

Structural-Functional Analysis of Contract Categories

Xo'jabekova Zarnigor

Master's Student of Uzbekistan-Finland Pedagogical Institute

Normo'minov Sherzod To'ychiyevich

Doctor of Philological Sciences, Phd

Abstract

This article provides detailed information about the form and role of the case categories in the Uzbek language. Each category of case is addressed separately, and an attempt is made to justify the opinions with various examples of their marked or unmarked use. Comments are made regarding the historical forms of case and today's options as well. Attention has been paid to conjunctions are considered an abstract grammatical category when they are taken separately from the word to which they are added and aspects such as the fact that its meaning cannot be imagined separately from the meaning of the word to which it is added.

Keywords: case, lexicon, variation, category, genitive, input, output.

Introduction

The influence of the development of society is very noticeable in the enrichment of the vocabulary of the language, that is, the vocabulary of the language has a strong tendency to change and enrich itself rapidly. The grammatical structure of the language is more conservative than its vocabulary. Any innovation in society or nature is not immediately reflected in it, as in the lexicon. One of the important tasks of linguistics is to study the synonymic relations of conjugation suffixes, tenses, inflectional forms and some formative affixes to each other in the modern Uzbek language, as well as the possibility of using one of them instead of another.

In Uzbek, firstly, each conjugation has exactly one suffix. Different variations of this suffix do not serve to denote different or opposite meanings. For example, the destination suffix is -ka, -na, -ka, -a in addition to -ga, but it is still used to indicate the direction in which the action is directed. Or the exit agreement suffix, whether historical -din or -dan, used in the current literary language, mainly indicates the place or time of the beginning of the action. So, the appearance of consonances in the Uzbek language in different forms does not cause subtleties of meaning. Therefore, this situation is excluded from the subject of stylistic consideration.

Conjunctions are a very abstract grammatical category when taken from the word they are added to. Its meaning cannot be separated from the meaning of the word to which it is added. For example, when we say -nin, -ni, -ga, -dan, da, it is difficult to understand any meaning from them. But in the composition of the words of the book, from the book, in the book, they now form three different meanings.

In the modern Uzbek language, in addition to the main consonant, each of the consonants has several different phonetic variants. For example, -dan, -din (mainly in verse) -tan, -nan (mainly in dialects) exit agreements; There are such forms as -ga, -ka, -ga, -ka, -na, -a. These are even more different areas in the Uzbek folk dialects. But in Uzbek, the presence of conjugation of suffixes in several different forms is not associated with meaning, as in some other languages.



That is, the withdrawal agreement, even if it is in the form -ga, even if it is in the forms ka, -na, -a, basically serves to indicate that the action is directed in a certain direction. What didn't occur to me (-na, -g'a, -ga, -ka. (Only -a and -na differ from each other in terms of personal identification). And in some languages, one or another form of a single agreement refers to object or event. It also differs in terms of applicability.

The use of agreement forms in the Uzbek language is subject to certain rules, as in almost all languages. Pay attention to the following situations:

Conjunctions are added directly to stem and stem. The number is added after the possessive suffixes. Connecting them in front of you creates meaninglessness, this is a departure from the norms of the Uzbek literary language: Work, worker; like my book, my books. But it can never be in the style of an artist. It isn't possible to add the same agreement suffix twice to the same stem or stem. Even different adverbs cannot be added to the same stem at the same time. There are some exceptions that should not be confused with doubling a conjunct or adding two conjuncts at once. For example, after the forms -karu, -garu, meaning departure in the Old Uzbek language, the suffix of departure is added in the modern Uzbek language. Examples: Let the guest in (T. Malik); - Everyone rushed from the noise (Kh. Tokhtaboev). Sometimes in modern Uzbek the suffixes -kari and -gari are used without adding any suffix. At such moments, it takes on a different meaning than direction: the more you go inside, the more interesting it becomes. (O. Yakubov). In general, in the modern Uzbek language, the affixes -kari and -gari have died out and absorbed into the words to which they are added. Therefore, it is often possible to add all other consonants to words with affixes -kari -gari (such as inside, inside, inside, inside): From the inside, the voice of the bride was heard:

- Yes, what's the matter?

In the current Uzbek language, we sometimes meet moments when two consonants are added to one word. Examples: We all agreed that in the end it will cost 1000 soums. Such cases are rare. But their absence at all would help smooth the language both grammatically and orthographically.

We see that in some words in modern Uzbek one consonant suffix is used twice or two consonant suffixes are used. Most often, these are adjectives formed from nouns with the affix -gi. That is, adjectives are formed by adding the affix -gi to nouns of the home, school, field type. After substantiation, they can take on forms characteristic of nouns. In particular, they can accept additions to the arrangement: in the house - from the house, in the house, in the house, in the house, from the house, in the house.

Nouns relating to place and time, formed from a word in the local case with the affix -like, can also take the suffix of the second case: Keep the head in the manger; come in the soup pot. Example: Any person who misbehaves when the country is in trouble will suffer the same punishment. It can be seen from the example that in this case, i.e., to add a second affix, after the affix -like, the possessive affix -i is often required.

Similarly, in some Uzbek words similar to the affixes -kari and -gari, the affix -ga (-ga) became dead. Now it has lost its function and has become an integral part of the word with which it came. In such cases, the withdrawal or other suffixes of agreement can be added again.



In schools and universities, students often do not distinguish between the indefinite form and the main agreement, but consider both to be the main agreement: try to mix the sentences “I went to the city, I watched a movie”, “she brought tea”, “the movie came”.

If in the main agreement the word has a more neutral character, then the unmarked form of the private agreement has an expressive coloring.

Some readers and students think that the noun in these four sentences is also in the head agreement. This is definitely wrong. In what agreement they are, you can immediately find out by asking a question to the main word with which it is associated. M: The message came and brought the message. In the first sentence come is an intransitive verb, precision is relative. It is impossible to ask him what he asks. In the second case, the intransitive verb becomes transitive by adding a relative accusative affix. Now he can answer the question about the revenue contract. So, in this case, sometimes the form of the verb has a certain meaning. Therefore, the student is required to know verb ratios well and use them correctly. In some linguistic works, the use of unsigned nouns in a specific agreement is treated as a head agreement. The words of S. N. Ivanov do not refute his opinion: “Morphology cannot remain a simple list, an “index” of grammatical forms, because grammatical form cannot exist separately from meaning and content.” In the modern Uzbek language, the retention and omission of consonants is consistent with certain reasons. We will show this when we talk about each agreement. But now let's dwell on some facts directly related to editorial work. That is, in the Uzbek language there are cases when a noun is used in a certain agreement without a sign, the meaning implied by the speaker may not be clear, or even a thought opposite to what was intended may appear. So, in this case, you can not omit the suffix of consent in the noun. On the other hand, in other cases the sign of the horse is required to be omitted. If it is used as a sign, the opposite meaning is violated.

Conjunctions usually indicate the grammatical relationship of nouns to other words (nouns or verbs). The same communication can be expressed through helpers. If the sentence contains both a union and an auxiliary one, then the auxiliary one comes later: They took me to school, they took me to school, I sent them to school.

More examples: It is rightly said that a person does not become a citizen by giving a slave after God has not given.

The auxiliary verbs "for" and "with" in these sentences can be replaced by adding an adverb. But it will not always be possible to replace auxiliary equipment with auxiliary equipment. Even when it is replaced, there is a need to use an auxiliary suffix instead of a specific agreement suffix, or, conversely, use an agreement suffix instead of an auxiliary. This indicates that, in addition to the similar nature of unions and aids, each of them has its own unique functions:

Conjugation suffixes are similar to plural affixes in terms of their addition to compound sentences. That is, the conjunctive suffix is usually added to the last of the combined clauses. But poets and writers can add an agreement suffix to any part of a sentence, mark what they want (of course, in accordance with the norms of the literary language), and sometimes, with the intention of emphasizing, can use each of the combined details with a mark. . Here are some examples:

My complaint, my pain, my worth



I whisper softly in his ear.

I have a job there

The most beautiful spring of my country;

Our field full of flowers

To the city, to the garden, to the desert,

To the river, stream, lake

Our master is ourselves.

Silky hair. furrowed brows,

Young people like Tasbih, the praise is over

To the rivers, to the boatmen, to the beautiful carriage at the stations,

Fishermen on the islands, Ashulachi Sahibjamol,

To the post office, to the rickshaw.

(M. Shaikhzade. "Is there a person who does not know him?")

For students with fluffy hair exclamation tanbur, rubab, ud

The sound of the hafiz was released into the sky.

In the Uzbek language, each conjugation has its own form, features of expression, its own semantic shades. Several different meanings can be expressed in a language with a single consonant. But one of them is the main meaning of each contract. For example, a word with an exit agreement suffix can express a variety of meanings, such as be real, mean, cause, stand out from the group, mix, in addition to indicating the place and time of the beginning of the action. Even the meaning of going somewhere can be expressed in contrast to the main function of the adverb of the adverb (indicating the place or time of the beginning of the action). But each individual agreement is named in terms of its main function.

As A. Shcherbak showed, the use of one form of agreement instead of another agreement occurred due to various reasons, such as internal conditions for the specific historical development of the language, semantic differences between languages, and agreements that are used interchangeably.

In our further research, we will focus on each of these conventions separately and show their meanings in different constructions.

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