

THE METHODOLOGICAL POSSIBILITIES OF MOVEMENT STYLE FORMS AS A LINGUISTIC PROBLEM

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the analysis of the grammatical category of movement style. The article describes the historical aspects of this part of grammar, the results of current scientific research. The views of such thinkers as AlisherNavoi and Mahmud Kashgari are analyzed. It is appropriate to cite the following reasons for the recognition of the noun style: first, the name corresponds exactly to the national nature of this grammatical category in the verb; it also avoids the confusion associated with naming a single event under different names. On the one hand, language is a means of materializing the product of thought for man, and on the other hand, it becomes a material basis, an opportunity for speech, a means of extracting the product of thought.

KEYWORDS: *Movement Style, Linguistics, Grammar, Alishernavoi, Style, Method.*

INTRODUCTION

Uzbek is one of the undeniably rich languages. Mahmud Kashgari writes in the preface of his 'Devonilug' atitturk: "God created the state sun in the Turkish constellation. He also made the sky suitable for their property. He called them Turks... The main way to get closer to them is to speak their language... I heard this from a trustworthy scholar from Bukhara and another trusted scholar from Nishapur, who said this in reference to the Prophet: learn the Turkish language because their dominance will last a long time.

The responsibility for whether the hadith is true or false rests with the one who said it. If true, it is necessary to learn Turkish; even if the hadith is incorrect, it is necessary to study it"¹. The forms of behavior we are analyzing today are also specific to this rich and ancient language, which is considered "obligatory" to study.

We know that the grammatical category of action belongs to the group of verbs. In the morphology of the Uzbek language, the group of verbs, which has a wide range of possibilities, has its own simple and complex grammatical categories compared to other word groups, has been studied in great detail both in traditional Uzbek linguistics and in the substantive direction. .

The great scholar Mahmud Kashgari also explains that he divided the words in "Devonilug' atitturk" into two parts in each section - nouns and verbs, and that the roots of research on this verb and its units date back to ancient XII. Centuries.

Hazrat Mir AlisherNavoi in his work "Muhokamatullug'atayn" analyzes the gradual lines of a hundred verbs and proves on the basis of poetic examples that there are forty verbs of action and state in the gradual line of the verb to cry.

In Fitrat's works, the verb and the grammatical content of the verb are analyzed on the basis of the term foil.

In the Soviet era, Turkic scholars from AA Baskakov, NK Dmitriyev, E. Mamanov to EV Sevortyan; From A. Gulamov to U. Tursunov, J. Mukhtorov, A. Hojiyev; From Sh. Shoabdurahmonov H. Yusupkhojayeva, F. Kamolov, F. Abdullayev, G. Abdurahmonov, M. Askarova, Sh. Rahmatullayev, A. Abduazizov, E. Begmatov, R. Kungurov, I. Qo' Chkorto'ev, Y. Tojiev, E. Kilichev, S. Akbarov, S. Ferdaus, B. Juraev, G. Sharipov.

During the years of independence in the study of verbs and their units H. Nematov, G. Zikrillayev, R. Rasulov, A. Nurmonov, R. Sayfullayeva, B. Mengliyev, O. Bozorov, Sh. Shahobiddinova, M. Kurbanova, B. It is worth mentioning the special services of Bahridinova, O. Shukurov, M. Mengliyeva.

Indeed, based on the factual material collected on contemporary prose, it can be said that words belonging to the category of verbs, in particular, are ambiguous and mobile, with active usage in the language. Its form and structure are also different: it means a single word, two words combine to form a whole, it forms a combination of more than one word. and others. The next feature is more often associated with adverbial and sometimes adjective forms of verbs.

The wide range of verbs is characterized by the richness of different grammatical categories and forms, and the fact that their syntactic potential is so strong that it cannot be compared to any other word group².

Forms of action in Uzbek linguistics are first of all style category (A. Gulamov), auxiliary verb (A. Hojiyev), analytical form (M. Askarova), and its place in science as a form of movement was associated with the name of H. Nematov.

It is appropriate to cite the following reasons for the recognition of the noun style: first, the name corresponds exactly to the national nature of this grammatical category in the verb; it also avoids the confusion associated with naming a single event under different names. After all, all the virtues are absorbed into the human heart, first of all, by the unique charm of the mother goddess, the mother tongue. The mother tongue is the soul of the nation. Any nation that loses its spirit will inevitably lose its identity³.

Although the morphological forms of the Uzbek language are mainly synthetic in nature, this feature is predominant in the language, but does not dominate. Accordingly, there are analytical (onam uchun, qalam bilan, maktab sari) and synthetic-analytical (sahnaga tomon, buloqqa qadar) forms of words. The forms of action, as mentioned, are also synthetic (aytolmayman, aytaver), synthetic-analytical (o'qiy boshlamoq, ko'rib qolmoq) and analytical (aytdi-qo'ydi, yedi-ichdi-qo'ydi, ketdi-qoldi) forms morphological forms.

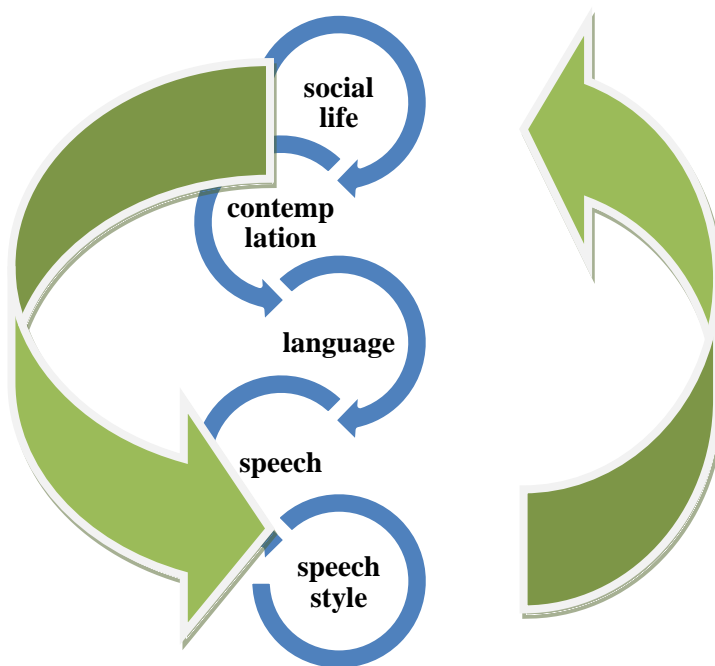
In the forms of action in the analytic form, the auxiliary word is characterized not by the strength of maintaining its lexemal nature, both formally and semantically, but by squeezing the relative clause that binds it to the leading verb. the formal-spiritual contradiction, which consists in the

spiritual condensation and the desire to maintain the formal independence as a result of the formation of the leading verb with a cut-off index⁴.

We know that an important feature of language is its communicative function - to convey information to the listener. After all, man reflects existence in the invaluable mirror of his thinking (brain), synthesizes it in his thinking, makes certain judgments on this basis, forms an idea (thought, conclusion, conclusion), uses it in language to express the part he considers necessary in speech. uses a variety of paradigmatic or hierarchical units to select the most appropriate and convenient one. On the one hand, language is a means of materializing the product of thought for man, and on the other hand, it becomes a material basis, an opportunity for speech, a means of extracting the product of thought. Hence, the occurrence of any product of thought in speech requires a certain style.

In any speech situation, a person conveys information to the interlocutor (listener) within a certain style of speech. Naturally, the degree to which a speaker achieves fluency in a particular style of speech depends on his or her thinking, taste, language, and speaking ability, as well as his or her accurate assessment of the speech situation.

It should be noted that the occurrence of linguistic units, of course, intersects with the style of speech. This can be expressed as follows (see Figure 1):



This means that what is in social life is reflected in our thinking in the form of judgments through sight, hearing, touch, feeling, feeling, guessing, knowing, etc .: judgments of thought are materialized in language and its emergence takes place through speech, the realization of speech activity, of course, depends on a certain style of speech, speech always serves to perform communicative, expressive and cumulative tasks among people of social life (society) can do.

Relevant literature suggests that the word style is derived from the Greek stylos - a stick. Ancient and medieval people used metal, bone, and wooden sticks as writing instruments. The writing

sticks had a pointed tip, which people used to write on waxed wood, birch bark, and tanned leather. The other end of the writing sticks was in the form of a stick, through which it was possible to erase the places of writing that were considered unnecessary or incorrect, and this situation is "changed (deleted) by the stick", ie "stick" (style). "The faster the record is changed, the greater the chance of deleting unsuccessful entries. Of course, this was seen as a positive aspect of the writer - self-assertive, striving for excellence. Accordingly, the phrases "rotate the style often" (Gorases), "finish the style (correction)" (N. Koshansky) are often used⁶.

The emergence of a particular style of speech is always associated with the problem of choice. What are the conditions of speech for a person to express one or the same idea, to whom the idea is intended, the level of the speaker, the culture of speech, worldview, choice of words, the level of the listener, comprehension, etc. it is always necessary to find the most convenient, effective and optimal way of expressing ideas in accordance with the conditions of speech.

Today's style distinguishes the following five styles of speech: 1) the style of speech; 2) scientific method; 3) formal working style; 4) journalistic style and 5) artistic style.

Experts divide these five styles into two main groups depending on the number of speakers they use.

The first group - based on monologue speech - includes methods: 1) scientific style; 2) formal working style; 3) journalistic style;

The second group - based on dialogic speech - includes: 1) style of speech; 2) artistic style⁷.

It should be noted that the grammatical principles of the linguistics of the time are based on the same principles. Including,

Scientific style. Scientific works on various branches of science, technology, art (textbooks, manuals, guidelines, scientific pamphlets, monographs, dissertations, abstracts, scientific articles, theses, annotations, resumes, etc.) in a scientific style is written.

The scientific method differs from other methods in that it is rich in scientific conclusions (rules, definitions, axioms and classifications) based on accurate data. For example, language cannot exist without man and people, and therefore without society. Language serves the community and enables its members to communicate⁸.

In the scientific style, each discipline uses its own scientific terms, in which the words are used in their own sense, separate sections, introductory words, introductory compounds, which serve to reveal the content of the rule or definition, it is also used more in conjunction.

Formal work style. Decisions, laws, regulations, international documents issued by government agencies are written in a formal departmental style. Applications, receipts, certificates, summonses, invitations, contracts, biographies, announcements, descriptions, acts, reports, protocols, transcripts, etc. are also written in this style. Documents in this style are concise, clear, and understandable to all. The main feature of this style is that the sentences are in the same pattern.

In this style, too, words are used in their own sense, some well-known abbreviations are used, and terms specific to each industry are used. The formal style is often used in the form of pronouns, and in the case of decisions, orders, instructions, and so on. This style follows the

normal order of the passages. For example, **I have a cold**, so please excuse me from today's class.

Journalistic (popular) style. The most popular method of propaganda is the press. Socio-political words are often used in this style. Effective words and phrases, hadiths, proverbs and sayings are also used to make the speech effective.

In this style, the parts of speech are in the usual order, the cuts are represented by command and message verbs, and the use of verbs, excitement, and rhetorical interrogatives, common motives, and repetitive words and phrases is used effectively. Including, Respect for our national values, customs and traditions, respect for the elderly, benevolence to the initiatives of young people are the signs of tolerance inherent in our people. (From the newspaper)

Conversational style. One of the most commonly used methods is conversation. This style often follows the rules of literary language. Conversational speech often takes the form of dialogue. A speech composed of the bite of two or more persons is called dialogic speech.

Conversational style can often include a variety of stylistic words, grammatical devices, and sounds that can be dropped or added: Obbo, you've done everything right. We enjoyed it. Go ouout!

In colloquial speech, the order of words in a sentence is much freer. More simple sentences, incomplete sentences, motivational sentences are used. In the family, the way people communicate on the street is called the conversational style. Conversational style includes both literary and casual style. A style of speech that adheres to the norms of literary language is a style of literary speech, and a style of speech that does not have this feature is a simple style of speech. Both types of conversations often take the form of dialogues. In this style, the words are usually full of irony, pitching, and jokes.

Another characteristic of the style of speech is freedom. Sentences are short and concise, often using words, incomplete sentences, proverbs and sayings, and phrases. A vernacular is the language spoken by a people. Literary language is a language that is structured, developed, and polished according to certain language rules. The vernacular is broader and includes dialects, professional words, terms, jargons, and words related to a certain category (a social group). Speech in this language is free and not based on grammar.

A dialect is a form of language that represents only certain features of a particular region. A set of dialects is called a dialect. Sheva and dialects are the local spoken language of the population living in a certain area (for example, Bukhara dialect, Namangan dialect).

Artistic style. Works of art (poetry, prose and drama) are in the style of art. In addition to informing a person, a work of art also has an aesthetic effect through images. For example, Autumn has come to life ...

In the artistic style, the protagonists use simple words, rhymes, vulgarisms, and even barbarism, jargon, and slang to fully describe a particular speech situation.

The style of artwork is a mixed style. It also has its own style of speaking and book style.

When we look at the texts specific to each of the five speech styles, we see that all of them use forms of movement, which suggests that the use of forms of movement should be studied in all speech styles.

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