

## STRUCTURAL COMPARISON OF MEANS OF EXPRESSION IN UZBEK AND TURKISH LANGUAGES

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### ANNOTATION

The article describes the meaning of the term "style of movement", its place in Uzbek and Turkish linguistics, the expression of the name of the movement in sister languages, research conducted by scholars in the field of terminology and terminology, and the sequence of means of expression.

**Keywords:** verb, category, adverb, mode of action, auxiliary verb, auxiliary verb conjugation, adverb form + auxiliary verb, analytic form, compound verb

### INTRODUCTION

The forms of action studied under analytical forms differ from the others in that they form synthetic-analytical (found, accomplished, analytical (run-and-run, received-put)) and synthetic (cannot-find, write, go) forms. trying to include the syntactic forms of action in the verbs in the series of grammatical forms -ingira, -imsira, -machila, -kila, -kila, which express modal meanings in verbs. can be interpreted as forms.

Action forms, which are among the lexical forms of verbs, affect the semantic-syntactic capacity of the leading verb. As a result of the influence of style semantics of action forms on moderated verb lexemes, the attraction of case-enhancers to speech becomes more active. This creates a speech-contextual relationship with lexemes[Akbarov. 1953. 23].

While patterns of action occur in speech, they often point to the presence of an unexpressed state or tense. For example, the lecturer ... looked at the letter, angrily said "comrades" again and started the lecture (A. Qahhor). In the example, the increase in meaning is relative to the speed, which means that "the action takes place in a very short time." In this case, the form of the action - (i) b + send refers to sudden, rapid, sudden situations that are close to the possibility of giving this meaning. Sometimes, in such cases, the unexpressed speech can be used as a complement to the instantaneous, as in the case of the instantaneous. However, in the speech, as mentioned above, when Ali Tajang stroked his wrinkled forehead, could not hold his lips, and laughed, he reduced the forms of action in the example and replaced it with similarly meaningful situations. It is distinguished by subtle subtleties: Ali Tajang stroked his wrinkled forehead and suddenly laughed without holding his lip.

As we have seen, the relationship between forms of action and lexemes is as follows:

1) appears as a means of recalling lexemes;

2) lives in the same syntactic integrity as lexemes, serves to express a specific meaning, and is in a speech-contextual semantic relationship[Almamatov. 1978. 16].

Since forms of movement are one of the means of expressing the essence of the Uzbek language, it is useful to emphasize the meaning and increase the effectiveness of the text translation from another non-Uzbek language into Uzbek. While entering, it causes some problematic situations. It is well known that English, which belongs to the group of inflected languages, does not have grammatical devices that modify verbs, such as action forms. Accordingly, it is necessary to dwell on how the meaning of the forms of action in the Uzbek text can be conveyed in the English text, and what means should be used in the originator of this possibility.

There are auxiliary verbs in English, such as to be, to do, shall, will, should, would, which are studied under the theme "Auxiliary verbs", but their possibilities and function in speech are different from the forms of action in Uzbek. completely different. First of all, they are interpreted as a means of calling for help in the formation of interrogative pronouns:

- I go to the Karshi University every day.

- Whery do you go?

They also appear in speech as a means of constructing a compound verb of the horse (in the broadest sense) + verb type, acting as a participle of the participle, and expressing the meanings of the tense:

You don't do harm to me.

I am a student now.

We shall play tennis every evening. It is obvious that the auxiliary verbs in Uzbek and the auxiliary verbs in English "Auxiliary verbs" are not inherently close. Every boy and girl who starts learning a language has a problem translating the meaning of action patterns in Uzbek texts into English at school, and they are interested in this issue. It is well known that since action-style forms are grammatical forms that stand next to additional morphemes, translators do not dare to introduce a new independent lexeme that expresses lexical meaning in translation. As a result:

He laughed. - He laughed.

He has laughed.

He stared. - He looked.

He has looked at ...

He was coming. "She's here."

He has come.

such as As a result, sentences with or without gestures must be translated into English in the same way. As mentioned above, the forms of movement are an ontological feature of the Uzbek language that reflects its essence. So, since the style of action is inherent in the nature of our language, it will have to be conveyed in other languages, including English, by means of similar expressions - expanders. To do this, it is necessary to be able to effectively use the forms of behavior that create a situation of speech-contextual meaning. The above examples can be supplemented with case extensions as follows.

He laughed. - He has laughed suddenly.

He stared. - He looked gradually.

He was coming. - .....

The above analysis is only one side of the issue in translation. It is also possible to provide them in English by other means. However, in comparison, the form of action in the system of grammatical forms is one of the facts found in the Turkic languages, including the Uzbek language "Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn". Attempting to translate the above example of U kelayozdi into English as an alternative, on the basis of grammatical means, will be ineffective for any skilled translator who knows the language [Abdurahmonov. 1975. 320].

In our linguistics, there are analytical, synthetic, as well as synthetic-analytical forms of grammatical forms, most of which are of a synthetic nature: possessive, accusative, person-number, number suffixes. Several synthetic forms of movement also have a shifting, additive state to them, for which spelling principles have not been developed that need to be followed consistently. Accordingly, it is necessary to define the forms to be added according to the norms of spelling rules. In this dissertation, we would like to suggest some of our views.

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