

**DERIVATIVE POSSIBILITIES OF LEXEMES IN TURKISH AND UZBEK
LANGUAGES IN LINGUISTIC DATABASE.***Norbekova Madina Shukhrat qizi**Tashkent State University**of Uzbek language and literature**Named after Alisher Navoi teacher*

Annotation. Among all the fields that are developing in the age of technology, automatic translation of languages (machine translation) is also developing. Automatic translation requires the translation of compound words, phrases, and separate coding and classification of words. Translation of stable compounds in Uzbek and Turkish is easier than in Uzbek-English.

Keywords: phrase, phrase, lexeme, phraseology, automatic translation, Turkish, compound word.

One of the main requirements for a database is that it is limited in scope. This limit is determined by the number of lexeme forms and the types of speech forms. Uzbek and Turkish belong to the same language family, so the lexemes that make up their lexicon have similar structural features. Morphological analysis is important in the formation of the linguistic module of the interpreter program. After all, when translating a text, first the analysis and then the synthesis process takes place. First of all, it should harmonize the morphological state of the text. Annotated dictionary of Uzbek language and published in Turkish Karşılaştırmalı Türk Lehçeleri Sözlüğü; Kultur Bakanlığı, (Ankara. 1992), Türkçe Sözlük: 4 A dictionary of word-groups was compiled using the dictionary book of Turkish and Uzbek-Uzbek, Uzbek-Turkish Beraq Yusuf. The number of lexemes in the word group was limited and methodologically selected. Accordingly, after semantic analysis, the logical analysis of each word group, that is, the normative and non-normative states of lexeme forms, was studied. The order of adding suffixes to the lexeme in Uzbek is as follows: "(1) (prefiks+) (2) asos+ (3) so‘z yasovchi qo‘shimcha+(4) lug‘aviy shakl hosil qiluvchi qo‘shimcha+ (5) sintaktik shakl hosil qiluvchi qo‘shimcha ((1)ham (2)shahar (3)lik(4)lar(5)imiz(5)dan).

Morphotactics plays an important role in machine translation. The following are models of affixation and compositional construction of words in Turkish and Uzbek languages from different bases (independent word groups):

Noun word formation model:

Root noun + affix =iş+çi (ishchi)(worker)

Root verb+ affix => inan+ç (ishonch)(belief)

Root verb + affix=> say+gı (hurmat)(repect, homage)

Noun + noun=> göz+lük (ko‘zoynak)(glasses)

Adjective+ noun=eğlen+ce (ko‘ngilochar)(entertaining)

Noun+ noun+ affix= göz+lük+çü (optika mutaxassisi)(optician)

Verb+ noun=öpüş+cük (bo‘sa,o‘pich)(kiss)

Verb+ affix= done+meç (burilish)(turning)

As a result of the analysis, there are 35 noun-forming prefixes in Turkish (prefixes are found

only in mastered words), 65 types of noun-forming suffixes and form suffixes. The affixes were also classified according to the word group from which the base was derived:

Model of quality word formation: semantic analysis of quality word group in Turkish 30 prefixes, 25 affixes, 3 a quality levels . (-Basit sıfatlar, -Pekiştirme sıfatları, Küçültme sıfatları -ca, -ce, -cık, -cik, -cuk, -cük, -(i)msı, -(i)msi, -(i)mtrak, -(i)mtrak);

Ver+ affix=aç+ı+k (ochiq)(open)

Noun+ affix=kilit+li (qulflangan)(locked)

Noun+ noun +affix=yemek+li+k (pishirilgan)(cooked)

Noun +affix=ulus+al =(milliy)(national)

Adjective+ Noun=kaba adam (bezori)(thugs)

Noun+adjective=dağarçığı geniş (serob)(affluent)

Pronoun+noun+adjective+"li"=her zamon geçerli (ajralmas)(inseparable)

Noun + noun+ affix=gündüz+lü öğrenci

Noun+affix=çalış+kan (tirishqoq)(diligent)

Pronoun+ adverb+noun=her geçen gün (kundalik)(daily)

Adjective+affix=çare+siz (nochor, pulga zoriqqan)(poor)

Verb+ affix= boyadı (bo‘yalgan)(painted)

Verb phrase formation model: According to the results of semantic analysis, there are 20 verb-forming adverbs, as well as tense, person-number, inclination, ratio, task forms in verbs, transitive-indefinite, indefinite-indefinite. The verbs serve to form a group of verbs.

Noun + affix=>geviş+e (shine)

Adjective+ affix=> dar+al (shorten)

imitation word + noun=>mırlı+da (break)

Adjective + affix=>temiz+le (clean)

Verb+ affix=>dayan+ış (endurance)

Verb+ affiki =>gülü+mse (smile)

Noun+affix=gözü+k (saw)

Nou + affi =>küçü+l (shortened)

Adverb word formation model: Semantic analysis has shown that 12 form-forming affixes, forms formed by adding words to Persian and Arabic words, and 3 form-forming forms impose meaning on forms.

Adverb + noun=>geç vakit (evening)

Pronoun + noun = her fırsatta (always)

Adverb+adverb=acik acik (clear)

Adverb+noun+affix=az tuz+lu (little)

Types of pronouns words in Turkish have been identified.

As a result of semantic analysis of grammatical categories, semantic analysis of more than 100 verb phraseological units, connectors (in the table), Uzbek phrases revealed the following results:

Models of joint horse making:

Noun+Noun=>atirgul(rose)

Noun+verb=>dunyoqarash(outlook)

Numerals+noun=>uchburchak(triangle)

Numerals+verb=>beshotar (five-shooter)

Noun+adjective=>ustabuzarmon(penchant for immorality)

Verb +verb=>iskabtopar (mosquito)

Verb+noun=>savacho‘p(reed-cane used beating cotton)

The following aspects of affixation were observed: 38 types of affixes made up of nouns, 52 affixes made up of verbs, 9 types of affixes made up of adjectives, 5 types of affixes made up of imitation words, and 5 types of affixes made up of pronouns. very few in number and have already been mastered [Abdurahmanova. 2018].

The following models of compound adjective have been identified:

Noun+noun=>bodomqovoq (almond eyelid)

Adjective+noun=>qimmatbaho (valuable)

Noun+verb(+-"ar") =>xalqsevar (population lover)

Noun + verb+-ar) => tezyurar (highspeed)

ot+aro(umum, yarim, rang) => xalqaro(international)

A total of 115 types of quality-forming affixes were identified, including 8 types of prefixes, 8 types of affixes, 11 types of affixes, and 4 types of affixes.

In Uzbek language there are 60 types of verb affixes, 6 types of modal meaning, 26 suffixes, 4 negative forms of verbs, 30 suffixes, 31 tense suffixes, 23 personal pronouns [23. Abduraxmonova. 2018] ..

The following models of the joint form have been identified:

Pronoun +adverb =>u yerga(there)

Pronoun +noun=>har zamon (all the time)

"Alla"-+pronoun=>allaqachon (already)

"Alla" +noun=>allavaqt (some time)

A total of 50 types of affixes and 2 types of prefixes were identified. There are 10 types of affixes that make up the semantic types of numerals. In the Uzbek language, the pronouns personal, reflexive, demonstrative,interrogative, reciprocal, indefinite pronouns. The plural suffix is generally"-lar" (-s).

There are 6 consonants in Uzbek language, without the main consonant. There are 10 types of possessive suffixes in singular and plural forms, 14 types of diminutive suffixes, adverbial suffixes, loading suffixes, auxiliaries and conjunctions. Results were obtained for all collected word-forming affixes and grammatical features.

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