

THE STATUS OF ADVERBS AS A PART OF SPEECH

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Annotation

This article discusses the complex lexical-grammatical nature of the part of speech - adverb and its status as a part of speech.

The formation of an adverb with cases occurs through the fossilization of a certain case and transition of an adverb from other parts of speech are one of the features that determine its complex nature.

Key words

parts of speech, transition to adverb, morphological signs of adverb, lexical signs, morphological signs, sign of action, sign of substance.

Although parts of speech have been studied for many years, it is becoming clear that their essence, content and functional aspects have not been deeply studied in linguistics. This is because new directions of linguistics have been formed, and the cognitive and pragmatic features of speech parts have become the object of research in the following years.

E.S. Kubryakova states that it is not only that parts of speech in any language have categories associated with them and the tasks they perform, but their role has a specific scope of content represented by each of the categories and a certain set of functions that it performs.

Parts of speech are not pieces of speech, but grouping according to grammatical, lexical-semantic signs. Summarizing these signs of words, words in each group should be considered as lexical-grammatical categories. In different languages, classification according to the categories of parts of speech is common. A group classified on the basis of a certain grammatical meaning is called a part of speech.

As S.A. Yelmuratova rightly noted, there are two types of form and meaning in the grammatical structure of the language: general grammatical meaning (substantivity, action, attribution, etc.) and specific grammatical meaning (each part of the word different forms, its use in sentences and word combinations, and in

other words, the grammatical categories related to them - number, case, person, tense, mood, etc. are taken into account). General and specific grammatical signs are important in the formation of parts of speech in the language, and in turn, have a special place in the division of parts of speech into small groups. Each group of words is distinguished by its grammatical features. Adjectives have attributive signs, while verbs have features such as tense and mood. Formative grammatical signs are distinguished by changing and unchanging types. It refers to the parts of speech that are conjugated and inclined. Grammatical signs of words can be divided into morphological and syntactic features. Morphological signs of parts of speech consist of word-changing morphemes or grammatical categories. These signs and categories do not apply to all parts of speech, for example, auxiliary words acquire only grammatical meaning and cannot receive word-changing morphemes. In addition, modal words, interjections and exclamatory words for separate parts of speech do not always have a morphological sign, they can have these signs only when they are characteristic of the noun.

The syntactic signs of parts of speech are explained by their participation in the construction of a sentence, their combination. When combining words into parts of speech, their separation from other word groups is taken into account, not their syntactic function. It seems that the classification of parts of speech is the division of words into grammatical classes in the language structure. Parts of speech is the most universal phenomenon in the grammatical system of the language. It is characteristic of all languages, but the classification of parts of speech in the construction of each language requires a separate approach. Because a grammatical symbol in one language may not exist in another language. Each part of speech has its own grammatical signs and therefore they differ from each other.

Independent parts of speech are important because they have grammatical categories. Grammatical categories have unifying grammatical forms. While studying the main principles of parts of speech, it was observed that their classifications were different in different periods. Even in current linguistics, their various categories are a problematic issue in the study of parts of speech, waiting for their research.

Nowadays, new words may not change phonetically and grammatically, but over the centuries there have been changes in the morphological features of parts of speech and syntactic construction. In the language, words are divided into words with lexical and grammatical meaning. This classification also applies to parts of speech. As the meanings of words express concepts, they reflect the expressions of things, events, actions, and signs in the human mind. Such expressions are usually

considered lexical meaning.

Lexical meaning is a part of a word without a grammatical form, which is called a lexeme as an object of the differential-semantic method. Lexemes refer to all independent parts of speech and are called sememes based on this method. It is observed that sema forms semema. For example, the lexeme "asta-sekin\slowly" is counted as sema with the sign "doing the action without haste".

Lexical signs are also reflected in the language at the grammatical level. The grammatical level of any language consists of the grammatical form of words, phrases and sentences, the smallest unit of which is the morpheme. The grammatical structure of a language is unique, in which the structure of the word, the rules of type and accentuation, the types of grammatical constructions, such as word combinations, acquire a stable state in a historically formed way, therefore, grammar also has the characteristic of generalization. For example, words like tez, sekin, yayov, oldin, keyin have a lexical meaning. But these words express the concepts of state and time from a grammatical point of view and form a group of adverbial words. The formation of a word group is reflected in the generalization according to the grammatical meaning.

In the language, sounds, vocabulary, and grammatical content together form a systematic whole. The levels that make up the language system complement each other. As long as parts of speech are studied at the morphological level of grammar, their morphological features are of particular importance. Each part of speech differs in its own aspects. The number indicator, presence of inclining additions in nouns, tense, mood, person-number in verbs, degree indicator in adjectives and adverbs are expressed differently in each language. It is also based on their meanings when separating parts of speech in morphology.

The semantic field method is used to determine the meanings of lexemes. In grammar, the grammar-lexical field method is used to determine the meanings of parts of speech, the most frequently used units are the core of the field, and the less frequently used and metaphorical, phraseological units are removed to the periphery when they have a different meaning. In addition to the field method, a number of methods such as observation, description, comparison in language are the basis for systematic study of words.

The place of adverbs in the system of parts of speech and their lexical-grammatical interpretation have always been in the attention of linguists. In particular, the emergence of parts of speech in Turkic languages is controversial, and scientific sources reflect their division in different ways. Each part of speech is researched and grouped according to its independent and auxiliary characteristics.

In particular, the part of speech adverb has been studied on the basis of different opinions until now. In some studies, there are opinions that the part of speech adverb does not exist as an independent part of speech. The transition from one part of speech to another part of speech is considered problematic in linguistics. The part of speech adverb also includes words borrowed from other word groups.

According to O. Tajiyev, in the works of the scientists N. A. Baskakov, E. V. Sevortyan, I. A. Andreyev, E. R. Teneshev, Y. V. Gulicha, A. M. Sherbak, D. A. Salimova and others, who studied Turkish languages, the part of speech adverb is elucidated in different levels. According to E.V. Sevortyan, adverbs in Turkish languages are considered one of the morphologically full and not clearly formed parts of speech. It is noted that historically the adverb does not exist as an independent word in the Tatar language. Such a view is reflected in the studies of K.S.Askakov, K.Nasiri, G.Ibragimov, in particular, G.Ibragimov considers the part of speech adverb in the Tatar language as an adjective. The scientist says that adjective and adverb are the same group of words. Based on the characteristics of adjective and adverb, a number of scientists, including E. Fozilov and A. J. Shukurov, note that adverbs are formed by semantically and grammatically changing from other parts of speech to adverbs. Z.A. Alekseyev, relying on the opinions of scientists, admits that there are no simple adverbs in the Uzbek language.

However, contrary to this opinion, the author of the adverb section, Qayum Karimov, in the study "Morphology of the Uzbek language of the 15th-19th centuries" published under the editorship of Alibek Rustamov, a brilliant scholar of the history of the Uzbek language, writes: "The adverb is the main part of the language. has been in practice since ancient times as one of the grammatical and lexical categories. There are also specific features of the approach, which are similar to words belonging to other parts of speech according to their general characteristics.

O'zbek tilshunosligida ravish yangi tadqiq qilingan so'z turkumlari sirasiga kirgan bir davrda, olimlar ularni fe'ning ravishdosh shaklidan va kelishik qo'shimchalarini olgan otlarning ayrimlari mazkur so'z turkumiga o'ta boshlaganligini aytadilar. Bunda ravishlarning boshqa so'z turkumlari bilan munosabatdoshligi seziladi.

O. Tajiyev stated that in the following years, in the works of V. N. Khisamova, E. A. Saydasheva, Ch. M. Kharisova, G. R. Shakirova, N. B. Nikofova, L. B. Kishitkova and others, the description of the part of speech adverb began to be referred to again in Turkish linguistics. In particular, D.G.Tumasheva,

F.M.Khosimova, Ch.M.Kharisova, G.R.Shakirova regard the ravish word group as a historically independent word group. The research of the researchers revealed that adverbs as parts of speech already existed and are still being formed now. In the process of researching idioms, it is disputed that it intersects with the adverbial form of the noun, adjective, and verb. The part of speech adverb is also similar in form to auxiliary words, and their morphological differentiation requires compliance with grammatical rules. At the same time, this feature of the part of speech adverb makes it difficult to recognize it as a linguistic unit or a speech unit. O. Tojiyev states that in Turkish languages, at the point of intersection of an adverb with other parts of speech, different nouns (noun, adjective, numeral, pronoun) express the verb and its hybridization with other word groups occurs in the adverbialization of lexemes.

Although the words related to the part of speech adverb mean the sign of the action, it is debatable that in some cases they also mean the sign of the subject.

When the adverb indicates the sign of an action, it indicates the situation, time, process of execution. When the adverb comes before an adjective or adverb, it refers to their character level. In front of the noun, it reflects the similarity of the subject sign to another sign or the sign related to the adjective: *Majlisda juda shirin kuylar chalindi.*(Oybek)

Naturally, an adverb has the same morphological characteristics as other parts of speech. These are: the main morphological feature of an adverb is its invariance, that is, an adverb does not accept any forms of syntactic relation.

Adverbs have their own formative suffixes: *-chasiga, larcha, -iga, -isiga, --lab, -cha, -dek, -day kabi.*

According to the structure of some adverbs, it also shows that they are similar to other parts of speech with the acquisition of agreement suffixes:

To nouns: *quyida, ustida,*

To pronouns: *unda-bunda, shundan beri,*

To adjectives: *sekinroq, piyoda, tez,*

T participle: *kuta-kuta, borib-borib*

These similarities are enriched by the words separated from the above categories in the process of forming the part of speech adverb. Thus, in modern linguistics, there are words that have completely moved to the part of speech adverb: *olg'a, jo'rttaga, ichkari* and others.

Although adverbs are far from receiving case suffixes and possessive suffixes, this situation occurs in some cases. Adverbs can contain cases, plural form *-lar* and third person possessive suffix *-i*. In this case, these additions affect the lexical-

semantic meaning of ravish: kechqurunlari, kechasi, kunduzi.

Case forms in adverbs exhibit two characteristics:

a) an adverb with a case suffix changes in meaning: keyin – keyinga – keyinda kabi. Bu ishlar keyinga qolmasin.

b) adverb does not change in meaning, but is loaded with an additional meaning, such as strengthening the meaning or clarifying the meaning: hozir – hozirdan – hozirda. O'qishga hozirdan tayyorgarlik ko'ramiz.

The plurality suffix -lar in the adverb means continuity and uncertainty: ilgarilari, avvallari, etc. For example, Shoir kechqurunlari bog'dagi so'rida ijod qilardi. In this case, the III person possessive suffix is used along with the plural suffix -lar.

One of the features that indicate the complexity of adverbs is that adverb formation with cases occurs through the fossilization of a certain case, in which case the case does not fulfill its function and is considered compliant with the form of the formative suffix. For example, the words tubdan, birdan, together with their cases, belong to the part of speech adverb, and the cases are not analyzed separately, but they are considered to be fossilized in the main structure. It is observed that the semantic shift in the word also affected the form of the word.

Not all words can form adverbs by accepting cases. Below are the parts of speech that tend to form a ravish along with cases:

a) Some nouns denoting direction and time are combined with the case to form adverbs of place, time, and state: oraga, orada, orada, orqadan, chetda, o'rtadan, tushda, tushdan, ustidan, tubdan etc.

b) adjectives are added to form adverbs of state and place: uzoqqa, yaqinda, to'g'rida, chindan, yolg'ondan, pastga, yangidan, eskidan, bavardan etc.

v) demonstrative pronouns in many cases become adverbs together with place-time and exit cases and form adverbs with the meaning of time and place: unda, bunda, shunda, o'shanda, bundan etc.

g) Participles in negative form form a verb in the exit case: shoshmasdan, indamasdan, qaramasdan, charchamasdan etc.

d) The number "bir" becomes an adverb along with a number of cases: birdan, birga etc. This creates an adverb denoting state.

In modern linguistics, it is often observed that adverbs have moved from other parts of speech, but it is observed that the word formed by an adverb has not left its lexical-grammatical features related to its category. Therefore, parts of speech adverb is considered a controversial part of speech.

Another way of formation of adverbs is the transfer of part of speech. In this case, the word "tamomila" was taken out of its category and included in the adverb. This condition is observed in nouns, adjectives, adverbial participles. Over the years, some words in this category have become adverbs as a result of changes in their lexical-grammatical forms.

Nouns transferred to adverb: erta, indin, kecha, kechqurun etc.

Adjectives transferred to adverb: yaqqol, baralla, tugal, rosa, uzluksiz, to'xtovsiz, omonsiz etc.

Adverbial participles transferred to adverb: osha, o'ta, qo'sha, qayta etc.

A. Matgaziyeu emphasizes that it is possible to distinguish adverbs as a separate lexical-grammatical category in Turkic languages, taking into account some formative affixes and semantic-syntactic features. As a result of the development of the Uzbek language, we see that adverb has gradually developed and expanded to take a place among independent words. Historically, adverbs have a syncretic relationship with different parts of speech: noun, adjective, numeral, pronoun, verb and secondary parts of speech. That is why the independence of the part of speech adverb is still controversial in Turkic languages and causes different opinions.

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