

Presuppositional Features of Prepositions in The Uzbek Language

IKHBOL SHAMSUDINOVA
Termiz State University, Termiz, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

In this article, the pragmatic function of prepositions in the Uzbek language is not to express a syntactic relationship, although prepositions do not express a lexical meaning, they mean a proposition equivalent to a sentence in the content structure, and their expressive-stylistic functions are highlighted.

Keywords: Word group, auxiliary word, loading, expressive-stylistic function, pragmatic task, proposition, syntactic relationship, presupposition, semantic relevance.

INTRODUCTION

In Uzbek linguistics, the issue of word and its classification into categories has a long evolutionary history. In this regard, the services of our great encyclopedic scholars Abu Nasr Farabi, Ibn Sina, Beruni, Mahmud Koshgari, Mahmud Zamakhshari, Alisher Navoi, Babur, later A. Zahiri, Ye.D. Polivanov, Fitrat and other scholars are incomparable. By the 70s of the 20th century, the ideas of system-structural linguistics began to be widely promoted in Uzbek linguistics. After starting to approach language facts on the basis of systematic-structural analysis methods, new views on the word and its categorization emerged. The methods and methods of systematic linguistics have created new possibilities in determining the criteria for the classification of word groups. The system-paradigmatic character of word

groups was studied based on the fact that they are a category located at the "crossroads" of language levels.

The system-structural approach deepened the essence of the theory of word groups. Based on the intermediate third law, he moved to classify word groups with three rather than two members. This became the basis for proving the integrity of the system of word groups. As a result, in Uzbek linguistics, a substantive approach to the classification of word groups from the point of view of dialectical logic, and its interpretation as a set of diverse and characteristic features, became popular. The word is considered as a phenomenon, which makes it possible to determine the logical linguistic criteria for the classification of the word group. It should be noted that the first reasonable ideas regarding the systematic analysis of word groups in Uzbek linguistics were implemented by A. Nurmonov, R. Rasulov. By the 70s of the 20th century, the ideas of system-structural linguistics began to be widely promoted in Uzbek linguistics. Words began to be classified into certain groups based on their morphological, lexical and syntactic properties. The phonetics, morphology, and syntax of Uzbek linguistics were first consistently studied by Fitrat as separate sections and he founded the grammar of the Uzbek language. This grammar was published six times from 1925 to 1930 under the names "Sarf" and "Nahv".

The approach to the study of auxiliary word groups as a system-structure is the main factor in defining the semantic-grammatical features of the word. Because the principles of categorization also require a systematic approach. As word groups are separated on the basis of lexical-semantic, morphological, syntactic principles, they have inter-level relations. There is a certain complexity in categorizing auxiliary words, especially downloads. Such complexity can be solved by approaching language as a system. The complexity of downloads is determined by the fact that they do not have a lexical meaning, do not express a syntactic relationship, perform a pragmatic task, and express an additional meaning. Downloads are a category within the framework of auxiliary words that has its own lexical-grammatical sign, historical-development and semantic-

grammatical groups. Their lexical meanings are equal to their grammatical, logical and expressive-stylistic functions. That's why V. Vinogradov said that their content is broad and easy to use at the syntactic level, and he revealed the features of downloads that are not similar to other word groups [4, B.147]. F. Fortunatov says that they should be studied based on the semantic dimension [5, B.165-166]. A. M. Peshkovskii also suggests studying loadings on the basis of syntactic coverage. A. Shakhmatov interprets predicates as a separate group of words that are connected with the predicate in different ways and give it reinforcement, emphasis and different meanings. He also emphasizes that prepositions do not have independent morphological categories, but participate in syntactic construction as an element, a unit [6, B.99]. So, F. F. Fortunatov, A. M. Peshkovsky, A. A. Shakhmatov, although they classify prepositions morphologically, they preferred to study them by syntactic dimension. It is better to study downloads, in general, words that do not have a lexical meaning on the basis of syntactic context. Because their specific features are clarified in the syntactic environment.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

V. V. Vinogradov researched prepositions based on the morphological method of F. F. Fortunatov and the syntactic direction of A. A. Shakhmatov. His scientific work was positively continued by N. Y. Shvedova, L. M. Chistyakova, G. G. Skib and others. It is noted in the sources that prepositions are used to give an additional meaning to a word or sentence [10, B.188], so the text is of particular importance in determining prepositions. Because it is impossible to imagine adding meaning to a word or a sentence without a text. Therefore, even if loadings are separated morphologically in the manner of possibilities, the syntactic environment determines its specific features. That is, the main criterion is the grammatical meaning and syntactic connection, as well as the gloss of additional meaning.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In later periods, prepositions are interpreted not only as a means of clarifying meaning, but as a means of pointing to a hidden proposition in the meaningful structure of a sentence. Observations show that even if prepositions cannot express a lexical meaning, they can mean a proposition equal to several sentences in the content structure. Presupposition is a proposition that is implied in the substantive structure of the sentence, not through the parts of the sentence, but through the indication of the predicate.

In the modern Uzbek literary language, the prepositions can be divided into the following groups according to the additional meanings given to sentences or certain words.

1. Interrogative surprise loads.
2. Reinforcement and stress loads.
3. Subtraction and limiting loads.
4. Detection loads.
5. Suspicious downloads.
6. Denial Loads.

Interrogative and exclamation loads (-im, -chi, -a, -ya). Such prepositions apply to words or sentences, and basically turn the sentence into an interrogative sentence. This type of prepositions can add different emotions given by a person to the sentence without expressing the meaning of the question [1, B.312-320].

[-mi] loading

1. Gives the meaning of question.
What were you afraid of, did you have a bad dream? (A. Mukhtar).
2. Expresses surprise.
Close, so it all falls to the ground? (A. Mukhtar).
3. Modal meaning can also be expressed.
Did he sigh, did he breathe in the field air to fill his lungs, his bearded chest heaved (A. Mukhtar).

[-chi] interrogation load

1. Interrogative
If Jamal returns, what if your happiness does not return? There is no going back now. - How about forward? (A. Mukhtar).
2. Command, demand, request, desire
In this case, loading is accompanied by verbs in the imperative mood. *Come on, let's start (command), tell dad (doq), give me your book (please), read this book first, what is written (wish). Eat this with bread and bread, my child, now I will make tea (A. Qahhor).*
3. When expressing wishes, requests, requests, the preposition [-chi] is accompanied by conditional verbs.
What if you say something (qistash), better, let's tell the truth (desire), what if you come to our place (please); What if a clean snow sparkles and takes away the dust of this air, - Aunt Sharofat used to say in the evenings (C.Ahmed).
4. Emphasis, broadcast means
Azimjon - what about you, it will be like an aunt. (A.Mukhtar). In all my long life, my child, I have never been so weak, so miserable. (A. Mukhtar).

[-a], [-ya] loading

1. Interrogative.
The city has changed a lot, hasn't it? (O. Yakubov). Butum head of a country? (G'. Ghulam).
2. Expresses emotion.
Ah, what a beautiful night! (Oibek). Wow, it's a beautiful flower!
3. Affirmation, confidence.
I'm going to eat the fat myself by making the patirs sit and sit in a chair! (Oibek).
4. Expresses surprise.
Do I have to work in the field? - I am. (O. Hashimov). He looks like a child (Oybek).

Intensive and emphatic loadings [-ku], [ham], [-u], [-yu], [-da], [-aq], [-yak], [ki], [-kim], intensive forms [qip-], [toppa-] in the

words kirky-red, toppa-dagh, tippa-tinch, [tim], [ghirt], [liq] coming before the adjectives, [jiqqa] (thick wet, ghirt drunk, liq tola, tim black) and [gurghur], [olgur], [tushmagur] expressing the speaker's displeasure, caressing emotions towards the object] words are also prepositions. A. Pardayev states that such words are discourse overloads [11, B.199]. Such loadings give imagery to the speech, strengthen the meaning of the word, and also mean the meaning of emphasis.

Intensification and emphasis [-ku], [ham], [-u], [-yu], [-da], [-aq], [-yak], [-ki], [-kim], loadings mainly strengthen and is used to convey emphatic meanings. You have watered a lot of land, Mirob sisters (O'. Hoshimov). I said how many times I would like to meet you, but I didn't have time. (O'. Hoshimov). Your chest is shining - and you are coming again... (SH. Kholmirezayev).

You install the aggregate below, but you keep pulling wires everywhere (Oybek). The word "happiness" is so precious that people achieve it thanks to their hard work ("Culture of Uzbekistan").

A short story, at the end of this. Lovers find each other. (H. Olimjon).

In recent times, prepositions are interpreted not only as a means of clarifying the meaning, but also as a means of indicating a hidden proposition in the meaningful structure of the sentence [12, B.168]. The presuppositional reference of presuppositions emerges pragmatically. Therefore, the place of loading in the text is clarified in sentiment analysis [2, B.81-84]. The presupposition they mean is equivalent to the pragmatic meaning. The preposition [-da] is also one of the means of complicating the meaningful structure of the sentence, indicating several presuppositions. In scientific research works, textbooks and manuals, this preposition is interpreted as a strengthening-emphasis preposition, and it is used to strengthen the content of the sentence, to increase its effectiveness, or to emphasize an event. Baraka topkur, zap fayzli woman, heals the pain of the patient with two words (S.Ahmad, Azrail in the past).

CONCLUSIONS

The preposition [Ham] often follows words that the preposition itself emphasizes or emphasizes. I will teach it, I will read it myself (O. Yakubov). I have the right and the opportunity (O. Yakubov). That father was also at the front. (O. Umarbekov). This preposition acts as a link in the structure of the following conjunctions, which means non-obstructiveness. In this case, it comes after conditional verbs and locative adjectives. Although the blacksmith's house was narrow, it was spacious. (SH. Rashidov).

It is rare that the preposition [Ham] precedes the word being emphasized. This download is repeating itself.

REFERENCES

1. Bakhavadinovna S. I. Database of auxiliary words in the national corpus of the Uzbek language (as an example of interrogative-exclamation loads) //Academic research in educational sciences. - 2021. - T. 2. – no. 10. – P. 312-320.
2. Shamsudinova I. Sentimental analysis in computer linguistics // Science and innovation. – 2023. – T. 2. – No. C6. - P. 81-84.
3. Phytrate. An experiment on the rules of the Uzbek language. Usage. First book, 6th edition. Samarkand. T., 1930.
4. V. Vinogradov Istoriya russkikh lingvisticheskikh ucheniy. M., 1978, p. 143.
5. Fortunatov F.F. Izbrannye trudy. T-I Sravnitel'naya yazykoznanie. General course. P. 165-166.
6. Shakhmatov A.A. Syntax of the Russian language. Wine. 2. L., 1944, P.99.
7. Shvedova N. Yu. Ocherki po syntaxisu rus.rozgovornoy rechi. AN USSR M., 1960.
8. Chistyakova L.M. Chastitsy sovremen.rus.yaz. AKD. L., 1949
9. Skib G.G. Perekhod samostoyatelnyx slov v slujeb. AKA Lviv, 1954
10. Grammar of the Uzbek language. T., 1975. Volume I, Shoabdurahmanov Sh. and others. Modern literary language. T., 1980. Tursunov U. and others. Modern Uzbek literary language. T., 1991

11. Pardaev A.B. Substantial and pragmatic features of auxiliary categories. Monograph. - Tashkent, 2013. - 199 p.
12. Mahmudov N. Presupposition and sentence. "Uzbek language and literature", 1986
13. Nurmonov A. The presupposition of the construction "besides". "Uzbek language and literature". 1986.
14. Isakov Z. Interrelationship of word groups in Uzbek language and the place of prepositions in it: Philology. science. name ...dis.authorref. – Fergana, 2005. – P.14.

IKHBOL SHAMSUDINOVA

LECTURER, DEPARTMENT OF UZBEK LINGUISTICS,
TERMIZ STATE UNIVERSITY, TERMIZ, UZBEKISTAN.
E-MAIL: <RUSTAMKHURRAMOV@MAIL.RU>