



MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC
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ANALYSIS OF AUXILIARY WORDS IN LINGUISTICS

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Grammatical meanings can be expressed not only inside the word, but also outside it, around it, primarily by auxiliary words that come next to independent words. Auxiliary words free independent words from the expression of grammar or accompany word-modifying affixations. This does not mean that independent words that do not indicate grammatical meanings in their composition are outside of grammar, they are part of the grammatical system of the language as word groups. As we have said above, auxiliary words are deprived of the nominative function, since they do not name anything and indicate the relationship between parts of speech (they act as auxiliaries and connectors) and words (they act as connectors), indicating some grammatical meaning that is not related to the word combination in the sentence (articles, prepositions, auxiliary verbs, degree words).

Auxiliary words in most cases perform the function of affixes, compare:

I wanted to warm myself with tea / I went to Moscow by train

here the relation of the placeholder with the complement is expressed by the conjunctive inflection.

I wanted to warm myself with coffee/ I went to Moscow by train

in the same way, the word is expressed by the auxiliary word, i.e. by means of/by means of, as in Russian, and by the auxiliary word in Uzbek. Or:

Masha is more beautiful than Natasha and Masha is more beautiful than Natasha / Masha is more beautiful than Natasha and Masha is more beautiful than Natasha

If in Russian the word cat is expressed by concordant inflections in relation to other parts of speech: kot, kota, kotu, kotom/mushuk, mushukning, mushukka, mushuk bilin, etc., then in French, due to the absence of declension of nouns, the same grammatical connections are expressed by the presence or absence of prepositions. For example, Je chat – “cat” (with the indefinite article), du chat – “of the cat”, ai chat – “to the cat” (with the prepositional article), – “with the cat” (with the prepositional article).

“Relationships may not be grammatical. In this case, they are lexical when they are the main word, and if they are accompanied by a separate, specific word, they are in the main semantics of the word. To be grammatical, the meanings of relations must be additional to the main, specific, central meanings of the words, and be part of these words; only under these conditions do they have the necessary generality for a grammatical structure. In fact, if the auxiliary is not a separate word and does not have a prefix, its meanings expressing space, time, and other relations are its main meaning, and if it is accompanied by a specific word, this meaning is like pod, pri. These lexical meanings of words are not understood in a conceptual way.”





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Some linguists call them morphemic words, which has a certain basis for lexicality. However, for grammar, it requires special explanations, since we think that these are not actually morphemes, but words.

This consideration does not completely solve the problem, of course, relationships can also be expressed lexically. For example

in the forms of later/later, earlier/earlier, higher/higher, lower/lower, better/better, and even in any form of the noun word group: люблю мат/I love my mother, отдам мать/I give to my mother, горжусь матерью/I am proud of my mother. However, here the grammatical relations are expressed not in the lexical style, but in the grammatical style, that is, the affixes are exchanged, and the lexical relations are expressed in the bases. Of course, we are not talking about ungrammatical relations here (я люблю/мен севам, ты ненавидиш/сен ненавлянасан, etc.), the rest are auxiliary words. Their lexical meaning is the same as the grammatical meaning, that is, in auxiliary words, the grammatical function can be said to swallow their lexical nature, but this does not explain everything. Here, as in numerals, it is about relations to objects and concepts, that is, expressing attitudes and relationships to naming. There is no "named thing" in numerals. Therefore, the concept they express becomes a specific "thing", which is named by numbers; auxiliary words also name the relationship they express lexically. This is called supposition. Supposition - Latin *suppositio* - "lining/base". Among auxiliary words, the following should be distinguished:

1. Auxiliaries, which express subordinate relations between parts of speech, for example:

I am going to the subway/metro, I am waiting for him at the subway/metro, I am going to the subway/metro, and: I went to my sister/sister, I am looking at you/I am looking at you, I am familiar with her/him

or determine the meaning of agreement, for example:

he is in it/him, for him/him, from him/him; in him/him, on him/him, about him, etc.

Auxiliaries serve to express the following relations: place (/inside, on, above, behind, next to, around, etc.), time (before, /after, /in front, etc.), purpose (for/in), reason (due to, /due to), etc.

In languages without prefixes, there are usually no front auxiliaries either, they are replaced by back auxiliaries, which perform the function of a front auxiliary, but come after the word. For example, the Russian inscription "A place for children" on a tram corresponds to the following inscription in Uzbek: A place for children is here, a back auxiliary.

2. Conjunctions express the same connecting meanings in simple and compound sentences, for example:

- connecting - and, and [də] / and ;
- contrasting: and, but, but;
- separating: or - or; or - or /or /or etc.).





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In compound sentences, what/..., how/what, when/when, to/in order to express a subordinate relationship (in simple sentences, these relationships are expressed by prepositions). Conjunctions can also be complex: because/because, in the event of/if, despite/in spite of/in spite of etc. and pairs if - to/if then, though - however/but, but etc.

3. Conjunctions have the following meanings:

a) modal meanings, that is, the speaker's attitude to the sentence he expresses, for example, confirmation (yes; negation (not, not neither/no); question; conditionality of urge (let it be, let it be, come on/let it do); desire (when there was at least, just/); doubt (like, supposedly/);

b) non-modal meanings, for example: restrictive (only, only, one, one, one, some, exclusively, solely/only); determiner (namely, directly, just, exactly/); show (here, background, this, that, that, that, te, there, then/here); indefinite (pronouns something, pleasant/anything and something/anything); add (also, such, so, all, more/once again); meaning of closeness (mail, almost); divider (yes, even, all, more/all, even etc.).

4. Article. Articles are not inherent in all languages, they are necessary in Arabic, Romance and Germanic languages. Articles are very important for the theory of auxiliary words, they do not express the relationship between parts of speech, do not form syntactic forms of the language, but are the most typical examples of “grammatical companions” of independent words. Article - from the French articule, from the Latin articulus - “member”, “part”. Above, we have partially familiarized ourselves with the coverage of the issue of auxiliary words in the grammar of the Russian and Uzbek languages. Because the subject of the study is the issue of auxiliary words in the Arabic language. As is known, auxiliary words occupy an important place in the Arabic language. Due to the very small number of agreements in this language, the relationship of the subject, event, event to time, place, limitation and various other relationships are expressed mainly with the help of auxiliary words. A characteristic feature of auxiliary words in Arabic is that they come before the word they are related to, for example:

رفضت جميلة الذهاب معنا إلى السوق – Jamila refused to go to the market with us.

In the Arabic sentence, the phrase على سون means to the market. In Uzbek, this phrase is given by the direct object, while in Arabic, this object is expressed by the auxiliary word على. This auxiliary word requires the following word to be in the direct object, that is, in the case of the jarr, in other words, it controls it.





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