

THE VARIABILITY OF PARTICLES IN ENGLISH

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ABSTRACT

The creation and development of general linguistics, the study of language both scientifically and academically, has a long history, because as time changes, different rules of the language change and develop. All these developments and changes in the branches of modern technology lead to fundamental changes in the internal system of linguistics. In terms of its versatility, particles are one of the auxiliary part of speech used in almost every field of stylistics - both scientific, artistic, and life style, because particles are related to people's feelings and emotions, and the use of strengthening particles are necessary for people to express their thoughts more correctly and convincingly and this attracts the listener's opinion. From this point of view, linguists have touched this topic sensitively and particles have been their area of interest. Since parts of speech are a field of linguistics, it is undeniable that these changes are also manifested in parts of speech. Another fact that shows that particles are one of the relevant topics is that is, in different years, linguists made their own judgments about these topics, expressed their opinions about various problems and found answers to many problems. They conducted research on the history, origin, and structure of idioms, published a number of works, textbooks, and articles related to it, discussed the functional-semantic features of idioms in modern English, their different shades of meaning, their theoretical views on the study of idioms, the features of sentence processing, polysemy and homonymy with other parts of speech, they have shown in their research that they are one of the colorful auxiliary parts of speech. Despite this, because particles have preserved their relevance until the present time, scientists are still investigating this topic and trying to find and prove the invisible aspects of particle, different shades of meaning.

Keywords: Grammatical status, expressing different emotional opinion, sentence structure, the place of particles, the meaning variability of the particles.

1. INTRODUCTION

In modern English, particles belong to the auxiliary parts of speech. Like other auxiliary parts of speech, particles cannot have an independent function in a sentence, it does not have any category, and accordingly, it does not have any morphological form, and it cannot be a separate part of a sentence. its main task is to give shades of meaning to the word or sentence it belongs to. Habits strengthen or limit the meaning of the word or sentence it belongs to. Sometimes they deny or create a connection between words and sentences.

In order to add a word to the class of adverbs, we must reveal the characteristics possessed by particles and not apply to other criteria. Because they are not important. We do not investigate whether the word consists of one, two or more syllables, this phonetic quality is not appropriate for its grammatical status and status. For example, a preposition can consist of one or four syllables, and particles can consist of one or four syllables. Therefore, this small suffix "icle" is not taken into account in the length of the word. (7,p.123)

When talking about particles, we limit ourselves to the grammatical aspect of the work. We will not discuss what sphere of lexicology they belong to, nor the morphemes that are considered important in word formation.

When talking about particles, we should already mention that particles usually refer to the word or phrase that comes after it, and particles emphasize the word or phrase they refer to in a special way. Sometimes adverbs can appear in different positions in a sentence. The position of particles in the sentence structure is still unresolved.

As in many languages, the function of particles in English is to clarify the meaning of the sentence members to which they belong, and in some cases to change the idea to a noticeable degree. Particles do not have a naming function, but they tell the speaker about any member of the sentence, to highlight that member, to give it meaning. it is used to give shades, it means its attitude expressing different emotional opinion. The meaning division of habits has been done by different linguists, but those divisions are different from each other in certain aspects. (10,p.206)

2. METHODOLOGY

The difference between particles and other auxiliary parts of speech is that these words can be used with any part of speech and are mainly used before the word to which they belong. The characteristic feature of most particles is that they can refer to words or combinations of words included in different parts of speech.

It is important to take into account the following points in the matter of the features of the processing of particles in a sentence:

For example, the most commonly used particles even in modern English can refer to a noun, an adjective, an adverb, a prepositional phrase, or a branch clause.

"He was very strong, even after his illness" [18, p. 91].

(He was very strong even after his illness.)

"It is even difficult for me to believe" [21, p.110].

(Hard to believe even for me.)

"Many a man, perhaps even Soames, held chivalrous views on such matters"

[24, p. 303].

(Many people, perhaps even Soames, had chivalrous views on such matters.)

"But at last even she felt sleepy" [26, p.300].

(But eventually even he felt sleepy.)

"Even when I wanted any little sum of money I could not obtain it without collision"

[22, p. 560].

(Even if I wanted any small amount of money, I couldn't get it without a collision.)

Particles do not always retain their lexical meaning and convey an abstract meaning, modal, etc. However, the meaning of particles in speech does not end only with reinforcement, many of them are capable of expressing other shades of meaning, and at this time even the meaning of reinforcement can go into the background. Particles are used to emphasize or emphasize the meaning of the word to which it refers.(13,p.145)

In addition to these examples, the particles but and only are used both as strengthening particles (only too small-simply very small; but too small-simply very small) and as restrictive-differentiating particles (only he-only he; but a few- only a few) are used. But the particles but and just do not appear in front of the words that are used in the function of subject. In most cases, they belong to other sentence members, which are expressed by words that express a small quantity, such as "His faint pale, supercilious smile" had deepened just a little [7, p.280].

From the above classifications, it is clear once again that the division of the English language according to the shades of meaning in the sentence has not yet been fully clarified. Many of the particles are multitasking and they express different shades of meaning. As an example, we can say that the shades of meaning expressed by the particles exactly, solely, merely, alone It is accurate. Among the particles, not, never, almost, nearly have a special place. The particle "never" is translated into Azerbaijani language as "never, not at all" and is used in sentences of the past indefinite tense, unlike the adverb "never". In addition, "never" habit is homonymous with the adverb never.(1,p.324)

For example:

"He never looked back, he never hesitated."

(He didn't even look back, he didn't even hesitate).

"Old Mrs. Ablewhite never made her appearance that night."

(Old Ablewhite did not even show his face that evening.) [21, p.280].

B. Ilyish shows that the word "nearly" can also be considered as an adverb, the difference between the word "almost" and "almost" is that while "nearly" can be defined by the adverb "very", the word "almost" cannot be used with the adverb "very". If "it is very nearly midnight" If it is possible to say, it is not correct to say "it is very almost midnight". [7, p. 114].

Speaking of particles, it should also be noted that words included in other parts of speech are also used in the strengthening adverbial function. In this function, adverbs of degree are often found. For example: pretty, entirely, altogether, jolly, etc.

"Pretty soon we stuck the forward end of the skylight, and climb on to it" (custom) [25, p.71].

(Soon we attached the front end of the skylight and climbed onto it.)

"Carrie was pretty and graceful." (the main part of speech) [23, p.419].

(Carey was beautiful and elegant.)

Such processing cases show once again that the emotional meaning is expressed language means are increasing.

In modern English, particles usually come immediately before or after the word they belong to. For example:

"French people only come to England to make money" [24, p. 223].

(The French come to England only to make money.)

"You know Africa too, don't you"? [22, p. 280].

(You know Africa too, right?)

"You simply must see the play" [21, p. 279].

(You just have to watch the show.)

Also, particle is after the personal forms of the verb, and sometimes at the end of the sentence.

For example:

"I shall also try to be there at ten" [25, p. 280].

(I'll try to be there at ten too.)

"When he looked back, the woman had vanished too" [20, p. 191].

(When he looked back, the woman had also disappeared.)

It should be noted that the particles of also often refers to the word that comes after the predicate:

"Fagin also told him about another boy he had once helped" [20, p.34].

(Fagin also told him about another boy he once helped.)

Too The particles is used after the word it emphasizes or at the end of the sentence:

"You too can be dull" [23, p. 218].

(You can be boring too.)

"The police agreed with it too" [25, p. 333].

(The police agreed.)

In addition, the particle of informal style too often in short answers

used after object pronouns (personal pronouns in the object case).

For example: "I passed the exam successfully - Me, too". (= in a more formal style - So have I / I have too!)

It should be noted that when a person wants to express that he has the same experience as another person, it is more correct to use the habit too. For example, instead of "he also was running in the sports hall", "he was running in the sports hall too" is used. For this reason, "I also" is not used in short answers [12, p.436].

Too, which is one of the connecting particles, is located after the word it belongs to, or at the end of the sentence. Let's note that the option of placing too at the end of the sentence is the most used option. For example:

"Elizabeth had to confess to herself that Charlotte really appeared to be happy too" [19, p.51]. (Elizabeth had to admit to herself that Charlotte looked really happy too).

Too, also are called conjunctive or conjunctive particles. Nevertheless, they differ from conjunctions of the same name in that while any conjunction connects a word to a word or a sentence to a sentence, the particles too, also connect an idea to an idea developed in the previous context [5, p.86].

"They had also been told that they would have to wait for further orders. He was silent, Soames, too, was silent" [20, p.166].

(They were also told that they would have to wait for future orders. He fell silent, and so did Soames.)

Despite numerous studies conducted by various linguists, the question of the position of the particles in the sentence structure remains unresolved. In this sense, the views of B. Ilyish are interesting. He notes that sometimes particles take different positions in a sentence. Regarding the determination of the status of the particle in a sentence, he is critical of three solutions. The first is the idea that a verb is an independent unit of a sentence. In such a case, it is necessary to name the particles with a special term. The other is related to the fact that the particle is part of the word or conjunction it belongs to in the sentence. However, B. I. Ilyish shows this idea and notes that it is accepted when the particle comes immediately before or after the word it belongs to in the sentence. As is well known, sometimes particles stand outside the clause to which they belong. The third approach rejects the idea that a particle is an independent member of a sentence or a part of a sentence member, and generally considers particles outside the sentence. B. Ilyish considers this approach to be strange and notes that removing the habit from the sentence affects its meaning, and it is impossible not to take it into account during sentence analysis. Thus, the first approach is more appropriate [7, p.160].

I. Ivanova and others note that the fact that the particle is separated from the word to which it belongs cannot be used as a basis for determining the status of the word, because the preposition, which is another auxiliary part of speech, can also stand apart from the word it belongs to, but still remains a preposition [6, p. 187].

According to B. Ilyish, in English, if the noun to which the adverb belongs is used with a preposition, then the particle is used between the preposition and the noun (in some cases): by only one lamp. Although the expression "Only by one lamp" is possible, the first one is more effective. Sometimes a preposition refers to a word or combination used before it. Sometimes the particle is used immediately after the word or combination to which it belongs. This happens when the particle comes at the end of a sentence, or at least at the end of a part of a sentence, in which case a pause is used in

spoken speech, and commas or other punctuation marks are used in writing. This usage is limited to a more or less formal style. (7, p.121)

Sometimes the particle is used after the preposition or between parts of the preposition, although it actually refers to the secondary member of the sentence that stands earlier. In such cases, the position of the particle is determined based on the structure of the sentence, not its semantic relations; so it joins the message regardless of what its semantic relations are. There are many examples of this: He only arrived at 7 o'clock. As you can see, the semantic connection in the sentence is "only at 7 o'clock". Generally speaking, if the adverb "only" was used for the word "arrived", then the meaning of the sentence would be: He only arrived at 7 o'clock - that is, he did nothing else at that time. It sounds less natural than the other meaning. Therefore, when the listener or reader says "he arrived only at 7 o'clock" it comes to mind that "the person arrived only at 7 o'clock" [10, p.170].

The particle of not is the main means of creating a negative sentence. The particle of negation is used to deny something:

1) Puts the message of the sentence into a negative form:

"Winifred Dartie had not received her Morning Post" [24, p.57].

(Winifred Darty didn't get his morning mail.)

2) Puts part of the sentence into negative form:

"Nice," said Fleur, "but not important" [25, p.68].

("Okay," Fleur said, "but it's not important.")

3) It is used to answer a question (in this case, it is used together with an adverb or a modal verb):

"How are you, Fleur? Not tired after all? - Not a bit" [25, p. 79].

(How are you Fleur? Aren't you tired after all this? Just a stitch.)

4) It is used to negate the previous proposition (in this case, the verb "not" is used with a personal pronoun):

"Are you a teacher in this university? - Note I" [24, p. 89].

(Are you a teacher at this university? - I'm not.)

5) Puts the previous news into a negative form (used after verbs expressing opinion such as to hope, to think, to believe, etc.):

"Are they going too? - I hope not" [25, p.87].

(Are they going too? - I hope not.)

6) Or, whether (if)... or after the conjunctions "not" refers to the preceding verb:

"And he would never know whether anyone had or not" [25, p.94].

(And he would never know if anyone was there.)

Ivanova I.P and Burlakova V.V note that the particle of not negation is to use the simple (synthetic) verb form after it, or when the verb form is complex (analytical) the first auxiliary verb is used [6, p.157].

Not particle is never reduced in speech. However, the negation note is shortened in colloquial language and combined with the verb (isn't, haven't, mustn't, needn't) [9, p.67].

Let's compare: "He would bring the letter, not me". / "You aren't in this team".

B. Khaymovich and B. Rogovskaya, talking about the not particle, note that particle should be investigated in a special way. That particle is different from the morpheme not, which is the negation of news. Kaushanskaya.V.L., Kozhevnikova.O.N call the note particle that denies the news 'negation word-morpheme' [8, p. 75]. For example:

"She didn't come back".

"She never came back".

Not like other particles, it can be used with words and combinations of different parts of speech. According to them, the particle of not forms a right-sided combination with various words and word combinations (not he, not today, not when, etc.), while not, which is a negation of news, can only form a left-sided combination with a verb (is not, must not, need not and p.) [15, p. 119].

A not that is a news negation can sometimes replace a whole part, such as a word-morpheme. For example: "Is she smart? - I think not.

(Is he smart? - I don't think so.)

In this example, the verb not used in the answer is used instead of the expression "she is not smart" or "she isn't smart".

Not which is one of the negative particles, is usually used after conjunctive, modal, and auxiliary verbs. Not negative particle can usually be used before the word or phrase it belongs to in order to increase emphasis. For example:

"She looked around her. Nothing - not a thing, no tiniest disturbance of her hall, nor of the dining room" .

(He looked around. Nothing—nothing, not the slightest disturbance, either in his hall or in his dining-room.) [24, p. 180].

Some grammarians believe that "the" can also be used as a particle. M. Swan writes that expressions in the degree of comparison can be used with the...the. In such a case, we express that what is being said differs together, or that two different quantities are systematically related [12, p. 123]. In this case, the word order in the compounds is as follows:

The + phrase said in the comparative degree + subject + predicate

The less I see him, the more I like him.

"Now", said Monks, "the sooner we get down to business the better" [20, p.69].

("Now," Monks said, "the sooner we get started, the better.)

The article with definiteness is used as an intensifier in front of the degree of comparison. For example:

"The longer she sat still the easier I was" [23, p. 66]. (The quieter he sat, the more anxious I became.)

According to O. Musayev, the issue and concreteness of determining the place of particles in the sentence has not yet been fully resolved [3, p. 333]. E. Hajiyeve is of the opinion that he does not have a specific idea about the place of particles in the sentence [11, p. 132]. In modern English, particles can be placed in a sentence mainly as follows:

1) The particle only is usually placed before the words it belongs to and as close as possible to it. For example:

"Only Mr. Collins must change from Julian to Eliza, and it was realized immediately" [21, p.25].

(Only Mr. Collins had to change from Julian to Eliza, which was soon done.)

L. Tiping writes that depending on the place of the particle only in the sentence, the meaning of the sentence can change completely.(15,p.37) For example:

"Only Mrs. Bennet was pleased, dreaming that she might immediately have two daughters got married" . (18,p.201)

(Only Mrs. Bennet was pleased, hoping that she might soon have two married daughters.)

Based on the content of the work, it can be determined that 'only Mrs. Bennet's satisfaction' can be considered acceptable. However, if we change the place of the particle "only" according to this piece of text, the meaning of the work will be violated:

"Mrs. Bennet was delighted, hoping that she might soon have only two daughters married." (Mrs. Bennet was pleased. She hoped that soon only her two daughters could be married.)

From this example, it is clear that Mrs. Bennet has more than two daughters and soon only two daughters will be happy for her to marry.

According to the scope of processing, the modifiers only and even are relatively often used in front of the preposition in English. For example:

"Mrs. Hudson's only relaxation was to come up after she had served the dinners and had a little chat with her gentleman".

'Mrs. Hudson's only relief was to come after the dinner was served and have a little chat with her gentleman.' (Sherlock Holmes

Habits that clarify the shades of meaning of words in speech are divided into 3 subgroups:

1) Only, just, but, alone, merely, solely, etc. in relation to restrictive particles. These idioms are mainly used as synonyms. Their differentiation is possible by their use in front of different lexical word groups, different sentence members, and also depending on the speaking style.(13,p.25)

"If only there were a joyful future to look forward to"! [24, p. 223].

(If only it were possible to hope for a happy future.)

Other particles included in this group have certain limitations in processing. For example: but and just particles are not used in front of words that are used in the function of subject. In most cases, they belong to other sentence members, as well as to sentence members expressed by words denoting small quantity.

2) Even the word even, which is a distinguishing-strengthening particle, can be combined with words belonging to different parts of speech, such as the particle only. If the adverb even is used before the conjunction, then the branch specifies the meaning of the sentence. For example, "She liked him even when she was quarrelling with him" [17, p. 279].

(She liked him even when she argued with him.)

3) Just, exactly, precisely, right can belong to the clarifying particles. The characteristic of these particles is that they are used in most cases to clarify the meanings expressed by prepositions and conjunctions. That this custom can be used in front of nouns. For example, "I just thought you might like to drive" [14, p.90]

(I just thought you liked driving.)

The mentioned particles are also used to specify the meaning of the noun in its predicative function. In this case, a limiter is set in front of the noun [14, p. 79]. For example, "The next day was still warmer" (23, p.63)

(The next day was hotter.)

Modal adverbs include the negation not and the negation-strengthening never and not. In most cases, the negation not refers to the message of the sentence and through it the entire meaning of the sentence is negated. (15, p.89) For example,

"I was not present there myself" [25, p. 279]. (I haven't been there myself.)

The negative habit of not is the main means of creating a sentence. The negative-intensifying habit of never is homonymous with the adverb never. However, there are certain differences between them. The adverb never expresses a complete negation and does not indicate a time limit.

Never the habit means that the action is denied and is related to a certain time limit. In addition, the adverb never is used in the past tense form in most cases. (12, p.95) For example, "I have never been to London" [25, p. 281].

(I've never been to London.)

Never habit is usually used in the past indefinite tense form. For example, "We never know ourselves," he said [23, p.166].

(We never know ourselves.)

When the habit of not is used in front of a singular noun, it gives that word a negative-strengthening meaning. In this case, uncertainty is used in front of the noun. For example, "She looked round her. Nothing—not a thing, no tiniest disturbance of her hall, nor of the dining room" [19, p. 223].

(He looked around. Nothing—nothing, not the slightest disturbance in his hall or dining-room.)

Most of the adverbs expressing emotional-expressive meaning are used in spoken language. As we know, this includes the adverbs still, yet, simply, just, but, only, quite, and also the adverbs "the" used before the degree of comparison of adverbs and adjectives. There are certain restrictions on the combination of adverbs included in this group with other words. In most cases, reinforcing adverbs are related to the repetition of a previously stated idea. In other words, there is a certain regularity in the processing of reinforcing adverbs. For example, the adverb simply usually refers to news, and unlike the adverb simply, it always refers to news and is used in front of the whole newsgroup. (13, p.103) For example:

"But out there he'll simply get bored to death" [24, p.222].

(But he'll just be bored there.)

The adverbs still and yet are used in front of the degree of comparison of the adjective and adverb and strengthen the meaning of those parts of speech. For example:

"The latter place is a very poor town rendered still poorer in appearance of its marketplace by the ravages of a recent fire" [18, p.110].

(The latter place is a very poor town whose market has been made poorer by the ravages of a recent fire.)

According to the classifications we have considered, it can be determined that the division of English idioms according to shades of meaning cannot be claimed to be completely accurate. (7, 107)

"And it might just push them together and the Russkies might just have to fight them both before they just want to" (M. Twain) 'And it might just push them together and the Russkies might just have to fight them both before they just want to' they could.'

In this example, the reinforcing habit of just is repeated three times. Repeating these habits several times in the text not only strengthens the meaning of the text, but also serves to reveal the meaning that the author wants to convey to the reader or listener.

"It was simply a gamble to get him mad enough to say something wrong" [25, p. 96].

'It was just a gamble to make him mad enough to say something wrong'.

The adverb simply used in this example strengthens the meaning of the noun it belongs to and serves to reveal to the reader or listener the psychological state of the person at the time of the incident.

- "You are a liar", said Margeret.

- "Edd doesn't know anything about my business still".

- "Says you introduced her still to Anna I said".

- "Says she still ran off with him to get away from you. Says you are a pig".

Don't know nothing uses two negatives at the same time. As you know, this is not considered correct in English. In addition, after the word Edd in the third person singular, do not is written instead of does not. It is clear from this that the writer has already determined his position in this passage. Emphasis of this text, bringing it to attention with strengthening words was the writer's goal in advance. In the first example, the idiom of style strengthens the meaning of the sentence it belongs to and is used at the end of the sentence. In the second example, this idiom strengthens the meaning of the noun, and in the third example, it strengthens the meaning of the verb it belongs to.

"There existed some teachers there who had been there some years ago, but no one remembered any student named Edd. He knew them all well but a tight-jawed English teacher. Edd has many relatives but one cousin". "There were several teachers who had been there for a few years. But none of them knew the student named Edd. She knew them all well, except for the strong-mouthed English teacher. Edd had many relatives, but she had one cousin." (18,p.205)

In the example, the adverb but is used in several places. The first of them is a conjunction, the second is a prepositional adverb, and the third is a limiting adverb. The main characteristic of the adverb but is that it is usually used before the word to which it is directly related as an adverb and limits its meaning.

E. Hajiyeve writes that the habit of else is after the words everybody, anybody, anything can also be used in the sense of more [11, p. 233].

E. Hajiyeve writes that the adverbs as well, also, too are mainly used in affirmative and question sentences. Either is used at the end of the sentence in negative sentences [1, p.123].

"I do not grasp quite what you are meaning". [22, p. 230]. 'I don't quite understand what you mean.' It is impossible to say "she couldn't play also (or too)" in modern English. The correct form is: "She couldn't play either".

E. Hajiyeve included the word no in the list of negation habits. E. Hajiyeve writes that the negation habit no differs from the negation pronoun no [1, p. 134]. If the word no is used in front of an adjective or an adverb, it is considered a habit. For example:

"He feels no better today". In this example, the word no is used before the noun and is considered a negative pronoun.

"Mr. Lee never made a deprecating little smile at me". 'Mr Lee never hid his faint smile towards me.' (W.Shakespeare)

A. Thomson and A. Martinet write that the habit of never-never is used instead of the negation pronoun not, giving the sentence the meaning of negation and increasing the emphasis reflected in it. [14, p. 90].

Due to the multi-functional nature of habits, their functional-semantic classification is quite difficult. Traditionally, they can be divided into three groups to distinguish them:

- 1) Clarifier;
- 2) Restrictive;
- 3) Amplifier.

Nevertheless, the preposition just can perform three functions and many prepositions can have a number of functions like it, and for example, oh, just, positive can express different emotions in different situations. Some of them, for example, "afterall, anyway, actually" can act as compounds expressing the same lexical meaning in these and other situations and do not traditionally change their roles in concepts.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings from the study of particles in modern English highlight their significant role in sentence structure and meaning. Particles, as auxiliary parts of speech, are essential for expressing various nuances in communication. These words do not carry independent meaning but serve to modify, reinforce, or shift the meaning of the words or sentences to which they are attached. Particles can appear in multiple positions within a sentence, and their placement often determines the specific shade of meaning they convey.

One of the key observations from the research is the versatility of particles like "even," "but," "only," and "too," which can modify different parts of speech, including nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. For instance, examples like "He was very strong, even after his illness" and "You simply must see the play" illustrate how particles serve to emphasize specific elements of a sentence. The particles "but" and "only" are particularly noteworthy for their dual functionality as both strengthening and restrictive-differentiating particles, as in "only he" or "but a few."

Furthermore, the study identifies that some particles, such as "too" and "also," function as conjunctive particles, connecting ideas and sentences rather than merely linking words. These particles often appear at the end of sentences, adding emphasis to the previously mentioned idea. For instance, "The police agreed with it too" demonstrates how particles can shift the focus toward the idea being emphasized.

Despite the extensive research conducted by various linguists, some aspects of particle usage remain unresolved, particularly concerning their positioning in sentence structure. The work of scholars like B. Ilyish and I. Ivanova presents multiple perspectives on whether particles should be considered independent units within a sentence or part of the words they modify. For example, the placement of the particle "only" in a sentence like "He only arrived at 7 o'clock" can alter the sentence's meaning depending on whether the emphasis is on "arrived" or "7 o'clock."

The findings from this study reinforce the view that particles are multifaceted and integral to the English language. They offer speakers the ability to express subtle emotional shades and nuances of meaning, thereby enriching communication. However, the study also underscores the need for further investigation into the rules governing particle placement and their interaction with different parts of speech, as there are still gaps in understanding their full functionality and impact on.

4. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the study of particles in modern English demonstrates their essential role in sentence structure and meaning, despite their auxiliary status. Particles, although lacking independent grammatical functions, significantly influence the nuances of meaning in words and sentences, enhancing emotional expression and clarity. The research reveals that particles serve various functions, including emphasizing, limiting, or even negating ideas, and their placement within a sentence can profoundly alter the meaning. Despite their small size, particles contribute to linguistic precision and depth in both spoken and written communication.

The ongoing interest of linguists in particles, as seen in the diverse theories and classifications, highlights the complexity and multifunctionality of these auxiliary parts of speech. The variations in the placement and interpretation of particles, such as "even," "only," "too," and "not," underline the need for further exploration into their syntactic and semantic properties. This investigation reaffirms that particles are not just passive elements but active contributors to the richness of the English language, and they continue to be a relevant subject of linguistic inquiry.

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