



Grammatical Form And Its Types In The Formation Of Word Combinations

Otabek Kodiraliyevich Bektashev^{1*}, Shakhlo Sultanovna Mamurova²

^{1*}PhD (Doctor of philosophy on philological sciences) associate professor, Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

²Department of English language and literature, tel. number: +998 91 142 31 10,
Email: shakhlo.mamurova@bk.ru

***Corresponding Author:** Otabek Kodiraliyevich Bektashev

^{*}PhD (Doctor of philosophy on philological sciences) associate professor, Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

Article History	Abstract.
Received: Revised: Accepted:	<p><i>Grammar (Greek: gramma) "the art of reading and writing letters", the term is used in the sense of the morphological and syntactic structure of the language and the branch of linguistics that studies this structure. The first meaning means an object, and the second means a linguistic department [1]. As a branch of linguistics, grammar studies such issues as word forms and categories, the principles of classifying words into lexical-grammatical groups (LGGs), sentences and their categories, sentence structure types. It seems that grammar studies two levels of language structure - morphological and syntactic level. That is why it includes the morphology and syntax departments of linguistics. In the section of morphology, word forms and categories, the principles of classification of word forms are discussed, and in syntax, the ways of combining word forms in the structure of the sentence, the sentence and its categories, and the types of sentence structure are discussed.</i></p>
CC License CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0	<p>Keywords: <i>grammar, lexical-grammatical groups, morphology, lexeme, grammatical morphemes, paradigm, lexical morphemes, grammatical forms.</i></p>

Introduction.

Word forms show a combination of morphological and syntactic meanings. Morphology came from Greek, that is *morphos* is derived from the word "form" and *logos* "teaching", and it is a teaching in the form of word forms. Therefore, the concept of word form occupies a central place in morphology. The term *word* is used both for the unit belonging to the lexical level of the language and for the unit of the morphological level. When applied to a lexical level unit, it is equivalent to a lexeme, and when applied to a morphological level unit, it is equivalent to a word form [2]. A part of a word without means of expressing grammatical meaning is considered a *lexeme*. In other words, in any paradigm of word change, the part that is common to the members of the paradigm is considered a lexeme. In agglutinative languages, a lexeme is basically equal to the basic part of a word. For example, the part common to the word forms of work, works, working, from work, in work corresponds to the lexeme 'work'.

Research methods.

The system of grammatical morphemes representing the grammatical meaning of a word is a grammatical paradigm. For example, my book, your book: book the possessive paradigm of nouns is counted. A specific member of the paradigm is the word form. The members of the paradigm are in conflict with each other. It is this relationship that allows one or another member of the paradigm to be described correctly and its value in the system to be correctly determined. For example, we determine whether the word *pen* is in the singular form depending on the form of *pens* in the number paradigm of nouns. Or we can understand that this word is in the main agreement by looking at the forms such as *pen, pencil* in the agreement paradigm of nouns. It can be seen that the basis of each paradigm is the contradictions between its members. Conflicts are the basis of survival and development of members of the paradigm [3]. In every contradiction, the dialectic of generality and particularity is manifested. Conflicting members consist of a complex of unifying and differentiating themes. If the unifying scheme serves to unite conflicting members into a certain class, the differentiating schemes indicate the mutual differentiation and uniqueness of the members of a certain class. For example, word forms such as *pen, pencil, pen* indicate that the agreement belongs to the agreement paradigm with a general grammatical scheme (unifying scheme), and the differentiating scheme between *pen* and *pencil* (one has a zero indicator scheme, the other has an indicative scheme) belongs to them. There are some types of conflict. Each morphological word forms a system of certain forms - a paradigm. For example, word forms of *book, books, booking, to book*, in *book* form a paradigm of agreement. Each member of the paradigm is considered a form of this word. Therefore, the word form (morphological word) is a functional unit that is included in the sentence [M+M] as a whole consisting of the syntagmatic relationship of two or more morphemes. Even words like *book* and *pen*, which seem to be one morpheme, are considered a whole consisting of two morphemes from the morphemic point of view: [book + M] The M part is the zero form representing the main unit.

Results and discussions.

As a morphological word consists of a syntagmatic relationship of morphemes, the structural unit of the word is considered a morpheme variant. Therefore, the concept of morpheme and its variant occupies a central place in morphology [4]. The smallest meaningful unit of language is a morpheme. A morpheme is a social-spiritual essence, which is manifested in direct observation - in the process of speech through several options. Manifestation of a morpheme in several forms in speech is considered allomorphs or variants of a morpheme. For example, from the point of view of the current Uzbek language, the word form of our village is a whole formed by the syntagmatic relationship of three allomorphs (historically four allomorphs: *qish +log'+ imiz + ga*): *qishlog' + imiz + ga*.

It is divided into several types according to the conditions of emergence:

- 1) combinator options;
- 2) positional options;
- 3) optional options.
- 4) dialectal options

Morphemes are divided into four types according to their content and function:

- 1) lexical morphemes;
- 2) word-forming (derivative) morphemes;
- 3) morphemes (grammes) expressing grammatical meaning;
- 4) intermediate morphemes (pronunciation, mimeme, modal morphemes)

Lexical morphemes are associated with the task of naming existing things. For example, the *pen* part of the word form "*pen*" refers to the denotative meaning of this word and the general object meaning.

In lexical morphemes, lexical meaning and grammatical meaning are expressed harmoniously. At this time, the generality-specificity dialectic appears in lexical morphemes. If the grammatical meaning indicates that this lexical morpheme belongs to a certain generality (subject, action, sign, quantity, etc.), the lexical meaning indicates the name of what is part of this generality. For example, the lexical morpheme "*pen*" not only indicates subjectivity, but also the name of an educational tool belonging to the class of subjectivity, designed for hand writing.

In morphology, the concepts of morphological meaning, form and category are of great importance. They are interrelated concepts that require each other. Grammatical meaning, unlike lexical meaning, refers to the generalized meanings of existing things and events and the relationship between them. For example, the word

tree has a subjective meaning in addition to the lexical meaning of "tall, fleshy, branching perennial plant". Not only trees have such a meaning, but also all animate and inanimate things and events that answer who or what they ask. This general meaning is also considered a grammatical meaning. This meaning is directly related to the meaning of the lexeme and is a reflection of common things and events in existence. This meaning is known from the lexeme itself. At the same time, the word *tree* also conveys the meaning of unity. These meanings are defined in the agreement paradigm in relation to other agreements and in the number paradigm in relation to the plural. Therefore, the next meaning is manifested in the relationship and the system-forming sign is considered [5].

Grammatical meaning as a system includes morphological meaning and syntactic meaning. Therefore, it has the property of divisibility. Accordingly, it will be possible to divide them into morphological meaning and syntactic meaning.

Morphology studies morphological meanings. Grammatical meaning is divided into non-syntactic (referential) meanings, which reflect the properties of objects, events, and features outside the language, such as quantity, space, time, and syntactic meanings, which express the relationship of word forms in a sentence and phrase. Grammatical meaning is expressed using certain material means. A grammatical form is a material means of expressing a certain grammatical meaning. For example, the agreement form. In fact, grammatical form means the material side of a certain grammatical meaning. Therefore, the grammatical form represents one side of the parts that make up the grammatical category - the formal side. Therefore, it is not logical to say that a grammatical category is a generality consisting of the relationship of grammatical forms. Because each part included in the grammatical category, in turn, is considered a whole consisting of the relationship of form and content. Taking this into account, we use the grammar combination for the components of the grammatical category [6].

A grammeme is considered a component of a grammatical category consisting of

Grammatical categories have syntactic characteristics. They also connect the sentence and its members; also performs the task of forming a syntactic unit into a sentence. Therefore, such grammatical categories are divided into two: a) connective categories that serve to connect syntactic units; b) the constitutive categories forming the syntactic unit. Ownership of the first, agreement categories (in nouns), the second includes the categories of tense, mood, person-number (in verbs) [7].

The categories that serve to link syntactic units are divided into two groups according to the direction of linking: 1) links to the left; 2) connectors to the right.

Grammes belonging to the possessive category express the relationship of the unit to the preceding unit, while grammes belonging to the agreement category express the relationship of the unit to the unit following it.

The appearance of a lexeme in speech is called a word form. The following conclusion follows from this: the grammatical form of a word is a variety of variations of one lexeme in speech, which express a lexeme itself, or differ with an additional meaning, or show the syntactic relationship of one lexeme to another lexeme in speech. Therefore, all additions other than word-formers are considered grammatical forms.

Grammatical forms of one lexeme that belong to one system form a paradigm as a whole. For example, *apple*, *apples*, *apple's* word form is the agreement paradigm of the lexeme *apple*. A morphological paradigm (system of grammatical forms) can be separate for each word group (number, degree, proportion, variable) and common for all word groups (agreement, possession, participle) is possible. [8]

In the Uzbek language, a word can have one grammatical indicator or several ones. For example, the word "*sarguzasht*" has one grammatical indicator (ordinary level), *kitoblarni* has two grammatical indicators (accusative, plural). Also, some of the grammatical forms in our language can express one grammatical meaning, some can express several grammatical meanings at the same time. For example, the indicator *-ib* in the given verb form of *sevib* expresses the meaning of state, and the form of *-man* in the verb form of *o'qiman* expresses the meaning of both the first person and the singular.

There are several types of word forms in the modern Uzbek literary language:

- a) word forms formed with the help of affixes (synthetic or affixed form);
- b) word form represented by independent (expressing only grammatical meaning) words (analytical form);
- c) form expressed by both affix and independent word (synthetic-analytical or mixed form);
- d) a form formed from the repetition of words or a repeated form.

The synthetic form has two forms depending on the nature of the affix:

- a) a form of speech whose affix does not have a material form (zero form) (the word *shoir* in the sentence *Shoir she'r o'qiydi*) is in the first case and singular number, and the form expressing this meaning is called the zero form);

b) a word form with an affix having a material form (the present-future tense, third person singular meaning of the word form reads in the quoted sentence is expressed by a material form tool).

"The issue of the zero form, which is one of the main features of the Uzbek language, as in other Turkic languages, has not yet been sufficiently studied, and revealing its specific features is considered one of the urgent problems facing our linguistics." (H. Nematov.)

Analytical phrases are formed using words with an independent meaning (mainly auxiliary): *maktab uchun, kelajak sari*.

The synthetic-analytical form is formed by independent words in the function of both affixes and auxiliary words or adverbs. For example, *o'qib chiqdi, borgan ekan*, etc. In this case, the word "*chiqdi*" has formed a mixed word form using the affix *-ib*, and the word "*tomon*" has added *-ga*.

The repeated form also serves to express a certain grammatical meaning. For example, *baland baland* (imorat), *qator qator* (daraxtlar), *kula-kula* express the meaning of "abundance", "repetition". In some sources, it is also possible to see the repeated word forms as idioms. However, as a result of repetition, not a new word is created, but a new word form with a preserved lexical meaning is created. For example, the word form line-by-line does not have a new lexical meaning, but rather an enhanced, acquired expressive form of the word line [9].

Grammatical ways of expressing meaning. The Uzbek language has the following means of expressing grammatical meaning:

1. Affixal means.
2. Words in pure independent and independent function.
3. Word order.
4. Repeat.
5. Tone.
6. Syntactic patterns.

Affixation is the most common type of grammatical meaning expression in the Uzbek language, and almost most grammatical meanings are expressed through it. According to the character of the expressed grammatical meaning and their essence, affixes are divided into two: word-forming affixes and form-forming affixes.

Word-forming affixes are added to a word to create a new lexical meaning and affect the grammatical nature of the word. For example, the word-formative suffix *-la* added to the word *ish* is new vocabulary in addition to creating a new meaning, it also creates a new grammatical meaning. Compare: *ish* (grammatical meaning: object, noun) ~ *ishla* (grammatical meaning: process, verb). It seems that the grammatical meanings of the process and verb in the derived lexeme were created using a word-forming tool [10].

A variety of grammatical meanings can be expressed through word-formative devices. For example, the derivative of the formative *-kash* is both an adjective and a noun (*mehnatkash* is a noun, *dilkash* is an adjective). So, word-forming tools not only create new words, but also create new grammatical meanings. This indicates the dialectical connection of the lexical meaning with the grammatical meaning in independent words, their existence in mutual integrity [11].

Form-forming adverbs are the most prolific among affixal means of expressing grammatical meaning.

While some formatives create grammatical meanings specific to only one category (classifiers, formatives that belong to only one category, for example, number, degree, ratio, indivisibility), some are equally relevant for all categories (for example, agreement, participle, possession).

Affixes mainly form a synthetic form and partially help auxiliaries in the formation of analytical forms.

Words in a purely independent and independent function also occupy an important place among the means of expressing grammatical meaning. Auxiliary words are a special type of expression of grammatical meaning in independent words and sentences.

Auxiliaries come together with independent words and bring the preceding word into grammatical relation with the following word. It seems to agree with this. In the sentence *Biz kelajakka ishonch bilan qaraymiz*, the grammatical meaning of "state" is expressed with the help of an auxiliary. The phrase "*Telefon orqali gaplashdim*" means "tool", and the phrase "*Do'stlik biz uchun hamisha ilhom va kuch manbai bo'lib kelgan*" expresses the meaning of "being called". These meanings are one side of the grammatical meaning, and the other side is the linking of previous words to the next words, syntactic connection.

Conjunctions syntactically consist of connecting syntactic units of equal relation, among which they serve to express various morphological meanings such as equalization, contrast, subtraction: apple and pomegranate, read but do not write.

The possibilities of auxiliaries to express morphological meaning are wider than its syntactic possibilities. Because they are important because they give additional meaning to independent words and sentences.

In the Uzbek language, auxiliary words form a very large group, there are such types of auxiliary, linking, semi-binding, semi-auxiliary, semi-loading, such words are both independent and has an independent meaning. For example, *Ishning boshida Abdurahim turar edi*.

In the Uzbek language, there are more than 40 verbs such as very, most, very much, extremely, slightly, somewhat, take, give, stay, sit, leave, go, start 's are also widely used. Auxiliary verbs that form modal forms are actually verbs with a lexical meaning, and when they become auxiliary verbs, they express a purely grammatical meaning. Behavioral forms are synthetic-analytical forms. For example, the verbs read, wrote, wanted, and were afraid are synthetic-analytical forms, since they consist of a prepositional form and an auxiliary verb[12].

Word order is a special means of expressing grammatical meaning, and a change in order leads to a change in the grammatical meaning of a word. For example, if Fields are green, the conjunction is a sentence, then green fields is a phrase. "sentence" and "phrase" are syntactic types of grammatical meaning. Tone accompanies word order in expressing grammatical meaning. In the above sentence and phrase, their tone has also changed with the change of order (the phrase has an incomplete tone, and the sentence has a completed tone).

Tone is a phonetic means of expressing grammatical meaning. With the help of this tool, it is possible to separate and distinguish the types of sentences, parts of sentences. Gulnara, my sister has arrived. Gulnara, my sister has arrived. In the first sentence Gulnara singlim keldi, the words Gulnara and my sister are combined clauses, in the second sentence the word Gulnara is an imperative, the word sister is possessive, the third word Gulnara is a determiner, and the word sister is interpreted as possessive. Such differences in the structure of the sentences are revealed by the tone of the speaker's purpose.

Grammatical form and its types. A morphological indicator representing a grammatical meaning is called a grammatical form. Grammatical form, like other non-phonological units, consists of three parts - form, meaning and function. The material side of the grammatical form is also referred to by the term grammeme. The classification of grammatical forms (respectively, the terms grammatical indicator, grammatical form, morphological form, morphological indicator, morphological tools are used here as synonymous terms) is an important part of linguistics, including the grammar system of secondary and higher education. Concept since it is one of them, it has been a hot topic of all times. During the past period, a classification of Uzbek language grammatical indicators was created, but the conclusions were given based on first Arabic, then Russian grammatical norms. In the Uzbek language, grammatical indicators are considered as form-creators, and it is divided into -/ word modifiers and form-creators. If possessive, agreement, and personal conjunctions are separated as word modifiers, which serve to connect words together, the form-makers are given new words that have a slight effect on the meaning of the word. indicators defined as non-word-forming were included. It should be noted that one of these additions is related to the lexical and the other to the syntactic task.[13]

The terms modifier and form maker entered our linguistics on the basis of the grammatical rules of the Russian language based on internal inflection, which did not illuminate the Turkic nature of the Uzbek language, and there was a discrepancy between the chosen term and the concept. More precisely, the morphological forms classified as word modifiers and builders do not change the form of the word in the Uzbek language and do not affect the level of construction. One of these forms is characterized by a slight influence on the lexical meaning of the word, and the second one is characterized by a syntactic possibility (linking, connecting, assigning a specific syntactic task).

Today, it is possible to give a true interpretation of the Uzbek language, to create a national Uzbek linguistics, and to free it from the difficulty of molding it on the basis of other language standards. This opportunity came in handy, first of all, in giving the original classification of morphological indicators. Based on the Turko-agglutinative nature of the Uzbek language and the ontological form-building features of our linguistics, a new classification of grammatical indicators was created. As a result, new terms and concepts called lexical form-formers and syntactic form-formers were introduced in relation to grammatical forms.

Conclusion

The concept of word form began to enter Uzbek linguistics from the second half of the 19th century. European linguistics and Uzbek (Sart, Chigatoy) language textbooks created by Europeans were the impetus for this. Because Arabic linguistics works on the basis of Arabic language rules with internal inflection, the

agglutinative nature of Turkic languages cannot be correctly assessed on this basis, and in existing textbooks, suffixes added to the root of the word (they are prepositions in Arabic - because they resemble letters) were considered letters. This can be observed in Mahmud Koshghari, Mirza Mahdi Khan's studies. Word forms and their division into paradigms became popular in Uzbek linguistics after the works of E. D. Polivanov and the textbooks "Sarf" and "Nahv" by A. Fitrat. In this period, the word form was interpreted as a word form added to the root and any additional words, such as *books, my book, wrote, and written*. After the 40s of the last century, the Moscow linguistic school, founded by F.F. Fortunatov, entered Uzbek linguistics with the terms *opia* and *word change*, differentiated from each other. Form-makers are understood as additions that do not create a new word, do not drastically change the meaning, but give a different spiritual color, more precisely, adapt the word to the speech. It was noted that word modifiers are suffixes that serve to connect words together, and form builders and word modifiers belong to only one category.

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