

SOME MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF ORDER DOCUMENTS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Annotation: This article analyzes the types of documents that form the basis of order documents morphologically. In particular, morphological units in the text of documents such as orders and directives are studied.

Keywords: command documents, command, order, decision, morphological features, number word group, action name forms.

Command documents include documents issued by higher-level organizations in the management system, from government agencies to lower-level bodies, from the governing body to the governing body, from the head of the organization to structural units and employees. These documents include documents such as orders, instructions, directives, and decisions. The lexical and morphological features of the language of documents are also unique. We try to analyze their morphological features on the basis of examples:

1. Morphemes denoting diminutives, conjectures, and conjectures are not used in the text of documents. This also shows that clarity comes first in all official working papers, i.e. no charm and ambiguity, no ambiguity is allowed. All word groups are included in the text of the documents. In particular, the noun phrase and the verb are widely used.

2. In the text of the documents -, *ga ko'ra* compounds are applied. In the text of the document, the presence of compounds, *-ga ko'ra*, *-ga muvofiq*, the cause the compounds, indicates the basic relationship.

In the order:

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On-Road Transport" and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 19, 2019 No 336 "On approval of the Regulation on the Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Uzbekistan " I order accordingly : Recognize as invalid some departmental regulatory legal acts according to the appendix.

The order of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan from December 14, 2000 of No. 635

"About rules of storage, accounting and issue of tramadol in pharmacies and medical institutions" (registration number 996, December 29, 2000) (Bulletin of regulatory documents of ministries, state commit, tees and departments of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2000, No. 24) make changes by the Annex.

In the order :

By the investment agreement, Serbia Dynamic International Limited has undertaken the following investment and social obligations...

Voluntary funds of employees of ministries, departments, and other organizations in connection with the national charity hashar to transfer to bank accounts on its initiative.

2. In the order, auxiliary devices for - I (sh) are widely used. These auxiliary devices represent the target of the addressee, which is the basis for the formation of the document, rather than the intended purpose of the document. In this case, the main purpose of the document is understood from the content of the general text. "For further development of the industrial

potential of Khorezm region and attraction of direct investments in the chemical industry: ... "
verb forms such as).

3 . The use of verb forms in the text of order documents is also peculiar. In the text of documents, verbs are used in the command tone. The order uses the words "I order", the order, the instruction "to approve, execute, load, enter, transfer, recommend, load", etc., that is, words with an imperative meaning. The above verbs in the documents expressed in the infinitive or accusative, participle, future tense, imperative mood, and we will consider them based on the following examples:

In the order:

1. *Order of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 308-mh of December 22, 2010 (registration number 2170, December 22, 2010) (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2010 ., No. 51, Article 503) to make changes by the Annex to the Rules of Notarial Procedure in State Notary Offices (kir / it / il/sin)*

2. *To carry out the state registration of this order (ot / kaz / il/sin) and to make the corresponding entry in the Department of the state registration of departmental regulatory legal acts in the State register of departmental regulatory legal acts (enter) / it / sin).*

In the order:

Received in the Republic of Uzbekistan on November 4-5, ,2019 and approve the visit pro by with Annex 1 (confirm / n / sin).

allocate means from the reserve fund of the Cabinet of Ministers to cover expenses according to appendix 2 (allocation / t / sin).

4. Number of words is also actively used in the language of documents, including the year of issue, document number, deadline, etc. For example, in the command:

[Registered by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 28 , 2021 , registration number 2781-1]

By the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education," I order:

To the order of the Minister of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan from March 31, 2016, of No. 3 "About approval of the Standard situation on the methodical council of general secondary educational institution"

Registry number 2781, May 3, 2016) (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2016, No. 18, Article 205) make changes by the Annex.

2. *This order becomes effective from the date of official publication.*

Minister B. SAIDOV

Tashkent,

December 17, 2021

35-mh-son.

In the order:

To accept for information he visits the delegation led by the Secretary-General of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development Enzo Kvatrache to the Republic of Uzbekistan from 3 to 6 December 2019 .

2. *To the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan provides an allocation of necessary means from the reserve fund of the Cabinet of Ministers to the Ministry of investments and foreign trade according to the appendix.*

Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan A. ARIPOV

Tashkent, May 19, 2020

255-F-son.

5. The title part of the order documents ends with the compounds - *(i) sh*, - *(i) sh*.

In the order:

Order of approving citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the procedure for the registration of the city of Tashkent and the Tashkent region, as well as the fact that it is also clear that they change and add the additions to it ABOUT WORK...

CHANGES AND APPENDICES TO THE ORDER "ON APPROVAL OF THE GENERAL LEGISLATIVE CLASSIFICATION OF LEGISLATIVE NETWORKS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN" .

In the order:

*PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN ORDER
President of the Republic of Uzbekistan ABOUT KIRIT WORK ...*

*PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN
ORDER*

, CONSIDERATION AND SIGNING OF RESOLUTIONS AND ORDERS OF THE CABINET OF MINISTERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN ...

units that form with the auxiliaries of the movement names are very widely used in documentation. Some scholars who have studied such auxiliaries have pointed out that the auxiliaries mean "object" and "cause," and that the auxiliaries mean "object," "cause," and "purpose." The meaning of ¹"source", "basis", "named" in the execution of the action of the assistant about.

Another scholar argues that these auxiliaries cannot express the meanings mentioned above. In general, the essence of the semantic relationship that occurs in the structures formed by the combination of auxiliary analytic forms with other words about, about, about is that in them the work, action, event, which expresses the word to which the analytic form is connected, etc. The basis of the analytical form is the person, thing, action, state, and belonging².

A template in the form of "about the name of the action", "about the name of the action", "and about the name of the action", which is widely used in Uzbek language documentation, appeared. The title of the text is a necessary part of most documents, ie the details. Linguistic templates such as "On recruitment", "On dismissal", "On other recruitment, and ", "On incentives" are used in the headings of the order on the person³. In addition, these templates will be available in the title section of orders of higher state organizations, ministries, and governments. In particular, the titles "On the declaration of invalidity", "On amendments and additions" and other various content form the title of the document.

Command documents are an important document in the field of management. Therefore, in the analysis of their lexical features and morphological features we can see that they differ from other documents. Document texts are free of any lexical units. Because the text of documents is written in strictly defined templates. I, therefore, fore necessary to be careful and approach responsibly when compiling the text of the document.

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