

Ways of Expressing Personal Space in the Uzbek Language

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ABSTRACT

Each language has gone through several historical periods to become a "Language", and over the years language standards have been created. The Uzbek language has also been polished from such stages. Person is a grammatical category or a morphological indicator consisting of a system of mutually opposite forms indicating that the action belongs to the speaker and its executor. In this article, we tried to express our thoughts about the expression of the person in the Uzbek language based on examples.

Introduction: It is known that Uzbek linguistics differs from other languages, especially from Indo-European language families, by its economy. In Uzbek linguistics, it is suggested that words, phrases, and expressions are used to express. When we think about a sentence in our native language, we come across the phrase "sentences", that is, there are also sentences consisting of one word. Such sentences are mainly specified in the text. Another syntactic feature of sentences is that they stand in a separate position in the structure of the sentence, that is, they are not connected with other parts of the sentence, and are determined by the fact that they can "live" as a single sentence, always maintaining linguistic uniqueness. For example: *Yengil tortdingizmi, qizim? – Shukur. (Abdulla Qahhor).* It seems that the general syntactic feature of words-sentences is that they can form a sentence and its center even without accepting participles.

Main part: According to the linguist G'. Zikrillayev, the form of the verb that represents the person indicates both the subject and its object.

We are once again convinced of this in F. Safarov's thoughts. According to his opinion, recognizing that there is also "*morphological possessor*" in Uzbek, which is expressed by an adverb, he divided the possessor into two types according to the way of expression in Uzbek:

1. Morphological possessive, for example, *izla* means the second-person singular possessive, i.e. **sen**. Or *o'qituvchimiz* means I-person plural.
2. Lexical ownership is represented by words, phrases and expressions. For example: *Qor yog'di. U keldi. Qo'ng'iroq chalindi. Dars boshlandi. Talaba gapirdi. Biz boramiz. Sen sotasan.*¹

Special language tools that express the grammatical meanings of words include adverbs that express agreement, number, possession, person, and mood. Of these, the suffixes of person and number cannot be determined without grammar tools. For example, *ko'ylak, ko'ylakni, ko'ylakga,ruchka, ruchkaga, ruchkani,* the words themselves do not mean a complete thought. If we add grammatical suffixes of person, number, and tense to them, it means a complete thought. For example, *Ko'ylakni oldim, ko'ylakni ko'rdim,ruchkamga tegma, ruchkangni ol,-m* in the word "oldim" is a first-person formative morphological suffix. **-ma** in the word "tegma" is a second-person formative morphological tool.

Person is a grammatical category, a morphological indicator, consisting of a system of opposite forms, which expresses the relation of the action to its executor from the speaker's point of view. Person forms indicate that the action belongs to the speaker (1st person), the listener (2nd person), and another person who did not participate in the conversation (3rd person). In many languages, including Turkish, the person of the object of action is mainly expressed by a verb.

1.G.ZikrillaeV "Rux va til" Fan nashriyoti. Toshkent-2018

For example: *ko'rdim, ko'rganman*- 1st person; *ko'rding, ko'rgansan*-2nd person; *ko'rdi, ko'rgan*-3rd person. In German, it is used as a means of representing a person

The person category is connected with other categories of the verb (tense, tense and ratio) through paradigmatic and functional relations. In particular, the category of person cannot be imagined without the category of number. That is why they are named together as the person-number category, and the forms expressing this meaning are called person-number suffixes. The concept of person can be expressed in the system of personal pronouns with specific lexemes, and in nouns with the help of special affixal morphemes (possessive suffixes). In this case, personal pronouns (I, you, he, we, you, they) indicate the persons who do it, and possessive adverbs (my book, your book, book) indicate to which object something belongs.

Morphological means of I-person forms are made using: *-man, -miz, -m, -k, -(a)y va -(a)ylik*. For example: *boraman, boramiz, bordim, boray, boraylik. Toshkentda bir ro'zg'orga yetadigan yukim bor. Olib kelsam degandim.....Siz qatori, qo'ni-qo'shnilaringiz qatori yashamoqchiman*. (Said Ahmad "Jimjitlik" 72-bet). *Shunaqa gaplardan qachon qutulamiz*. (A.Qahhor "Sinchalak")

The morphological means of the II-person forms are formed as follows: *-san, -sanlar, -siz, -sizlar, -ng, -ngiz, -nglar, -ngizlar, -laring, -laringiz, -(i)sh, -(i)ng, -(i)nglar, -(i)ngiz, -(i)ngizlar. O'zing bilasan. Qarishing bor. Issiq-sovug'ing bor, yotish-turishing bor. Yoningda bittagina hamdaming bo'lsin degandim-da, yana o'zing bilasan. Zerikib qolyapsan, bolam. Ermakka bo'lsa ham biron ishning boshini tutsang bo'lardi. Bu joyga o'zlaringiz sig'may qolibsiz²*. (Said Ahmad "Jimjitlik" 72-bet). *"Meni savdoyi dadang bilan tashlab ketasanmi³, deb yig'ladi, degan xayolga bordi*. (A.Qahhor "Sinchalak"14-bet).

1. Abdulla Qahhor "Sinchalak"

2. Said Ahmad "Jimjitlik", "Sano Standart" publisher, Toshkent- 2016

In the third person, we cannot say definite and definite additions. At the same time, the suffixes of mood and tense act as indicators of person. For example: In addition to being a past tense indicator, the suffix **-di** also indicates the third person. *Ammo Mirvalining sabri chidamay, kampir yo'g'ida sandiq titib, soatni olar, uch- to'rt kun bolalarga maqtanib yurardi*. (Said Ahmad "Jimjitlik"24-bet). The suffix **-sin** also expresses a command or request in the third person.

Tolibjon bo'layotgan ishlarni bilib ba'zan tajang, ba'zan isyonkor tabiatini kuch bilan bosib yurardi. (Said Ahmad "Jimjitlik" 11-bet).

Sen-u men o'z toshimizga bir botmon bo'lib yuribmiz-da, buning toshi bilan tortilsak, posangiga yaramaymiz. (A.Qahhor "Sinchalak"16-bet).

According to G. Zikrillayev, in the modern Uzbek literary language, the meanings of person, number, and respect are expressed by the same form system in the verb group. In this, the person is the leader and the main one. In traditional linguistics, it is considered in all research. In most cases, the number is written with a hyphen (in the form of personal number) as it is integrally connected with the person. Since respect is not considered a categorical meaning, its forms have not been consistently studied. However, in the smallest form (the stem of the verb) all three categorical meanings are expressed together with mood and tense. In this case, savings will be necessary at the highest level. In some artificial forms, five categories are represented by one suffix (for example -di). There is also an additional system that expresses all three categorical meanings together.

The meaning of person is defined in all of these forms, and the necessary element safatidea participates in the formation of predicativeness (individuality). According to the dictionary meaning of the verb root, person means human and other animate and inanimate beings. This is its natural feature. In the process of speech act (speech act) or communication, these forms of the verb perform the functions of *speaker*, *listener* and *others*. These are called I, II, III person in grammar. Morphological classification of verb forms is carried out on this basis. This classification is also taken into account in the mood and tense category (like the imperative mood form in the 2nd person).

In short, it is possible to study the morphological features of person, number and honorific forms, or rather their suffixes, from different points of view. In particular, it can be considered from the point of view of determining their place in the structure of words in relation to other morphemes, i.e. distributive analysis or their peculiarities in forming inflectional forms. In addition, these forms can be studied from the point of view of their structure, composition, person, number, and inseparability. Since our goal is not to describe the morphological features of person, number and respect forms in detail, we will limit ourselves to giving brief information about it. The main focus is on the analysis of the content, meanings and use of person, number and respect forms. In other words, the linguistic, i.e., paradigmatic feature and its change under the influence of the context are studied.

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