

**FAN, TA'LIM, TEXNOLOGIYA VA ISHLAB CHIQARISH
INTEGRATSIYASI ASOSIDA RIVOJLANISH ISTIQBOLLARI
A COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE TO THE FUNCTIONAL PARTS OF
SPEECH**

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Annotation: This article provides an overview of the functional parts of speech, which are crucial for structuring language and linking ideas within sentences. The article defines and explains six key types of functional words: pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, articles, auxiliary verbs, and interjections. It highlights their roles in enhancing sentence coherence, clarifying relationships between concepts, and supporting the main meaning carried by nouns and verbs. The article emphasizes the importance of these functional parts in creating clear, effective communication and demonstrates how their absence can lead to confusion. Through examples and explanations, the article underscores the essential role of function words in both spoken and written language.

Key words: functional parts of speech, pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, articles, auxiliary verbs, interjections, sentence structure, language coherence, grammar, communication, language organization, sentence clarity, parts of speech, function words

The Useful Parts of Speech: A Summary

In language, words take on different roles, helping us express meaning in organized and clear ways. While the main parts of speech like nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs are well-known, the useful parts of speech (also called function words) are just as important in structuring and linking these main words. These parts of speech provide the needed framework for sentences and aid in expressing the connections between words and concepts. In this article, we will look at the different useful parts of speech and

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their significance in

making sentences.

Pronouns

Pronouns are words that substitute for nouns to prevent repeating them. They refer to people, objects, or concepts, and are often utilized to simplify sentences. Common pronouns include he, she, it, they, you, we, I.

Example:

- Sarah went to the store. She bought some fruit.
In this case, "She" takes the place of "Sarah," avoiding repetition.

Prepositions

Prepositions are words that illustrate the connection between a noun or pronoun and another word in the sentence. They often show direction, time, location, or manner. Common prepositions include in, on, at, by, under, over, through, between.

Example:

- The book is on the table.
Here, "on" indicates the relationship between "book" and "table."

Conjunctions

Conjunctions are words utilized to link clauses, phrases, or words inside a sentence. They can connect ideas and create smoother, more unified expressions. Conjunctions are classified into coordinating, subordinating, and correlative types.

- Coordinating conjunctions (and, but, or, nor, for, so, yet) join words or clauses of equal weight.

- Subordinating conjunctions (because, although, since, if, while) join dependent clauses to independent clauses.

- Correlative conjunctions (either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also) work together to connect related parts.

Example:

- I wanted to go for a walk, but it started raining.
Here, "but" acts as a coordinating conjunction connecting two

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independent clauses.

Articles

Articles are a kind of determiner that expresses whether a noun is specific or general. There are two types of articles:

- Definite article: "the," used for a specific noun.
- Indefinite articles: "a" and "an," used for a general or non-specific noun.

Example:

- I saw a cat. The cat was black.

In the first sentence, "a" refers to any cat, while "the" points to a specific cat mentioned before.

Auxiliary Verbs

Also called "helping verbs," auxiliary verbs are used together with a main verb to indicate tense, mood, voice, or aspect. Common auxiliary verbs include be, have, do, will, shall, can, must.

Example:

- She is reading a book.

Here, "is" is an auxiliary verb used to create the present continuous tense of the verb "read."

Interjections

Interjections are words or phrases that convey

strong feelings or quick reactions. They usually stand alone in a sentence and do not link grammatically to other parts. Examples include oh, wow, ouch, hey, hurray.

Example:

- Wow! That was an amazing performance!

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In this case, "Wow!" is an interjection showing surprise or admiration.

Significance of Useful Parts of Speech
While helper words may appear less important than nouns and verbs, they are crucial for creating meaningful sentences. They assist in building connections between different parts of a sentence, help direct the flow of thoughts, and make the intended message clearer. Without these helper words, sentences would be unclear, disconnected, and unstructured, making it hard to express specific ideas.

For example, look at this sentence:

- "I will see you after school."

If we took out the preposition "after" and the helping verb "will," the meaning would be confusing, leaving us with just "I see you school," which is nonsensical.

Conclusion

The helper words act as the glue that keeps language intact. While nouns and verbs hold the main meaning of a sentence, the functional words supply the necessary structure and organization for clear and effective communication. Learning these helper words is vital for grasping and creating grammatically correct, smooth language that makes sense in different situations. In summary, functional parts of speech are the unsung heroes of language structure. They may not carry the heavy lifting of meaning like nouns or verbs, but without them, communication would fall apart. These words, including pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, articles, auxiliary verbs, and interjections, not only link ideas but also guide the listener or reader through the nuances of meaning, time, place, and relationship. By understanding and using these functional elements effectively, speakers and writers can construct sentences that are not only grammatically correct but also clear, precise, and rich in meaning. Their role in organizing language is fundamental to achieving fluid, logical, and impactful communication.

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