neoplasms in particular have been repeatedly studied and continue to be discussed by scientists (R.P. Rogozhnikova, G.E. Kreidlin and A.K. Polivanova, M.V. Lyapon, S.P. Petrunina, E.G. Borisova, E.A. Starodumova, G.F. Gavrilova and N.O. Grigorieva). Such attention to the lexicography of service words is associated not only with the understanding of the need for their dictionary description, but also with a number of theoretical problems related to this description. Schoolchildren begin to study this topic in the lower grades. Auxiliary parts of speech: preposition, particle, conjunction, will accompany them until graduation. Therefore, it is important to create a foundation of knowledge at the start. In this article, we will tell you more and give examples.

Inquisitive students almost always ask teachers the question: "Why are the auxiliary parts of speech called that? So younger students learn that in the Russian language there are words that do not have their own meaning and do not denote an object, sign or action, but are necessary to connect words in a sentence or to express various relationships between them. They do not change and are not members of the proposal. They are small, but very important. Auxiliary parts of speech include conjunctions, prepositions, and particles. In this article, we will tell you more and give examples. A preposition is an auxiliary part of speech that expresses the dependence of a noun, pronoun or numeral on other words in a phrase or sentence. Prepositions do not change, are not independent members of a sentence, and have no lexical meaning. They only indicate the relationship of words in a sentence and help determine their grammatical meanings.

Prepositions are divided into several groups according to their meaning:

- spatial (indicate a place): in, on, behind, under, before, about, near, etc. For example: standing outside, lying under a blanket, sitting at a table;

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- For example: come before lunch, work during the lesson, rest after work.
  - causal (indicate the cause): due to, due to, due to, from, due to, etc. Examples: being late due to traffic jams, recovering due to treatment, refusing to walk;
  - Target (point to the goal): for, for, on, to.

To test knowledge by prepositions, teachers from time to time conduct a "cross-section" of knowledge. For children who are not confident in their knowledge, it is always stressful. This is fraught with increased irritability, appetite and sleep disorders. Children who know the topic write tests and tests in working mode.

The relevance of this topic is explained by the fact that, despite the detailed study of function words from various positions, there are problems of systematization of these parts of speech, as well as the question of whether they have an integral lexical meaning. The next problem concerns the scope and composition of the function word class. There are also questions about the completeness and incompleteness of the transition of words from one part of speech to another. The study and study of the lexicography of function words is associated with the emergence of some theoretical problems. First of all, there is a problem that is considered to be solved at this stage, but nevertheless arises in works devoted to service words, i.e. the problem of the presence or absence of lexical meaning in function words as such, but the fact that function words have lexical meaning is generally recognized. Secondly, with the problem of "word equivalents". The class of function words is replenished both due to the transition of words (first of all, word forms) of significant words into it, and due to the contamination of words of different classes - service words with significant ones. Examples of the first way: prepositions such as "for the reason", "in force", "for the purposes", "with the goal", "in the case", etc. Examples of the second: conjunctions "yes and that", "yes more", "not only – but also", "while", etc.; Both ways lead to the fact that a significant layer of service units does not correspond to the idea of the word "in its pure form", since they do not meet the criterion of integral form. This problem is aggravated by the fact that there are a large number of units of indeterminate categorical affiliation that cannot be attributed to any of the three classes of function words. R.P. Rogozhnikova defined such units as "word equivalents".

The next problem concerns the scope and composition of the function word class. In connection with this problem, questions arise about the completeness and incompleteness of the transition of words from one part of speech to another. The term "service words" ("auxiliary parts of speech") is characteristic primarily of the Russian grammatical tradition, in the history of which the scope of this concept fluctuated: F. I. Buslaev referred to them pronouns, numerals, prepositions, conjunctions, pronominal adverbs and auxiliary verbs, A. M. Peshkovsky — only prepositions and conjunctions, L. V. Shcherba — verbal copulae (to be, to be), prepositions, conjunctions, conjunctions. In academic grammar, V. V. Vinogradov's point of view has taken hold, according to which "particles of speech" belong to service words: particles, prepositions and conjunctions By origin, function words are divided into antiderivative (non-derivative), for example, "в, к, при; and, а, or; by, зhe, уzh" and non-primitive (derivative): "during; In spite of the fact that; Come on, come on."

Derivatives are former significant words that have lost their nominative meaning and syntactic properties characteristic of the corresponding parts of speech, and have become isolated from their other forms as a result of functional and semantic reinterpretation. Function words include particles, prepositions, conjunctions, and copula. Function words are invariable (except for the copula) and morphologically inarticulate. The obligatory inclusion of all neoplasms in one of the three classes has no explanatory power and, what is very important, obscures the idea of the classes themselves, of their difference from each other, and of the categorical properties of their constituent units.

Auxiliary parts of speech are those parts of speech that cannot form a sentence without independent parts of speech and serve to connect independent units or to express additional shades of meaning. Based on the analysis of the Russian grammatical tradition, V.V. Vinogradov identified the following features of function words: inability to separate nominative use, i.e. service words do not have an independent nominative function; inability to propagate a syntagm or phrase independently; the originality of grammatical meanings that dissolve the lexical content of service words.

Thus, despite the huge amount of theoretical material, the question of function words as separate parts of speech is also considered in modern linguistics. Thanks to the work of scientists, today there are various criteria for classifying function words, which contribute to the study of this problem from various positions.

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