

## ANALYSIS OF SYNTACTIC TERMS

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### Abstract:

Syntactic terms and grammar have its own characteristics like other concepts. Syntactic terms and their analysis will be further explored in mother tongue lessons.

**Keyword:** phrase, grammar, sentence, word, lexeme, phoneme.

Grammatical concepts, like other concepts, have general features of events. The specific features of linguistic phenomena give rise to the specific features of the grammatical concept. Linguistic phenomena, linguistic categories are distinguished by their abstraction from other concepts. In the formation of biological concepts, concrete phenomena and objects that can be observed, organized and summarized are taken as the basis of material. Grammatical concepts are the result of identifying and summarizing the important features of words, phrases and sentences, morphemes, lexemes, phonemes. In other words, the initial material that is the basis of the grammatical concept created by people is abstract enough. So, grammatical concepts are considered to be generalizations of generalizations.

Due to these characteristics of grammatical concepts, it is difficult for students to master them. In order to master the grammatical concept, it is necessary to have an idea about the abstract concept. Abstract thinking arises in the educational process and requires special exercises.

Mastering grammatical concepts takes a long time and is a very complicated process for young students. The teacher takes the linguistic essence of the learned concept, the psychological-didactic features of knowledge acquisition, the speech and mental growth of students, and the place of grammatical knowledge in the speech, as the basis for the organization of work related to mastering the concept in the primary class.

The syntactic term is considered a grammatical term and is one of the main categories of mother tongue science. The syntactic method is widely used to ensure the effectiveness of artistic speech. "Grammar is the main part of linguistics, the study of the grammatical structure of the language. Grammar consists of two parts:

1. Morphology.
2. Consists of syntax sections.

What do we mean by syntax? Of course, sentences, phrases and expressions. It is a syntactic unit that has tone and completeness of thought and is expressed through the forms of verbs. The simplest sentences are used to explain the sentence syntactic term for the 1st grade students who are familiar with the mother tongue textbook. That is,

the sentence is made up of phrases and words, and each sentence is written with a capital letter will be carried out. A sentence is a grammatically formed syntactic unit based on the laws of a certain language. That is, in the 1st grade language classes, the following rule was given: "Speech is made up of words. The first word of the sentence is written with a capital letter. This syntactic unit is the main tool for the expression and formation of an idea. A sentence is a syntactic category that is opposed to a word or a combination of words. Before we start talking about word combinations, we need to learn about the words subordinate and ruler. The subordinate word is the dependent word of the governing word, and the governing word is the main word. The question is given according to the hokim word, and the word that is the answer to the question is considered the hokim part. For example:

beautiful	dress	beautiful	building
how	what	how	what

The main and subordinate part can be studied based on the above table. By using word combinations in elementary grades, students can easily learn to question words, to divide them into phrases and sentences. A word combination is a syntactic structure, formed as a result of joining two or more independent words on the basis of a subordinate grammatical relationship (adaptation, agreement, management), which indicates the name of things and events in existence. For example: the eye of a needle, the eye of a spring. Any word unit is made up of separate independent words.

The phrase can be divided into simple and complex types. A word combination in which each of the components is equal to one word is considered a simple word combination: a beautiful bird, a beautiful flower. A compound whose components or one of them is made up of more than one word or phrase is considered a complex word combination: highly educated worker (highly educated-subordinate part, worker-dominant part).

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