

## SUFFIXES は(WA) AND が(GA) IN JAPANESE: ANALYSIS OF SYNTACTIC AND SEMANTIC DIFFERENCES

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### Abstract

This article analyzes the negative impact of several factors on road capacity. The factors causing traffic jams were studied and analyzed based on the results of research and inspections.

**Keywords:** Traffic jams, road traffic accidents, research on the impact on capacity, hazards, trees, buildings, winter and summer, driver, sharply limiting capacity, Road surveillance.

### Introduction

In Japanese, suffixes are one of the most important grammatical systems that play a major role in determining the meaning of a sentence. In particular, **the suffixes は(wa) and が(ga)** are some of the most difficult topics for many learners. Because although both seem to have a complementary similar function, in fact their syntactic role, meaning loading, and function in speech differ from each other. Many students have the question "in what situation is は used, in which が is needed?" This thesis aims to illustrate this very issue in an understandable way. The relevance of this work is that the incorrect use of the suffixes は and が can give the wrong meaning in speech or cause the sentence to sound unnatural. Therefore, analyzing the syntactic and semantic aspects of suffixes by means of simple examples is practical for those who are studying Japanese. [1]

In Japanese, は (wa) and が (ga) are often explained as suffixes for "subject" and "have". However, in modern Japanese linguistics, it is argued that these two indicators are related not only to the grammatical role, but also to the information structure, the theme–rema relationship, and the discourse function. Therefore, it is not scientifically sufficient to simplify them simply as "subject suffix" or "subject suffix".

The suffix は[4] defines **the topic of the** sentence. It is used to give more general information or to highlight an already known subject. In Japanese , the word denoted by は manifests itself as the main subject of the sentence, and the other information in the sentence links to that topic. Misol: I am a student — Gapning mavzusi "men".

The suffix が denotes more **subject matter or new knowledge. Also, who? What? It is used in situations where there is an answer to such questions. In Japanese, が highlights new information that is often important.**

Example: だれが来ましたか — Waiting for new information → "Who has arrived?" 2-3]



Criterion	is (wa)	( ga)
Key role	The Theme of the Event	Grammatical has (subject) shows
Role in the sentence	Before Data Center	Indirectly syntactically connected with the verb
Yangi ma'lumot	Odatda eski/ma'lum ma'lumot	New or emerging information
So'roq gapda	Less used	Commonly used

In conclusion, the suffixes は and が are the central units that form not only the grammatical, but also the discursive and semantic system of the Japanese language. Although they look similar outwardly, they differ significantly in terms of the function they perform in the sentence, the distribution of information, and the functional load in speech.

From a syntactic point of view, が refers to a grammatical subject that is more directly related to the predicate, while は defines the subject range of the sentence and places the speech in a specific context. However, their difference is not limited to the syntactic line. Semantically, が performs the function of distinguishing, identifying, and focusing new or identifying information. は, on the other hand, manifests itself as a means of organizing information, ensuring the continuity of discourse, and keeping the existing referent stable.

Analyses show that が often introduces an event or subject into speech for the first time, while は continues it as a subject in subsequent sentences. Moreover, subtleties of meaning such as contrast, comparison, and generalization are also expressed mainly through は. Therefore, it is not enough to limit these two suffixes to the simple concepts of "have" and "subject"; They need to be studied in relation to information structure and pragmatic context.

From a practical point of view, analyzing examples based on different communicative situations and practicing through minimal pairs makes it easier to apply them correctly. In particular, learning on the basis of real texts and dialogues, understanding the theme-focus relationship and considering the context will provide language learners with a deeper understanding.

Thus, the suffixes は and が are interrelated but functionally independent units in the semantic and syntactic system of the Japanese language, and a proper understanding of their difference is of important theoretical and practical importance for the scientifically based study and effective application of the Japanese language.

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