



SOME SEMANTIC AND STYLISTIC FEATURES OF AUXILIARY WORDS IN MODERN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14810246>

Abstract: This article provides an exploration of the meanings and stylistic features of auxiliary words in both Uzbek and English. Auxiliary words play a crucial role within the grammatical framework of these languages; their functions include complementing main words, imparting additional meanings, linking independent words within a sentence, and offering grammatical or syntactic descriptions. The analysis presented herein delves into the similarities and differences of auxiliary words across both languages, with a focus on auxiliary, preposition, conjunction, and particles.

Annotasiya: Ushbu maqolada yordamchi so'zlarning o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi ayrim ma'nolari hamda uslubiy xususiyatlari yoritib beriladi. Yordamchi so'zlar grammatika tizimining ajralmas qismi bo'lib, ularning maqsadi va vazifalari asosiy so'zlarni to'ldirish, ularga qo'shimcha ma'no berish, gapda mustaqil bo'lak bo'lib keluvchi so'zlarni bog'lash yoki ularga grammatik (sintaktik) tavsif berishdan iboratdir. Maqolada o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi yordamchi so'zlarning o'xshashliklari va farqlari chuqur tahlil qilinadi, xususan, har ikkala tildagi ko'makchi, bog'lovchi, predlog hamda yuklama kabi yordamchi so'zlar tahlil qilinadi.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается значение и стилистические особенности вспомогательных слов в узбекском и английском языках. Вспомогательные слова играют важную роль в грамматической структуре этих языков; их функции включают дополнение основных слов, придание дополнительных значений, связывание независимых слов в предложении и предоставление грамматических или синтаксических описаний. Представленный здесь анализ углубляется в сходства и различия вспомогательных слов в обоих языках, уделяя особое внимание вспомогательным словам, предлогом, союзам и частицам.

Key words: auxiliary words, Uzbek language, English language, meanings, stylistic features, conjunction, particles, preposition.





Kalit soʻzlar: yordamchi soʻzlar, oʻzbek tili, ingliz tili, maʼnoviy xususiyatlar, uslubiy xususiyatlar, koʻmakchi, bogʻlovchi, yuklama, predlog.

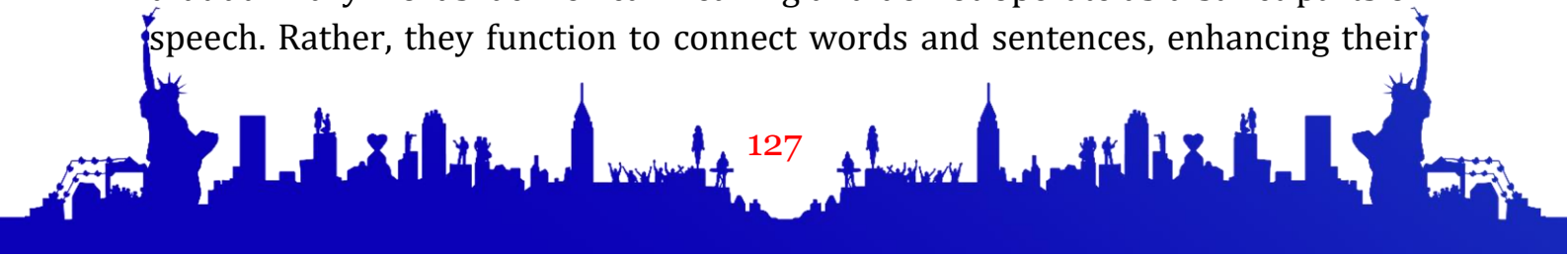
Ключевые слова: вспомогательные слова, узбекский язык, английский язык, значения, стилистические особенности, союз, частицы, предлог.

Introduction

The study of auxiliary words in both global and Uzbek linguistics has been the subject of extensive research and analysis in numerous scholarly publications. A significant contribution to this field is Noam Chomsky's "Syntactic Structures" (1957), which marked a pivotal advancement in linguistic theory and serves as a fundamental reference for the exploration of auxiliary words. In this work, Chomsky identifies auxiliary words as integral components of grammatical structure within sentence formulation and elucidates their function within the framework of syntax. He analyzed the structure of sentences using auxiliary words in the method of "transformational-generative grammar" [1]. Mikhail Bakhtin, in his influential work "Dialogical Imagination" (1975), elaborates on the communicative significance of auxiliary words. He posits that these words serve not only a grammatical function but also play a vital role in shaping meaning and context within sentences [2].

Abdulla Avloni, a distinguished figure in the field of Uzbek linguistics, made significant contributions to the study of auxiliary words and their role in syntax through his seminal work, "Oʻzbek tilining sintaksisi" (1950). This publication offers a comprehensive analysis of auxiliary words in the Uzbek language, outlining their functions and their integral role in sentence construction. Avloni underscored the importance of auxiliary words within the grammatical system, with particular emphasis on the roles of verbs, linking words, conjunctions, particles and auxiliaries [3]. Gulchehra Karimova's seminal work, "Oʻzbek tilining sintaksisi" (1982), provides a comprehensive examination of the syntactic structure of the Uzbek language. This study offers valuable insights into the use of auxiliary words and their grammatical functions within sentences. Karimova classifies auxiliary words into four categories: particles, auxiliaries, conjunctions, and prepositions [4]. She elucidates how these elements establish relationships that are essential for effective sentence formation.

Drawing on the perspectives of various scholars and experts, it is evident that auxiliary words lack lexical meaning and do not operate as distinct parts of speech. Rather, they function to connect words and sentences, enhancing their





meaning and structural integrity. In summary, auxiliary words play a crucial role in defining the relationships among other components within a sentence, thereby assigning them specific grammatical functions.

Materials and methods

Auxiliaries

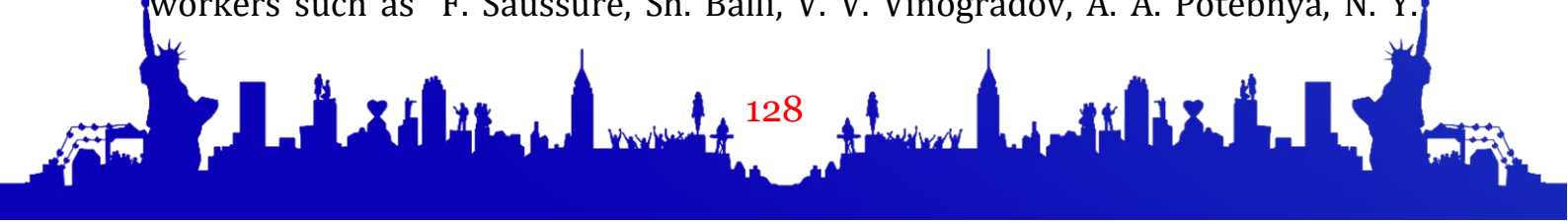
Auxiliary words hold a significant position within the syntactic framework of the Uzbek language. They typically follow nouns and adjectives, facilitating connections between these words and others, thereby contributing to the overall meaning and grammatical structure. Auxiliaries play a vital role in establishing relationships between words in a sentence, enhancing clarity and coherence. For example, in the sentence "**He drew with his hand,**" , "**Qo'li bilan chizdi**" the word "**with**" "**bilan**" operates as an auxiliary. It links to the word "**hand,**" "**qo'li**" allowing both terms to convey a unified meaning. The phrase "**with his hand**" "**qo'li bilan**" effectively answers a specific question and constitutes a complete thought within the context of the sentence.

In the English language, prepositions function as auxiliary words that indicate relationships between various elements within a sentence, typically in conjunction with nouns or verb tenses. They create meaningful connections and convey concepts such as location, time, causality, and methodology. For instance, in the sentence "**I put the book on the table,**" the preposition "**on**" establishes a connection with "**the table,**" thereby indicating the location of the book. Additionally, some prepositions, such as "**over,**" may lose their original lexical meaning and assume a grammatical role in certain contexts. Prepositions play a crucial role in enhancing clarity and coherence in communication:

- Indicating place: prepositions such as "**on,**" "**in,**" "**under**" indicate place.
- Showing time: prepositions such as "**at,**" "**on,**" "**in**" are used to express time.
- Showing the reason: prepositions such as "**for,**" "**because of**" express reasons.
- Indicating a means or a method: prepositions such as "**by,**" "**with,**" "**on**" are used to indicate a means or a method.

Conjunctions

Auxiliary words, especially conjunctions, occupy an important place in linguistics, and their study has been given special attention by experts. For example, a number of well-known scientists have studied the characteristics of conjunctions in the system of word groups and their classification. Scientific workers such as F. Saussure, Sh. Balli, V. V. Vinogradov, A. A. Potebnya, N. Y.





Shvedova and A. M. Peshkovsky studied the specific properties of binders. The terminological description of conjunction is covered in encyclopedias, dictionaries and manuals published by scientists such as N.Medvedeva, A.S.Belousova, N.V.Vasileva. Modern complex connectives in Russian, their syntactic role and synonyms were studied by researchers such as M.Y. Getmanskaya, N.O.Grigoreva, M.S.Bunina, A.F.Priyatkina, T.M.Redkozubova. Also, the evolution of conjunctions in the Russian language, specific aspects of the history of comparative and differentiating conjunctions, as well as “bog’lovchi so’zlar va ularning qiyosiy xususiyatlari” in Turkish languages (Komyk, Azerbaijani, Lezgin languages)[5] researched as part of monographic works. These studies are aimed at clarifying the place of conjunctions in the language system and how they change in other languages.

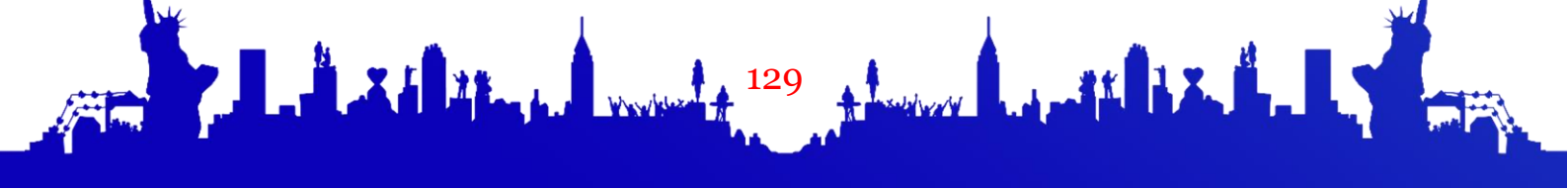
In Uzbek language Conjunctions are divided into two types according to their function: Teng bog’lovchilar (Coordinating conjunctions) - these conjunctions connect words or sentences of equal status. For example, conjunctions such as **"and"**, **"va"**, **"hamda"**. Ergashtiruvchi bog’lovchilar (Subordinating conjunctions)- these conjunctions connect one word or clause to another word or clause, but there is a division of meaning between them.

In English, conjunctions represent connections between things and concepts and play an important role in sentence structure. Conjunctions have different forms and functions, but they are used only to connect words, phrases, or clauses and are not used as independent clauses. According to the morphological structure, unions can be divided into the following forms:

- Simple conjunctions - these conjunctions have a simple and unchanging form. For example: **and, or, but, etc.**
- Derivatives are conjunctions made from a specific root word and created using suffixes. For example: until, unless, etc.
- Compounds - these conjunctions are composed of two or more words. For example: **however, whereas, etc.**
- Compound connectors (composite) - these connectors are made up of several words and their structure is more complex. For example: **as well as, in case, etc.**

Particles

Particles in Uzbek express grammatical meaning, but they do not have lexical meaning. Particles are divided into six types according to their meaning, appearance and writing. Each type has its own grammatical meaning and expresses meaning when used together with words or phrases in a sentence.





Particles are sometimes in the form of words and suffixes, in some cases they are added to the word, and in some cases they are written with a hyphen. These different forms show more clearly the grammatical function of the predicate and form the expression of meaning in the sentence. The following types of particles are available:

- Interrogative-exclamation particles **-mi,-chi,-a,-ya**
- Reinforcing particles - **axir, hatto, hattoki, nahot, nahotki, ham, g'irt**
- Declarative particles - **-ki, -kim, naq, xuddi, qoq,**
- Subtractive particles - **faqat (yolg'iz), gina(-kina, qina)**
- Immortal particles - **na-na, hech, sira**
- Suspect particles – **dir**

In English, particles are divided into the following groups:

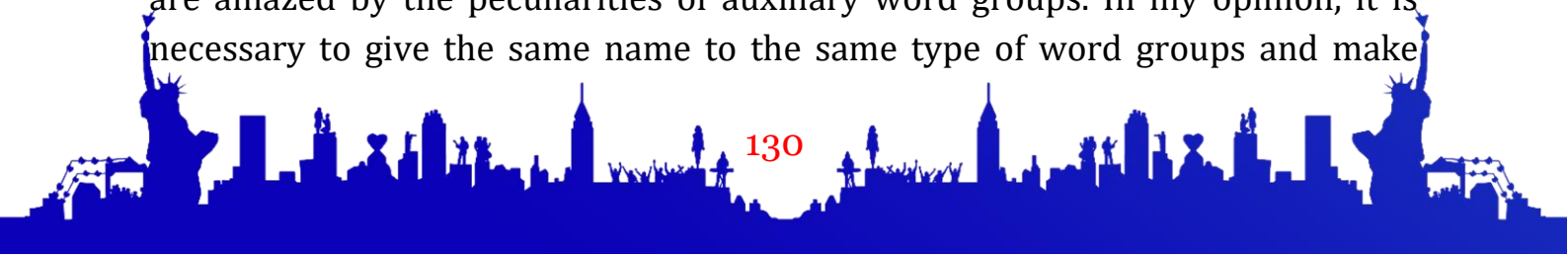
- Limiting particles: **only, just, merely.**
- Intensifying particles: **very, extremely, totally.**
- Negative particle: **not, never, no.**
- Additive particle: **also, too, as well.**
- Connecting particles: **and, or, so, therefore.**

Result and discussion

Observations and materials show that in English and Uzbek, auxiliary words are used as an analytical grammatical tool and serve as a common typological tool in both languages. In the languages being compared, English includes prepositions, conjunctions, particles, auxiliary words, while in Uzbek, conjunctions, prepositions, and auxiliaries play this role. Auxiliary words of both languages help to express grammatical relations and to understand sentences clearly and completely. Linguist B.N. Aksenenko describes the main function and grammatical status of the preposition in a clear and understandable way in his work "Predlogi angliyskogo yazyka". It defines a preposition as an auxiliary word that usually comes before a noun or the word it replaces. In some cases, a preposition takes the place of a verb, noun, adverb, or one of these words. Aksenenko also pays special attention to the fact that prepositions express the connection between words that do not have an independent meaning, as well as to determine their composition and explain this process [6].

Conclusion

In conclusion we can say that our grammar has both simple and complex aspects. Some concepts are easily explained, while others are very complex. We are amazed by the peculiarities of auxiliary word groups. In my opinion, it is necessary to give the same name to the same type of word groups and make





them a little easier to learn. For example, auxiliaries have pure or functional types, as well as the pure or functional types of conjunctions are determined depending on the origin. The concepts related to particles are expressed more simply in the form of "Particles can also be pure or functional." In English, the tense system is implemented mostly through auxiliary verbs, and the plurality of tenses is clearly expressed. In the Uzbek language, the concepts of time are expressed in a simpler and more general way with the help of auxiliary words. The semantic and stylistic features of auxiliary words in both languages show the unique capabilities of the language and help to express the speech clearly and correctly. In English, more modality and probability are expressed using auxiliary words, while in Uzbek, these concepts are more context-dependent and expressed using syntax.

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