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UZBEK LANGUAGE ABOUT LINGUISTIC NATURE OF AUXILIARY WORDS

Pardaev Azamat Bakhronovich*; **Nurmonov Furqat Khayitqulovich****

*Professor,
Samarkand State University,
UZBEKISTAN

**Assistant,
Samarkand State University,
UZBEKISTAN
Email id: furqatnx@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

In this article, one of the auxiliary words of the Uzbek language - some of the issues that cause controversy around the assistants was expressed. In this place, we want to emphasize the same thing, they always remember the idea that "auxiliary words come from independent words", acting as a bridge between independent words and auxiliary words in a certain sense. In fact, in these interpretations, the so-called lexeme of the word, and the lexeme is considered a lexical figurative element are thought-provoking words to be called auxiliary words. Because the linguistic nature of auxiliary words does not allow them to be viewed in the way they are interpreted, that is, as a lexical unit. But a slightly different approach to the issue makes it clear. Hence, independent-auxiliary words occupy an intermediate position between pure auxiliary words and pure independent words (5, 48-49).

KEYWORDS: *Word Categories, Auxiliary Words, Conjecturers, Helpers, Word, Linguistic Nature.*

INTRODUCTION

Auxiliary words of the Uzbek language are elements of the language that provide or mediate the relationship, connection between words belonging to independent categories of words. It is known that when we say auxiliary words in our language, it means auxiliary, connecting, loading. Assistants come after the noun and the noun, and are used to denote the meanings of weapons, means, purpose, reason, moment, place and condition. Conjunctions are used to connect words, organized parts and simple sentence parts. And the predicate is a group of words and verbs that are used to give additional meaning to words or phrases. Although these three

groups of auxiliary words are considered as a category, by their linguistic nature they are clearly different from each other. In this article, one of the auxiliary words of the Uzbek language - we express our views on some issues that are causing controversy around the assistants.

As for the Uzbek linguistics, the scientist, who conducted a large research work on studying assistants in turkology in diachron and synchronous aspect, it is T.Rustamov, the scientist's work "pure assistants" is a large-scale research devoted to the study of assistants in Uzbek linguistics in the diachronic direction. Written monuments of the XIII-XX centuries were considered a source for the writing of the work, and materials containing about a thousand years were studied as three: written monuments of the XIII-XIV century; written monuments of the XV-XVI century; written monuments of the beginning of the XVII-XX century. On this basis, Turkic languages (Uzbek, Turkmen, Chuvash, Kazakh) and dialectological sources were studied comparatively. The author argues that the study of assistants in the introductory part of the study is correct not only in the context of mathematics, but also in the sense that lexicology and semasiology contribute to the solution of some of its issues, and that the assistants come from independent meaningful words. The author notes that the assistants are studied in the following moments, mainly as pure assistants and functional assistants – in two large groups, the morphological addition in the composition of pure assistants serves for the fulfillment of the auxiliary function of the word, which itself is attached to the complete or partial loss of its grammatical feature, both auxiliary and independent words in our helpers put forward the questions of whether the word has a lexical meaning in them and try to justify the fact that helpers are an independent word, the lexical meaning of assistants depends on the lexical meaning of the independent meaningful word that is attached to it, the feature common to all of them is a synonym, which, of course, proves.

He believes that the difference of pronouns from words with an independent meaning is not that the pronouns do not have an independent lexical meaning, but that the lexical meaning in pronouns is somehow characteristic, that they arise only when they are attached to words with an independent meaning. T.Rustamov sought to prove that the assistant is a word, bringing to this six reasons as a basis. It is these principles that in linguistics the term "auxiliary word" is used, auxiliary words are derived from independent words, noun-helpers in the language, adjective-assistants, adverb-assistants, verb-assistants are present, auxiliary words are also derived from sounds of social value and have their own accent in the speech blockade, are attached to independent words and form the word combination (6, 12). T.Rustamov's observations help to study assistants both diachronically and synchronously, to have a clear picture of their level of development. The author used a huge amount of historical sources as material when he studied the stages of normalization and application of assistants in Turkic languages, including Uzbek. The services of the scientist are that by analyzing the helpers as auxiliary words, they study their grammatic meanings together with their lexical meanings in a small syntactic blockade, and, in this way, the services of the occurrence of the words in which they are attached, and their lexical-grammatic meanings, indicate the features of their attachment to other words. The work deals with the involvement of some assistants in the process of formation of phraseological units, their synonym for other assistants or grammatical means, as well as their functional capabilities. But one of the issues that causes controversy around the assistants in Uzbek linguistics is that some scholars have not recognized the assistants as vocabulary (6,11) until now. But not only helpers, but also other auxiliary words, let's assume that the word came from the replacement of the term "With the concept of lexeme". Let's look at the interpretation of these terms in A.Hojiev's "Explanatory dictionary of linguistic terms": "Lexeme: unit specific to the lexical

composition of the language, the lexical element of the construction of the language"(8, 56). "The word. The appearance of the lexeme in the speech is realized by a certain form and task. The smallest unit of speech, which has its own sound shell, the object is the concept of something-phenomena, the connection between them or the relationship to them, used in various grammatical meanings and functions"(8, 95). In fact, in these interpretations, the so-called lexeme of the word, and the lexeme is considered a lexical figurative element are thought-provoking words to be called auxiliary words. Because the linguistic nature of auxiliary words does not allow them to be viewed in the way they are interpreted, that is, as a lexical unit. But a slightly different approach to the issue makes it clear. To do this, it is necessary to understand the term "word" in a broader sense, in other words it will be necessary to take action based on the definition given by O.S.Akhmanova to the word.

O.S.Akhmanova gave the definition to the 'word' in two meanings: word (glossa), visually. word, fr. mat, deut. wort, isp. the waterfall. 1. As the generalized style of the known "sphere" ("part") of reality, it is the last boundary that is able to enter into a direct relationship with the subject of thought and form a sentence that is directed to this latter. 2. (free form) 1-th is the minimum that has the opportunity to form on the surface of the sentence in contrast to the meaning and is considered only in the syntactic plan"(1; 422). It is he who distinguishes the types of the word, according to which it is understood in the second sense: a) morphological structure and variation, b) semantic types, c) phonetic types, d) syntactic functions, d) stylistic differentiation, e) attitude to the literary language, j) origin and again names the words according to their syntactic functions as follows: independent (autonomous, autosemantic, categoromatic, lexical, full-meaning, full, basic, independent, lexical), auxiliary (sinsemantic, sincategorematic, grammatic, incomplete meaning, non-independent, dry, superficial, partial, connecting, connected); dependent, base, secondary, subordinate, separating, correlative, auxiliary, connecting (relative) words; leading words; introductory words; predicative words (impersonal predicatives); paired words; functional words (1; 422). So, there is a full justification for the fact that assistants are also considered an accessible word and understand it in a binary sense. The ideas that recognize the helpers as auxiliary words are of great importance in Uzbek linguistics. Again we turn to some of them. A.N.Kononov "Grammatika yazika tyurkskix runicheski pamyatnikov VII-IX" in his work, the assistants, the binder, the predicate, the modal words, part of the vowels look as auxiliary words and note that the Turkic auxiliary words since the time of the Karakhanids were compressed by their Arabic and Persian language assimilation(4,200). H.Nematov and the information given shows that there are also dualities when looking at helpers in the framework of auxiliary words: "the question of the role of assistants (and, in general, auxiliary words)in the language system remains controversial in linguistics. Some linguists (E.Kurilovich, A.I.Moiseev, A.G.Likav, A.P.Sunik and others) if they put them in the order of suffixes, others (V.V.Vinogradov, A.I.Smirmisky, O.Espersen, M.M.Guxman, E.T.Cherkasova and others) call them half(chastichnoe) or auxiliary words"(5, 46). True, assistants can also perform tasks that some suffixes perform during the speech process. But this case cannot be based on equalizing them to suffixes. We were confident in this in the process of studying their stylistic capabilities. The fact that helpers have all the features inherent in auxiliary words, makes them also the basis for considering them within the framework of this second group of vocabulary.

In this place, we want to emphasize the same thing, they always remember the idea that "auxiliary words come from independent words", acting as a bridge between independent words and auxiliary words in a certain sense. It noticed a delicate relationship H.Nematov uses the term

"independent-auxiliary words" in relation to them (5, 48). Independent-auxiliary words stand close to independent words by their morphological features, which can be applied individually, although in part, with the fact that the function of pure pronouns, morphological variation, does not have a special accent, cannot be applied without independent words. Hence, independent-auxiliary words occupy an intermediate position between pure auxiliary words and pure independent words (5, 48-49). Again, we would like to emphasize that the transition of some independent words to auxiliary words in the sets of language development is a historical process, and the use of words in speech in a portable sense also causes them to become auxiliary words. For comparison: a person's eyebrow - under the University, a person's head-the head of the street, etc.

Based on the above, we can say that the lexical meaning is not a characteristic feature for helpers. But when this opinion is expressed, only pure assistants in the Uzbek language are considered. And functional assistants have a textual feature. They may have kept their existing lexical meanings in one text, while in another place they may be acting as an assistant. H.Nematov the presence of intermediate words, which calls "independent-auxiliary words" and the performance of their auxiliary function, is an indication that the lexical and grammatical meanings in these units are related to each other.

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