

The Form and the Meaning of Grammar Phenomenon in English and Uzbek Languages

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Abstract: The classification of word groups in modern English and Uzbek, primary grammatical categories, the grouping of words that already exist in each language into distinct categories, lexical and lexical-grammatical forms, and the morphological forms according to their meanings to the generality of words belonging to a particular group are all covered in this article.

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Introduction:

Word groupings or lexical-grammatical groups of words are the main types of grammatical categories. The words that are accessible in any particular language are categorized into word groupings. The arrangement of word groupings in The following features of words define modern English and Uzbek: a) lexical and lexico-grammatical meanings; b) the generality of morphological forms for words in a given group; and c) the function of words in speech. Because word groups are created by grouping words based on both their lexical and grammatical forms, they are also known as lexical-grammatical categories of words [Chomsky 1957: 416]. For instance, the topic name is referenced by every word in the horse category.

Certain words are employed in place of objects even when they do not represent an item. For instance, the terms "love" in English, "joy," "friendship" in Uzbek, "happiness," and so on. Terms that fall under the heading of adjectives primarily convey the object's symbol and characteristic. For instance, in Uzbek: tall, broad, energetic, blue blue, white white, and intelligent smart. Verbs are words that signify an event, condition, or procedure. In Uzbek, run run, sleep sleep means to arrive, blush, see, and so on.

Words in each category have unique morphological forms that create morphological paradigms and are connected to established grammatical categories.

For example, the suffix -s added to a horse in English means a category of numbers, and the suffix -ed in a verb means a category of time. The Uzbek language also has its own form of morphological paradigm, verbs and other word groups. For example: book - books; work – worked

Furthermore, every word group in the phrase has a particular syntactic purpose for its constituent words. As an illustration, a noun can primarily function as a possessive, complement, adjective, predicative component of a participle, or a verb that functions as a participle in a sentence. In a sentence, two or more word combinations can serve the same purpose. A horse, for instance, might appear as a number or a determiner.

Every linguistic layer actively participates in the communication process. The linguistic analysis of a single layer reveals the interconnectedness of the tiers. Morphological tier units, for instance, have their whole description only with syntax. A single term in contemporary English can simultaneously refer to many word groupings. The distinguishing characters at the end of the English noun and verb diminish as a result of reduction, which is particularly noticeable in modern English nouns and verbs. It may be exceedingly challenging to ascertain if a word is a word group that is lexical-grammatical.

¹BuxDU, Xorijiy tillar fakulteti, Xorijiy til va adabiyoti (ingliz tili) yo'nalishi talabasi



Modern English words are not very rich in morphological details. As a result, in terms of its original form or the first form of its paradigm, a word group's shape might not be different from that of the second word group.

For example, if we take the words water, telephone, measure, mistake, they are both nouns and verbs at the same time, that is, water - water, to put water, to irrigate; telephone, to make a telephone call; measure - «measure, measure; mistake error; can come in the sense of making a mistake. Such cases are relative between horse and quality 1) relative; 2) related, relative; wet between adjective and verb 1) wet; 2) soaking, moistening; one between a horse and a stalk 1) a; something is an object, the person also encounters it regularly [Shaumyan 1965: 56].

There are several frequent words that are compatible in form, some of which are formed in the presence of conversion and others of which are produced as a result of the loss of flexion.

A few examples of these are the following words: butt swim, head hit, to butt swim, head hit, button - button, to button button, button, butter, and so on. Even if the structure is identical, several terms from other categories can be found simultaneously in modern Uzbek. For instance: at last 1) Konets (horse); 2) Ignorant Nakonets (introduction). 1) tđmny, neprosveshennsh (quality); - 2) glupets (ot); 2) neyasno (ravish); indefinitely 1) netochnyy (quality). The aforementioned examples demonstrate how challenging it is to determine a word's category when looking at it individually in Uzbek and English. Grammatical indications must be used in these situations. For instance, a noun and a plural morpheme can be differentiated in Uzbek and English. In contrast, compare the following: English, Uzbek, girl, girls, master, masters, masters (masters), Uzbek: boy affluent, children boys, working boy workers.

But the plural morpheme isn't usually a decisive factor. This is because nouns and verbs in many other languages, including Uzbek and English, have homonymous suffixes. For instance, in English the The morpheme -s can be used to form the verb's third-person singular as well as the noun's plural: He counts by 1) computations, 2) acts, and counterfeits by 1) falsification.

The suffix "ham-lar" in contemporary Uzbek can create both a verb's conditional tense and a noun's plural form. Note that verbs derived from the horse are specific to this state. As an illustration, heads (1) plural from the head, Possibly those heads number two: branches. The English term for branches can also be used in this meaning. 1) branches of a tree, 2) branches (a tree develops horns). The verbs in the instances are made of horses as both the verb and the horse have common roots.

Examples demonstrate how inflections don't always accurately convey the character of the noun and verb when seen independently. Thus, in this case, the syntactic tier is crucial. In contrast: He looks, feels, and has eyes; in English, he has black eyes. eyes (was). The English and Uzbek examples demonstrate that the eye words are impartial toward lexical-grammatical categories of words. The same form can be found in both Uzbek and English as a noun or verb. Their distinction is limited to syntactic differences. Multilingual dictionaries are also aided by comparative grammar.

In both languages, the lexicographer must concurrently explain the grammatical and lexical features of the terms contained in the dictionary. A few of The word groupings may possess all three of the aforementioned characteristics, and while they may possess lexical meaning and morphological form, some may not be employed as distinct parts of speech in a sentence. Word groupings are separated into two sections in this way: 1) Auxiliary parts of speech (also known as structural parts of speech or function words) and independent parts of speech (also known as nominal parts of speech).

Terms that are part of independent word groups provide meanings that are lexically independent, designating things without the assistance of other words and expressing the amount, sign, degree of fulfillment, and relationship between the speaker and the content of his speech. Independent word groupings can have a particular purpose in a sentence and have paradigmatic forms that are linguistically tied to particular grammatical categories.

The following tense form indicates that something will happen or a procedure will start after the speech is finished. In English, the auxiliary verbs shall and will are used with leading verbs in the infinitive form to generate the future tense. Here, the both the single and plural forms of the first



person must be utilized. Will can be used to construct the verb combination shall. This verb combination is known as an analytical form because when shall is added to the leading verb, it no longer has any lexical value and is simply used to indicate the grammatical tense. Because of this, the analytic form should (will) consist of a straightforward sentence cut: "Well," the stgapper said, "I'll come but no handcuffs" (H. I. Wells).

There exists a relationship between the aspect category and the time category, namely the time category. Verbs differ in the aspect category as well as the tense category. In verbs, aspect describes the way an action occurs, that is, the starting, carrying out, finishing, and repeating an action. English verbs are examined from two distinct perspectives: the Common Aspect and the Continuous Aspect.

About whether or not an action has taken place, broad information is provided by the general aspect. On the other hand, the continuous element shows that the action is ongoing at a certain moment.

Both the continuous and the general aspects are definite. Any form of the auxiliary verb to be is used with the adjective I form of the independent verb to generate the continuous aspect. As an illustration:

to read — to be reading

He reads - He is reading (She reads - She reads)

He read — He was reading (He read - He was reading)

He will read - He will be reacting. (He reads — He reads).

Present Tense:

We begin the consideration of the tense category of verbs with indicative forms. The time category is studied in the following order:

The present tense

The Present Tense

Non Perfect Perfect

Perfect

General aspect

Common Aspect

Continuous aspect

Continuous Aspect

General aspect

Common Aspect

Continuous aspect

Continuous Aspect

Non-perfect present tense (NonPerfect Present Tense). The present perfect form of the verb consists of two opposite aspects:

1. Common Aspect
2. Continuous Aspect

Generally in the present tense.(The Common Aspect in the Present Tense). The general feature of the verb's present tense form consists of the missing infinitive:

Only the third person singular form - (e) s suffix is added. For example:

I come he comes

We come she comes



You come It comes they come

They actually truly enjoy doing this, and they successfully finish it (B. Shaw). Their anxieties calmed, they exchange a few words, take a few drinks, and then start talking (Ibid). After that, I comprehend the documents in their headgear. (Source: Ibid). She is quite aware of it. (Dreiser).

➤ When the suffix (e) s is added, the following changes occur in the structure of verbs:

a) If the verb ends with the letter -y and is preceded by a consonant, the letter -u becomes -l.

For example: fly - flies defy - defies

If the letter -y comes after the vowel, no change occurs

betray - betrays pay - pays lay - lays employ – employs

b) If the end of the word ends with the vowel -o, -es is added.

go - goes, woo - wooes

embargo — embargoes

echo - echoes

c) -s is added after the -ee diagram.

see - sees flee - flees

r) In words ending in -e, s is added and the letter e is not pronounced:

pile – piles

write— writes

puzzle – puzzles

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