



DEFINITION AND LEXICAL GRAMMATICAL FEATURES OF ADVERBS

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ABSTRACT: - Since the emergence of the science of linguistics, the issue of word classification has attracted the attention of experts, and discussions on this topic are still ongoing. If we observe the history of word groups, we can see that in the classification of Indians, Arabs, and Greeks, first of all, words important for speech - verbs and nouns - were separated. More precisely, the primitive classification of words, both in the East and in the West, is mainly three groups: words that indicate action (verb), words that name something (such as a thing, sign, quantity, action, state) (noun /name) and consisted of words (auxiliary words) that do not belong to these two groups. Later, as a result of scientific research conducted in this field, the boundaries and scope of word groups were determined, classification symbols of each group were developed. However, it should also be mentioned that, as in nature and society, words undergo evolution - the development of meaning. The transition of a word from one family to another sometimes takes centuries, and this, in turn, creates ongoing problems in the classification of words.

KEYWORDS: Adverbs, simple, couple, combined, repetitive, place development, quantity-level, causality, goal development.

INTRODUCTION

Adverb is one of the independent groups of words; denotes a sign of action and state, as well as a sign of character. The following types of behavior are distinguished: status (style) behavior (fast, slow, walking); Adverbs of place

(for example, far, near, below); adverbs of time (like now, yesterday, today); Quantitative adjectives (a lot, a little, a little); Target Approaches (intentionally, like four); The reason is in Ravish (as if from hopelessness,

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helplessness, helplessness). With the exception of time, place and purpose, all adverbs can be combined into one type according to the most general features and can be called situational (style) adverbs

Denoting signs such as the manner, time, place, degree of the action-state, and how?, how much?, when?, where? Words that are answers to questions like. Phrases are an invariable group of words, they are attached to words without change. The possessive and agreement suffixes in the composition of adverbs are not divided into morphemes. Phrases are an invariable group of words, they are attached to words without change. The possessive and agreement suffixes in the composition of adverbs are not divided into morphemes.

Simple

Couple

Combined

Repetitive

Simple adverbs are formed from one root morpheme: obviously, many, now, conscientiously, modestly. Simple adverbs are formed from one root morpheme: obviously, many, now, conscientiously, modestly.

Compound adverbs are formed by combining two word bases: every time, at a time, quickly, like this way.

A pair of adverbs is formed from the equal connection of two word bases: like still-beri, early-late, safe-safe. A pair of adverbs is formed from the equal connection of two word bases: like still-beri, early-late, safe-safe. Repetitive expressions are made by repeating one word base exactly or with a sound change in the second repetition: now-now, slowly, slowly, slowly, barely-hardly. like a. Repeated adverbs do not change the lexical meaning of the word, but express additional

meanings such as excess, lack, uncertainty, emphasis.

Pairs and repeats

development of the condition

time progress

place development

quantity-level

causality

goal development

The progress of the situation. What is the status of the action? in what way how? There are answers to such questions as: slowly, slowly, quickly, on foot, suddenly, suddenly, by chance, crudely, completely, completely, silently, immediately, hardly, suddenly, together, forcibly, obvious, military, Uzbek, face-to-face, like openly.

Case adverbs mainly come in adjective-defining and participle functions when the adverbial case is attached to a noun:

The timing. The tense tells the time of the action, when? until when since when answers such questions.

Adverbs of time: now, boya, yet, now, before, before, before, long ago, tomorrow, tomorrow, soon, always, still, still, today, now, then, after, a year, initially, every day, early - indin, early-late, winter-summer, etc.

Dates. Tense adverbs are mainly present, sometimes participle.

For example: If you want to mention the sins of your brother, remember your own sins first! (Imam Ismail al-Bukhari). Today is your birthday, today your house will be filled with flowers (H.O.).

Place development

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Place development. The location means the location of the action and the direction of the action. Where is the place going? where? Where? Answering such questions, they include far, far, forward, below, bottom, above, below, over there, this way, near, behind, right, left, right. The adverbs of place in the sentence, mainly, the case of place sometimes acts as a participle: If a person looks from side to side while speaking, then this speech is a deposit (from Hadith). Elder Nazarali father is here (G`. Ghulam). The adverbs of place in the sentence, mainly, the case of place sometimes acts as a participle: If a person looks from side to side while speaking, then this speech is a deposit (from Hadith). Elder Nazarali father is here (G`. Ghulam).

Quantity-level development

Quantity-level development. Quantitative-level development refers to the quantitative sign of an action, the level of performance, as well as the indefinite amount of the subject, the degree and amount of the sign. Quantitative-level approaches are divided into two groups according to their meaning:

Quantitative-level approaches are divided into two groups according to their meaning:

- 1.--quantification.
- 2.--degree progression.

Quantitative adverbs are mainly quantitative and sometimes participle: Pour abundant light, our dear sun from the blue (E. Vahidov). However, the mirror was so dim that I could hardly see my own face (O`.H.). Quantitative adverbs are mainly quantitative and sometimes participle: Pour abundant light, our dear sun from the blue (E. Vahidov). However, the mirror was so dim that I could hardly see my own face (O`.H.). Quantitative-level adverb indicates the sign of the subject and also acts

as a qualifier-determiner: Much talk is not pleasing to the ear (Proverb).

Causal development

Causal development. Causative means the reason for the action. Why is the reason why? why? why is that? There is an answer to such questions and they include expressions such as helplessness, helplessness, helplessness, helplessness. The causative adverb mainly functions as the causative case: He reluctantly went to the first row with Kunduzoy's beckoning (Oydin).

Goal development

Goal development. Why is the goal development the purpose of the action? for what purpose answers such questions. These behaviors include ata(in), intentionally, four, intentionally. In the sentence, the objective adverb acts mainly as the objective case: To the tall buildings, We went on purpose.

Information about the making of ravishes.

In Uzbek, there are basically 2 different ways of speaking.

1. Affixation
2. composition

When forming a word by the affixation method, a word is formed by adding special word-forming affixes to the base of the word. A noun, sometimes an adjective, a number, a pronoun, the form of a verb's adjective and verb, as well as the form itself are the basis for making a verb in this way.

Composition method

According to the method of composition, by combining and arranging two word bases in a certain pattern, a phrase representing one sign of action is created. With this method

1. joint
2. Pairs are made.

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The joint approach is made as follows:

- 1) by attaching words denoting place or time with each pronoun: every time, every moment, every moment, every time, every time, every time;
- 2) by adding the words yan, er, yak to the demonstrative pronouns: this place, this side, this side, here, this side, that side, that side, like from there;
- 3) by adding words meaning place, time, quantity, or words that are not used independently: one moment, one moment, one time, one way, one way, one way, one way, one way, brother, like a little;
- 4) by adding words meaning place, time, quantity, or words that are not used independently: one moment, one moment, one time, one way, one way, one way, one way, one way, brother, like a little;
- 5) with the combination of two word forms of different word groups (with a word that has kept its lexical meaning and is sometimes not used independently): soon, still time, right now, morning, day, night , ancient times, like Ozmuncha.

A pair of ravishes is made as follows:

- 1) with the equal connection of words that are close to each other in meaning (synonyms): like slowly, openly, safely;
- 2) with the equal connection of words with opposite meanings (antonyms): like today-morning, summer-winter;

Compound, double, repeated adjectives are made by the method of composition. • 1) with each pronoun by adding words that mean a place or time: every time, every moment, every moment, every time, every time, every time • 2) demonstrative pronouns yan, er, yak by adding the words: here, to this side, here, here, to this side, to that side, to that side,

from there • 3) the meaning of place, time, quantity by adding descriptive words or words that are not used independently: a moment, a moment, a time, a way, a bit, a bit, a bit, a bit.

Pair of idioms: • Pair of idioms is formed by equal connection of two words: Pair of idioms is made by equal connection of two words:

- 1) by equal connection of words that are close to each other in meaning (synonyms): slowly, openly, safely
- 2) with the equal connection of words with opposite meanings (antonyms): today-morning, summer-winter, next-beri
- 3) as well as exit and departure (sometimes head) by repeating words that take the form of the conjugation: face-to-face, side-by-side, dam-badam, day by day, far away, rarely
- 4) repetition of different verb forms and their division and with repetition in a non-dividing form: again, imperceptibly, imperceptibly, unknowable, etc.

Instead of a conclusion, it should be said that there is also a method of "reduplication" in the adverb group. In contrast to nouns, adjective and verb groups, new (speech) words are not formed in compound form.

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