

A Study of Some Grammatical forms in the Language

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Abstract

The article deals with the study of the Uzbek forms -dek // -day, -cha. In Uzbek linguistics, the different interpretations of these suffixes in several sources show differences of opinion about it. There is no comprehensive research on these grammatical forms, which are evaluated as adjective-forming derivative morphemes, form-forming derivative morphemes, lexical form-forming morphemes, lexical-syntactic forms, or affix-auxiliaries. The essence of these grammatical forms has been revealed on the basis of earlier views and on the basis of personal conclusions. The auxiliary features of the forms -dek // -day, -cha are also described in detail. The ideas were also substantiated using examples from the work of art.

Keywords: morpheme, lexeme, affixoid, grammatical form, derivational morpheme, grammatical-syntactic morpheme, affix-auxiliary, synonym, homonym, analogy

As the language system evolves, so do the differences and controversies over grammatical forms and word forms. Because language is a social phenomenon, it determines its own development and cannot be influenced by it. Promoted by philologists and ideas are often one-sided. There are forms in the morphological system of the Uzbek language, the essence of which is not fully explained. The affixes -ta + -dan, -ta + -cha, -ga + -cha, -lar + -cha, -da + -gi are complex morphemes or simple morphemes consisting of simple forms - there is not enough evidence for this. There are several other similar morphemes whose exact grammatical meanings are not clear.

Because the Uzbek language is agglutinative, each grammatical meaning is expressed in a separate grammatical form. Sometimes, even in the zero form, some grammatical meaning emerges. It depends on the place and position of the form in the speech. For example, in noun lexemes, separate morphemes are added to express the grammatical meaning of a number and the grammatical meaning of a conjunction: gul + lar + ning. A morpheme is the basic unit of language construction after a lexeme, and at the same time, unlike a lexeme, it has no lexical meaning. Morphemes and lexemes are inextricably linked. Because if a lexeme is the leading unit, the morpheme is an independent unit added to it.

There are also commonalities between morphemes and lexemes: both are equivalent to a part as a linguistic unit. That is, the language is represented as a symbol in the memory of the brain, and the phoneme serves as an expression. [1: 114]. For example, the -di and -ng parts of a board lexeme are equivalent to a morpheme, with the phonemes d, i, and ng serving as expressions. The meaning of these morphemes is "the action was performed in the past tense", "the second person singular".

What we are trying to think about is that there are some units in the Uzbek language that do not have a definite boundary, whether they are part of a separate word group or a categorical-non-categorical unit specific to independent words. In Uzbek linguistics there is no complete conclusion about the affixes -dek // - day, -cha. Derivative morphemes that form adjectives, derivation morphemes that form adjectives, morphemes that form grammatical forms, lexical-syntactic forms or affixes there is no perfect research work on these grammatical forms, which are

evaluated as. When referring to a quality maker, of course, its grammatical features are taken into account. In the words that refer to the horse and express its sign, it is pronounced like adjectives: hard as stone, soft as cotton, and so on. So, we need to take a broader approach to this supplement. When it comes to the ravish maker, the emphasis is on his subordination to the verb and the narrowness of his ability to relate to the horse.

The affixes -dek (-day), -cha, which are synonymous with the helper, should be evaluated separately. These are similar to auxiliaries in that they are added after the consonant form, but are similar to affixes in that they are added to the preceding part. Given these characteristics, it is also possible to name them as affixes:

1) like human +

inson + -dek

2) up to school +

The affix -cha, which is synonymous with the auxiliary, does not emphasize, but joins the lexeme; therefore, it is better to add the -cha affix-helper to the lexeme by a dash, unlike the other affixes. [1: 151] Shavkat Rakhmatullayev considers the -cha form as an affix-auxiliary. But it does not specifically reveal its difference from other affixes.

a) form of affiliation (niki)

b) placemark shape (dagi)

c) form of simulation (-dek / -day) [2: 209].

In formal linguistics, in some sources, -dek / day is given as a morpheme. However, it shows that -dek is synonymous with a pure auxiliary like -day, and -dek does not have the ability to form words. (2: 385). We can see that our linguists are at least partially unanimous about the fact that the affix -dek / -day does not form a word: Ravish is also described as a creator: heroic, guilty, savage, brave. Here the -cha affixes, which have a similar meaning, are added after the plural form; This affix (as in heroes, as in heroes) is synonymous with the form-maker. (1: 205-206).

In fact, the -dek // -day morpheme is two different forms of the same auxiliary. It was a hundred times better for Itolmas to roar like a dog, howl like a lion, howl like a wounded bear, howl like a wolf, and finally kick it into the ground ("Blackbird"). We can replace the -day suffix in this sentence directly with the pure "like" suffix, and it does not impair the grammatical or semantic meaning in this context.

In some places the -day auxiliary is rounded up into some independent word groups: such, such, such, such, such, such as; such as jinn, qittay, arziguday, said, jojabirday, olguday, davangirday. [2: 385]. I mean, they're today.

It is clear that the affix -dek means "analogy". The same thing applies with "emphasis". The affixoid can participate in the same sentence with the same preposition. We can see that the meaning of the analogy is doubled, that is, the analogy is emphasized. Sounds like most of the time used in conjunction with the affixoid: a) the horse joins the lexeme: Shukurov nods like a young student listening to a famous sage (Odil Yakubov); b) is added to the adjective form of the verb: Sirojiddin began to move to the side with his eyes wide open, as if he had encountered a ghost (Otkir Hoshimov); d) is added to the lexeme of bar cut:... while passing in front of the board, he wanted to enter as if he had a necessary job (Abdullah Qahhor). [1: 134].

Just as each lexeme and morpheme has a historical form, there is a form in which the suffix -dek / day is used in the old literary Uzbek language. The suffix -dek also has the form -dayin, which is widely used in the old literary Uzbek language. This form is now used mainly in high style, in poetry: 1. I am looking forward to your permission. 2. Your face is like a cypress tree, ("Love Letter"). [2: 385].

In general, functional functions in analogy are more related to auxiliary word groups than to lexical formers. The system of lexical forms is defined in the same category. The -dek / day morpheme can be added to nouns and non-nouns in addition to the above. For example, you rarely step on Toshsupa, why do you swear at a young man? (Blackbird) As you can see from this example, the morpheme -dek is added to the word group. In this sense, it can be regarded as a lexical formative, not as a synonym for auxiliaries, as in the sense of analogy. But even this does not give a complete conclusion.

The location factor in the syntax may also reveal the nature of the affixes in some places. Dictionary form almost all of the makers are added before the relationship forms. The dec // - day affix, on the other hand, is used after syntactic forms and subordinates the noun to another word. For example: It is not just the sound of a dog, but the sound of a cat crawling on the ground. - It sounded like the ghost of an evil, terrible creature with forty thousand feet. (Blackbird) In that sense, he is as close to new lexical auxiliaries as he is.

It was used in Uzbek until the middle of the 14th century in the singular form, in the second half of the 14th century and in the first half of the 15th century in the singular form -tek and -dek, and in the following periods mainly in the -dek form. The -tek / -däk affix expresses meanings such as analogy, comparison. There is no set rule for the use of this affix. The difference is that the singular form is an old form of the affix, and the -dek form appeared later. For example, the Sakkāki eye rain is the only rain (Sakkokiy). [3: 277]

In some monuments, this affix is also found in the form -day // - dāy: Qanli Yavliday is a good son bār. Being as rich as his elder brothers... (Shajarai tarokima) [3: 277].

The affix -tek / -dek is added to the pronouns in the form -dag or -daq: Sabādin nari andāg 'qilur men, mundāg' qilur men (Shajarai turk). Meni mundāq farāmush eyeläsāñ... (Lutfiy) [3: 279]. Thus, in the "Historical Grammar of the Uzbek language" the affix -dek / -day is considered as an affix.

It is clear from the examples that the grammatical form -dek / day today should be considered as a complex morpheme that reflects the features of ambiguity, taking into account all scientific and theoretical views. In some forms, if it seems to be adjective or adjective, then it has become an integral part of a simplified lexeme. These forms cannot be taken as word-builders for the following reasons We want to justify:

1. Adding verb forms (after adjectives): as I said (as), as I saw (as);
2. Adding some auxiliary verbs to words: as if (if), as if (day) (as);
3. It does not add a new lexical meaning by adding to the demonstrative pronouns, that is, it retains the grammatical meaning of the sign in such and such, such, such and such, remains "hollow" and rounded. ;
4. Adding to some personal and show pronouns after the accusative case: as well as me, like you;
5. Coming with compounds: as I said earlier;

6. Ravish joins in and doesn't add a new lexical meaning to it: rare (rare), many, unwilling ...

There are several reasons to consider it as an aid. As such, the meaning of the word yanglig can be seen in many places:

1. When a word is added to a word in a category, it can be replaced by an auxiliary: as beautiful as the moon - as beautiful as the moon;
2. Some auxiliaries can also be replaced by direct auxiliaries when added to verb conjugations: as I said - as I said;
3. It can also be replaced with an auxiliary when added to personal pronouns: spoke like you - spoke like you;
4. Sometimes it is possible to replace it with an auxiliary when it is added to the show pronouns: such things - things like / like;
5. It can also be used interchangeably with a helper in some ways: looks like a lot - looks like a lot;
6. It can also be a helper when you join a union: be what you want to be - be what you want to be.

The affix -cha should be considered as a homonym. The lexical form of the horse and the word-formative form have long been considered homonyms. However, its auxiliary value is not part of this homonym. So:

-cha affix:

- I. Grammatical form of a horse: kitten (in the sense of diminutive), human (negative attitude).
- II. Qualitative morpheme: Uzbek communication, unique approach, enough opportunities.
- III. Auxiliary affix: guilty (like guilty / guilty)

When a word in the form -cha is in the position of a verb, it usually occurs as an auxiliary. That's why it's wrong to take this form as a form. The meaning of a word is determined not only by morphological features but also by syntactic features. Most lexemes with the -cha affix are related to the horse. It should also be noted that the affixes -cha and -dek / -day can also occur as synonyms.

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