

**LEXEMS OF ADVERBS IN IRANIAN-PERSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

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**ANNOTATION**

Questions of parts of speech are in the central problems of the theory of grammar. The study of the problems of the Parts of Speech has its own deep history (from the ancient times of the history of linguistics). Despite this, many theoretical problems of Parts of Speech are still not fully developed. Disagreements of scientists are observed even in the classification of the Parts of Speech . Definitely not their own separate places of lexical and grammatical categories in the general system of the PS, one of them is the adverb - "a hybrid category, like a participle " (VV Vinogradov).

**Key words:** *parts of speech, classification, hybrid category, gerunds, lexical and grammatical category, state actions.*

**INTRODUCTION**

Adverbs of this semantic group denote the goal of a perfect (completed) or not perfect (incomplete) action-states that are represented in both languages in a small number.

In the Uzbek language, the system of adverbs of the goal consists of the words *atay, atayin, ataylab, zhyrttaga, azza-bazza, qasddan*, borrowed by the Uzbek language from Tajik. In the Tajik language, the adverbs of the goal, except for the word *kasddan*, are derived, formed by the suffix *-i (nodoni)*; prefixes *be- (behuda, bedarak)*, *bar-(barkasd)*, some of them by reduplication: *dida-yu donista, donista-yu nodonista, bemavridu+bomavrid*.

The adverbs of the goal *Lutfan, Taqidan* are borrowed into the Tajik language from Arabic. It should be noted that some adverbs in comparatively studied languages are polysemantic. For example, adverbs such as *beydauda, bedarak* are used both in the meaning of the goal and in the meaning of the way of action. For example, the word *bedarak* in the sentence *Urush vaqtkida ko'p yigitlar bedarak yo'qoldi* does not mean the purpose of performing an action, but the mode of action of performing an action –state. A similar feature is observed in the use of the word *noiloch* in the Tajik language.

**MAIN BODY**

So, the semantic plan of adverbs is a kind of system, which is typical for the category of adverbs of both Uzbek and Tajik languages.

1. Parts of speech are one of the most controversial and urgent problems of linguistics. The study of the parts of speech has its own deep history, which has been the object of language science since ancient times (Ancient Indian, Latin-Greek, Arabic linguistics). However, some issues related to the problems of parts of speech remain unresolved and now there is ambiguity even in their classification. The experts' points of view are also ambiguous in relation to the lexical and grammatical categories of the general system of parts of speech, one of which is the lexical and grammatical category of adverbs.

The adverb forms the signs and qualities of an action, a state. Attribute and quality-general grammatical values that are also characteristic of other lexical and grammatical categories of the system of parts of speech. From the point of view of the designation of signs, qualities, the lexical and grammatical categories

of adjectives and verbs approach adverbs. The meaning of the attribute, quality is also indicated by individual nouns such as *g'isht*, (*g'isht devor*), *temir* (*temirdarvoza*), *kumush* (*kumushqoshiq*), and so on. However, this does not mean that the semantic plans of an adverb, adjective, verb, and individual nouns do not differ from each other. They all differ from each other in the nature of the meanings they denote. Thus, an adverb denotes the signs and qualities of an action, state; an adjective-the signs and qualities of an object, phenomenon; a verb-the signs and qualities of an object and movement, actions. The meanings of an adverb are a sign, a property of a sign of a state. The meaning of an adjective is a sign, a property of a static (inactive) character, and the meaning of a verb is a sign of a process, a dynamic character. What are the differences between the semantic planes of an adverb, an adjective, and a verb?

Adverbs in grammatical and semantic terms are closest to adjectives. But this does not mean that they are not distinguishable from each other. The adverb is semantically and grammatically dependent on the verb, and the adjective is dependent on the noun. The meanings of an adverb or adjective are realized by a syntagmatic environment, in which verbs act as partners of adverbs, and nouns act as partners of adjectives.

Thus, the implementation of any meaning, both semantic and grammatical, depends on the syntagmatic features of the lexemes. Syntagmatic possibilities of the verb are realized when they are connected with nouns. This means that the meaning of the verb depends on the meaning of the noun, which is realized through the predicative construction.

2. Grammatical meanings are initially completely heterogeneous and absolutely homogeneous; the first of them is characteristic of nouns, and the second for adverbs. Between heterogeneous and homogeneous grammatical meanings, there are also meanings for significant parts of speech other than the noun and adverb. In the intermediate grammatical meanings, the features of both heterogeneous and homogeneous grammatical meanings, which are not typical for the grammatical meanings of a noun and an adverb, are synchronously-syncretically combined. Hence, it is clear that intermediate grammatical meanings are the grammatical meanings of adjectives, verbs, which can be called heterogeneous-homogeneous meanings.

Heterogeneous-homogeneous grammatical meanings are characterized by the fact that they are heterogeneous, as well as homogeneous in relation to the grammatical meanings of other lexical-grammatical categories. So, for example, the grammatical meaning of an adjective is homogeneous in relation to the grammatical meaning of a noun, and it is heterogeneous in relation to the grammatical meaning of an adverb. The grammatical meaning of the verb has a similar characteristic. The grammatical meaning of a verb is homogeneous with respect to the grammatical meaning of a noun, and heterogeneous with respect to the grammatical meaning of an adverb.

The absolutely heterogeneous nature of the grammatical meaning of nouns is characterized by the fact that it is an absolutely independent meaning, it does not obey the meanings of parts of speech.

The absolutely homogeneous nature of the grammatical meaning of an adverb is explained by the fact that it is only subordinate. It depends on the grammatical meanings of the verb and adjective, less often-the noun. The grammatical meanings of an adverb are not subject to the meanings of any lexical and grammatical categories of the system of parts of speech.

3. The formal-linguistic plan of adverbs is also peculiar. Initially, a noun and a verb were formed. The adjective and the adverb after them. The feeling of signs, qualities, was realized after all these. Therefore, the names of these phenomena appeared last in the category of adjectives and adverbs. The appearance of verbs, adjectives and adverbs after nouns is noted by A.A.Potebnya and I.M.Peshkovsky. There are different

classifications of parts of speech, some of them are traditional. However, among them there are also non-traditional ones. According to one of these classifications, parts of speech are divided into two groups: autosemantic and synsemantic. All significant parts of speech are assigned to the first group, all service parts - to the second.

4. The division into groups of autosemantic and synsemantic is also characteristic of systems of significant parts of speech, where the noun and verb are considered autosemantic, and the rest - the adjective, numeral, adverb-are considered synsemantic parts of speech. It is clear that pronouns occupy an intermediate zone-between autosemantic and synsemantic significant parts of speech. Those pronouns that carry out the function and meanings of nouns and verbs belong to autosemantic groups; those pronouns that carry out the meanings and functions of other parts of speech belong to synsemantic groups.

5. Adverbs in a sentence function as circumstances, which is their main syntactic function, from the point of view of which their isosemic function is determined (G. A. Zolotova). The non-isosemic function of adverbs is observed if they function in the sentence as a member of the sentence other than the circumstance. The non-isosemic function of adverbs in a sentence is carried out under the influence of certain types of transposition (conversion) - substantiation, adjectivization, pronominalization, and verbalization. All this determines the peculiar complexity of the adverb category.

6. Adverbs are characterized by a system of their own word formation, as is observed in the systems of nouns, adjectives and verbs. In the word-forming system of adverbs, affixation and composition play an important role, which are the main and leading methods for the formation of new lexical units of the adverb category. There are cases when words of other parts of speech that contain morphological indicators of inflection and form formation are considered as adverbs (*to'satdan*, *qo'qqisdan*, *birdan*, *birdaniga*, etc.), which is not typical for systems of other parts of speech.

7. A comparative study of the adverbs of the Uzbek and Tajik languages revealed that there are certain similarities and differences between the systems of categories of adverbs of the Uzbek and Tajik languages, which are characterized mainly by the nature and grammatical structure. The vocabulary of the Tajik and Uzbek languages has a common layer, which consists of lexical borrowings of Arabic origin: *avvalo*, *azal*, *ahyon-ahyon*, *viddonan*, *voqean*, *doimo*, *doimiy*, *jismonan*, *ittifoqo/ittifoqan*, *ihtiyeran*, *majburan*, *takroran*, *tasodifan*, *taqlidan*, and so on. Some of them are borrowed into the Uzbek language through the Tajik language, which determines the role of the Tajik language in the development of the Uzbek language and the enrichment of its vocabulary.

There are similarities between Tajik and Uzbek languages in terms of the formation of individual compound, paired, and repeated words. *Bu yer-incho*, *u yer-on cho*, *bu taraf-in taraf*, *har yer -har yer -har cho-har cho*, *bugun (bu kun) - imro'z* and so on. A similar correspondence is characteristic of the mechanism of functioning of the affixation method in the Tajik and Uzbek languages. Suffixation is one of the leading ways of word formation in both languages.

## CONCLUSIONS

It should be noted that these similarities in the system of word formation of the Uzbek and Tajik languages do not mean that these languages do not differ from each other. Some words derived from the composition of the word are borrowed into the Uzbek language from Tajik. As well as models of syllabic structures of derived words such as *eshikma-eshik*, *ko'chama-ko'cha*, *burma-bir*, etc. are characteristic of the

formation of repeated and paired words of the Tajik language (*dam-badam, dar-badar*), which are borrowed by the Uzbek language from the Tajik language.

One of the main differences in the system of word formation of the Uzbek and Tajik languages is that the Tajik language is characterized by the formation of adverbs through prefixation and infixation, which is absent in the system of affixal word formation of the Uzbek language. Tajik and Uzbek languages differ from each other in terms of the nature of the process of conjunctionalization of adverbs. In Uzbek, conjunctionalization forms postpositions, and in Tajik, prepositions. These features are explained by the fact that Uzbek in its grammatical structure belongs to the languages of the agglutinative system, and Tajik-partially inflectional system.

Tajik is a language with prepositions, and Uzbek is a language with postpositions. Prepositions and postpositions are phenomena of different planes. In languages with prepositions, syntactic relations (for example, objective relational relations) are carried out by means of prepositions, and in languages with postpositions, on the contrary, by means of postpositions. In the Uzbek language, the process of conjugation of adverbs is more active than the process of conjunctionalization of adverbs in the Tajik language.

The process of conjunctionalization of adverbs in the Uzbek language is carried out under the influence of certain laws of logic, in which conjunctionalized postpositions negate the original features that were characteristic of adverbs. The conjunctionalization of adverbs is a long and complex process: initially they were either nouns, adjectives, or verbs; and then – adverbs, and then – postpositions. The postposition is the final result of the conversion process, as well as the phenomenon of conjunctionalization, and is the last stage of conversion (transposition). All these processes are not typical for the system of prepositions in the Tajik language, which determines the difference between the adverbs of the Tajik and Uzbek languages.

The differences of this nature of the system of adverbs of these languages are not yet exhausted by this. Further study of them in semantic terms is necessary and important. The comparative study of the system of adverbs and other parts of speech is also important and necessary in the sense that it contributes to the scientific understanding of the grammatical structure of the Tajik and Uzbek languages.

Thus, the adverbs of each language are characterized by their own distinctive grammatical and semantic features, the study of which is of great theoretical and practical importance.

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