



In The Case Of Grammatical Signs Of Auxiliary Categories

Ziyoyev Adkhamjon^{1*}

^{1*}Associate professor of Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

***Corresponding Author:** - Ziyoyev Adkhamjon

^{*}Associate professor of Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

Abstract

additive auxiliary words are found in the composition of all three auxiliary words. Among contributors-dek/-day,-cha, among binders –ki/-kim; -U, -yu,-affix - type loading-binders, among loaders-mi,- chi,- a,-ya,-ku,- o q (- yo q),- Da, - gina-like suffix-like auxiliaries can be found. Adjunctive adjuncts are similar to form adjuncts, but serve as adjuncts. Chunonchi, 1.A bold young man like steel (like) will be ashamed of this work. (O.Autonomous.) 2.At that moment, his son ran through the door and, though (and), was thrown into his dad's arms. (Oybek.) 3. Gulnoragina (only) did not come to the party. (S.Ahmad). To be known from the beginning of the order of pure supporters, with, with, until, like, like, as, say, through words; to the order of pure binders and, but, but, however, but, either, or, as if, like the prophecy; to the line of pure loadings are just, after all, even, naq, only words. Under the term relative auxiliaries is understood the use in the auxiliary function of a word belonging to another category (front, back, first, along, starting...) or the units in whose nature there is a "formality". For example, the word for the adjective category" alone " is used in the place of loading (I lean on you alone). Or it rains in time, the function of the word in time is close to the binders at the time of the snow gap. Examples of this are common in our speech.

CC License
CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0

Keywords: *grammar; contributors; binders; downloads*

INTRODUCTION

Words that serve to express grammatical relations between independent words or the modal meanings that accompany them, and that do not independently act as a fragment of a sentence, are called auxiliary words. Auxiliary words are words that do not have the meaning of independent calling, do not accept interrogations, cannot be an independent sentence fragment, cannot be the basis for word making and form making. Such words serve to express different grammatical meanings and attitudes. It constitutes a distinct type of grammatical meaning representation in an independent word and sentence.

MAIN PART

Auxiliary words are divided into three types: auxiliaries; conjunctions; loadings.

The binder serves to express the grammatical meaning of connecting the Union pieces, the components of the joint sentence, among which are different equalization, contradictions, subtractions: apples and pomegranates, read, but did not write like. Sometimes the sentence also comes at the beginning: Sitora said. But Munira did not understand.

Loading is applied to loading additional meaning into some word or sentence.

The scope of the load to express morphological meaning is wider than its syntactic capacity. Because they are significant in that they impose additional meaning on an independent word and sentence.

An independent word also expresses grammatical meaning as an auxiliary word with the role: very, most, tolerant, extremely, extremely, slightly, somehow expresses the meaning of such a level of fluency; more than 40 auxiliary verbs such as Take, give, stay, sit, quit, leave, start, divide adapt the meaning of action to speech, add grammatical meaning to the vocabulary: Read, began to write, Assistant and his grammatical task. Auxiliary words that come after the noun and the noun and indicate their relationship with other words are called auxiliary. Helpers serve to connect nouns in syntax to verbs in a managerial way: I took for my mother, think for the little ones, be like everyone, say for those who are sitting.

Supporters represent grammatical meaning relationships, such as purpose (we came to study), cause (did not come for illness), moment (the cold is getting stronger with the day), space (went to school), means (opened the door with a staff), analogy (it is necessary to live like a person).

The auxiliary comes with an independent word and brings the word that stood before into syntactic contact with the next word. It's like a deal with that. We look at the future with confidence in the sentence with the help of an assistant, the grammatical meaning of "State" comes to the surface and connects to the word trust. The meaning of the assistant's "tool" in the sentence I spoke on the phone came to the surface and tied the phone word to the word I spoke. Friendship has always been a source of inspiration and strength for us, in which auxiliary words express the meaning of "being called", which we associate with the word that we divide. It seems that grammatical meaning and task live together.

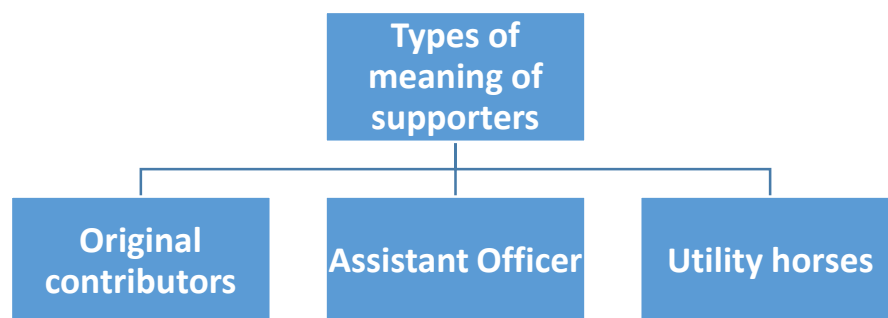
Common grammatical signs. The suffix does not change morphologically: does not stand, does not tussle. Word making is not the basis for form making.

The auxiliary is applied to give the independent word before it a grammatical meaning and attitude, such as means, purpose, cause, time, space, and with it acts as a single sentence piece: 1) means: Ismat opened the door with the staff of grandfather (filler). 2) reason: answered for reading (cause holi). 3) purpose: came to study (goal case). 4) moment: we talk after arrival (moment). 5) space: toundhole at the beginning of the roof (position-free).

Helpful word complement and case comes as a cross section in some case.

Types of meaning of supporters. Supporters are divided into the following types according to their meaning and grammatical features:

Draw 1



Types of meaning of supporters. (Figure 1)

Original helpers are words that have lost their previous lexical meaning and become entirely helpers: with, for, like, like, over, towards, towards, until, between, and, regarding, through, due to, about, about, about, about.

Horse assistants are assistants who come out of the horse (side, side, front, top, back, face, position) and ravish (previously, first, nose, inside, then).

Verb auxiliaries are auxiliaries that grow from the verb: accordingly, according to, looking, starting, pulling, across. The horse and verb are used as an independent word with the place of helpers, as an auxiliary: from the beginning of the sentence, the perfect mother went to the doctor, the word is considered the leading verb, and from today the beginning of the sentence, when we go to the insect, the word comes as an auxiliary.

The assistant in the task – is actually a word with a lexical meaning belonging to an independent category, but when performing the task of the assistant, it represents only a grammatical meaning: the side, looking, looking, looking, looking, looking, looking, looking, looking at, looking at, looking at, other, apart, due, then, according to, before, then, according to, over, across, about, about, about, about, about., Chapter, example, pulling; auxiliary nouns: ost, ust, top, front, back, side, ich, ora, head, middle (with I/si possessive and the suffix from ga/da/).

The word used in the auxiliary function moved from the following Category: 1) from the horse: side, about, about, about, example, without, in the way, height; under, under, under, under, above, took, back, yoni, height, inside, between, between + to/from; 2) from the adjective: other, piece, besides, in, in, due, in, against, in accordance; 3) from the pronunciation: after, before, in the nose, before, then, since, in, from the adjectival form of the verb: looking, looking at; 5) from the inflected form of the verb: looking, despite, according, across, towards, starting, pulling.

The assistants will be guided by the words of the head, Crow, departure and exit agreement:

- with, for, like, like, the facilitators come with the noun in the head Agreement and the pronoun in the head agreement: with a friend, for mom, like a person, so, so, so, so, so, like;
- with, for AIDS can also be used in Bila, ila, -la, -chun forms, contracted in poetry. the forms-la, - chun are added to the word before itself through a hyphen: hand-la unalterable is the sculpture I created. My life is yours-chun aydim fido.
- across, over, through supporters come only with words from the general agreement: across the valley, over the sky, by phone.
- until, according to, according to, according to, side assistants will lead the horses on the arrival of departure: until dawn, as a rule, towards school, towards work, according to your sentence.

Then, then, before, the nose, first, since, other, except, like the tow, and the helpers come with the horses in the exit agreement: after my friend, after the holiday, other than the mother, except for duties.

Type according to the guide. The auxiliary is also used with some agreement, and accordingly the following type of it is distinguished:

- 1) with the word in the General Agreement and sometimes with the pronoun in the agreement of the pulpit: with (with the pen, with you, with you), to, like, like, yanglig, say, sari, due, through, due, in, across, across, over, in, in, height, What about, about/right, about/ / about, without/ / ;
- 2) with the word in the settlement of the mark: ost, tag, top, front, back, side, opposite, height, ich, middle, Head;
- 3) in jo'nalish kelishik with the words: side, up, than against, depending on rather than in spite of/despite, buck, on, basically, according to, in accordance with at;
- 4) with the word in the output agreement: after, after, other, apart, except

The capacity of a facilitator to express morphological meaning is broad than its syntactic capacity. Because they are significant in that they impose additional meaning on an independent word and sentence. For this reason, the assistant feels the need for application by agreement.

Assistants are synonymous with some agreements in terms of grammatical task: for, the party assistants can be synonymous with the departure agreement (I took it for my mother – I got it for my mother, I went to school – I went to school); through, with the assistants with the place-time and exit agreements (I talked by phone – I talked on the phone, I heard it.

Auxiliary horses are words that come into the place of the assistant, keeping their lexical meaning, and represent different relationships between movement and object. These words take place-moment, exit

agreement, and possessive suffixes: front, middle, side, back, go, ich, top, top, ost, tag, ora, head, position, eyebrow, collar, side. These words are considered an Auxiliary Horse only when the unmarked mark comes after the word in the agreement: over the work, under the clenched. Otherwise, they are considered seat horses :above the table(what is the table?), in front of the House. Subsidiary horses can be divided into the following types:

- 1) vertical direction signifier: ost, top, tag.
- 2) horizontal direction signifier: front, back, side, inner, side;
- 3) denoting the mixed direction: middle, ora, head.

CONCLUSION

In summary, auxiliaries cannot come in the function of an independent sentence branch, auxiliary being words used in meaning and function. They connect words that come as an independent fragment in a sentence or give them a grammatical (syntactic) description (mas, articular). According to its function in Uzbek, auxiliary words are divided into 3 types: auxiliary; connecting; loading.

References

1. Hamroyev M., Muhamedova D., Sh
2. odmonqulova D., G'ulomova X., Yo'ldosheva Sh. Ona tili. – Toshkent: IQTISOD-MOLIYA, 2007. – B.162-163.
3. Mirziyoyev Sh. Tanqidiy tahlil, qat'iy tartib-intizom va shaxsiy javobgarlik – har bir rahbar faoliyatining kundalik qoidasi bo'lishi kerak. –Toshkent: O'zbekiston, 2017. – 104 b.
4. Rahmatullayev Sh. Hozirgi adabiy o'zbek tili. – Toshkent: Universitet. – 2006. – B.114-117.
5. Tursunov U., Muxtorov J., Rahmatullayev Sh. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston, 1992. – B.374-381.
6. O'zbek tili grammatikasi. I tom. – Toshkent: Fan, 1975. – B.541-562.
7. Shoabdurahmonov Sh., Asqarova M., Hojiyev A., Rasulov I., Doniyorov X. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent: O'qituvchi, 1980. – B.405-420.
8. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent: Fan, 1966.
9. Mirzayev M., Usmonov S., Rasulov I. Ozbek tili. – Toshkent: O'qituvchi, 1970. – B.162-163.