
EXPRESSION OF THE MEANING OF ENHANCEMENT IN AUXILIARY WORDS

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ABSTRACT

The spiritual and ideological changes that took place in the society after the national independence of our country placed certain demands on the sciences, in particular, national sciences such as Uzbek linguistics. It is known that the spirit of the nation is reflected in the language, as well as in its grammatical structure. National development is clearly visible in the rise of the status and prestige of the national language. "Based on the requirements of today's new stage of Uzbekistan's development - the period of national growth, large-scale work is being carried out to increase the place and prestige of our native language in society"¹. As a result of independence, the investigation of Uzbek language phenomena based on its substantial nature has become one of the manifestations of the study of Uzbek national spirituality, promotion of national ideology and national idea. This requires approaching the grammatical phenomena of the Uzbek language as an entity that reflects the national spirit. The functional sign of the auxiliary word is "to bind". On the basis of this sign, the auxiliary, connecting, predicate serves to connect words and sentences together. But this task is unchanging and stable for the linker and helper. The peculiarity of loading is that they give an additional meaning to a word or sentence, such as interrogative, emphasis, amplification, subtraction-delimitation, simile, and are unstable in relation to the functional "binding" sign, is considered variable, that is, it may or may not contain the "bind" character. For example, the auxiliary [na-na] has been considered a negative conjunction as a type of equal conjunction. The linguist G. Abdurahmanov calls it a negation connector and shows that it also has the characteristic of loading. In fact, this helper acts as both a binder and a downloader. When it acts as a connector, it gives the meaning of negation to some equal parts (components) and connects them: There is no meaning in his words, nor modesty in his actions. This auxiliary word performs the function of loading, appears in sentences with a negative meaning and shows the meaning of negative.

KEYWORDS: connector, approaching, peculiarity, linguistics, amplification, subtraction-delimitation.

INTRODUCTION

In the Uzbek language, there are intensifiers such as [akhir], [even], [even], [-oq/-yoq], and the [-oq/-yoq] affix is added to the preceding word. is written. It shows the rapid continuation of the movement, the moment of the beginning, the emphasis: Seeing the flowers, his heart brightened. [After all], [even], [even] also means strong emphasis of thought, reminder of the previous event: After all, you are my friend!

-yoq, -ki, -kim are the elements forming passive forms, i.e. kip- and toppa- and tim, gyrt, liq , to

bed. Such loadings are used to give imagery to the speech, to strengthen the meaning of the word, and also to give emphasis.

Among the prepositions of strengthening and emphasis, the words -ku, xam, -u (-yu), -da, -aq, -yak, -ki (-kim) are mainly used to mean strengthening and emphasizing meanings: "How many times did you fly, but it didn't work (Oybek). Your chest is shining, and you are coming... (Oybek). You install the unit below, pull the wires everywhere. You give (Oybek). The word "happiness" is so dear; it was achieved thanks to the revolution.

The preposition "Ham" often follows words that it emphasizes or emphasizes: "I will read it, I will read it myself" (Shuhrat). It is rare for the preposition of ham to come before the word being emphasized. If the load ham is repeated, it can only occur in front of repeated clauses. In such a stitch, the repeated fragments are connected with the counting intonation: The feeling I suddenly felt is both heavy and sweet (A. Mukhtar). It can also be used in the -yam form (after a vowel) and q updoshl. In this case, it is added to the related word: I am not interested in it (A. Mukhtar).

- comes after verbs with a conditional meaning and can mean the meaning of non-obstacle. In this case, it will also have a billion sipotshm. Comparison: Although he had a job, he was a head - if he was young, he was a head. Nasir was tall, had a black beard, had a more elongated face, and was wearing a neat dress with a hat on his head (S. Abdulla).

-U (-yu) preposition comes after verbs with the mood of aliklik and means the speed of the action: The girl glared, and her heart fluttered when she saw Jamal (Oybek). Rozik got tired from walking and went to bed and fell asleep (S.A h m a d). Pulat and Bagor came out of class today, just like on a snow day, and came straight to the river bank (Sh. Rashidov).

-U (-yu)- acts as a conjunction when it comes between organized clauses and corresponds to u and its conjunction; Early and late... the girl looks at the clock, counts the minutes (H G u l o m). In this humming field, nothing can be seen except for Koldosh Baba and the cold barkash of the young and old on the eastern horizon (H. Ghulam).

-ak, -yoch come after the nouns in the agreement of head, place, exit, and indicate reduction, and - (i)b suffixed adverbials come after the auxiliary and with, and the action happens quickly from one sequence of actions to another. 'lishi means matyusi: Tansik ... before the end of the concert o s. he went to his friend's house (Oybek).

Also, in addition to these loadings, kop(-kora), sap(-sariq), qsp(-qi-zil), kom(-ko), which are formed by returning the existing word parts before adjectives and adverbs, create an incremental level. 'k), but, bus(-whole), chshgpa('Chin), ball(-correct) also includes such elements: green-green, sip-sillik,, dum-dumadok, yum -round, kuppa-kunduzi, soppa-sogh, yap-yanaloq, bom-bush, kupgm-kuruk,, yap-new, yappa-new, tip-tikka, hippa-tikka, yep-light, yeppa-yen -gil, ship-nshrin, yop.pa-yosh, yap-yakhy, yappa-yakhy, yoppa-yozgi, kippa-kshiki. Such loadings are used to define different word groups, to limit them and to distinguish them: They met at the bottom of a dim lamp hanging on a small door, It looked like this guy was painted black, what is this guy doing? Khshardi (U.Umarbekov).

Only and -gina come together (as in only). Subtracting and demarcating will strengthen the meaning: it's like getting used to it (A. Mukhtar).

The meaning of such strengthening is preserved even when the predicates fasat vz -gina (-kina, -qina) occur in the same sentence, in different places of the sentence: Yes, at that time, if my life had any value, such a weight, it was only It was only because of a small notebook (A. Mukhtar). Only trees, ditches, kdpriks are known (A. Mu xtor).

It is also possible to use alone in the place of the word: Otabek did not stay alone in the hotel to make ends meet (A. Qadiri).

Detection load (as in, naq). Such prepositions are used to clarify the meaning of the word to which it belongs.

The predicate: a) means to clarify: the son is the same as his father. Last night, a big meeting was held here (Oybek). The young people arrived at the educational department at the appointed time, at eleven o'clock (P. Tursun).

b) has the meaning of comparison (comparison) (in this case it comes before nouns and pronouns formed with the affix -dek, -day or with the helpers like, like): , the people who were hauling dirt, like Rozimat, were busy (A. Qahhor). It's so attractive. He shook the tree (Oybek). Sidiqjon went to the ground in a dark state, as if he had suddenly woken up (A.Qahhor). Sidisjon blushed and looked at the pitcher's ichiea as if he had seen something extraordinary. It is also possible for the same load to mean strengthening: the load showed the work of the links, as if looking in a mirror, also comes in the place of the same load and means: ...the share of dogs is real it is ringing in his brain (A. Mukhtar).

Sometimes this word means "full", "full": in September, there was no leaf in the workhouses, there was a rustle, and a basket full of snow (A.Mukhtar).

In speech, exclamations serve to enhance expressiveness. In addition to expressing a person's feelings, exclamations also have the characteristic of expressing an evaluative attitude.

According to their meanings, exclamations in the Uzbek language are divided into two large groups: emotional exclamations, imperative exclamations. In addition, there are also exclamations that cannot be included in these two groups and are related to the group. In addition, it is possible to express different emotions in one exclamation. That's why he joined a group.

In the composition of repeated exclamations, no sound changes. It is used to enhance emotion and expressiveness: Oh-oh my princesses (Y.Shamsharov).

The components of repeated exclamations can be more than two: E-z-e, — Manzura (Oybek) frowned and stared.— Hey-hai-hai! Madala brother came in with a noise (A. Mukhtar). Bye-bye-bye, if you don't wear so much perfume (S. A h m a d).

Interrogatives are independent sentences in terms of content, questions and exclamations expressing surprise or emotion. But they can never be a sign. Exclamatory sentences have the appearance of a separate simple sentence in the composition of a compound sentence, a derivative sentence in the composition of a compound sentence with a compound sentence, and a simple sentence with a monosyllabic sentence. According to the structure of the sentences, the exclamation can be made up of one or several exclamations. Even updovs consisting of only one sound can be spoken. Exclamatory sentences are meaningfully related to other sentences both as a separate sentence and as part of a neighboring sentence. Formally, it is connected not by any grammatical means, but by intonation: Eh, oyisi is a very stone-faced woman! God (Sh. Siddiqi) Yes, the bastard Anwar took him away from the house and ran away from here... Although we searched inside, we found no trace of this letter.

In general, morphemes and lexemes expressing the meaning of reinforcement have different grammatical meanings. The expression of the strengthening meaning of independent word groups is very much dependent on the meaning of the words that have an adjacent meaning, and as an accompanying meaning, it is possible to show their stylistic features. In one group of morphemes, "subordination" and in others "equalization" is a categorical meaning. The accompanying meaning is their stylistic meaning. The categorical meaning of downloads is "strengthening", and as a related meaning "subjective attitude" can be distinguished. The syntactic meanings of subordination and equalization appear as accompanying meanings.

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