



DEFINITION AND ITS EXPRESSION IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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| ABSTRACT | KEYWORDS |
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| This article provides information about the determiner and its types, its function in the sentence, its syntactic place and its expression. | Determining, lexical valency, expanding word, adjective, focusing, explanatory. |

Introduction

A determiner is a secondary part of a sentence. Subject to the name of the thing, event, it means its sign (property, quality). There are three types of determiner: 1) explanatory determiner (another name indicates their gender, rank, title, kinship (for example, the Uzbek poet Furqat); 2) qualifying determiner (for example, old mountains); 3) demonstrative determiner - is expressed by a word in the form of a marked or unmarked demonstrative agreement (for example, the surface of the water or the surface of the water). What is it?, which one?, how many?, how much?, how many?, what?, where?: One of the questions will be answered.

Determiners are represented by adjectives, pronouns and adjectives. Determinants are of three types according to the sign of the subject: a) qualitative determiners; b) pointer identifiers; d) explanatory qualifiers. Expressed by a determiner noun, it is also an extender of clauses or clauses, adverbial or introductory conjunctions. The determiner, like the filler, appears as a word expander, as a means of filling the lexical valency of the nouns participating in the structure of the sentence, and the constructive structure of the sentence does not take place. Its relationship to the linguistic line is the matching of the valence of the defining noun and its syntactic connection.

Since the determiner is an expander, it can depend on any clause:

1. Section determiner: Nilufar is an excellent student.
2. Possessive determiner: Who is right.
3. Case determiner: Solim and Khushhava settled in the valley.
4. Complement determiner: Have you seen our yard?
5. Indicative determiner: Goodbye, green valley, beautiful mountain.

A determiner can be attached to a clause independently, or it can be part of expanders. Compare:
On the one hand, there is a lojuvard Bahri environment

On one side is the saffron Sahara tomb

On one side, there are white-haired mountains

Takbir reads to your tolein

In verses, the word lojuvard is Bahri muhit (owner), and the word saffron is a qualifier for the word Sahrayi kabir (cut) and appeared as an expander of clauses. The word "hairy" in the third stanza is subordinated to the word "togar" (owner), which in turn is subordinated to the word "white".

The determiner has different expressions in the sentence. According to the specificity of the determination, the material of the determiner and, accordingly, its syntactic connection with the expanding word are different.

Determiners attached to a definite article can be adjectives or demonstratives. The determiner can be expressed in different ways. The words in this task also differ according to their semantic and grammatical characteristics when determining that. As some parts are considered the main elements of the structure of the sentence, then the determiner cannot be a part of the sentence because it is an element of the description structure, which is the complex name of the predicate, and not of the structure of the sentence. The syntactic forms used in the function of determiners serve to indicate the character of the subject or the objectified part. According to the structure of the determiner, it can be divided into two types:

A) simple (one-word) determiner.

B) content (composite case) determiner. The determiner lives with the word it is connected to in the sentence. A definite with a determiner forms a compound with a determiner. Without the defined, there is no determiner. The expression of the determiner is different. The words in this task are also different according to their defined semantic and grammatical features. A defining quality is expressed by an adjective when it means the type, color, characteristic, taste, form, character, and movement of an object. After a while, Zebi's singing and sweet singing were heard in the big house. When it means belonging to a united subject, it is expressed by the determining or or the word in this function. For example, Sultan Khan's voice did not have any signs of trembling, fear or hesitation, it sounded like a scream.

The determiner expresses the nature of the subject, its relationship, and so on. The determiner is of three types lexical-semantic and grammatical: qualifying, focusing, explanatory.

1. Qualifying determiner

This type of determiner is a type of determiner that is usually connected to the part represented by a noun by conjunction, and indicates the characteristic, quality, quantity, and location of the object understood from the noun. What is it?, what kind?, which?, how much?, how much?, how much?, when?, where? there will be an answer to one of the questions.

A word with which an adjective is connected is called an adjective.

Adjectives are represented by different sets of words:

1) with quality: The warm, warm rays of the sun have become pleasant to people. (O'. Hoshimov). Colorful flowers, all kinds of crops, gardens, waters sparkle in the sun (Oybek). Kind words, kind treatment, and love are the magic thread that binds a person to a person and a heart to a heart. (Sh. Ubaidullayev).

2) with a number: I had a meal by putting two loaves of bread and four turshaks on the table. (O'. Hoshimov). The first snow is on the top of this hill it will rain, and the first grasses will turn green in

the bosom of Hirmontepa. (O'. Hoshimov). Three or four large black birds aim at something and circle slowly. (P. Kadirov).

3) with a pronoun: The habit of sea birds is interesting. (O'. Usmanov) After every difficulty there is a pleasure. (Proverbs).

4) with a horse: There was water everywhere on the asphalt street. (O'. Hoshimov). Don't mince words. (Proverbs).

Nouns with the affix in - also function as adjectives. For example: Every item in the house reminds me of Masuda. (P.Q.). A young scientist from Tashkent... gathered the surrounding shepherds and gave them a feast... (P.Q.).

5) with an adjective: He has no place to rest or spend the night. (K. Yashin). Say what you can say, don't say anything. (Proverbs).

6) with practice: It is better to know five or ten good lessons that will always serve you better than to learn a lot of useless things. (Seneca).

7) with an imitation word: Windy soft spring wind. (Oibek). A flock of ducks landed on the bank of the canal. Their roaring did not stop for a long time. (S. Ahmad).

Adjective is sometimes expressed by a word combination. For example: He opened one of the two doors facing each other... (P. Kadirov). There are many good-natured, noble people in the world who always work with good intentions (O. Husanov).

The function of an adjective can also be performed by predicative units equal to the sentence: The price of a good person is good. ("He learns little and becomes wise").

2. Pointer identifier

This determiner is a type of determiner that connects to the particle represented by a noun or an inflected word through coordination, and indicates that the person or object it represents belongs to another person or object. Whose is it? what's where are you there will be an answer to one of the questions.

A word that is connected to a demonstrative is said to be considered.

A pointer is expressed as: 1) with a noun or a pronoun used instead of a noun: A caravan of cranes was seen in one corner of the clear space. Soon their thoughtful sounds filled the air... (O'. Hoshimov).

2) in the name of action: He looked for a thousand different ways to meet him. (S. Ahmad). Why bother? (A. Qadiri).

3) with a possessive adjective: Nomard does not know the value of a man whose work has not fallen to him. (Proverbs). Gratitude for free is abundant, labor is abundant. (Proverbs). A coward has big eyes and a fool has big words. (Proverbs).

4) with a mixed number: Half of ten is five.

5) with a possessive pronoun (with a possessive pronoun used instead of an adjective or number): There are many reasons for this. (P. Kadirov).

6) with a possessive adjective: The language of the reader is very long. (Proverbs).

7) with the riding style: Tomorrow has today, today has tomorrow. (Proverbs).

In some cases, the demonstrative can be represented by a phrase. For example: ... anyone would consider such unrest by one of the beks as "possible and possible". (A. Qadiri). The definition of living at the top is great, from the top the world is wide, at the top - bright!!! (Fame).

It is also expressed by a predicative unit equivalent to a demonstrative sentence. For example: There is no fun at home, there is no fun on the street. (Proverbs). The tongue of a black man is a black man. (Proverbs). He has a daughter. (Proverbs).

A pointer can take two forms: marked and unmarked. A definite article is definite if it receives a nominative case affix. For example: Everything has a proof: the proof of the mind is thought, the proof of thought is silence. ("He learns little and becomes wise").

A determiner is unmarked if it does not receive a demonstrative case affix. For example: In short, the inhabitants of both castles lived in harmony with each other, like children of the same mother. (S. Ahmad). When the car came to the Hazrat Batir turn, Talibjan knocked on the roof of the cabin. (S. Ahmad).

3. Explainer This part, as a type of determiner, is connected to the word it is related to, and defines and explains it by giving it a different name.

A word to which an explainer is connected is considered to be an annotated word.

The adverb is mainly represented by a noun and has the following meanings:

1) the title: General Lukhmanov fell from the "Chaika" behind. (S. Ahmad). He asked a woman who came across him: "Where does Professor Jabbarov sit?" (O'. Usmanov).

2) action: Zakir Koshmakov, the head of the agricultural department, was a small, active young man. (O'. Usmanov). Osar Kurbanovich, the head of the department, who looks like a blind man, entered. (Y. Yakvalkhojaev).

3) profession, specialty: Rafikov cannot stay in the office, because there is no one else in the office except accountant Umar Ali. (A. Qadiri). Literature teacher Y Amin Effendi used to come in with one book on top of notebooks with a bunch of essays (Y. Yakvalkho'jaev). He kept copies of the works of the artist Orol Tansikboev cut out from magazines. (S. Ahmad).

4) kinship: My name was not given by my father, but by my grandfather Ahmadbek Haji. (Y. Yakvalkhoyayev). My aunt Hagar also closes the pot of bread. (P. Kadirov). It was reported that Sultanat's brother Mirvasil came on leave from the army, and all his relatives gathered. (O'. Usmanov).

5) Nickname: Mahamat Chatak remained silent for a while as if gathering his next thoughts. (O'. Usmanov). Islam Novcha takes a hoe in his hand and stands half a step higher than everyone else. (A. Qadiri). Dalavoi knew your bald father, so I asked him. (S. Ahmad).

6) pseudonym: Oibek, son of Musa Tashmuhammad, is a famous Uzbek writer.

7) gender: Why does a girl despise her father so much? (O. Yakubov). A teacher girl Cholpanoy lives in a two-room house near the school. (P. Kadirov). 8) closeness: My friend Mamajon Ali came into my life again. (Y. Yakvalkho'jayev). Malohat Khan and his friend Hamida used to accompany Akrom with jokes. (O. Yakubov).

An adverb is sometimes expressed by a phrase. For example: The services of the young scientist Aziz Kasimov were especially significant. (O'. Usmanov). Neurologist Shamsikamar entered the room carrying a small box. (Y. Yakvalkho'jayev). This report was about a project of the chief architect of the institute, Zafar Boboyev. (O. Yakubov).

The commenter can come before or after the comment: Then the head of the department remembered Ghiyosiddinov. (P. Kadirov). In addition to me and his father, he said hello to Aksakol, his aunt Kholposh, and the brides of Potma-Zuhra. (O'. Hoshimov).

In conclusion, it should be said that the Determinant refers to the definiteness expressed by a word or combination of words. A definition expressed by a single word consists of a stem or elements that are

not expected to be syntactically connected in the current order (such as belt, Koryogdi). It can be detected by either type of detector. A determiner always determines the words that come after it.

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