

LINGUISTIC UNITS REPRESENTING THE CATEGORY OF STATE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this article is to study the stative category in the Uzbek language, identifying which word combinations include units expressing stativity, the syntactic place of elements expressing stativity in the structure of a sentence, classification of words, expression of stativity and other issues.

Key words: stative category, stative units, syntactic units, groups of words, syntactic analysis.

Since the first years of Independence, special attention has been paid to the development of education. The reforms carried out in our country, along with modern linguistics, play an important role in expanding the scope of intercultural communication. As President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev noted, "Education and enlightenment are important in improving the intellectual and spiritual capabilities of not only young people, but also our entire society" [1]. During this period, linguistics reached a certain extent in our republic. The reasons of this are the correct use of the experimental results of the world science, the practical application of these results and conclusions are giving the expected effect. Currently, in addition to certain achievements, there are also important studies to be carried out, including case category in English and Uzbek and its comparative study.

In this article, the expression of the case category in the Uzbek language, and the syntactic role of language units expressing the case in the sentence structure are provided. The issues of the wide use of language units expressing stativeness in the Uzbek language sentence structure, and the study of stative unit sentence structures by separating the systematic relations of the stative category into transformation constitute the external structure of the sentence, and analyzing it into syntaxes constitute the internal structure of the sentence.

The semantics of the syntactic units representing stativeness in the Uzbek language sentence structure is analyzed comparatively and typologically. This approach to sentence analysis, in turn, serves to find a solution to some controversial problems encountered in syntactic typology and the semantic field at the syntactic level of theoretical grammar. The practical significance is that the analysis of the sentence

structure based on linguistic methods encourages students to study the semantic field at the syntactic level in depth in practical grammar lessons.

In the Uzbek language grammar, the case category is not interpreted separately and its expression in the sentence has not been studied. This category is used under the functional forms of the verb in Uzbek grammar. We know that the main function of verbs in a sentence is to become predicative. So as to be used in this form, the verb must come in certain forms. Such forms are called relational forms of verbs. Relational forms include the form of verb for both singular and plural subject, tense, mood of verbs. If any verb has these forms, it can be used as predicative[2,73]. In the grammar of the Uzbek language, the case category is formed by verb.

For example: When they entered the room, we straightened ourselves **jumping down**.

It is observed that the case category is expressed in the verb structure in the process of expressing its lexical-grammatical features. In the Uzbek language, the category that expresses the movement of people or things is called the case category. In the grammar of the Uzbek language, you do not interpret the case by dividing it into groups, as in English. However, in the Uzbek grammar, when interpreting the case, we rely on the groups that are divided according to what the verbs mean.

1. Physical activity. In particular, action verbs indicate the state of action that occurred as a result of the physical activity of a person or thing.

For example: run - he got tired of running - He got tired of running towards the mountain.

2. Status verbs. It refers to the internal experiences of individuals and the transition of things from one state to another.

For example: sleep, laugh, cry, grin, rush, blush, get fat, swell, be offended, be happy, laugh, be afraid, etc.

In the Uzbek language, the case category is formed in groups, which are divided according to what kind of action-state the verbs express.

- **Verbs of speech:** speak, whisper, speak, ask, beg, etc.
- **Verbs of mental activity:** to think, to think, to fantasize, to judge, to imagine, etc.
- **Verbs of physical activity:** draw, write, make, create, paint, erase, clean, eat, etc.
- **Mood verbs:** tremble, shake, rejoice, smile, revive.

However, the case category is also expressed by other verbs. The case category in Uzbek differs from English in that it cannot express action in other word groups. In English grammar, the case category is defined by the 3 components that determine the

grammar of the English language and participate in the development of its categories in a complex process, i.e. syntactic, phonological and semantic components.

In Uzbek linguistics, A. Gulomov's "Verb. The work entitled "Materials from the current Uzbek language course" is a fundamental work on the study of the verb [3; 88]. In it, among other things, the following points are expressed: "A verb is a group of words that expresses an action or a state. These two lexical features of verbs are the basis for dividing them into two types: verbs of action and verbs of state. There are morphological, syntactic, lexical and phonological approaches to the study of stative category in world linguistics. In this article, structures with stative elements of the stative category were studied at the syntactic level using comparative-typologically accurate linguistic methods (transformational and syntax analysis, distributive analysis method).

In this article, the category of stative is recognized as a category in the English and Uzbek languages, and after studying its aspects applied by foreign and Uzbek linguists, we present several innovations in the analysis of syntactic units with stative based on linguistic methods that we approach from a comparative-typological point of view. we witnessed that it was achieved. We have analyzed the fact that the category of stativeness is not considered a separate word group in English and Uzbek languages, having put the stative units into transformations, dividing them into statistical distributive and syntaxes.

List of used literature:

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