

METHODOLOGICAL FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF AUXILIARY WORD GROUPS IN UZBEK PUBLICISTIC STYLE AND THEIR TRANSLATION

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Annotation: This article summarizes the general concepts about the stylistic functional features of auxiliary word groups in Uzbek journalistic style and their presentation in translation through several examples.

Keywords: independent word, formal features, sentence content, formal-functional interpretation.

Introduction: The "intermediate third" nature of auxiliary words. In linguistics, it has been determined that auxiliary words are the "intermediate third" between lexemes and adverbs, embodying the features of both lexemes and grammatical morphemes. they are lexemes in form and suffixes in content (comparison: I bought the book for my brother/brother.) This is probably why the role of auxiliary words in the language system is evaluated differently - some scientists consider them to be adverbs, some to speech They attribute some of them to auxiliary words. It is still a matter of debate whether auxiliary words are words, adverbs, or whether independent words are connected with auxiliary words. because within the group of auxiliary words there are units that have both "spiritual independence" and "spiritual independence" (noun + auxiliaries, auxiliary and auxiliary verbs). for example, "pulled" is used as an independent word like an adverb: The fish pulled the hook and ran away. this word is used as an auxiliary word in the sentence "Seventy thousand people who lined up along the Syr Darya from Farhod mountain to Shirin meadow do not appreciate these colds" (Oyd.). Tortib belongs to the type of independent lexemes, despite the fact that it has independent and auxiliary meanings. Auxiliary words such as for, while, over, like, and can not express a specific concept, but reveal different relationships and are included in the group of auxiliary words. it is understood from the above that "separate use brings auxiliary lexemes closer to independent lexemes, while the generalized meaning of expressing various relationships brings them closer to morphemes and adverbs and is the "intermediate third" in the conflict between lexemes and morphemes comes in the role.

Main part: The auxiliaries are brought closer to words: a) separate from the form; b) the presence of a lexical meaning (in adjective auxiliaries, noun auxiliaries, verb auxiliaries...); c) often their approach to independent words, their origin. auxiliary words are similar to grammatical morphemes in that they do not perform an independent nominative function like morphemes (but, and, as, like), they are in adverbial form (-u, -yu, -da; -ki (-kim) ; -dek (-day), -cha) and others. however, auxiliary words differ from grammatical morphemes in that:

1) they perform a syntactic task at the level of a sentence, phrase, sentence. This feature is specific to assistants. For example, 1. If you walk with good, you will be pleased, if you walk with evil, you will be ashamed (Maq.)2. The strong roar of the waves reached the stars. (Wake up.)

2) connects sentence fragments or sentences. In such a function, mostly connectors and loadings come: 1. A tall, but thin young man entered the room to say hello. (S.A) 2. Saida said this and left. (S. Ahm.)

3) questioning, denial, etc. serves to express the meanings of sentences (loads).

Auxiliary words take the status of "intermediate third" between independent words and sentences. on the other hand, auxiliary words distinguish the intermediate third according to their common signs. That is, if linking in the conjunctions, influencing the content of the sentence in the predicates is at the level of defining the essence, then both signs listed in the auxiliaries are common. this indicates their "intermediate third" status.

Types of auxiliary words according to their formal features. Auxiliary words according to their formal features:

- a) adverbial auxiliary words;
- b) pure auxiliary words;
- c) relative auxiliary words.

adverbial auxiliary words are found in all three auxiliary words.among auxiliaries -dek/-day,-cha, among connectors -ki/-kim; -u, -yu,-da affixal preposition - connectors, prepositions include -mi, -chi, -a, -ya, -ku,-o q (-yo q), -da, -gina similar auxiliary words can be found. adverbial auxiliary words are similar in form to adverbs, but perform the function of auxiliary words. For example, 1. It will be a shame if a young man who is as brave as steel gets away with this job. (O.Mukh.) 2. At that moment, his son came running from the door and threw himself into his father's arms. (Oib.) 3. Gulnarina (only) did not come to the party. (S.Ahm)Among the pure auxiliaries, the words for, with, towards, till, like, like, as, through; pure conjunctions such as and, and, but, but, but, maybe, or, or, as if, if, predict; words like, only, after all, even, exactly, onlenters.Auxiliaries as a form of auxiliary words. Assistants in Turkic languages (including Uzbek) have been a source of research for linguists for many years. A.N.

Kononov was the first to give a perfect definition of auxiliaries in the Uzbek language: "Auxiliaries are a group of words that are a tool between a noun or an object and a predicate - means, purpose, cause, time, it serves in the creation of relations such as distance, direction, analogy". Sh. Shoabdurahmanov gave the same definition to auxiliaries in his work "Auxiliary Words": "Auxiliaries are those that indicate different grammatical relations of an object to an object or an object to a predicate are auxiliary words. In fact, it serves to express the subordinate relationship between auxiliaries and to define and fill in the meaning of agreement. By this feature, it differs from auxiliary binders and loadings. Auxiliaries are close to adverbs of agreement in terms of meaning and function. Therefore, sometimes the meaning understood from the conjugation forms is also expressed with an auxiliary (I came by car - I came by car. I got it for my brother - I got it for my brother). But these express the meaning clearly and concretely compared to the agreement affixes.

Types of helpers according to their shape. Assistants are divided into the following types in terms of form and function:

- a) pure assistants;
- b) half assistants;
- d) adverbial auxiliaries.

The words that are often used in our speech, such as for, with, until, until, like, like, say, and because, are pure auxiliaries, and they serve to connect the subordinate word to the governing word. Pure auxiliaries, combined with other words, mean different relationships. For example, the auxiliary "bilan" is used in Uzbek language mainly as an auxiliary, sometimes as a connector. Therefore, this type of auxiliary is studied today under the term auxiliary-connector from the point of view of using one auxiliary word instead of the other. About the etymology of help with prof. A.N. Taking into account the opinions of a number of Turkic scholars such as Kononov, V.V. Radlov, J. Deni, he said that it originated from the word birlan. The auxiliary forms of birla, birlan, bila, ila, -la are more common in poetry according to the requirements of weight, rhyme and style. For example, the beautiful moon full of happiness is sleeping on the leaves of the tree under the window. (R.Tag.) This assistant has the following meanings:

- 1) indicates the unity of a person and objects in the performance of an action: a person feels strong with many people.
- 2) means a tool for performing an action: Upon this sentence, grandfather Ismat opened the door and came in with his cane. (P. Code)
- 3) expresses the meaning of time: The teacher entered the classroom as soon as the bell rang.

4) means cause: They said: "Gulnor died of his own fate..." (Moon.)

5) represents the state of action: I must never forget my mother's loving eyes. (Moon.)

The helper with is a common helping word. Its connecting and helpful nature caused disputes among our scientists. therefore, the opinion that "... and, with, and, as well as words belong to the type of conjunctive conjunctions of equal conjunctions in the current Uzbek literary language" was also put forward. but at this point it should be noted that the connecting function of and has its own characteristics that are different from connecting connectors:

- with the meaning of "togetherness" is typical for his helper: a girl and a boy came out from the tent stage and played (M.Ism.). if we use and instead of in this example, the above meaning does not come, but the meaning of the girl and the boy playing separately is expressed.

- and and also connect verbs, but this possibility is limited. compare: Lola works and studies. Lola works and studies. However, Lola works and studies are not used in speech. The grammatical function of bilan is to be able to act as a connector and auxiliary; accordingly, with differs from other auxiliaries.

Conclusion: Therefore, when we call the auxiliary with the term auxiliary-connector, all its features are manifested. This type of auxiliary comes in the functions of the complement when it expresses the meaning of the tool, the cause, the time, and the case when it expresses the manner of execution of the action.

problems of formal-functional interpretation of connectives. from the above-mentioned points, it can be concluded that the meaning and characteristics of Uzbek language connectives are completely different, their thorough analysis, the correct and complete solution of issues related to connectives is our linguistics today of the main issues facing himone is counted.

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