

# POLYFUNCTIONALITY OF WORD GROUPS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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**Annotation.** In this article, we aim to highlight one of the least studied problems in modern Uzbek linguistics - the polyfunctionality of word groups in the Uzbek language, its structure, linguocultural, functional features and semantic expression.

**Keywords:** Phrases, transpositions, independent words, adverbs, numerals, lexemes.

It is known that in the theoretical approach the noun (denotative) sema of a lexeme is understood as an action / state, object-object, quantity, sign-property of a lexeme. It is known that in the theoretical approach the noun (denotative) semantics of a lexeme is understood as the action / state, object-object, quantity, sign-property of the lexeme. Is the specific noun semantics of each word group absolute and constant, or is the phenomenon of transposition of word groups between independent word groups related to this? Transposition is the specific name of a word belonging to a certain category, weakening the function semantics to another word group. has a specific semantic and grammatical character. In Turkic languages, word groups are not strictly limited to each other, they form an integral system. Parts of this system are inextricably linked with words that are evaluated as hybrid words based on the law of "intermediate third" in the dialectical logic, retain the semantic-grammatical character of both series, and are in the process of transition from one category to another. There are several reasons for the complexity of the interpretation of the phenomenon of word migration in the Uzbek language. Third

1) derived from Russian linguistics the norms of meaning, form and function specific to each word group;

2) in the Uzbek language, each word group is unique - the Uzbek nature is not revealed, and therefore is not taken as a unit of measurement in research.

3) the relative independence of each of the parties, such as meaning, form and function, the absoluteness of the absoluteness and coherence of their individuality, the absoluteness of the proportionality of these parties in word groups due to the fact that formal grammar is based on the principles of ordinary logic; 4) consistent differentiation of verbal (accidental, temporary, occasional) valison (systemic, permanent, usual) events.

Therefore, before we talk about the transition from one word group to another, it is necessary to approach what language we are talking about, based on the norms and characteristics of word groups that are unique to that language. Because the norms and characteristics that are specific to one language do not have to be specific to another. Therefore, for many years in our linguistics, definite, definite, and indefinite constructions such as here, here, and here, in which case such diamond forms, were undoubtedly included in the category of rhymes. The only reason for their inclusion was that they corresponded to the Russian language in terms of meaning and function, and were translated into Russian as zdes, tam, tut. Just. Even more astonishing interpretations in science have been presented for decades as "absolute truth." In particular, in the saying that a good child should read, the word good is considered in the first use - because it identifies the horse - as a quality, and in the second - as it defines the verb. The interrelationships between independent words and their transition to each other occur as a result of development in the lexeme semantics, and the verbal and linguistic manifestations of migration differ. In verbal migration, verbal portable meaning is expressed. For example, in the phrase, "Think when you see one, and

give thanks when you see one," the word belonging to the number group (one) is used as a temporary group of horses, and this is a transient, spoken phenomenon. In linguistic migration, the word passes completely from one category to another, a transposition phenomenon occurs. Transposition is observed in almost all independent words, even between independent and auxiliary words:

1) [man], [man], [man] horses (bored man (I), surprised man (I), no one (no one) who hears my pain), [one] number (one person (someone), [some] quality (some (some) say so, some say so) to replace;

2) The adjectives [boy], [girl], [boy], [old man, [earth], [wife], [lake, [hot and cold] (to get hot and cold), [went -come], [came-went], [came-gave], [ur-yiqit] double verbs, [read], [write], [past], [act], [search] action noun forms, [teacher], [connector], [observer] adjectives, [three], [seven], [twenty], [forty] numbers on horseback;

3) [future], [future] adjectives, [gold], [silver], [board] (lilla ring, honey child) to quality;

4) [without getting tired] (working), [without thinking] (speaking), [silently], [knowingly and unknowingly] adjectives, [osha], [very], [ura], [again], [put- put], [ura-sura], [early], [indin], [night], [late], [evening], [basket-basket], [navbalmanavbat] in the form of horses;

5) [one] number, [singular], [singular] adjectives to load;

6) [really], [chamasl], [meaning horses, [good, [wordless], [correct], [correct], [natural] adjectives, [where], [tin] pronouns modal sa 'zga;

7) [a] number, [ba 'zan] form, [both] load, [with] assistant binder;

8) [ost], [ust], [front], [back], [side], [tag], [top], rich], [ora], [eyebrow], [lab], [collar], [ mouth] horses, [looking], [head lip], [according to], [saying], [saying], [like] pronouns, [other], [piece], [other The adjectives], [before], [before], [before],

[after], [after] have been transferred to the auxiliary. Some of those listed are now linguistic, some are still in transition - are seen as a speech phenomenon.

For example, in existing grammars, when the classification signs of a series of numbers are numbered, the number of the subject, the order of the subject, the answer to one of the questions (how many), (how much), (how) the relationship with the word belonging to the category of horses and in the sentence, mainly as an adjective determiner. There is a deviation from the general grammatical meaning of the number in the form of a cumulative number belonging to the group of numerical lexical content.

At the same time, the forms of the compound number [-ov], [-ala], [-avlon], [-avlab], [-ovlash] are distinguished. Of the above, the forms [-ovlab], [-ovlash], in our opinion, are not the form of the cumulative number, but the relative form of the cumulative number stem: iki + ov + lash + ib. Hence, the last two forms are excluded from the list of aggregate number forms. [-Ov], [-ala], [-ovlon] can be distinguished as the main form. It is known that the form [-ov], [-ala] differs from other types of numerical meanings and is almost always used with the possessive form. The compound noun semant in the form of [-ovlon] is now considered not a quantity, but a "person of a certain quantity": [-ov], [-ovlon] the form number does not combine with the noun, the adjective does not act as a determiner in the sentence, the questions of the number are not answered, even the pattern in which this form is formed is extremely inefficient, and the sum number form is not formed from all number roots. Vlar is adopting a more horse-specific classification character. The [-ala] form also retains some of the numerals: All three children are from a neighboring village. We show the semantic development of the number forms in the diagram as follows: [-ala] - [-ov] - [-avlan]

As can be seen, among these forms, the numerical symbols in the form [-ala] are somewhat preserved, the equestrian symbol in the form [-avian] is clearly

preserved, and both aspects are compatible in the form [-ov], and these forms can be considered as hybrid units. possible. The [-ov] form has the status of an "intermediate third" between the compound number form, and the compound number form has the status of "intermediate third" between the noun and the noun phrase.

So, it can be said that there is a regular connection between word groups, which indicates that the communication is a living process in which the language system is constantly changing, evolving. Therefore, the affiliation of certain words should be determined on the basis of the study of their semantic, morphological and syntactic properties by appropriate research methods. This is one of the urgent tasks facing our linguistics.

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