

SOME COMMENTS ON COMPLETE GRAMMAR

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to identifying aspects of the grammaticalization process that arise when converting lexical units into elements of grammatical meaning. It is being studied how and at what stage this phenomenon manifests itself in the Uzbek language, which belongs to the Turkic language family. Visible differences in the description at the side stage. The last stage is the reasons for the emergence of a complete grammar, which is practically confirmed by examples. The third stage ends with the appearance of grammatical units. There are comments about which language levels are closely related to the stages of grammaticalization. It is concluded that the stages of grammaticalization will produce different levels of syntactic, phonetic, morphological and lexical-semantic layers of the language.

KEYWORDS: *Grammaticalization Process, Stages Of Grammarization, Language Level, Grammatical Level, Lexical Level, Phonetic Level, Additional Learning.*

INTRODUCTION

Issues related to the origin, gradual development and specific grammatical features of analytical and synthetic morphological elements in the Uzbek language have been in the focus of linguists for a long time. Linguistic syllables, highlighting tilinatvist auxiliary elements at its phonetic, lexical-semantic and syntactic level. This process is a transition of lexemes, which is important for the frequency of the writing system, the morphological level with phonetic, semantic and grammatical changes, the grammaticalization of many lexical units associated with a new level of the grammatical level of the problem. represents the transfer of linguistic materials into speech and a special aspect of the linguistic phenomenon that arises in this process. In the middle of the 19th century, analyzing the origin of languages, J. Grimm put forward the idea that affixal morphemes and auxiliary syllables historically originated from independent words. He served as the impetus for a deeper approach to the problem in linguistics. New scientific and theoretical approaches to synthetic and analytical elements associated with the morphological level of the language, prepared for the introduction of a new term into scientific circulation in modern linguistics, are called "Grammaticalization phenomenon". In part, in 1912, the French linguist A. May was the first to introduce this end into scientific circulation, deeply analyzing the issues associated with the transition of lexemes into the grammatical process. A large-scale scientific study of the phenomenon of grammar began in the second half of the 20th century. [1]

In the Uzbek language, which belongs to the family of Turkic languages, the grammatization process takes place in three stages:

I. The process of initial grammaticalization takes place under the influence of abstract lexical units and grammatical conditions. At this stage, it takes the form of grammatical relations. There is no doubt that lexical meaning plays a decisive role in grammatical meaning and grammatical relations. In Slovak, required at the starting point of the grammaticalization process, the grammatical meaning appears only in the text. [2]

The fact that significant words perform the function of a lexical-grammatical unit, and not a lexical one, as a result of desemantization and weakening of meaning, abstraction plays a role at this stage of the preparation of grammar. For abstraction, such a figurative meaning is important. Figurative meaning, in its turn, requires any necessary communication. It is this connection that creates the blizzard between the object and the events. For example, the word "head" actually refers to a person's upper limb. As a result of the development of human thinking, this feature in it serves for the manifestation of today's, similar qualities in various other objects, for instance: the head of a man - the head of a stream - the head of a mountain. [3]

Therefore, abstraction in grammaticalization, grammatical situation also plays an important role. Grammatization always requires the coexistence of the etixdvux concept. They complement the other's drug. In general, initial grammaticalization is a weak manifestation of a complex process, such as the transformation of lexical units into grammatical elements, in which case the grammatical environment (situation of abstraction) is clear.

II. The second stage is that with incomplete grammar, grammatical meaning is active as a means of communication. Grammatical connection is the loss of lexical meaning in a word due to grammatical relation, the discovery of homonyms, a strong role of grammatical meaning in relation to the previous stage. Creates various relationships between sentences, complements ix. At this stage, the abstraction of the Vedic meanings of grammatical x lexical units becomes more intense, the grammatical (logical) meaning increases and becomes active as a grammatical connection. [4]

At this stage, the lexical meaning of grammatical units is felt very weakly: the predominance of grammatical meaning means that the lexical meaning, which is on the verge of extinction, serves as the basis of grammatical meaning. Grammatized words have features characteristic of the first and third degrees. For example, the presence of a more or less lexical meaning is the first stage, the process of converting independent lexical units into adjectives includes the characteristics of the third stage.

III. A complete grammar, which ends with the creation of pure grammatical units and appears as a continuation of the previous stages, also requires a certain set of phonetic, morphological, semantic and grammatical characteristics. Because of this diversity, this process has different methods from the previous ones.

Phonetic changes, abstracting the position of phonetic and morphological factors, also play an important role in the transformation of lexical units into grammatical ones. A well-known independent word cannot be fully grammatized without phonetic factors. In the process of complete grammatization, it is observed that the complete predominance of the grammatical meaning in the word while maintaining the lexical meaning also serves the advantage of the grammatical meaning.

With the creation of grammatical units, grammaticalization ends and gives way to other, new processes. This stage, completing the process of converting independent words into auxiliary words or suffixes, is the complete disappearance of the lexical meaning of a particular word and its grammatical semantic element. As a result, the speech phenomenon becomes a linguistic phenomenon, and grammaticalization gives way to new changes. The final stage of grammaticalization takes place in the following stages:

I. Independent word → Auxiliary word → additional

II. Independent word → auxiliary word

III. Independent word → add.

A complete grammar is a step that shows the process of translating a lexical element into a grammatical unit. In the course of this phenomenon, the word undergoes phonetic, morphological and lexico-semantic changes. For example, the verb *space + ir* is now considered a horse verb. In our opinion, grammaticalization took place here. In fact, the verb *ur*, which means "to bring the conversation to a climax," in the course of historical development has completely lost its lexical meaning and has become a grammatical unit. Independent word *-ur* for a certain period of time went to the app. As proof, we can say that the verb *ur* in the words *tup + ur*, *pat + ir* (*pat + ur*) has retained its meaning to a certain extent. They are distinguished by the fact that the verb *ur* has many meanings. This is because, unlike the verb "speak," the verb *ur*, which is added to the words *tup* and *pat*, is used in its proper sense, meaning to strike with the instrument. A similar situation is observed for the example of the complete grammar of a foreign language verb: *boriapti*, *bo-ra-yap-ti*: ... *yatipti - yapti* - the affix *yap* is born. One of the possibilities for enriching a language is additional mastery of a word or word-builder from other languages. This method is also one of the most productive ways in the Uzbek language. [5]

If you pay attention to the derivational affixes of the Uzbek language, then the number contained in the six affixal morphemes is mainly lexemes, and it is easy to see that the ones mentioned have undergone procedures.

These include morphemes that have entered the Uzbek language in the form of adjectives that form adjectives from the Tajik language, but are verbs with an independent lexical meaning from the point of view of their language. In particular, from our language *-boz* (from the Tajik *boz* - to play), *-parast* (from the Tajik *parast* - "bow down"), *-parvar* (from the Tajik *parvardon* - "take care, educate").), *-khan* (from the Tajik *khan* - Examples include reading, singing), *xo'rdan* (from the Tajik *xo'rdan* - eat, drink), *-shunos* (from the Tajik *shinoxtan* - know, understand). The peculiarity of this process is that the aforementioned affixes are grammaticalized only within the framework of the Uzbek language: they retain their independent meaning in their native language.

The process of grammar is inextricably linked with the development of the language. Although some groups of words have become completely grammatical, the predominance of grammatical meaning in an independent lexeme at the second stage or intermediate grammaticalization is obvious. In the process of initial grammaticalization, the semantic link between polysemantic words is broken, and lexical and grammatical homonyms are formed. Naturally, this paves the way for complete grammar. A certain lexeme is used in the grammatical sense not only in the syntagmatic line, but also in the paradigmatic line. As a result, the role of the grammatical

connection in the word, the role of the grammatical instrument decreases, and the grammatical connection begins to play a key role. However, the grammarization of this stage unites the following processes. With intermediate grammaticalization, along with the syntactic layer, changes occur in the phonetic, lexical-semantic morphological layers. This happens by lexical or lexical-morphological, syntactic methods. In the process of the third, full or last stage of grammaticalization, a lexeme, which is considered an independent meaning in a certain chain of the history of the language, becomes an auxiliary word or suffix. In this case, an event occurs that consists of two or three stages. If an independent word becomes a direct auxiliary word or suffix, then a two-stage process occurs, first the auxiliary, and then the suffix "ladi". In both cases, only the element of grammatical meaning is constructed at the language level. [6]

Grammarization is manifested at different levels in the syntactic, phonetic, morphological and lexical-semantic layers of language:

Phonetic grammaticalization is associated with the reduction, decrease, exchange of sounds: birlan>bilan>ila> la; yot> yap; turur>tur>ti // di.

The influence of the above phonetic changes is great in the case of the loss, weakening of an independent meaning in a lexical unit, or the occurrence of absolute breaks between it and the grammatical element.

Undoubtedly, one of the most important factors contributing to the occurrence of the phenomenon of grammarization is the morphological process. Because it is in this case that the grammatical meaning of words becomes apparent. It cannot be denied that phonetic and morphological differences in speech have a special place in the process that takes place with the strengthening of grammatical meanings in lexical units. However, this phenomenon occurs primarily in the syntactic layer. The lexical element must be transferred to the speech for grammarization. Because the first root of grammaticalization goes back to a change in the syntactic function of a word. Frequent repetition of such usage leads to changes in phonetic, morphological, and lexical-semantic layers over time. Thus, the phenomenon of grammaticalization is a complex process consisting of three stages that take place in the phonetic, morphological, syntactic, lexical-semantic layers.

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