

## EXPRESSION OF THE MEANING OF ENHANCEMENT IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

**Rahmatova Hulkar Nematullayevna**

IDUM 8, Jizzakh city, Uzbekistan

E-mail: hulkarahmatova91@gmail.com

Today, the development of science and time always imposes new responsibilities on researchers. The spiritual-ideological changes that took place in our country during the national independence and integration have placed certain demands on the sciences, in particular, national sciences such as Uzbek linguistics. It is known that the spirit of the nation is reflected in the language, as well as in its grammatical structure. As a result of independence, the investigation of Uzbek language phenomena based on its substantial nature has become one of the manifestations of the study of Uzbek national spirituality, promotion of national ideology and national idea. This requires approaching the grammatical phenomena of the Uzbek language as an entity that reflects the national spirit. This is the first. Secondly, to rise to a new stage of the study of grammatical phenomena, that is, to examine grammatical phenomena as a whole consisting of a set of different generalities, based on the law of the integrity of the linguistic system in Uzbek linguistics, to study the grammatical meaning into components, requires the study of their speech realization as a whole of linguistic and non-linguistic factors. The object of the study is the expression of the meaning of amplification with the help of morphemes and lexemes, which is studied in Uzbek linguistics. Substantive-pragmatic features of these language units are considered the subject of the work.

- morphemes and lexemes representing the meaning of reinforcement of modern Uzbek linguistics were studied, and comparative-historical and system-structural approaches were simultaneously developed.

- since Uzbek linguistics is dealing with the problem of the speech realization of linguistic possibilities, it has entered its next empirical stage.

- morphemes and lexemes expressing the meaning of reinforcement are grouped according to their degree in speech activity, and this series is in the form of "morphemes - lexemes".

- morphemes and lexemes expressing the meaning of amplification have different grammatical meanings. The expression of the strengthening meaning of independent word groups is very much dependent on the meaning of the words with a related meaning, and their stylistic features can be shown as a companion meaning. In one group of morphemes, "subordination" and in others "equalization" is a categorical meaning. The accompanying meaning is their stylistic meaning. The categorical meaning of downloads is "strengthening", and as a related meaning "subjective attitude" can be distinguished. The syntactic meanings of subordination and equalization appear as accompanying meanings.

- levels of cooperation in the speech realization of morphemes and lexemes expressing the meaning of amplification are at different levels. In the realization of their general linguistic meaning, the syntactic level takes the lead, and the lexical level cooperates with it.

- linguistic factors are accompanied by non-linguistic factors in the realization of general meanings of morphemes and lexemes expressing the meaning of reinforcement.

The spiritual and ideological changes that took place in the society after the national independence of our country placed certain demands on the sciences, in particular, national sciences such as Uzbek linguistics. It is known that the spirit of the nation is reflected in the language, as well as in its grammatical structure. National development is clearly visible in the rise of the status and prestige of the national language. As a result of independence, the investigation of Uzbek language phenomena based on its substantial nature has become one of the manifestations of the study of Uzbek national spirituality, promotion of national ideology and national idea. This requires approaching the grammatical phenomena of the Uzbek language as an entity that reflects the national spirit. The functional sign of the auxiliary word is “to bind”. On the basis of this sign, the auxiliary, connecting, predicate serve to connect words and sentences together. But this task is unchanging and stable for the linker and helper. The peculiarity of loading is that they give an additional meaning to a word or sentence, such as interrogative, emphasis, amplification, subtraction-delimitation, simile, and are unstable in relation to the functional “binding” sign, is considered variable, that is, it may or may not contain the “bind” character. For example, the auxiliary [na-na] has been considered a negative conjunction as a type of equal conjunction. The linguist G. Abdurahmanov calls it a negation connector and shows that it also has the characteristic of loading. In fact, this helper acts as both a binder and a downloader. When it acts as a connector, it gives the meaning of negation to some equal parts (components) and connects them: There is no meaning in his words, nor modesty in his actions. This auxiliary word performs the function of loading, appears in sentences with a negative meaning and shows the meaning of negative.

The division of words in the language into groups such as nouns, adjectives, and verbs is based on their lexical status (consisting of an inseparable unity of sound and meaning) and grammatical features (morphological features and syntactic function). comes, each word has a unity of lexical-grammatical aspects. Therefore, such groups are called lexical-grammatical categories.

The classification of lexical-grammatical categories (word groups) of words is based on such principles: morphological principle, lexical-semantic principle and syntactic principle.

Based on the morphological aspect, words are divided into groups according to their formal-grammatical signs and morphological characteristics. These are morphological signs: acquisition or non-acquisition of word-changing affixes, immutability of change (change or immutability by taking number, possessive, agreement, person-number affixes). diversification and diversification, etc. For example, words belonging to the group of nouns, number, change with possessive affixes, change with agreement affixes - to the characteristics

of species. Verbs have the character of change-inflection by taking person-number affixes (pure verbs take only the short forms of determiners: бордим. Conjugate I went, I'm a student). The loadings do not change formally and grammatically.

Words are divided into two groups according to whether or not they have formal indicators; 1. Modifiers are words that have the form of modification (modifiers: for example, nouns, pronouns; adjectives: verbs). 2. Invariant words - words that do not have a changing form (for example, connectors, auxiliaries).

This classification takes into account the purely grammatical (morphological) situation of receiving or not receiving word-changing affixes. But other types of affixes can also serve to show the differentiation of words according to categories - as a categorical distinguishing sign:

I. Form-forming affixes (the word form in the narrow sense): -cha diminutive-caressing affixes such as , -loq indicate the noun of this word; affixes such as -roq, -ish, -cha, which indicate the lack of character, indicate the quality of this word; - is characteristic of the sixth suffix and b.

2. Word-forming affixes: some word categories have their own special formants. These affixes usually also perform the task of transferring a word from one category to another category. For example, the verb-former has the suffix -la, the adjective-former has the suffix -li, etc.

Conclusion, morphemes and lexemes expressing the meaning of reinforcement have different grammatical meanings. The expression of the strengthening meaning of independent word groups is very much dependent on the meaning of the words that have an adjacent meaning, and as an accompanying meaning, it is possible to show their stylistic features. In one group of morphemes, "subordination" and in others "equalization" is a categorical meaning. The accompanying meaning is their stylistic meaning. The categorical meaning of downloads is "strengthening", and as a related meaning "subjective attitude" can be distinguished. The syntactic meanings of subordination and equalization appear as accompanying meanings.

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