

SYNTACTIC POSSIBILITIES OF WORD-FORMATION TOOLS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract: Subordinate means perform the function of binding the subordinate word to the control word (subordinate fragment to the control fragment). In the dictionary, the subordinate complements the subordinate valence of the word, and the subordinate complements the subordinate valence of the word. Forms parts of a sentence in speech (possessive, additional, determinative, case), directly or indirectly connecting them with the participle, which is the central part of the sentence. It serves to expand the sentence and fully express the thought.

Key words: Speech, sentence, noun, auxiliary, conjugation, noun, adjective, number, stepwise means, compound, relation, compound.

Annotatsiya: Tobelovchi vositalar tobe soʻzni hokim soʻzga (tobe boʻlakni hokim boʻlakka) bogʻlash vazifasini bajaradi. Soʻz birikmasida tobe soʻzning hokim valentligini, hokim soʻzning tobe valentligini toʻldiradi. Nutqda gap boʻlaklarini (ega, toʻldiruvchi, aniqlovchi, hol) shakllantiradi, gapning markaziy boʻlagi boʻlgan kesimga bevosita yoki bilvosita bogʻlaydi. Gap kengayishi va fikrni toʻliq ifodalash uchun xizmat qiladi.

Kalit soʻzlar: Nutq, gap, ism, koʻmakchi, kelishik, ot, sifat, son, tebelovchi vosita, birikma, munosabat, birikuv.

Аннотация: Подчинительные средства выполняют функцию привязки подчиненного слова к управляющему слову (подчиненный фрагмент к управляющему фрагменту). В словаре подчиненный дополняет подчиненную валентность слова, а подчиненный-подчиненную валентность слова. Образует в речи части предложения (притяжательное, дополнительное, определительное, падежное), прямо или косвенно связывая их с причастием, которое является центральной частью предложения. Служит для расширения предложения и полного выражения мысли.

Ключевые слова: Речь, предложение, существительное, вспомогательное средство, спряжение, существительное, прилагательное, число, ступенчатое средство, соединение, отношение, соединение.

Introduction. In speech, we express our thoughts through a sentence. On the other hand, a sentence consists of conjunctions based on the mutually subordinate-authoritative relations of words in speech. The role of stimulants in the formation of such compounds is important. In the Uzbek language, the word is divided into two groups according to what exactly the tobelers are subjected to:

1) subordinating a noun to a noun or verb: kelishik shakllari, ko‘makchilar, -gacha, -dagi, -day/dek shakllari, ohang;

2) the subject of a verb or noun: fe‘l kelishiklari (ravishdosh, sifatdosh).

Before analyzing the grammatical features of both groups of means, it is appropriate to focus on the question of What a name is and which words relate to it. In Uzbek linguistics, the noun group includes nouns, adjectives, numerals, pronouns, action nouns, adjectives, and imitation words that tend to vary in conjugation and possessive forms[1:43]. Let's analyze the variations of nouns using the example of the accusative case (-ning) and possessive forms.:

Ot_{ning} Ot_i = daraxt**ning** shoxi;

Sifat_{ning} Sifat_i = yaxsh**ining** yomoni;

Son_{ning} Son_i = besh**ning** yarmi;

Olmosh_{ning} Ot_{im} = men**ing** uyim;

Harakat nomi_{ning} Ot_{si} = yozish**ning** foydasi;

While consonants indicate subordination, linking the previous word in conjunction with the next, possessive forms indicate the relationship of the next word to the previous one, giving it the status of domineering.

There are six conjugation forms in the modern Uzbek literary language, which are studied as a conjugation category. Conjugations are considered as “a system of forms indicating the subordination of a noun or adverb, expressing the relation of a noun to a verb, noun, or word of another kind”[2:48].

T/r	Kelishik nomi	Shakli	Misollar
1	Bosh kelishik		Xat yozildi
2	Qaratqich kelishigi	-ning	Daraxt ning shoxi
3	Jo‘nalish kelishigi	-ga (-ka, -qa)	Kutubxon aga bordi
2	Tushum kelishigi	-ni	Topshiriq ni bajardi
5	O‘rin-payt kelishigi	-da	Samarqand da yashaydi
6	Chiqish kelishigi	-dan	Ustoz dan so‘radi

Analysis of the literature on the topic (Literature review). Auxiliary words are considered “auxiliary words that follow a noun or words that perform a specific function and express such relationships as purpose, cause, means, time, space”[2:53] and there are three types::

T/r	Turlari	Ko‘makchilar
1	Asl ko‘makchilar – mustaqil leksik ma‘nosini yo‘qotgan, faqat shu vazifada keladigan ko‘makchilar	bilan, uchun, sari, sayin, uzra, qadar, tufayli va boshqalar
2	Ot ko‘makchilar – fe‘l bo‘lmagan so‘zdan kelib chiqqan ko‘makchilar	tomon, tashqari, old, orqa, yon, ich, ora, keyin va boshqalar
3	Fe‘l ko‘makchilar – fe‘lning biror vazifa shaklidan kelib chiqqan ko‘makchilar	qarab, tortib, boshlab, qaraganda va boshqalar.

While pure auxiliaries serve only for this task, nouns and verb auxiliaries are auxiliaries that have lost their original vocabulary meaning. Words acting as such an auxiliary act as the corresponding independent word if they retain their lexical meaning. The syntactic function of assistants is manifested in cooperation with consonants, which serve for subordinate nouns in the form of bosh kelishik, jo‘nalish kelishik, chiqish kelishik, qaratqich kelishik to the next word:

Ot_{BK kabi} Sifat = ona **kabi** mehribon;
 Ot_{JK doir} Ot = mavzuga **doir** fikrlar;
 Harakat nomi_{ChK oldin} Fe'l = bajarish**dan oldin** o'ylamoq;
 Ot_{QK ustida} Fe'l = masalan**ing ustida** tortishmoq.

The grammatical forms -gacha, -dagi, -day/dek in Uzbek are also similar to conjugations that connect a word with another word and affect its meaning. We can see this in the examples below:

Ot_{gacha} Fe'l = daryo**gacha** bormoq;
 Ot_{dagi} Ot = javon**dagi** kitoblar;
 Ot_{dek} Sifat = gul**dek** nozik.

In the first example, the -gacha form connects the noun with the verb (daryo + bormoq) to convey the meaning of the border, in the second example, the -dagi form connects the noun with the noun (javon + kitoblar) to convey the meaning of the place, and in the third example, the -dek form connects the noun with the adjective (gul + nozik) to express the value of the comparison that served. Although these forms are still considered as word-formers today, "the ability of all morphological forms to perform a syntactic function"[3] has already been proven based on scientific analysis.

Tone is also considered a relative means indicating the nature of conjugations, and its role is enhanced when there are no necessary means for subjunctive mood of a noun with a noun or verb. For example, in the following subordinate relations, the subordinate word governor is attached to the word using the tone of subordination: ilmiy asar, yaxshi fikr, bilimdon o'quvchi, o'nta daftar, tez gapirmoq, ko'p so'zlamog.

Research Methodology. In addition to tone, word order also plays a role in such combinations. Because in the Uzbek language, adjectives, numerals, adverbs are mostly inclined as subordinate words. Tone is also directly related to subordinate connections, as it "shows the syntactic separation of connections"[4:25]. For example, the combination katta ko'zli uzuk can be represented in two ways: katta//ko'zli uzuk (uzuk katta) and katta ko'zli//uzuk (uzukning ko'zi katta). Consequently, tone influences the demonstration of the spiritual differentiation of subordinate conjunctions in speech.

In linguistics, verb forms are one of the topics that researchers focus on. Looking at the works researched in Uzbek linguistics on this issue, these verb forms are studied under terms such as fe'ning vazifa shakllari, fe'ning o'zgalovchi kategoriyasi, tur kategoriyasi [92], fe'ning boshqa turkumlarga monand shakllari [174] and other terms. These forms ensure that the verb performs some syntactic function in speech and acquire commonality with this property. While the pure verb form of the verb ensures its functioning as a participle, verbs in the form of an action name take the forms of conjugation and attraction, allowing the verb to perform syntactic functions specific to the noun. The adverb forms differ from the forms of the pure verb and the action name in that they connect the verb with the verb, while the adjective forms connect the verb with the noun (sometimes verb). That is why we consider it appropriate to call the forms of adverbs and adjectives verb conjugations.

In modern Uzbek, the forms -(i)b, -a/y, -may/masdan, -gancha, -gach, -gani, -guncha are distinguished as forms of an adverb. Let's look at their "connection of the previous verb with the next verb as a subordinate member" using some examples:

Fe'l_{ib} Fe'l = tushun**ib** so'zlamog;
 Fe'l_{y-y} Fe'l = ishlay-**ishlay** charchamoq;
 Fe'l_{masdan} Fe'l = qaram**asdan** aytmoq;

Fe'l_{gancha} Fe'l = kul**gancha** qaramoq;

Fe'l_{gach} Fe'l = o'q**igach** qaytarmoq;

Fe'l_{gani} Fe'l = o'q**igani** kelmoq.

These forms, along with the syntactic task of linking verb to verb, express meanings such as holat (-i)b, -a/y, -may/masdan, -gancha), payt (-gach, -guncha), maqsad (-gani) in speech.

Analysis and results. Adjectives exhibit syntactic and morphological meanings, such as attributing a verb to the word following it when it is translated into speech, and attaching an adjective to the verb it forms. Today, words like -gan, -(a)yotgan, -adigan, -ydigan, -(a)r, -(u)vchi, -mish, -ajak, -asi(gusi) are considered forms of adjectives. "The lexical and syntactic formative character of index adjectives consists in the fact that they connect their common syntactic essence – the verb as a subordinate link to the noun (or verb) and in this regard acquire a spiritual property—the realization in speech of the action and the result of the action expressed by the verb as a sign of the thing-object"[6:68]. Let's look at the place of adjectives in phrases using examples:

Fe'l_{gan} Ot = o'sgan nihol;

Fe'l_{ar} Ot = oqar daryo;

Fe'l_{uvchi} Ot = tinglovchi odamlar;

Fe'l_{mish} Ot = (kuyov) bo'lmish yigit;

Fe'l_{gusi} Ot = kelgusi hayot.

When subordinating the verb to which the adjective is attached, the ruling word flea gives it the meaning of time (past, present, future). This is considered a characteristic of the nature of adjectives.

Looking at the above analysis, subordinates assign the status of subordination to the word they join and associate it with the subordinate word: they form phrases. In a sentence, the subjunctive mood prepares the word for a specific syntactic task.

Ular arzanda bolalarini ana shunday, butun umrlarini, rohat-farog'atlarini bag'ishlab o'stirishgan edi [8:328].

This sentence contains the following syntactic conjunctions:

bag'ishlab o'stirishgan edi;

rohat-farog'atlarini bag'ishlab;

umrlarini bag'ishlab;

butun umrlarini;

ana shunday o'stirishgan edi;

bolalarini o'stirishgan edi;

arzanda bolalarini;

ular o'stirishgan edi.

Conclusions and suggestions (conclusions/recommendations). To summarize, we can say that subordinate tools perform the function of binding the subordinate word to the control word (subordinate fragment to the control fragment). In the dictionary, the subordinate complements the subordinate valence of the word, and the subordinate complements the subordinate valence of the word. Forms parts of a sentence in speech (possessive, additional, determinative, case),



directly or indirectly connecting them with the participle, which is the central part of the sentence. It serves to expand the sentence and fully express the thought.

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