

Some Features of the Uzbek Language Style

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses topics such as methods in the Uzbek language, some of their methodological features, the methodology of the verb, the methodological functions of possessive indicators. This article is about some of the stylistic aspects of the verbs to lie down, to stand, to walk, and to sit.

KEYWORDS: style, verb, grammatical features, verb forms, lexical style, semantics, time category.

Introduction

There has been a lot done in the field of scientific study of the grammatical structure of the Uzbek language: large monographs have been created, and etc. In this work, the meaning and form of the internal and external aspects of various grammatical events, its history and grammatical features are covered. However, besides the use of grammatical phenomena for methodological purposes, their functions are almost unknown. But now it is the time to work in this area: the necessary theoretical basis has been created. Thus, in the field of Uzbek linguistics, both lexical methodology and grammatical methodology are very broad areas that need serious work: the lexical methodology of a work, the portable use of verb tenses, the methodology of auxiliary verbs, the forms of negation. The portable use of categories such as inclination, degree, in general, topics such as the methodology of the verb, the methodological functions of possessive pronouns are very interesting, and their development is very important for linguistics and literature. This subject (both lexical and grammatical) is a small scientific research.

This short article is about some of the methodical aspects of the verbs such as, to lie down, to stand, to walk, and to sit. In the literature of Uzbek linguistics, the verbs such as, to lie, to stand, to walk, to sit are said to express the modern meaning, and the main feature of the semantics of these verb forms is the expression of the situation. Indeed, in examples like the following, we see that these verbs express the meaning of being in a certain state. For example:

1. Here is a palm tree by the stream: Take it away. (Mirmuhsin). 2. The Karakum and Kyzylkum deserts are full of life water. ("Uzbekistan") 3. Now he is in Elobod. Suddenly, a new, attractive goal horizon appeared in front of him (Ibrahim Rahim). The expression of the meaning of the state connected with the speech process by the listed verbs is, of course, due to the power of the context, as well as the phenomenon of the verb coming in a certain form. There are two ways to use them: 1. These are used as auxiliary verbs (we use the term auxiliary verb conditionally). This in itself indicates that the grammatical feature is related to the context.

2. The auxiliary verb does not come as a function, but is used independently. (Now walking in Elobod). But in the case of an independent dictionary, the meaning changes.

It is clear that both types of usage are related to the category of tense and can be different in this sense. “Hozirgi zamon o‘zbek tili” (1957) book emphasizes the need to differentiate between the above (lie, stand, sit, walk) verb forms depending on the context and the meaning of the past or present tenses (p. 402). The fact that such verb forms can occur in both past and present tenses are emphasized in the works of other authors. These works do not consider the use of the verbs to lie, to stand, to sit, and to walk in the past tense. It is said that the past tense means action, the past tense means hearing, and the present tense means the present tense. In the following examples, we will see that the verb “to lie” is used to describe both the past and the present, depending on the context.

1. Tonight the young man is lying in the old man's hut. (From a fairy tale)
2. He is lying out the window facing the yard. (Shukur Kholmirezayev)
3. Things to do are lying and waiting for you. (From live language).

The use of these verb forms for both tenses indicates the need for a deeper study of their usage conditions and grammatical features. It also has to do with methodology. For example, the past tense of these verb forms is characteristic of oral speech and is not found in the literature. To identify the different features of these forms, it is first necessary to distinguish between their direct and indirect applications. Materials collected from works of art, newspapers, and magazines show that these forms of the present can be used in a portable way for the meaning of the past. The fact that these verbs are transferred to the past tense is, of course, determined by the context. Their figurative meaning is inextricably linked with their original meaning and is determined on the basis of it. So, we're not talking about homonymy, we're talking about polysemy. These forms are used in the past to enhance expression, expressiveness, create vivid images, and enhance art in general. The speaker, as an observer of the movement, describes the events of the past through the verbs of the present. The above verb forms are copied for each type of past tense, depending on the time before or after the action. Copying gives grammatical differences, such as how the movement continues, and the duration of the movement. The events of the story are recreated before the eyes of the reader. For example: After a pass, Farmonqul was followed by his wife and daughter.

He did not run away from the guest. While sitting together, I wished of the some sound from any of us (Abdulla Qahhor). The present tense of the verb “we are sitting” in the example is present tense. This form has been copied for the past tense to make the conversation clearer. If the verb “to sit” is given in the same way as other verbs in the context, there is no change in meaning. But the imagery in the context disappears, and the story becomes a simple story. Let's take another example: I rested for about half an hour in the shade of a vine clinging to the marble pillars of an airport restaurant. I am sitting alone at a table in the corner. No one is watching me. The restaurant is crowded. Jazz is playing foxtrot. (Saida Azimova). If in the first example the past tense verbs in the context are given the present tense form, in this example the sitting verb is given along with the various past tense forms. But the story is about the past. This method was used to depict events more vividly. In the example, the verb forms as “to sit”, “to watch”, “to play” are copied and used in many places in the modern Uzbek literary language.

For example: Yes, I am in a hospital in Tashkent. It enough of me lying here (A. Qahhor). During the conversation, the speaker is in the field, not in the hospital. But he doesn't use "bed" as an object. He uses it as bed rest, focusing on the time he spends at the hospital. So, the transfer is based on certain conditions, context, methodological requirements. The relocation event is an important methodological tool. We see the following in the past tense of the verbs "to lie", "to stand", "to sit", and "to walk".

1. These verb forms are copied for the meaning of the recent past tense. The context is determined only by the context.

a) One of the committee members opened the meeting. For some reason, more people were elected to the presidium from our course. I'm watching everything. My heart sank. (Sayyor).

b) Then Avazkhan came. The guards are silent, as if surrendered (E. Jumanbulbul).

2. These verb forms are used instead of the past tense. The speaker narrates the events that took place long before the speech. It means to find out, to surprise after the event. The verb in the previous sentence is in the form of a conditional verb. Of course, other forms of presence are also portable in the context. At this point, the whole story is thought to be happening in the speech. Example:

a) Bahrom traveled for a long time and finally reached the river. There is a ship on the bank of the river. All sorts of people are getting on the ship. A number of merchants are bringing their goods on board. (Islom poet),

b) Nizamjan, wondering who she was, came under the willow in amazement, putting her child on her knees in the chair. Dildor is sitting. (Said Ahmad).

3. The past tense is copied for historical meaning. This includes assumptions and hypotheses. There are also past tense verbs in the context. For example: 1) Then his imagination dragged him to Nosirjon. He is already in Almaty. There will be a meeting of scientists tomorrow. He attends to it («O'zbekiston madaniyati). 2) Sergey waited a while for his mind to turn. The enemy did not move. Or did he go deeper into the woods? No, not for long. He is hiding somewhere nearby. (Hamid Ghulam).

4. The past tense is moved to mean continuation. The context always uses a mixed form. For example: 1) Indoor feels cold. An eleven-year-old boy is lying on the mat. I approached to him. The boy's face was pale and his eyes were fixed on the wall. Only his thin, plump, blue lips could feel life. His lips are trembling from time to time. It hurts. (Saida Azimova). 2) A cotton field blends with the horizon. At that moment, I saw three poplar trees in the distance. It felt quite cosy. A large samovar is boiling near the stove. An old man is wandering in a reed hut («O'zbekiston madaniyati).

The above shows that the verbs as "to lie down", "to stand up", "to sit down", and "to walk" in a certain grammatical form can be used to express the meaning of a situation and to copy the meaning of the past tense. This phenomenon, in addition to being heard in the past tense, can also be in the form of a transcript for different types of the past tense. The above verbs are not copied for the meaning of past tense verbs, as well as past tense story verbs. Because they have very limited expressiveness.

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