

## MODERN METHODS IN THE STUDY OF NOMINATIVE SENTENCES IN THE LANGUAGE SYSTEM

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### ABSTRACT

In modern linguistics, there are several different methods of researching nominative sentences in the language system. Currently, there are several types of these methods. The article discusses the methods used by American descriptive linguistics in the inventory of the grammatical level.

**Keywords:** nominative sentence, method, language system, analysis, transformational analysis, semantic analysis, semantic feature.

A one-clause sentence that confirms the existence of an object or events in the present tense or outside of the present tense is called a nominative or noun clause [1, 126]. In nominative sentences, relative completeness of thought, predicativeness is expressed through intonation. Intonation is of particular importance in these sentences. A simple word becomes a sentence due to intonation. A nominative clause is usually not used alone, and is often followed by another clause. In nominative sentences, objects or events present at the time of speech are named and noted.

In modern linguistics, there are several different methods of researching the language system. An example of this is the research conducted by mathematics and formal logic using these methods. Currently, there are several types of these methods [2]. The methods used by American descriptive linguistics to inventory the grammatical level are mainly the following:

- 1) method of distributional analysis (Distributional Analysis);
- 2) allocation to immediate participants (Immediate Constituents IC) method;
- 3) transformational analysis (Transformational Analysis) method;
- 4) substitution method and others.

Almost all of the above methods are used in the study of grammar. Morphemic analysis is mostly used in the morphology part of grammar, and transformation, finding direct participants and substitution methods are used in syntax. Phonemes, morphemes and words combine with each other in different ways. But such a combination of their method of analysis is subject to certain linguistic rules. Regardless of the size or smallness of language units, the method of their syntagmatic placement in the speech process, the order of use, the sum, that is, the connection of the element used in one case with the second case is called distribution. Distribution comes into contact with all levels of the language hierarchy. Morphological and syntactic distribution studies the relationships between the smallest units (phonemes) in the language, and phonological distribution, morphemes and words in context. Phonological distribution is more perfect than grammatical distribution. A distributive analysis of morphology and syntax has not yet been fully developed in any language. The use of the distributive method in morphology is related to the process of dividing the language system into morphological segments. In the distributive method, the first process is to inventory or analyze

the language system. It is important to understand the difference of each morphological element in the text from other morphological units.

There are three main types of distribution: 1) Complementary Distribution, 2) Contrastive Distribution, 3) Free Variation. Different distributional relations of words consist in the fact that the meaning changes or does not change when the place of a word or morpheme is changed. If two linguistic units (phoneme, morpheme distribution, etc.) do not meet in the same environment, the phenomenon of additional distribution occurs. This distribution is related to the process of identifying allophones in phonology and allomorphs in grammar. For example, in English, the past tense form of a verb is formed using the morpheme -ed. There are three different pronunciations of the suffix -ed: [-t,-d,-id]. After voiceless consonants [-t]: worked, talked, passed, [-t] or [-d] is read as [-id] wanted, heated, balded. In other cases it is pronounced as [-d]: studied, occurred, told, etc. All three of these allomorphs have a special combination law and place. Neither of them can be used in place of one of them, so we call them elements of complementary distribution. In the Uzbek language, the morpheme -di, which forms the past tense form of verbs, is combined in two ways: a) if the morpheme -di comes after a voiceless consonant, it is pronounced as -ti: passed, taught, b) as it is written in other cases, i.e. as -di pronounced as: sent, sat, read, wrote, did not come.

The analysis of division into direct participants mainly starts from the syntactic units of the upper level and continues downwards. For example, if it is necessary to divide a sentence directly into participants, regardless of how many elements it consists of, it is first divided into the two closest blocks, each of these parts is divided into two parts, and these parts are divided into two parts [4]. The analysis continues in this order until the last two direct participants are identified. The last part that cannot be divided into a direct constituent is called the ultimate constituent. This process can be completed with units of the syntactic level, but it can be continued again, that is, direct participants consisting of words can be divided into morphemes at the morphological level. A tree diagram is used to divide the speech directly into participants. If it is a whole tree, its direct participants are "branched" in pairs, dichotomously. This is called the syntactic branching process (the derivation tree diagram). But the tree diagram is certainly not the only method. It can also be represented by vertical lines, Chinese boxes, underlining, and Candelabra diagrams.

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