

## Expression of the Concept "Man" In the Semantics of Morphological Forms (Functional Aspect)

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**Abstract:** In this article, on the materials of the Uzbek language, the functional use of some grammatical forms is studied in the associative-grammatical aspect.

**Keywords:** grammatical form, functional usage, associative aspect, grammatical aspect, categories of cases, initial case, accusative case.

There are a number of grammatical-categorical forms in the morphology of the Uzbek language, and we drew attention to the associative-grammatically functional application of some formants of the concordative category in this scientific information.

In fact, in Uzbek and Turkic languages, the meaning of whole and part, gang and part is understood in some forms of agreement. But the application of the form of an exit agreement in place of a receipt does not always give an understanding of the meaning of a part from a whole, a part from a gang.

The main meaning of the exit agreement is to indicate the exit point, that is, to indicate from one subject the separation of its fragment from the second or from the same subject the place of the beginning of the action. Other meanings of the form of the exit agreement (suffix-dan(from)) are related to this basic meaning. And the main meaning of the form of the adverb agreement is to indicate that two subjects are combined, one affects the other, as the opposite of the grammatical-categorical form of the exodus.

The application of the adverb of the adverb of the adverb of the adverb in place of the form of the coming agreement is to mean the conjunction of the subject with the subject, but this conjunction is related to the fact that by separating a medium (lens), it is vague. If this combination is not expressed, the form of the exit agreement in place of the receipt cannot be used by the Tasker.

The form of the exit agreement, which is applied in place of the receipt form, has the following characteristics:

1. It means that the action perceived from the transitive verb passed (influenced) to a part of it, before it became full of the whole (or gang). In this case, the object in the grammatical form of the output is a component of the same gang or whole, its share, but the effect of separation will be general in relation to this whole. For example: *Uyda o'tirib, g'ishtdan, toshdan tilla*

*qiladigan xotin kimga yoqmaydi?* (A.Qahhor). **CHoydan quy!** (A.Qahhor). *Tancha ustida yotgan papirosdan olib... lampadan tutatdi* (Oybek).

2. The work-action, understood from the transitive verb, passes into some independent fragments of the gang (whole), affects. In these cases, we are talking about that isolated quantity part. For example: *Bolalarga har xil adabiyotlardan o'qitish kerak* (A.Qahhor); *...sada rayhonga qo'l urib iskadi, so'ngra shoxidan sindirayotgan edi. ...*(A.Qahhor).

3. It is understood from the transitive verb the meaning that the exact role of the action-action effect is a part of the whole. In parallel, the fourth meaning of the coming out in the current Turkic languages is expressed, that is, the means of action (*person* or *weapon* U.Y.) the meaning is understood: **pehonasidan** (o'pdi), **oyog'idan** (yaralandi) (from the forehead (kissed), from the leg (wounded)), it is about this whole that goes, through the fragmentary influence of the action, the reality that happened in the whole is emphasized. For example: Mirshab took the Hand of a traveler ...like a girl slowly stroking her forehead (Oybek). In the examples presented, the exit agreement represented an object that took the action under itself, but the action affected only part of it.

4. The action understood from the transitive verb is the effect of the action on the part through the part, on the whole due to that part, is expressed. For example: *Yo'lchi yugurib bordi. Otning jilovidan tortdi, aravakash g'ildirakdan turti* (Oybek). (the Traveler ran. Pulled from the horse's reins, like a stroller pushed from the wheel (Oybek)). In this example, the piece wheel, the push relay is part of the wheel, and the whole is the cart itself.

5. The action perceived from the transitive verb is expressed through the part to the whole and, thanks to the whole, its effect on the carrier. For example: *Yormat Yo'lchining eng uchidan tortib siltadi* (Oybek). (Yormat shudders from the very end of the Traveler (Oybek)).

6. The transitive verb is administered by-I and-on grammatical forms from (about, on(*to'g'risida, xususida*)) to the facilitator of the function. In this case, it is remembered that the sentence goes above the total or certain fragment of the object that has taken its form **-dan**, and the controlling verb to speak and will be its synonyms (speech verbs U.Y.). For example: *Boyvachcha... o'tirishlardan, ...ziyofatlardan so'zladi*(Oybek); *O'z qilmishingizdan gapiring* (A.Qahhor).

(Spoiled... from the sit-ups,...he spoke of the feasts( Oybek); and speak of your deeds) (A. Qahhor)

With support about the forms of receipt and exit agreement, the tasking devices are seriously different from the above types. In this case, when an object is used in the form of a revenue agreement, it is expressed as a whole, and in the form of an output, in the meaning of a certain part from the totality, from the general, (not from the whole, not from the gang), and when a supporter applies, it is understood that speech belongs to the For example, spoke of shortcomings (what are the shortcomings, what they consist of), spoke of shortcomings (part of what are the shortcomings), talked about shortcomings (all the shortcomings and the fact that the process of these shortcomings is the object of speech): **odam –pehona –pehoning qismi**.

It seems that each of these forms acts as a necessary grammatical-semantic tool for satisfying individual methodological-coloring needs, accurately and fluently expressing mutually subtle differences in reality in speech.

When a transitive verb controls two words at once, denoting an object and a certain amount of it, depending on what the speaker wants to say, one of this object can be applied in the form of an inflection and the other in the form of an exit agreement, or both in the form of an exit agreement. For example: spoke much more than what they saw in the war (a.Qahhor); as he told what he saw in the war.

In such speech devices, the relationship of equality with the alternation of the order and conic forms of fragments (objects) is also reflected. For example: a wolf ate two of my sheep every day (the story “crooked and straight”) like. That's the saying ...when a wolf applies the manner in which he ate two of my sheep every day, attention will be directed not to the object, but to its quantity. If a word denoting a quantity refers to a pronoun or a slang category, an abstract denotes a quantity, and an emphasis is placed on that word, Attention is drawn. But it is not felt that it is in the form of a receipt agreement, which can only be logically authenticated. For example: raise more leaders from women to work (from the newspaper).

If the sentence does not contain a designation pronoun, the concept of quantity changes with the exchange of the subject and the form of Concord in the word denoting its quantity: ate two sheep (a few sheep), ate two of the sheep (only two sheep).

This variation of the concept of quantity depends on the quantity of the subject. When the subject is more than one and the word denoting quantity is applied in the form of an exit agreement, the meaning of the individual effect of the action of the subjects on the objects, the meaning of the passage is realized (we drank half a portion of Lagman), and when the object is in the form of an exit

When the subject is one, a repetition of the action or the exact amount of the subject can also be expressed, with the alternation of the conciliatory forms in the word denoting the subject and quantity: the Traveler drank two spoons from the moshgir (Oybek) + drank the moshgirda (Uzbek meal) from two spoons (the meaning of drinking in several dishes or in one). When the subject is one, the concept of a species can also be expressed, with the use of the word denoting quantity in the form of an exit agreement. For example: I got two kilos of sugar I got two kilos of sugar like.

According to the structure of the sentence, when the subject is more than one object with the exchange of the form of proceeds and exits in the fragments, in addition to the meanings of equality and togetherness, such a meaning can be expressed as the fact that the end of the subject does not end. For example: we took 95 tea from two kilos (the tea is over), 95 we took two kilos of tea (it is not clear if the tea is over).

These features in the interchangeability of both forms of conjugation have also been noted in other Turkic languages.

Such constructions, which are narrated in a lively language, are also often found in written literary language and are employed in order to distinguish subtle differences of meaning.

When certain transitive verbs (such as understand, perceive, understand, learn) control an object in the forms of the inflection and exit agreement, the meanings of part from the whole, part from the gang are not understood, but when the inflection form is applied, the listener is expressed as figuratively embracing (knowing) reality, and in the form of the exit. The word used in the form of a receipt in one of the comparable devices is used in the form of an exit agreement in the other. The verb requires another word in the form of an adverb agreement. That is why in such cases the grammatical indicators from-ni and-do not apply to the task: I recognized your voice from your voice (you), I knew you came from you knew you came (I knew something) like. I read the book from the beginning I read the beginning of the book (I read the head part) so in examples like.

In the present language, the verb to forgive in an associative way, when it controls words such as debt, sin, its internal function changes. The forgiveness and the forgiveness are not safe, but historically the end is from the core. Examples such as forgiving water and forgiving water have the meaning of leaving the object behind, separating from it, moving away. In examples such as forgiveness of sin and forgiveness of sin, as well as in examples such as leaving behind, moving away, leaving away (there is a meaning from the object, that is, there is a meaning to overcome sin). It is not so difficult to realize that the sin of forgiveness occurred by analogy.

In the combination to forgive water, the meaning of commonality is stronger, that is, the action takes place inside the water, the side of which is directed is unknown, but in the expression forgive water, the meaning of “movement along a certain direction (line) in the form of a straight line” is reflected. The evolutionary change in the level of semantic-functional content of the verb to forgive, development, firstly, reflects in it the process of moving towards abstraction, and secondly, the property of managing the object has also changed, while the meaning of separation, distancing is preserved. The associative realities of such colloquial derivatives are visible not only in the current sources of the Uzbek language, but also in historical written works. For example: cake you made a mistake, I forgave. In this example, kechurmak led two objects, objects changed their places, a sin (yazuq) comes in the form of an infallible agreement, a sinner comes in the form of an exit agreement, which, from the point of view of the current language, is outside this rule.

Thus, in examples such as to forgive water, to forgive water, the meanings of “to separate”, “to move away” are much more weakened, so it must be that the word to forgive only gives that meaning when it is used in the present language together with the verb to pass, to pass water like to pass water. There are meanings such as “to agree”, “to give consent”, “to reconcile” in grammatically shaped derivatives such as to forgive sin. This meaning is also characteristic of such verbs as (right, debt) to forgive property. As you can see, in the examples presented there are no concepts of whole and lump.

In cases where two transitive verbs take part in the construction of a sentence and control two objects, the concept of the amount of person and subjects changes with the exchange of forms of the inflection and exit agreement, which we considered above. Units formed by one transitive and one non-transitive verb can functionally control both the forms of the inflow and the exit agreement, just as they can control the same object in the form of both an inflow and a departure agreement (a picture carved into a stone is like a picture carved into a stone). The task of such a chogda-ni bilan-Dan approaches each other: the river-passed through the river.

Exceed the wall to go over the wall, break the window to come out breaking through the window to come out. To press the carpet to come from the carpet in examples such as whole and part, not the concepts of gang and part, but of the speaker (person's - U.Y.) is reflected in the fact that attention is paid to the method of movement at the moment of speech (blocking the road) or instead (blocking the road). The reason for such an application is the fact that the verb unit (not even a compound verb, not two independent verbs in full meaning) is one transitive and one non-transitive.

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