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**G. Ahmed**

*Professor of Computational Mathematics and Numerical Analysis Faculty of Engineering, Zagazig University, Zagazig, Egypt, P. O. Box 44519*

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## THE GENERAL AND SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PARTICLES IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

**Kakhorova Gulrukh Shavkatovna**

PhD teacher of Bukhara State University  
gulrukh06@gmail.ru

*Abstract.* This article describes the lexical-semantic and functional-stylistic typological and differential (general and various, private aspects) of particles in Uzbek. In both languages, the role of particles is discussed in translation.

*Keywords:* particle, particulation, comparative partiality, auxiliary words, vocabulary, Uzbek, English, translation, grammar.

### **Introduction.**

In world linguistics, the place of auxiliary words in language and speech, their semantic, syntactic and stylistic features is one of the important issues that have long attracted attention. Also of particular interest is the role of lexical units, grammatical and pragmatic meanings, which, in addition to independent words, add additional meaning and serve to connect them.

**Literary Review.** Particles in modern German, English, Russian, Turkish, Uzbek [15; 8; 9; 5; 13; 3], some studies of assumptions in their meaning [12], mutual comparison [1, 5, 14].

M. Askarova [2], O. Bozorov [4], R. Rasulov [11], U.E. Rahimov [12], Z. Isokov [7], A. B. Pardaev [10], on the subject of particles in the Uzbek language and their comparison with particles in English and German [14; 5] There are also partly studied studies. However, in our comparative linguistics the peculiarities of occurrence of particles in the lexico-grammatical system have not yet been specifically studied. Therefore, based on the available theoretical descriptions of these particles, it is necessary to study the features of their expression in English and Uzbek, their ways of translation in a comparative aspect.

**Basic analysis and results.** The comparative particiology of English and Uzbek shows that in the grammar of these structurally different languages, participles or prepositions have a special place as one of the auxiliary groups of words, but there are some differences as well as common features between them. They are mainly as follows:

first, particles form one of a separate set of auxiliary words as a linguistic phenomenon in both languages. Particles, like other functional words such as auxiliary words, connectors, perform certain grammatical functions, although they have no definite lexical meaning. Thus, they are different from independent words and are classified separately among auxiliary words according to their grammatical meaning and form, grammatical function;

Secondly: in the process of speech, prepositions as functional words expressing grammatical relations perform the function of interconnecting language units belonging to an independent group of words, giving them different meanings;

Third: it does not change its appearance as it is added to a word or sentence as an additional part;

Fourth, neither the maker nor the form-maker has the right to do so, because he cannot accept the addition;

fifth, it has only grammatical meaning, grammatical form, and grammatical function;  
 sixth, although it is often found in the form of a word, it does not mean a noun;  
 seventh, it cannot be a part of speech, but is a part of speech;

eighth, it cannot be underlined. Although particles cannot be underlined, the word before them is underlined. In particular, suffixes in the complementary form (-mi, -chi, -a, -ya, -u, -yu, -da, -ku, -gina (-kina, -qina) receive no emphasis at all. For example, dadam / chi.

Both in English and in Uzbek the download files are highlighted in the text as separate words, so it is easy to find them. But because they have different subtleties of meaning, only the text can determine the meaning from which they come. As R. Begmatova noted, "The semantics of particles is clear when they function and for what purpose they are used. Because of this, only the person who uses it in his or her speech can understand which particle he or she is using for what purpose. Human influence on language plays a role here".

Particles in the Uzbek language seem to be studied in two parts. These are:

1. Word particles: akhir, even (ki), nahot (ki), ham, girt, only, only, exactly, same, qoq, no, sira, na ...

2. Additional loadings: -mi, -chi, -a, -ya, -u, -yu, -ku, -da, -oq, -yoq, -e, -gina, -kina, -qina, -ki, is .....

It should be noted that particles in English are mostly in the form of words. In Uzbek, on the other hand, additional particles play a significant role.

Particles in Uzbek can be studied in three parts:

<b>Соф юклама</b>	<b>Кўшимчасимон юклама</b>	<b>Ярим юклама</b>
ахир, ҳатто, фақат, ҳам, нақ, худди, наҳот	-а, -я, -ми, -ку, -у, -ю, - да, -оқ, (-ёқ), -е, -гина (-кина, -қина), -дир, -ки, (-ким)	ёлғиз, якка, баъзан, бир, биргина, эмас, яна, тагин, тугул, холос

Partial words, similar in form to prepositions, perform the function of particles in three English constructions. In particular, words that express agrammatical relationship with other words but have no clear lexical meaning - phrases, pseudo-modal verbs and participles in the context of descriptive phrases in English perform the grammatical function of particles.

Generally, in English grammar, functional words consisting of prepositions represent grammatical relationships with other words. Functional words have a clear grammatical function but no clear lexical meaning because they do not have a definite noun meaning.

In English grammar, grammatical forms that can serve as a preposition are accepted as participles because of the enumeration of words that have an agrammatical form that signifies a grammatical meaning and perform a definite grammatical function.

In English, only one grammatical form can perform the grammatical function of a particle. Such a series of words with a particle name consists of prepositions or prepositions that do not perform the function of prepositions or prepositions, including prepositions in phrasal verbs, verbs of almost modal character and descriptive expressions, infinitive (action noun) structures.



It should be noted that in English, the particle is usually placed before the word to which it is attached. In rare cases, they may come after the word with which it is attached. For example: "I don't remember him at all. I've even forgotten what he looks like." (Translation: "I can't remember him at all, I've even forgotten what he looked like.")

In Uzbek, particles may go before or after the word to which they are attached. For example, the preposition alone is often used before the word it distinguishes, sometimes even in inverted sentences and in poetic works after the word to which it refers. But by themselves, these circumstances do not prevent the particle from being presupposed. For example: Just don't blame me, mother.

It is also observed that in both languages, one or more particles belonging to the same group of meanings, or particles belonging to more than one group of meanings in the same sentence, are used in combination. For example: "I had a wonderful party, but you didn't even pay attention, you didn't call me, you didn't call me, you just ignored everything." (Translation: "I had a great night, but you didn't even pay attention. You weren't visiting, you didn't call, you just denied everything.")

If you drop the load, there will be less lying around in terms of happiness. Such a statement was made by the German charger G. Weidt.

In English and Uzbek, prepositions are either affixes or word structures, lexical units that add meaning to words and sentences, as well as words and syntactic devices of speech. They are linguistically recognized as allomorphic and isomorphic functional units of the lisonium and are included in the swz series. Particle producers depend on the multilingual system and the process of communication. They acquire emotionality, modality, functionality in speech and exhibit various stylistic features.

Particles are quantitatively small, so although they can be listed, their use in speech is active. This is due to the fact that particles appear in speech as linking words and sentences together, loading them with additional meaning, a metachet in the communication metachet, a modifier of speech actions, a frame marker. In the process of speech the functions of the particle form (homonymy), semantics (synonymy), polysemantic (multiple meanings) and functions of emotionality, expressiveness, intensity, event evaluation, recommendation (suggestiveness), practicality (actualization), modification (modification) ) appear. One particle may have different meanings. Their interaction with the linker and some auxiliaries is observed.

In speech, presupposition is determined on the basis of the pragmatic meanings of particles, as well as various linguistic means. The meanings of prepositions are understood according to pragmatics, and, based on their pragmatic meanings, different presuppositions arise in different speech processes. Through them the linguistic presupposition is realized.

Particles create the same connection. Consequently, conjunctions can serve to connect related, contradictory, negative parts of a coherent unified sentence. The interrogative word and command are involved in shaping the type of sentence according to the expressive purpose of the sentence. Encouragement can also provide sentence formation.

Although the meaning of texts created in English or Uzbek, which are translated, is realized in the process of mutual translation using language tools specific to each of these languages, it is important to use the downloaded files correctly. After all, when studying the lexico-grammatical system of each language, particles also play a role in it. They also have a place in the interpretation of the language system.

Thus, because particles have a certain perception in mind, language, and speech, it turns out that their use in language and speech depends on linguopsychological conditions. Although particles are small linguistic units, they are widely used in speech as a source of social and psychological influence and impact due to their ability to evaluate events. Thus, the translation of particles faces many presuppositional situations. The emotionally expressive stylistic coloring of particles in comparable languages is understood on the basis of the linguocultural context.

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