

## THE ROLE OF DICTIONARIES IN TRANSLATION

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**Annotation:** This article delves into the theory of sentence structure, categorizing its components into principal, secondary, tertiary, and loose parts. It begins by defining the principal parts—the subject and predicate—as the grammatical foundation of a sentence. It then examines secondary parts, such as objects, attributes, and adverbials, which enrich the sentence with additional details. The discussion extends to tertiary and loose parts, highlighting their nuanced and debated roles. Tertiary parts are seen as optional qualifiers of secondary elements, while loose parts, such as interjections and parentheticals, serve stylistic and rhetorical functions. The article explores theoretical challenges, including boundary ambiguities, language-specific variations, and the intersection of grammar and style.

By situating these elements within traditional and modern linguistic frameworks, the article underscores the evolving understanding of syntax and its application across languages. It concludes with a reflection on the flexibility and richness of language, emphasizing the significance of ongoing research in this field.

**Key words:** Sentence structure, principal parts, secondary parts, tertiary parts, loose parts, subject, predicate, object, attribute, adverbial, syntax theory, interjections, parentheticals, apposition, grammatical roles, stylistic choices, linguistic analysis, traditional grammar, modern linguistics, sentence parsing.

Theory of Parts of the Sentence: Principal, Secondary, and the Problem of Tertiary and Loose Parts

In the study of grammar and syntax, the structure of a sentence is analyzed by dividing it into its constituent parts. Each part plays a specific role in conveying meaning and organizing ideas. Traditional grammar recognizes **principal** and **secondary parts of the sentence**, while modern linguistic discussions also explore the concept of **tertiary and loose parts**, which remain a topic of debate. This article examines these categories, their functions, and their theoretical implications.

### **Principal Parts of the Sentence**

The principal parts of a sentence form its core and are essential for its grammatical and semantic completeness. These parts include:

- **Subject:** The doer or the main focus of the sentence. It identifies what or who the sentence is about.
  - Example: *The cat* chased the mouse.
- **Predicate:** The part that provides information about the subject, often containing the verb. It expresses the action, state, or condition of the subject.
  - Example: The cat *chased the mouse*.

The interplay between the subject and predicate constitutes the backbone of a sentence. Without either, a sentence would lack coherence or grammatical validity.

### **Secondary Parts of the Sentence**

Secondary parts are not essential for grammatical completeness but add detail, context, or specificity. These include:

- **Object:** A word or phrase that receives the action of the verb. Objects can be:
  - **Direct objects:** Indicating the receiver of the action (e.g., *She baked a cake*).
  - **Indirect objects:** Indicating to whom or for whom the action is performed (e.g., *She gave him a gift*).
- **Attribute (or Modifier):** Describes or qualifies nouns, often answering "what kind?" or "which one?"

- Example: *The red car* sped away.
- **Adverbial:** Provides additional information about the verb, answering questions like "how?" "when?" "where?" or "why?"
  - Example: He spoke *with confidence*.

These parts enrich the sentence by providing context and depth.

### The Problem of Tertiary and Loose Parts

The concepts of **tertiary** and **loose parts** are relatively modern developments in syntax theory. They represent linguistic elements that do not fit neatly into the categories of principal or secondary parts. Their roles and boundaries remain debated among grammarians and linguists.

#### Tertiary Parts

Tertiary parts are minor elements that further qualify or clarify secondary parts. They are often seen as optional, providing an extra layer of detail.

- Example:
  - Secondary part: *She answered the question.*
  - Tertiary part: *She answered the question with great enthusiasm.*

Tertiary parts tend to modify modifiers, create emphasis, or introduce subtle nuances. Despite their utility, defining them as a distinct category often overlaps with adverbial or attributive elements.

#### Loose Parts

Loose parts refer to sentence elements that are grammatically independent or weakly connected to the core structure. These often include interjections, parenthetical expressions, or appositive phrases.

- Examples:
  - Interjection: *Oh*, I didn't realize you were here.
  - Parenthetical: She arrived late, *to everyone's surprise*, but gave a great presentation.
  - Apposition: My friend *John*, a talented musician, is performing tonight.

Loose parts create stylistic or rhetorical effects, adding emotion, commentary, or additional clarification. However, their classification as distinct from adverbials or appositives is subject to scholarly interpretation.

### **Challenges and Theoretical Implications**

The distinctions between principal, secondary, tertiary, and loose parts of the sentence raise several theoretical questions:

1. **Boundary Issues:** At what point does a secondary part become tertiary? For example, is "with great enthusiasm" a tertiary part, or is it simply a more detailed adverbial?
2. **Language Variation:** The role and recognition of tertiary and loose parts may vary between languages and linguistic traditions, complicating universal definitions.
3. **Stylistic vs. Grammatical Roles:** Loose parts, in particular, often blur the line between syntactic structure and stylistic choice, raising the question of whether they should even be classified as parts of the sentence.

Modern linguistic theories, such as functional grammar and discourse analysis, provide alternative frameworks to study these elements, moving beyond traditional sentence parsing.

### **Conclusion**

The theory of parts of the sentence provides a foundational understanding of sentence structure, distinguishing between principal, secondary, tertiary, and loose parts. While principal parts like the subject and predicate form the grammatical core, secondary parts enrich meaning. The discussion of tertiary and loose parts highlights the complexity of language, revealing its nuances and flexibility. Further research and analysis are needed to resolve the theoretical ambiguities surrounding tertiary and loose parts, but their inclusion in modern grammar discussions demonstrates the evolving nature of linguistic inquiry. The exploration of sentence structure through the lens of principal, secondary, tertiary, and loose parts underscores the dynamic and multi-faceted nature of language. While the traditional framework of principal and secondary parts provides clarity and consistency, the inclusion of tertiary and loose parts reveals the intricacies of human expression. These elements allow sentences to convey subtle

**FAN, TA'LIM, TEXNOLOGIYA VA ISHLAB CHIQARISH  
INTEGRATSIYASI ASOSIDA RIVOJLANISH ISTIQBOLLARI  
VOLUME-2, ISSUE-1**

shades of meaning, emphasize specific details, or reflect individual stylistic choices. Ultimately, the ongoing debate and study of these categories highlight the evolving nature of linguistic theory.

By examining how these parts function in different languages and contexts, linguists gain deeper insights into the adaptability and richness of language as a tool for communication. Whether in formal grammar or creative expression, understanding these elements equips us to better appreciate and harness the power of language.

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**FAN, TA'LIM, TEXNOLOGIYA VA ISHLAB CHIQRARISH  
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**FAN, TA'LIM, TEXNOLOGIYA VA ISHLAB CHIQRARISH  
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**FAN, TA'LIM, TEXNOLOGIYA VA ISHLAB CHIQRARISH  
INTEGRATSIYASI ASOSIDA RIVOJLANISH ISTIQBOLLARI  
VOLUME-2, ISSUE-1**

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**FAN, TA'LIM, TEXNOLOGIYA VA ISHLAB CHIQRISH  
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