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A HISTORY OF ASSISTANT RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT

In this article, views on the history of the study of units related to the auxiliary group in world and Uzbek linguistics are analyzed, and the compounds included in the scope of this group, taken as the object of research, have been studied since the earliest times.

KEYWORDS

Word, lexeme, concept, verb, noun, logical field, problem of word classification; Classification problem in Greek, Roman, Indian linguistics; Research assistants in Uzbek linguistics.

INTRODUCTION

Any person who has developed the concept of a national language becomes a patriotic person. "Each of us should regard attention to the state language as attention to independence, respect and loyalty to the state language, respect and loyalty to the motherland, and make such a view the rule of our lives," said our honorable President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev encourages young people to search even more. - We should all start

this noble movement from ourselves, our family and community, respect our mother tongue, traditions and values, and show our love for the Motherland in practical activities. Therefore, we, linguists, need to study the changes happening in the language in time and at the same time, we need to search more while being aware of the news. Any language develops on the basis of its internal laws, neologisms (new words)

appear on the basis of lexical layers in the language, archaic (obsolete) words fall out of use, that is, the socially limited lexicon changes from a periodic point of view meeting, to be more precise, entering and exiting this group is not a secret to anyone. The appearance of new words in the language plays an important role in increasing the lexical richness of the language and improving the grammatical structure. A language that exists as a means of communication and has a criterion of vitality faces certain obstacles during its development. In order to overcome such obstacles, linguists compare languages and analyze their differences and similarities. For the in-depth study of the language, the phonetic and lexical units of that language are separated into semantically-structurally separate groups. There is information that this process first occurred in Indian linguistics, and our ancestors also classified languages based on Greek linguistics. . However, at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, researches based on the analysis of Russian linguists began to be noticed in our linguistics. Linguist O.Azizov "...words in each language are divided into different groups depending on their grammatical sign and semantic features. "Semantic features of words in languages with different grammatical structure, the scope of use, grammatical signs, and their combination are not always similar." Every language has its own structure. As mentioned, linguistics is a broad field, which has several directions. One of such areas is morphology.

As everyone knows, morphology is a department that studies the structure of words, the grammatical features of the set created as a result of classification. Aslan, morphology is part of grammar, therefore, it analyzes the grammatical meanings that appear through grammatical forms.

A language system is a generalized unity of language units. The morphological study of the language system has a long history. In ancient Greek linguistics, the issue of word groups was studied in detail, and the first scientific criteria were formed on the basis of views that were quite detailed for their time. In particular, oriental linguistics is somewhat different from Greek linguistics, but this difference is not huge, there are also common similarities. The study of word groups has a long history. In particular, we can see that the linguists of ancient times were particularly interested in the issue of word groups and that the principles they developed have been preserved in one form or another until now. Man has always sought to make his life easier. This is visible not only in everyday life, but also in science. This rule was also the main criterion for dividing words into categories. Linguistics has been studied since the earliest times and is considered as a separate science from the general sciences. From the beginning, attention has been focused on the issue of classifying one or another aspect of words, grouping them in terms of generality: "...the classification of word groups has been the main object of study of

linguistics." Plato divided words into two types, and he based his classification on logical concepts. According to his opinion, reality can be expressed through nouns and verbs, nouns are words that can be named, and verbs are words that show action. We form our speech through the connection of language units belonging to these two groups: nouns and verbs, speech is not formed only by words belonging to the same type.

Aristotle is the owner of the next ideas about the classification of words, according to his views, there is also a conjunction in addition to the noun and verb, and conjunctions help to connect the noun and the verb.

By the next period, that is, the Alexandrian period, the theory of word groups was improved, and now the attention to its linguistic features increased.

Dionysius of Thrace divided words into: noun, verb, adjective, article, adverb, auxiliary and conjunction; Eli Donat divides them into nouns, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, adjectives, conjunctions, auxiliary words, and exclamations. Classification criteria were also formed on a scientific basis. At the same time, word groups have increased in quantity.

After the Greeks, the Romans also paid serious attention to the issue of word groups. In particular, M. Varron united words under 4 categories, according to which classification and lack of classification should be the basis for classification, taking into account these aspects, words that can accept agreement forms -

nouns, tenses Verbs - verbs, words showing agreement and tense - adjectives, those that do not have the category of agreement and tense - auxiliary words.

Since there is no single view of categorization in Indian linguistics, in this matter, it was mainly based on the idea of dividing words into four groups of words. These are: noun (nāmān), verb (ākhuatā), preposition (uurāsagrā) and preposition (kiratā). Assistants interpreted nouns and verbs as a category that shows the meanings of word groups. In ancient Indian linguistics, auxiliaries were taken as the 3rd type of word groups and called uurāsagrā.

In Eastern linguistics, words are divided into categories, which are related to the linguistics of antiquity and, at the same time, different characteristics are taken into account. In particular, in Arabic linguistics, word groups are divided into 3 groups, which are as follows:

1. Name;
2. verb;
3. download (letter).

Nouns are nouns, and action words are verbs. A group of words that are grammatically equal or subordinate are letters.

Turkish linguists, following in the footsteps of Arabic linguists, use the above classification as a basis. Based

on the traditions of Arabic linguistics, Abu Nasr Farabi divides "gender-denoting words into nouns, verbs, and letters." In general, the category of words that we are studying today as auxiliary words is included in the circle of the category called letter. The encyclopedist Abu Nasr Farabi, despite the fact that he has conducted research in several fields of science, expresses his views, realizing the importance of linguistics. We can directly associate the next period of linguistics with the rule of the Karakhanids, and the reason for this is that by this period, attention to language and literature increased, artistic and scientific works were created. Yusuf Khos Hajib's "Kutadgu bilig" and Mahmud Kashgari's "Devon-u Lughatit Turk", Ahmad Yugnaki's "Hibatul Haqayiq", Ahmad Yassavi's "Devoni Hikmat", which are considered rare finds of the Karakhanid era; We can cite the works "Tafsir", "Oguznama", "Kissasi Rabguzi". Analyzing the language features of the above-mentioned works, we can see that the old Turkish language was quite rich in terms of vocabulary, and the grammar was somewhat developed. At first, Mahmud Kashgari in his work "Devon-u lugotit turk" divides words into 3 categories: nouns, verbs and auxiliaries. For example, in "Kutadgu bilig" we have witnessed that the participation of the auxiliaries that we are researching is somewhat more, that together with // bila = it is used as the form of the auxiliaries, which is considered a literary source of the same period "Devon-u lug Also used in "Otit Turk". Although we are scientifically researching the artistic sources that we

took as the basis for the formation of the old Turkish literary language above, we did not analyze the units of the auxiliary series, but the literary fragments presented in the works allow us to revive the spirit of that time, and in this process, we are an assistant we will have a complete conclusion about the forms and functions of the units considered as a category. In this work, Mahmud Kashgari tries to express all the words that existed in the language at that time. It is also known that the scientist, in exchange for his historical approach to the language, paid attention to the much earlier periods of the language without stopping only at this period. In this work alone, the scientist's approach to the word as a lexicographer, semasiologist, lexicologist, issues of expansion and contraction in the meaning of the word, grouping in terms of form and meaning, and the ways of the emergence of derivative meaning: metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, etc. were given information. The valuable aspect of this work is the active use of auxiliary units in the poetic fragments used in the work. For example, we can see that the word ep is used as a reinforcement-emphasis aid in the 1st volume of the book, in the part devoted to the analysis of words with nouns at the beginning of the word. M: ep-ezgu, in the form of, in addition, the nasal functional auxiliaries used in our literary language are explained in the first form in the dictionary. In the work "Muqaddimat ul-adab" by Mahmud Zamakhshari, a triple system of categorization of words is also observed. In Navoi's

work, there are special linguistic works in which theoretical views are expressed, and in the work "Muhokamat ul-adab" morphological views on the classification of words according to the tradition of Arabic grammar of that time are presented.

CONCLUSION

We can conclude that the language units of the auxiliary group have a strong place in the language system, and so far the words of this group have been studied in various aspects. Auxiliaries are active not only at the morphological level of the language, but also at the semantic and syntactic level. It forms the semantic structure of the syntactic structure and becomes the basis for the pragmatic inner meaning.

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