

PHONETIC EXPRESSION OF THE MEANING OF “MOVEMENT STYLE” IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

Fayziyeva Latofat

Teacher of Tashkent State

University of the Uzbek language and Literature

fayziyeva20latofat@mail.ru

ANNOTATION

This article discusses the essence of the concept of “manner of action”, the introduction of this unit in Uzbek linguistics, the views of linguists on the essence of this topic. It also describes the sequence of means by which a manner of action is expressed.

Keywords: verb, category, manner of action, auxiliary verb, auxiliary verb conjugation, adverbial form + auxiliary verb, analytic form.

INTRODUCTION

If we look at the history of the system of means of expression in the Uzbek language, the leading verb of the 27 auxiliary verbs used in the modern Uzbek literary language is -a / y, - (i) b conjunctive forms and auxiliary verb conjunctions are analyzed. The research of Turkic scholars on this subject shows that the number of auxiliary verbs in Turkic languages varies considerably. For example, in Azerbaijani, Yakut, Kumyk, Nogai, Kyrgyz, Karachay-Bulgarian languages, the number of analytical forms ranges from 40 to 50, and in Tuva - more than 30. In the case of auxiliary verbs, they are first analyzed as a form of compound verbs.

AG'ulomov, one of the founders of the foundation of our linguistics, in his monograph "Verb" calls the event a compound verb of the verb + verb type, and "The second element here does not lose its original meaning. Solidifies and adds various additional meanings to the meaning of the first element: the different ottenkas in it represent a modification of this meaning", he explains.

Let's look at the phonetic expression of the meaning of a movement style on the basis of the following examples: In the example of the beginning of the reading, the intermediate meaning "the beginning and continuation of the action" is formed by the form -y + start. In the example of writing, the intermediate meaning of "continuity of action" is expressed by the form "continuation of the action" -ib + type. In the example of the observation type, the intermediate meaning of "duration of action" through the form -a + type means "long duration of action", and in the example of writing, the intermediate meaning of "continuity of action" through the form -ib + yot form is distinguished by the subtleties of the meaning of 'continuous continuity of action'. In the finished example, the -b + sequence means "complete completion of the action", which means "complete completion of the action". In the **kelayozdi** example, the -a + summer form means "approaching an action" and the intermediate grammatical meaning "an action is incomplete." In the example of the study, the meaning of "directing the action to one's own benefit" creates the intermediate grammatical meaning of "assuming the completion of the action" through the form -ib + ol. In the case of panic, the meaning of - (i) b + dream means

"instantaneous occurrence of an action or state", which gives rise to the intermediate grammatical meaning of "seconds of completion of an action". In the example of able to read, the meaning of "ability to perform action" through the form -y + **ol** (**take**) means "physical and mental activity" in the intermediate grammatical sense of "ability to act", and in the example of able to show -a + **bil** (**know**) through the form 'the ability to perform an action' the meaning of 'ability to act' gives rise to only the appearance of the intermediate grammatical meaning 'mental activity'.

When considering the forms -a / y + **ol** and -a / y + **bil**, which give rise to the meaning of "ability to act", it should be noted that the use of the form -a / y + **ol** in the expression of this meaning in speech. Although in accordance with the norms of the Uzbek language, the expression "ability to perform an action" through the form -a / y + **bil** can be considered as "deviation from the norm" (30,180). In the example of the blind, the intermediate grammatical meaning of "try" is expressed by the form -**ib** + blind, while in the example of enumeration, the form -b + is used to denote "knowing, defining," The meaning of "identification" serves to restore the intermediate grammatical meaning of "action test".

It is known that the category of time, which is still the largest morphological paradigm in the Uzbek language, consists of 18 members (12.45). The paradigm of action styles, which is much larger in size and includes about 50 members, can be combined under the general grammatical meaning of 'style'. This is shown in the following view. It is known that in the Uzbek language there are about 30 verbs that form forms of action, and these verbs are a hierarchical line in terms of their relation to the meanings of the independent use of the meanings of auxiliary verbs forms. The specialization of hierarchy (20; 62), which is a general linguistic law, in the forms of behavior, is peculiar. The morphological forms of the Uzbek language are synthetic in nature, but there are also analytical (for Adham, with a pen) and synthetic-analytical (towards home, to the village) forms of words. Behavior forms, as mentioned, also form the morphological forms of words: synthetic **borolmayman**, **kelaveradi** (can't go, come), synthetic-analytical **o'qiy boshla**, **ko'rib chiq** (start reading, see) and analytical **sotdi-qo'ydi**, **ketdi-qoldi** (sold-left, gone-left). In the analytic form of action style forms, as in other analytic forms of the auxiliary verb, the auxiliary word is characterized not by the strength of maintaining its lexemic nature, both formally and spiritually, but by its connection to the leading verb. There is a formal-spiritual contradiction, which consists in the squeezing of the leading verb, the spiritual condensation of the leading verb, and the desire to preserve the formal independence as a result of the formation of the leading verb with the interjection.

Forms of action style unite under a semantic functional commonality to form a coherent system. They are in a paradigmatic relationship, in which the hierarchy, which is one of the general laws of language, is expressed in different ways - sometimes formally, sometimes spiritually. It can be seen that in the traditional interpretation there is an attempt to show the hierarchy of forms of action, first of all, on the basis of the preservation of lexical meaning. In this case, the verb begins at the beginning of the series and ends with the verb summer. Therefore, academician A.Khojiyev, who pointed to the hierarchy of forms of action, put the initial verb at the beginning of the line in the order of auxiliary verbs, and its meanings in the function of auxiliary verbs are more "independent". When used as a verb, it corresponds to the meanings

it expresses" (132, 63). Based on the views of the master linguist, we observe the spiritual leveling of auxiliary verbs in the forms of action on the basis of the sign of "loss of lexical meaning." This is because the more auxiliary verbs move away from their lexical meaning, the stronger their grammatical form becomes, and the more verbs they add. In this ranking, the verbs in the order of write, take, give appear at the beginning of the line, and the verb to begin goes to the end of the line. This is because today the verb summer has completely lost its lexical meaning and has been separated from the verb ozmoq, which has a presumed root (132,184). It is impossible to categorize all forms of behavior according to the degree of loss of lexical meaning. Because most of them are ambiguous, some of their meanings are connected with independent meanings, and some are not related at all. This can be seen in the example of the verb al. As an auxiliary verb, it forms a form with both the suffix -a / y and the suffix - (i) b. - The style of action formed by the suffix (i) b means "the direction of the action in the leading verb towards the object, sometimes for its benefit," and is related to the semantics of the independent lexeme can be clearly seen: Siddiqjon picked them all up and took them to the shelf of the porch (A. Qahhor). The victim ran with his father and repaired the winter and summer teahouse in a few days (A. Qahhor). When formed in the form -a / y + ol, it means "the ability to perform an action, the ability". 1. It was not until six months later that he was able to start work (S. Ahmad). 2. I think they were able to build such a city because they had a big goal (R. Fayziy). In this sense of the form of action, the auxiliary verb is completely detached from its independent lexical meaning. Hence, in the form - (i) b + ol, the verb ol is in the direction of the verbs that retain the lexical meaning, along with the degree. The -a / y + ol form shifts to units that have lost their lexical meaning. In this case, although the hierarchy of forms is obvious, a difficult situation arises in constructing their graduonymic paradigm. Therefore, given that the attempt to determine the position of each of the verbs in the form of action forms according to the degree of loss of lexical meaning is often ineffective, it is advisable to form a series of levels by grouping the forms. Because most forms are ambiguous, they rank second or third in the ranking. The table shows the paradigm of auxiliary verbs in the form of action patterns based on the sign of loss of lexical meaning.

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