



Adverb As A Word Category

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Annotation. This article provides information about the adverb category, which belongs to independent word categories. The article contains information about adverb, its classification, approaches to the classification of adverb, various opinions and general conclusions. The article is significant for its deep approach to this topic, full classification. The main information about adverb and its classification is highlighted in the article.

Keywords: *action symbol; status symbol; morphological invariant; status consonant; position vowel.*

INTRODUCTION

Although there have been known observations on the morphology branch of Uzbek linguistics since the 14th century, the fact that it is a separate branch of linguistics, a component of grammar, began to be recognized from the 30s of the last century. Fitrat's "an experiment on the rules of the Uzbek language. "Sarf" was written and published several times in 1925-30. Also, M.Shamsiyev and Sherbek's "grammar of the Uzbek language" (1932), H.Caiumius and C.Dolimov's "Grammar" (1938), O.Usmanov and B. The Avizovs "Grammar. Section 1. Morphology" (1938-40); through these textbooks, the terms "grammar", "morphology", "syntax" were introduced into Uzbek linguistics. But these were textbooks written for schoolchildren, who did not set themselves the goal of a deep scientific analysis of linguistic phenomena.

In the history of Uzbek linguistics, in-depth scientific research on morphology began in the 40s of the last century. Prof. A. G'ulomov's The birth of works, such as "agreements in Uzbek" (1940), "plural category in Uzbek" (1944), was also the subject of the. Tursunov's assistants, X.Komilova's agreements, Z.Ma'rufov's research on horse and quality was one of the earliest efforts in the creation of Uzbek scientific morphology.

Serious scientific research on the morphology department is especially intensified from the 50s. In these years, all the leading scientific forces were mobilized to create the first science grammar of the Uzbek language, and under the column "materials from the modern Uzbek language" A.Gulomov's "introduction to the morphology of the Uzbek language" (1953), Fe'll " (1954), S.Usmanov's "exclamations in Uzbek" (1953), H.Komilova's "number and pronoun in Uzbek" (1953), M.Askarova, R.Zhumaniyozovs "fluent and adjective in Uzbek" (1953), S.Fuzailov's "Adverbs in Uzbek" (1953), Sh.Shoabdurahmonov's "auxiliary words in Uzbek" (1953) was published. On the basis of these treatises, for the first time in the history of Uzbek linguistics in 1957, a major work containing phonetics, lexicon, morphology, graphics, orthography and orthoepy of the Uzbek language—"modern Uzbek" – was out of print. After the publication of this work, more serious attention began to be paid to scientific research on the morphology of the Uzbek language. Dedicated to the morphological structure of words S.Usmanov's PhD, O.Candidate dissertations of Kasimkhojayeva were written. A.Major monographs were created by Hojiev, such as "verbs", "compound, even and repeated words" (1963), "auxiliary verbs in Uzbek" (1966), "incomplete verbs" (1970). All the achievements of Uzbek linguists are written as

summarizet A.N.Kononov's arrival on the field of" grammar of the present Uzbek literary language "(1960), 2-volume" present Uzbek literary language "(1966), 2-volume" grammar of the Uzbek language " (1975) served greatly in the refinement of Uzbek grammar. During the years of independence, attention was paid to the research of Uzbek grammar on the basis of the achievements of World linguistics. O.Bozorov, J.Eltazarov, Sh.Scientific research by the shahobiddinova's, a group of authors entitled "theoretical grammar of the Uzbek language. Morphology " (2001) is one of the works in this direction. Character names are divided into adjectives and adverbs according to what indicates the character. Names denoting the sign of the thing are considered adjectives, and names denoting the sign of the action are considered fluent. For example, words like the color symbol of a red object, suddenly, deliberately, are characteristic of denoting the symbols of the movement, the goal.

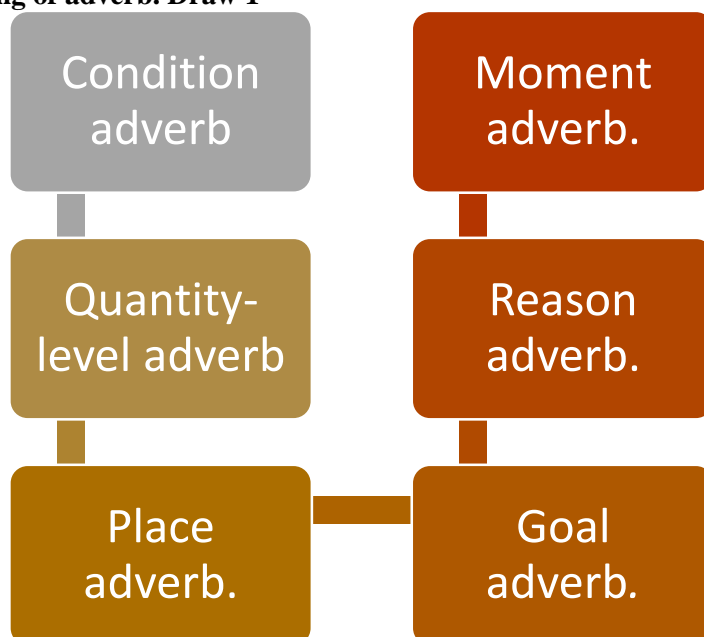
Adverb belongs to an independent word category, denoting the sign of action and state, as well as the sign of the sign (adjective and adverb). Adverb is morphologically unchanging, and often becomes attached to verbs: Elmurod did not think much so that he could answer. It remains to tell the story that happened before, exactly transplanting it to this day. (P.Tursun) Adverb can at sometimes be attached to quality and horse, as well as to adverb himself: little intelligence is good from a lot of cattle. In early autumn, snow fell on the mountain peaks. Saida watched this conversation very closely. On the same day, Usmanov returned home too late. Cock screamed prematurely. The untimely visit worried everyone. The fact that adverb does not have the character of speciation and tusation, often being attached to a verb and arriving in a state function, is its main grammatical sign: the opposite is snowed. (Oybek) Ghulamjan suffered a lot from the beginning, even though he lived very little in this old world. Saida returned to her back, walking under the sada. Having special word-making affixes (- cha, -ona, -larcha, -lab) and being able to take and ride the noun-specific plural, possessive, agreement suffixes are included in the grammatical markers of the vowels. From the fact that the sign is a signifying word, the vowels stand close to the adjective. Rhymes also have the property of leveling the sign of action and sign like an adjective and moving to others: if you speak less, it would be. Sometimes raves are tied to a horse and indicate the sign and quantity of the subject: my brother had come from the military wearing a soldier's boot. They seem to have an less sentence. Little word-word.

MAIN PART

The fact that adverb communicates a character by attachment to the subject is not its main feature, but its arrival in the place of quality. Quality has also sometimes come to be expressed in terms of effort, not subject: Salima spoke beautifully. Some rabbis lose their lexical meaning and also serve to express grammatical meaning: before, first, nose, inside, then, then – supporters who came out of the adverb; indeed, first of all, in general, mainly, on the contrary, I guess – they are modal sous that came out of the adverb.

Types of meaning of Adverb. Adverb are divided into six groups in terms of meaning:

Types of meaning of adverb. Draw 1



(Draw 1)

Status adverb indicates the way in which the work-action is performed, the state of occurrence, how?, in what way?, how? there will be an answer to interrogations such as: gradually, slowly, quickly, immediately, heroically, on foot, in vain, suddenly, friends, Indelently, diligently, friendly, one-on-one, from the heart, on the contrary, stupid, tribal, ignorant, cunning, surround, willingly, clear, clear, true, open-ended, face-to-face, leisurely, head to head, again, again, again, again, from another, whole, completely, completely, completely, completely, completely, savagely, wildly, wildly, savagely, conscientiously, excellent, logically, spiritually, the Lord of the Rings, The Lord of the rings, State adverb comes in syntax in the following tasks: 1. Adverb state: Karim gave friendly advice. He spoke to his partner in a guilty manner. 2. My cut: my work is very intense. 3. Attached to the horse the adjectivist: gave his friendly advice.

When the moment adverb expressed the moment of action and fulfillment of the condition?, since when? the answer to his interrogations will be: now, today, yesterday, first, before, now, early, morning, always, yet-since, early-late, night-it's day, nose, untimely, sometimes, forever, eternal, eternal, always, eternal, originally, suravrid, still, recently, occasional. I tried a lot, I was not alohal. It seems that spring has not come yet. Two things are an eternal satellite to each other, one is a steep Frost, and one is the sun. (Y. Mirza) a secret buried in the heart of Sergei Kabylie-he decided to start talking from afar in order to find out the secret. Moment adverb acts as Moment case and cut in syntax:

1. Today is your birthday.
2. The working circuit is now.

Position improvement indicates the place of execution of the action and position and the side to which the action is directed, where?, there will be an answer to his interrogations: up, above, above, forward, forward, straight, ahead, far, below, here, in it-in this, from above, from below, from behind, from far away. The intense light that aspired to the sky from the far end was growing. (S.Zunnunova) place adverb in syntax is a place-rest, it comes in some form:

1. Songs were heard from each side.
2. The miracles of independence are still ahead.

Quantity-level improvement indicates the quantitative sign of action and condition, or the excess of the sign, how much? there will be an answer to the interrogation. Quantitative-degree rhymes are divided into rhymes that indicate the sign in quantitative terms of the action and indicate the excess of the action or sign, depending on the meaning they mean.

1. Adverb denoting the quantitative sign of action and condition: cheats, a little, less, barely, leisurely.
2. Exaltation of action and condition: very, most, most, most, Very, finally, finally, even more, fully, very.

How many interrogative pronouns can also come in the task of adverb: how many(interrogative pronoun) students have arrived? How many (rave) days did not come I waited. Quantity level improvement comes in the function of quantity-level state and cross section in the sentence:

1. Barely visible in the fog.
2. Haji cooked the sentence with a kiss. There are few class leavers in our group.

Attached to the horse and in the role of adjectivator:

3. They went far to the ground without talking.

Reason adverb said that the work is done for what reason, for what reason?, why? there will be an answer to his interrogations, the reason will come in the task of state: from desperation, helplessness, helplessness, helplessness, idleness, chornocho. A clear desperation went to the front row and sat down. Why can the interrogative pronoun also come on the task of Adverb: Why did Salima not come yesterday(interrogative pronoun)? He did not know why he did not come. Reason adverb in syntax comes in the function of reason holi: I have agreed to fail the conditions.

Target adverb indicates for what purpose the work-action is taking place and why it is occurring: in order, in order, in order. Would a man like Omonov come out of the trust deputy cabinet to congratulate you? (B. Rakhmonov) the goal raves come in the task of goal state in the sentence. Temür often repeated this to his brother specifically Even though I see some of the things in specifically in inversion, he does not Churg [Zaynab]. (A. Qadiri) the separation of adverb as an adjective into a type of meaning is relative. Because the adverb applied in a portable sense goes from one type of meaning to another: our workshop is located nearby – the adverb of place. I will soon go to the village-then adverb. We pushed the Partas nariberi-place adverb.

He was taught state adverb. The syntactic function of the adverb is that the adverb perform the following tasks in the syntax:

1. State (style, place, moment, quantity-level, reason, purpose): Zulfiya valiantly endured the test of living. In this, bulbul reads a book. This person is from recent settlers. Rain had very increased. I came here from helplessness. We went deliberately towards the high buildings.
2. Horse cut: we have a lot to do with older Nazarmat.
3. Adjective-determinant: Bektemir entered with a soldiers step. Too much work is left. When the adverbs shoot:
4. Owner: many are hardened by this news.
5. Filler: many rabbits are inescapable.
6. Mark-determinant: the blessing of Oz gives patience.
7. Introduction: I think this fact must be recognized.

Form making in rhymes. As in other forms of independent word categories, different forms are made in the adverb, in these forms the character of action and state is described differently, the speaker assesses differently. The idea that adverb represents the level of the sign by taking the affix-roq, which forms the form of a comparative degree, or most, very, very, very, Finally, by combining it with words such as: When the adverb-roq affix is added, the action and character-specific character are sparse, weak, and sometimes amplification, the relative plural meaning of the character, and when it comes to the utmost word the character's excess representation is not a rank form, but can take these forms because it stands close to quality according to the character's representation. The raves are morphologically rounded, meaning that there are no morphological forms. In spring, almonds Bloom first. the affix-gina (- kina, - qina) is also an adjective-specific morphological character, through which the inflection forms made mean that the sign of action and condition is weakened or affected, the main focus is on the sign itself: the comma has entered slowly. In rhymes, even and repeated forms also serve to make a form, in addition to making words. Double forms generalize the meaning formed by the arrival of two rhymes without pairs: before-after, gradually, beyond-since, today-early, early-late, early-indin. Repeated rhymes represent the meanings of continuity, repetition, reinforcement, amplification: many-many, slowly, gradually, Now-Now, yet-yet. I barely understood the words of this person.

CONCLUSION

In summary, as in other forms of independent word categories, different forms are made in adverb, in these forms the character of action and state is described differently, the speaker assesses differently. The idea that adverb represents the level of the sign by taking the affix-roq, which forms the form of a comparative degree, or most, very, very, very, Finally, by combining it with words such as: When an affix-roq is added to the syllable, the action and character-specific character can take on these forms because the sign's scarcity, weakness, and sometimes amplification, the sign's relative plural meaning, and when it comes to the utmost word, the sign's excess meaning represents not a rank form, but stands close to quality according to the character's representation. The raves are morphologically rounded, meaning that there are no morphological forms.

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