

**MORPHOLOGICAL IN UZBEK LANGUAGE LESSONS
EDUCATION OF AMONIM****Senior lecturer of Tashkent University of Applied Sciences****Qoraboyev Azimjon Yoqubjonovich****ANNOTATION**

In the article, in Uzbek, morphological-adverbial form the learning process of homonyms, their meanings, which word they are word formation related to the category and types of adverbial formation is thought. From him, teachers of secondary schools, academic lyceum, and university teachers can use it in "Uzbek language" classes.

Keywords: Homonyms, morphological homonyms, the meaning of morphological cognates, adverbs, form builder, word builder, adjective builder, verb infinitive builder, noun builder, person-number, possessive.

Grammatical morphemes in the Uzbek language are divided into two types: a) morphemes of words; b) adverbial form. In the article, he commented on the similarity between morphological forms - adverbs. For example: token (former of adjectives) table, crop (former of noun), achin-token (former of adverb), korin (former of lexical form).

Morphological similarity occurs between auxiliary morphemes (adverbs). This formative relationship can be between one type of adverb and between different adverbs: **-ma** (former of the infinitive form of the verb: don't come, don't come), (adjective former: transitive meaning, boil soup), (former of nouns: administration, extension, swimming); **-ing** (possessive: your book, notebook), (personal number: go, come) like.

Additives are divided into the following types:

1. Formative adverbs: **-ki I** (noun, impulse, reaction, avalanche), **-ki II** (adjective, internal, upper); **-in I** (horse, crop, rain), **Like -in II**(adjective, complete), **-in III**(progressive, hidden, overt).

2. Form-forming adverbs: **-(i)sh I**(har.n., go, come, go), **-(i)sh II** (joint. relative, they came, went), **-(i)sh III** (adjective, bruise), **-m I** (noun, possessive case), **-m II** (f., person-number possessive case).

3. Similarity of word-forming and form-forming adverbs: **-m I** (word form., noun), collection, endurance; **-m II** (noun, first person singular, possessive, syntactic form.) my brother; **-m III** (f., person-number, 1st-person singular, syntactic form) like I went.

In the Uzbek language, morphemes also occur with the addition of adverbs. Below, we consider lexemes with the same base and the same affix:¹

o'sma I (o's+ma) noun, this lexeme is the 2nd person singular, imperative form of the verb smoke, adding the suffix -ma to the verb meaning "be big" 'formed by swelling. *This cognate lexeme has the following meanings:*

1) a biennial herbaceous plant with long, oblong dark green leaves, belonging to the Cressaceae family: ... in his yard, the plant was green as in spring. (S. Zunnunova)

2) black-green liquid paint squeezed from the leaves of such a plant and used to paint eyebrows and eyelashes: The tumor he had just removed had flowed into his temple. (H. Nazir)

o'sma II (tumor + ma) means a usually harmful tumor that appears in the body of a horse, human, or animal: *A tumor has appeared in a member of the patient.*

o'sma III (o's + lex. form form) form of the verb osmok (II person singular, imperative). This verb means that the action expressed based on the word is not performed: *My flowers are not growing well.* (Verb.)

Bosma I (Bosma - horse maker) horse, a device used to lift a load high: *We lifted the mud with a Bosma.*

Bosma II (bos + ma - adj.) quality, printed in a printing house, published: *You can read many printed works in our library.*

closed I (yop + iq + adj.) quality passage or entrance-exit is blocked, closed, closed: *At night ... the gates of Margilan are closed.* (A. Code)

closed II (yop+iq - noun) horse, fabric that is covered over the horse: *Sais wrote the closed and the fabrics on the horses, still under the willow tree.* (S. Ainiy)

light I (yaru +q - ot yas.) is a noun phrase, meaning "rain", "light". The lexeme "Yorug" was formed by adding the suffix "q" to the verb yaru, which means "to become light". In the later stages of the development of the Uzbek language, the consonant **q** changed to the consonant **g**, and the vowel **a** changed to the vowel **o**: *yaru+q, yaruq, yarug', yorug', yorug'.*

bright II (yaru + q -adj.) adjective, "bright", "illuminated": *If fifteen days of the month are dark, then fifteen days are bright.* (Proverbs)

interesting I (kizi+q - ot ys.) a horse, a moment or state of increased activity, heat: *There is water everywhere, trees everywhere, Oktam said with a deep breath.* Oybek).

This word in Uzbek is formed by adding the noun-formative suffix + **q** to the verb qizi, which means "to heat up and burn", then the sign of hardness of the vowels was lost: *qizi + q qizi + q - interesting.*

interesting II (girl + q - adjective ys.) adjective, surprising, interesting: *The cotton holiday is probably not as interesting anywhere as in Mirzachol.* (A.Q.)

So, cognate is the pronunciation similarity of words, and this phenomenon occurs for various reasons. In morphological similarity, some suffixes are morphologically similar and have different meanings. The same pronunciation of more than one word or suffix is not a negative phenomenon.

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