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ABOUT SOME AUXILIARY WORDS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

Many functional auxiliaries have moved from the categories of nouns, verbs, and forms, and are a series of auxiliaries that have evolved over time and are in the process of being assisted. In our study, we tried to explain the meanings of similar functional aids in the literary text using dictionaries.

KEYWORDS: *Auxiliary, functional auxiliaries, auxiliaries belonging to the category of subjects word, on the roof, on the porch, on the threshold, on the lap, on the shore, on the porch auxiliary.*

INTRODUCTION

Every language develops according to its own internal laws. Just as a neologism (new words) is formed from the lexical layers of a language, so archaic words become obsolete. The emergence of new words in the language is also important in the development of the lexical richness of the language, the improvement of its grammatical structure. The article analyzes the specific features of functional auxiliaries, functional auxiliaries belonging to the category of nouns, verbs, forms, their origin and auxiliary, auxiliary words. As a result of our research, we came across the following auxiliary lexemes:

asno//asnosida,asnosidan,asnosiga;

arafa//arafasida,arafasidan,arafasiga;

ayvon//ayvonda,ayvondan,ayvonga;

bag'ir//bag'rida,bag'riga,bag'ridan;

bahona//bahonasida,bahonasidan,bahonasiga;

badal//badalida,badalidan,badaliga;
bo'sag'a//bo'sag'asida,bo'sag'asidan,bo'sag'asiga;
biqin//biqinida,biqiniga,biqinidan;
dasti//dastidan,dastiga,dastida;
girdob//girdobida,girdobiga,girdobidan;
gird//girdida,girdiga,girdidan;
ilinj//ilinjida,ilinjiga,ilinjidan;
og'ush//og'ushida,og'ushidan,og'ushiga;
pay//payida,payidan,payiga;
peshtoq//peshtoqida,peshtoqidan,peshtoqiga;
qirg'oq//qirg'og'ida,qirg'og'idan,qirg'og'iga;
qa'r//qa'rida,qa'riga,qa'ridan;
qo'yin//qo'ynida,qo'ynidan,qo'yniga;
qo'l//qo'lda,qo'ldan,qo'lga;
qanot//qanotida,qanotiga,qanotidan;
ruh/ruhida,ruhiga,ruhidan;
lab//labida,labidan,labiga;
poy//poyida,poyidan,poyiga;
og'iz//og'zida,og'zidan,og'ziga;
markaz//markazida,markazidan,markaziga;
ko'y//ko'yida,ko'yidan,ko'yiga;
kasri//kasriga,kasridan,kasrida;
tub//tubida,tubidan,tubiga;
yo'sin//yo'sinida,yo'siniga,yo'sinidan;

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In our research, we analyzed lexical units belonging to the auxiliary category using explanatory and etymological dictionaries. The units used in the text as auxiliary functions were analyzed using descriptive and comparative analysis methods.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The words in the facilitation process we are analyzing are taken from poetic and prose texts. For example, in these verses by Eshqobil Shukur, the word *roof* is used as follows.

Rahmat yomg'irlari yog'di falakdan,
 Payg'ambar kemasi-xayot beshigi.
 Bir yorug' daricha ochdim yurakdan,
 Ochildi saodat,sevgi eshigi.
Uning peshtoqida yam-yashil qushlar,
 O'zidan nur tarab sayraydi oyat.
 Guldurak gulduros otib olqishlar,
 Bu oqshom dil sari kelibman,shoyad [1, p. 318].

*Thank goodness it's raining,
 The ark of the prophet is the cradle of life.
 I opened a bright window in my heart,
 The door to happiness and love has opened.
 The green birds on its roof,
 The verse shines by itself.
 Thunderous applause,
 I came to the heart tonight, maybe.*

In these verses of Eshqobil Shukur's work, the word "roof" refers to the auxiliary category of his (heart's) roof, which belongs to the genus noun. In the etymological dictionary, peshtak consists of the Tajik pesh I - noun (q), which means a single semicircular part of the building, at the top of the door (gate) [2, p. 190].

So it consists of pesh (Tajik) + toq (Uzbek) parts. The Uzbek dictionary explains the meaning of the word more clearly. Roof [fors.olda.gumbaz, back; dome]. The luxurious upper part in front of buildings such as madrasas, mosques, mausoleums, caravanserais; altar-shaped high gate, arc. *There are lions on the edge of the roof.* O. Hoshimov. Between two doors [3]. The word *peshtoq* belongs to the category of nouns and can be said to have moved to the auxiliary category. While it takes time to move from one category to another, the artistic skills of the writer and poet are also important.

In the following passage from Mahmud Toir's work, we can see more clearly that the word *peshtoq* has shifted to the auxiliary category.

Dunyoni kashf etib, dunyoni bildik,
 Tadqiq eta oldik yomg'irni, qorni,
Falak peshtoqiga bayroqni ildik,
 Bildik borliq aro har neki borni [4, p. 92].
Discovering the world, knowing the world,

*We were able to study the rain, the snow,
We hoisted the flag on the roof of the sky,
We know everything between beings.*

In the process of helping, the meaning of the word becomes ambiguous, expressing the metaphorical meaning. We cannot say that any metaphorical word has been moved to another category. The process of moving from one category to another is also based on certain laws. The following laws can be found in the process of assistance: the adoption of treaty annexes and the introduction of a synonymous relationship with them.

*Birga Haqning ayvonigaboradi,deb,
Qaldirg'ochlar qo'llarimdan tutib olgan.
Hech bo'lmasa, panoh so'rab beradi, deb,
Oyog'imga kiyikchalar yotib olgan [5].
Together they go to the porch of Truth,
The swallows are holding my hand.*

Well, at least he didn't go down without explaining himself first.

I have deer on my feet.

It is no secret that the connection of the *Truth to the porch* means that it is directly in front of the Truth. The Uzbek etymological dictionary says that the word *ayvon* is derived from Arabic. Awning Arabic - tower; received an open building [2]. The word belongs to the noun phrase and is also found in the form of an auxiliary text. According to the etymological dictionary, the poetic form of the word appeared in the XIX century.

M: *Yo'q jahon ayvonida oning kibi sho'x-u zarif* - No, on the porch of the world, she is as beautiful as her mother (Avaz Otari). The meaning of the word is given in the dictionary as well as in the etymological dictionary. The author increases the effectiveness of the compound by using the lexical unit of the awning instead of the words in the presence, in front, and in front of the Truth. We can also see that the following words help.

M: *Biz bugun yigirma birinchi asr bo'sag'asida turibmiz. O'tgan asrlar adabiyoti-yu, ularning namoyandalari olisda qolib ketgan* - Today we are on the threshold of the twenty-first century. The literature of the past centuries and their representatives are far behind [6].

Threshold: 1. porch. Threshold. *Yomonning to'rida yotguncha, yaxshining bo'sag'asida yot* - Lie down on the doorstep of the good until you fall into the trap of the bad (Proverbs).

2. A territory in the figurative sense, the entrance to the address, the threshold.

3. A ceremony in the figurative sense, an important date, etc. start period, arafa [3]. In the example we have given, the word threshold belongs to the noun category and is used to express expressiveness instead of the functional head "head". M: *Ikki yonda, boshlar uzra rangin chiroqlar silsilasi. Biz tushgan kema ana shu turfa yog'dularbag'rida suzib borayotir.* - On both

sides, a series of colored lights over the heads. The ship we are on is sailing in the midst of these *strange lights*. (That novel, p. 4).

The lexical unit in the heart is the human body, the embrace a noun is a lexeme belonging to a group of words. The definition of the word *bag'ir* is as follows (3rd person singular - *bag'ir*) 1. *bag'ir*, A noun is from a sheep, a sheep is from a sheep (proverb).

2. Auxiliary. Anterior part of body from neck to abdomen; ko'ks, ko'krak, to'sh. (Nilufar hugs the doll.)

3. Auxiliary. *Quchoq, himoya, panoh, yon*//Hug, protection, shelter, side.

4. Auxiliary. *Yurak, qalb, dil*//Poet. Heart, soul, tongue;

5. Side of the geographical area;

6. Auxiliary. A large, elongated area. Fazo [3, p. 191]. It turns out that the lexical unit under analysis explains not only the denotative meaning, but also a number of connotative meanings. The lexeme of the *bag'ir*, which comes as part of the syntactic whole we see, explains meanings such as *ichra/ichida/ora. Ikki yonda, boshlar uzra rangin chiroqlar silsilasi. Biz tushgan kema ana shu turfa yog'dularbag'rida/ichra/ichida/ora suzib borayotir. - On both sides, a series of colored lights over the heads. The ship on which we landed is floating in the midst of these strange lights. We can replace them with adverbial affixes to make the auxiliary event more precise. Ikki yonda, boshlar uzra rangin chiroqlar silsilasi. Biz tushgan kema ana shu turfa yog'dular (bag'ri)da suzib borayotir. - On both sides, a series of colored lights over the heads. The ship we landed on is sailing in this strange light. Conjunctive affixes are more specific to direction or object than auxiliaries. In auxiliary or auxiliary lexical units, this meaning is somewhat ambiguous. We have seen that among the lexical units in the process of assisting the word group, there are many units related to human organs.*

1. *Qor qo'ynida, harir-ko'kish to'zon ichra xira miltillagan uchta chiroq bazo'r sudralib kelayotir. Nihoyat! Ikkitasi yer bag'irlagan, uchinchi teparoqda. Ikki qo'lida ikkita dur, peshonasida oltin jig'a...* In the snow, three flickering lights flicker in the silken dust. Finally! Two are screaming and the third is up. He has two hands and a gold brooch on his forehead.

2. *Tushimizmi bu, o'ngimiz? Ishonar-ishonmas mashinaga kiramiz. Ichkarida, haydovchining biqinida bir juvon ham bor ekan.* Is this a dream, right? We get into the car in disbelief. Inside, there was a young woman next to the driver.

3. *Musofirning o'rtanacha qizini Kattakonning kuchugi qopgani xabari kelganda biz qo'rg'on og'zidagi qo'lbola choyxonamizda qartabozlik bilan mashg'ul edik.* When the news came that the middle daughter of a stranger had been bitten by Kattakon's dog, we were playing snowballs in our hand-made teahouse at the mouth of the citadel.

4. *Chaqir endi! — deb dag'dag'a qiladi oshxona og'zida engining uchini tishlab shumshaygan xotiniga.* - Call now! He threatens his wife, who is biting the tip of her sleeve in the kitchen.

5. *Endi o'sha kishini supa labida cho'nqayib o'tirgan holatda ko'ramiz. Supa poyida tik turgan xotini Musallam opa obdastani baland ko'tarib, ohista jildiratib suv quymoqda.* - Now we see him sitting on the edge of the couch. His wife, Musallam, is standing at the foot of the platform, lifting the *obdast* and pouring water.

6. *Ko'ktosh guzari biqinidagi baland yalanglik gavjum. Aksariyati qizil-yashil, guldor libosli xotin-xalaj, bola-baqra. Bir to'dasi onalarini javratib beriroqda koptok tepish bilan ovora. Qiy-chuv avjida.* - There is a high plain near the Koktash guzar. Most are red-green, floral-clad aunts, children. A group of people are busy kicking a ball while their mothers are away. At the height of the crisis.

7. *O'shni hovlida belini ro'mol bilan tang'ib olib supa labidagi jomda kir yuvayotgan ayol bilaklaridan sovun ko'pigini sidirarkan, murosa qilolmay ovora: —Sizlar yaqindagina sug'organ edilaring-ku, Karomatoy? Mana, menikini qarang — qaqrab, taqron bo'lib yotibdi!* - In the courtyard, Osh, a woman washing her clothes with a handkerchief around her waist and sucking soap bubbles from her wrists, could not reconcile and said: Look at me - it's dry and crumbly!

8. *Pastak kulbadan beriroqdagi loysupa o'rtasida bahaybat bir tut bo'y cho'zgan edi! — Tanasining ayriligi ham o'sha-o'sha, kavagi g'orning og'ziga o'xshashligi ham... Yo qudratingdan!* There was a huge mulberry tree in the middle of the mud far from the low hut! "The loss of his body is the same as the loss of his body like the mouth of a cave ... Oh, by your power!" [6, p. 188].

So, we come to the conclusion that auxiliary words related to the noun phrase are very common in our literary language today. However, like the lexemes above, the "intermediate" category has its own "requirements". Only lexemes that meet these requirements can be included in the group of lexemes in the facilitation process. The word coast is included in the group of Chapter I (Turkish words) of the etymological dictionary. *Qirg'oq* means edge, collar, and beach. Historically, the word was used in the ancient Turkic language and was pronounced in the form of a ribbon, which means "tun jiyagi, chalmasi". (Dewan, II, 333); later, the expansion of meaning took place and began to mean "the edge of something, the border"; used in modern Uzbek to mean "the edge of a great stream". The name is derived from the verb *kyr* (flat mountain, high plain), which originally means foreign, with the suffix *-q* added to the verb; In terms of sound, the following changes took place: the consonant at the end of the word was replaced by the consonant *q*, and the vowel *a* was replaced by the vowel *o*, and the consonant *i* lost its stiffness. As a result,

Qir + g'a = qirg'a

Qirg'a + g' = qirg'ag'

Qirg'ag' > qirg'aq > qirg'oq [2].

In general, the word coast is a Turkic word formed by adding a verb to an adjective, and then to a noun by the affix *-q*. In the example we are analyzing, the word is used as an auxiliary. *Bir gal nimaningdir ustidan tortishib bahslashib, chekkani koridorga chiqdim, qaytib kirsam, karavot qirg'og'ida allanechuk bukchayib, ezilib – rasmona mo'ysafidga aylanibgina o'tiribdi* - Once I was arguing over something and I went out into the corridor to smoke, and when I came back in, the something was sitting on the edge of the bed, bent over and crushed - like a formal old man. [6, p. 188]. It is said that words help in many ways. Let's take a look at the glossary to see how the word shore helps here. Coastal watersheds and streams connected by land; lab; bo'y; yoqa; sohil [3, p. 304]. The word is basically basins of water or we know that it means the edge of the field, and the same meaning is expressed in the combination of the edge of the bed.

CONCLUSION

Auxiliaries are used not only as subordinates, but also as a means of speaking. Looking at helpers in terms of functional limitations prevents them from identifying the emotional-expressive nuances of auxiliary words, including helpers.

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