

PRINCIPLES OF FORMATION OF WORD GROUPS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

Namangan State University

Linguistics: Master's student of Uzbek language

Erkinova Munavvar Zakhidjon kizi

Annotation: The article covers the important information about principles of formation of word groups in Uzbek language. On the other hand, etymological facts about the Uzbek language and main function of part of speech in Uzbek language were analyzed.

Key words: *External influences, vowel harmony, traditional linguistics, Person-number suffixes, word category, lexical meanings, Words expressions, noun constellation.*

It is obvious that today the development of Uzbek linguistics in integration with other disciplines is an important task for linguists and other scientists. Initially, it can be said that this task would not be easy to be realized. Because it requires a specialist who studies the field to know not only one field, but also several areas perfectly. For example, a mathematician must be fluent in linguistics and mathematics, a computer linguist must be fluent in linguistics and computer technology, and a legal linguist must be fluent in linguistics and law. Nowadays, Uzbek is spoken as either a native or second language by around 32 million people around the world, making it the second-most widely spoken Turkic language after Turkish[1].

External influences on Uzbek include Arabic, Persian and Russian. One of the most noticeable distinctions of Uzbek from other Turkic languages is the rounding of the vowel /a/ to /o/ under the influence of Persian. Unlike other Turkic languages, vowel harmony is almost completely lost in modern Standard Uzbek, though it is still observed to some degree in its dialects, as well as in Uyghur. In current Uzbek linguistics, there are also different opinions on the study of grammatical categories. Although in traditional linguistics the grammatical categories of each word category have been studied within their framework, in later times word-changing means - conciliatory in nouns and Person-number suffixes in verbs are known as forms of communication-relationship that serve the syntactic connection of words and are studied outside the word categories. It seems to us that it is desirable that each category is given within its own word category. Because the fact that the category of each word category is not studied within the framework of its own word category causes the fact that it does not understand the features of

word categories as a whole and creates difficulty in analyzing word categories. Therefore, it is desirable that each category be studied within its framework, divided into grammatical categories into form-forming and word-modifiers[2].

Apparently, when parsing words into categories, first comes from the emphasis on the lexical meaning, secondly, the morphological form, the third, the feature of performing a syntactic task, the fourth, the application of the blockade (distribution). Accordingly, the present group of words in the Uzbek language:

- 1) independent words such as noun, adjective, number, pronoun, verb, adverb;
- 2) auxiliary words such as auxiliary, connecting, predicate;
- 3) modal words, imitation words, exclamation words, consisting of a separate group of auxiliary words.

The lexical meanings of words are formed by different groups that differ among themselves according to the morphological signs and the syntactic functions performed in the sentence. The division of words into such groups according to their lexical and grammatical differences is called vocabulary. Accordingly, when parsing words into categories, the following three important signs will be the basis.

1. Words expressions lexical meaning of expression is an important sign in the division into categories. For example, the words home, earth, tree, book, Stone mean the subject in existence. It is characterized by the fact that they have a name. A number of words denote a sign of the same prepositions: color, form-appearance, taste, size-size: White, Blue, large. round, wide, like long. Also, if a number of words mean the work - action of the subject: went, wrote, read, words denote the sign of the work-action or sign: immediately, slowly, slightly, a lot, etc.

2. These features that exist in the literal sense of the word they are the main characters in the division into categories. The second and third feature in the division into categories occurs depending on the meaning side of the word. So morphological sign is also important in the allocation of Z series. This property indicates that in certain word categories there is a special system of suffixes, which is mainly inherent in this category. For example, the noun constellation is plural, agreeable. ownership, as it has its forms, in contrast to other categories, there are also diminutive-caressing forms in them. Accordingly, nouns come in the plural denote to whom the predicate is, what it looks like, species[3]. Also, the presence of special noun-forming suffixes indicates that the noun group is a morphologically fully formed category. In the category of verb morphological indicators are different—forms such as time, may, ratio, person-Number provide

the specificity of verb. Verbs denote a person and a number. If the presence of suffixes that make up the special Fe shows that the words in this category are also fully formed for the constellation, then the presence of suffixes that form the peculiar forms of the verb is again the syntactic function of the verb.

In Uzbek language parts of speech is divided into three parts: 1. primary parts of speech are classified:

- 1) noun (Ot):gul, kitob, do'st, hayol, nafas, mehr, qayg'u, non, oila, ota,ona;
- 2) pronoun (olmosh): hechkim, harbir, biz, u, allakim, barcha, bari;
- 3) adjective (sifat): nafis, soda, go'zal, katta, ulkan, qaynoq, sovuq;
- 4) adverb (ravish): asta, sekin, tez, mardlarcha, vijdonan;
- 5) numeral (son): bir, ikkinchi, yarim, chorak;
- 6) verb (fe'l): ishlamoq, suzmoq, kuylamoq, bormoq, kelmoq.

Secondary parts of speech are:

- 1) Conjunction (bog'lovchi): va, bilan,ammo, biroq, goh...goh, dam...dam;
- 2) Ko'makchi: bilan, ost, ust, bo'y lab, tomon;
- 3) Particle (yuklama): -mi, -chi, -u,-yu,-ku,-da.

And the third part is called "separately taken words / alohida olingan so'zlar" which consists of them:

- 1) Exhortations (Undov so'zlar): eh, uh, voh, oh;
- 2) Modal words (Modal so'zlar): balki, ehtimol, masalan, avvalo;
- 3) Imitation words (Taqlid so'zlar): taq-tuq, milt-milt, yalt-yult, qasir-qusir. But in English analytical grammar we can compare these types of parts of speech. Because it has such terms of those types which can be used instead of them[4].

Independent words in the Uzbek language: noun, adjective, number, pronoun, verb, adverb. Words that do not have a lexical meaning, are used to correlate words and sentences, give them additional meaning, and are not used in the task of a sentence section, are called auxiliary words. The auxiliary words include an assistant, a fastener, a fastener, a load. Auxiliary words do not have a lexical meaning. For example, for, however, as it grows, with, and when you say do not understand anything. However, in the language system, these words also have a specific role. Here you go. they organize the interaction of words and sentences (auxiliary), interrelate words and sentences (connecting), give additional meaning to words, sometimes to the sentence (loading).

To sum up it should be noted that the problem of parts of speech caused much difficulty both in general linguistics and in the analysis of separate languages. Though it has been studied for more than two hundred years, the criteria for defining parts of speech have not been worked out yet. Traditionally grammar gave a semantic definition of parts of speech, taking into account only meaning. However, only meaning cannot be a reliable criterion for defining parts of speech because different parts of speech may have the same meaning and vice versa. According to their meaning, morphological characteristics and syntactical functions, words fall under certain classes called parts of speech. Moreover, the analysis of the transition of words from one category to another to interim or complete, from the point of view of linguistic, the development of Polyphony within a category of words and their place within the boundaries of the two categories, as well as cases such as the stable or transitory aspects of the categories of meaning and The interpretation of the task ranking is associated with its primary and secondary, primary and secondary, the clarification, differentiation and conscious comprehension of the chief and derivative aspects

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