



THE PLACE OF ADVERBS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE AND THEIR STATUS AS A PART OF SPEECH

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 20 th January 2023 Accepted: 26 th February 2023 Published: 30 th March 2023	The article is devoted to study adverbs in non-related languages, the functions of the adverb in the sentence and their classification in the Uzbek language.
Keywords: adverb, Uzbek, classification, case affixes, attribute, modifier	

The adverb is the fourth major class of words in Uzbek language. The category is not as easy to define as nouns, verbs, and adjectives, since adverbs have many kinds meaning and form, and their grammar is quite complex. In meaning, adverbs express such ideas as manner, time and place (location or destination).

In some cases, a speaker may put an adverb almost anywhere in a sentence without changing the meaning very much: in other cases, the position of the adverb is rigidly fixed; and there are grades of variation between these two extremes in the freedom of placement of adverbs in the sentences.

1 The main part in Uzbek the adverb is characterized by:

- 1) Its general meaning of qualitative, quantitative or circumstantial characteristics of actions, qualities and states;
- 2) The category of the degrees of comparison;
- 3) Typical stem building morphemes such as: *-parcha*, *-ona*, *-chasiga*, *-ga/siga*, ...
- 4) Its ability to combine with verbs, adjectives, adverbs, occasionally will; nouns;
- 5) Its functioning mainly as an adverbial modifier:

According to their meaning adverbs fall under several groups: 1. adverbs of time: *bugun*, *kecha*, *ertaga*, *tezda*, *qachon* ... 2. adverbs of frequency: *ko'pincha*, *ba'zan*, *har doim*, *hech qachon*... 3. adverbs of place and direction: *olga*, (they are few in number) 4. adverbs of cause: *nega*, *nechun* ... 5. adverbs of purpose: *jo'rtaga*, *ataylab*, *atayin*... 6. adverbs of manner: *darhol*, *mehribonlik bilan*, *asta*, *hozir*, *qiynalib*. 7. adverbs of degree and measure: *juda*, *yetarli*, *deyarli*, *o'ta*, *g'oyat*, *sal* ...

Morphologically adverb is constant and is mostly used in connection with verb. In some cases, may be used nouns objectives and adverbs also. e.g. *Kunduzi shakarguftorlik qilib kechqurun orqangga pichoq urguvchi do'stlardan qo'rq*. Special word building affixes, like (*-cha*, *-ona*, *-larcha*, *-lab*, *-day*) also indicating that adverbs have their grammatical

categories. With their indicating the property of an object, adverbs are close to adjectives. Adverbs have the category of indicating the property of action and property, like the adjectives. But functionally (syntactically), adverbs differ from adjectives. The adjectives usually follow the nouns and indicate the property of an object, and syntactically functions as an attribute. Adverbs basically follow the verbs, and show the property of an action, which is related to the process and function as a modifier.

In Uzbek the use of one word instead of other is very frequent. We can see it between the adverbs and adjectives. Some adjectives follow the verb and indicate the property of action that is they are used in place of adverbs, and functions as a modifier. Adverbs also follow the nouns and show the property of an object and function as an attribute in the sentence. But as the objectives, which follow the verbs, can't turn into an adverb, adverbs also don't become adjectives. Some adverbs when they follow the nouns and express the property of an object may be substantiated. In such cases adverbs acquire the substantial affixes of possessiveness and case, and syntactically functions as subject, object and prepositional object. Semantically the adverbs are subdivided into four sub-groups: a) adverbs of manner; adverbs of degree; b) adverbs of place; c) adverbs of time; d) an adverb of manner indicates how or in what way the action is performed.

Adverb of manner may indicate manner of action to be done, in comparison with other cases and process. Adverb of manner syntactically functions: 1) As a modifier of adverb 2) As an attribute, in connection parts of sentence, which are expressed by noun 3) As a predicate Adverbs of degree serve to indicate in cases of action and state, answer to question *qancha? qanday?*

According to the meaning they indicate the adverbs of degree and into the adverbs, which show quantity of action, and into adverbs which show the excess of property (sign) or action.



The adverbs which express the quantity of action and manner are: *ko'p, mo'l, ancha, kam, bir oz, picha*;

The adverbs, which express the excess of action or property, are: *juda, eng, g'oyat, nihoyat, yana, tag'in, o'ta*.

The adverbs of degree basically function as modifier or predicate in the sentence. In some cases, following the nouns the adverbs of degree may function as attribute.

Adverbs of place show the place or destination where the action or state takes place and answers to questions *qayerda? qayerga? qayerdan?*

Syntactically function as modifier of place... sometimes may also function as predicate. Adverbs of time serve to show the time when the action or event takes place, and answer to questions as *qachon? qachongacha? qachondan beri?*

Adverbs of time syntactically functions modifier of time and sometimes as predicate. The adverbs, acquiring the affix *-roq*, which modify the degrees of comparison of adjectives and adverbs *eng, juda, g'oyat, nihoyat*, express the extra shade of property. Adverbs with the affix *-roq* modify weakness, defect or lackness of actions sign, and sometimes strength of the sign of action; with the word "*eng*", show the excess of sign.

The adverbs *juda, nihoyat, g'oyat* express the excess and strengthening of sign of action, if come together. With the affix *-gina* the adverbs modify the weakening or emphasizing of a sign (*ozgina, sekingina*). Like other parts of speech, the adverbs are also formed morphologically and syntactically.

The following are the adverb-forming affixes:

1) *-cha*. The affix when added to nouns, adjectives, pronouns, adverbs and verbs, forms the adverbs expressing how the action is performed, process of action passing into an object which expressed in the stem of the word or similarity of one sign to the other.

2) *-chasiga*. This affix is added to different words and forms the adverbs expressing the similarity of execution of an action to the object in the stem of a word.

3) *-larcha*. The adverbs which are formed by this affix also express the action performed, by the affixes *-cha, chasiga*, that is how, they are executed, and similarity of the senses, signs and actions.

4) *-lab*. The adverbs formed by this affix from nouns, adjectives, adverbs and other parts of speech; express the manner, time and the quantity of action.

5) *-dek, -day*. The adverb formed with these affixes expresses the similarity of action and sign with the object or sign, which are expressed in the stem.

6) *-gacha*. This affix is added to nouns, adjectives, adverbs and pronouns so as to form the adverbs, which

express the time limit continuation of the action to be formed.

7) *-ona*. This affix is added to different words and forms the adverbs so as to express the comparison of a sign of action with the other.

8) *-iga, -siga*. The adverbs formed with these affixes express the execution of an action that is compared to one process.

Besides the affixes *-an, -(i) n, -lay* also are added to different words and form adverbs, which express various signs and features of action. The words, which turn into adverbs, with the help of affixes dative, elative, locative case, are also considered the morphological formation. In these words, the case affixes lose their senses. The case affixes here don't express the declension, but express the lexical sense of a word. Of course not every word, which is in the same form indirect case, is an adverb.

Generally, these words are the followings: 1) Noun or auxiliary word, in sense of time or place 2) Adjectives and adverbs in the case form pass into adverbs. 3) Some verb forms and numeral with prepositional case pass into adverbs. There are many variants of forming compound adverbs and it depends on the constituent words which parts of speech, and their meaning and necessity, which compose it. According to the constituents' combining, Compound adverbs may be formed as a result of combination, doubling and repetition.

1) The followings are the compound adverbs formed by the combination of words: a) Words denoting time and place in combination with word compose *har* compound adverbs. b) Compound adverbs composed by the combination of words *yon, yer, yoq* with demonstrative pronouns. c) Compound Adverbs composed by the combination of different parts of speech. d) Compound Adverbs composed by the combination of words denoting, time, quantity, and place, with the word *har*.

2) By the doubling of words Compound Adverbs basically are doubled.

3) Compound Adverbs composed by the repetition of words: a) By repetition of adverbs b) By the repetition of adjectives c) Compound Adverbs composed by the elements *-ma, -ba* or by repetition of indirect cases. d) Compound Adverbs composed by the repetition of different verb forms. e) Adverbs composed by the repetition of numerals, pronouns. Adverbs have only one grammatical category - category of degree in both languages: a) positive b) comparative c) superlative degree. In Uzbek language it is expressed by 1. Morphological way 2. Syntactical way.



1. Morphological way: in Uzbek it forms by adding "-roq" comparative degree: *tez – tezroq*;
2. Syntactical way: in Uzbek superlative degree is formed with the help of words: eng, juda, (da) yahshi - yahshiroq — eng (juda, nihoyatda) yahshi
3. In comparison to Uzbek English language has a special way of expressing degrees, a) It concerns the adverbs which have irregular forms of comparison.

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