
CURRENT ISSUES IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS REGARDING ADVERBS

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ABSTRACT: Idioms are among the words with complex content. The presence of aggregates in the composition causes their composition to be complicated. The question of the creation of words of this category has long been controversial in Uzbek linguistics. This article is devoted to these issues. The author has researched reliable sources of behaviour and presented his personal conclusions in this small study.

KEYWORDS: Pronunciation, word structure, conjugation, rounding, level form, formation, affixes.

INTRODUCTION

Information about the formation of adverbs first appears in the book "Uzbek Language Grammar". According to the book, the main morphological feature of an adverb is its invariability. There is no need to dwell on adverbs without morphemes (and not integrated), such as tez (fast), piyoda (on foot), bultur (yesterday), hali (still). The book does not provide information about adverbs containing case and possession morphemes. However, comprehensive opinions on their formation have been presented. Bahtiyor Mengliyev's books contain information on the integration of these morphemes. Additionally, similar information can be found in books written by other contemporary scholars. Thus, based on today's grammar, the case and possession forms in adverbs are integrated into the base and are not separated. For example, in words like o'ngda (on the right), bexosdan (accidentally), qoqqisdan (suddenly), kunduzi (during the day), kechasi (at night), the case and possession forms remain integrated into the base. However, Ayub Gulomov separates the word bexosdan into bexos/dan. Similarly, the word qoqqisdan is also separated into qoqqis/dan. This indicates that in Soviet-era Uzbek grammar, the case forms in adverbs were separated. This rule later changed.

ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE AND METHODOLOGY

Today, the rules for separating the components of adverbs have improved somewhat. However, opinions about this category are still not uniform. There are differences in theories. Some cannot reach a consensus on adverb-forming morphemes. Others argue that adverbs do not exhibit degrees, while some have proven their degree formation. In summary, this category is full of controversial topics. In this research, we have tried to use the latest grammatical information on the complex analysis of adverbs. Below are examples of such analysis.

The Place of Adverbs in Uzbek Linguistics: In the book "Uzbek Language Grammar" prepared under the leadership of academician Ayub Gulomov, the role of adverbs in Uzbek linguistics is discussed. The book contains information about their formation, degree formation, and semantic types. This book can be considered a basis for subsequent works. Many grammar references and textbooks rely on this book.

In Uzbek linguistics, words that denote attributes are divided into two types: those denoting the attributes of persons and objects (adjectives) and those denoting the attributes of actions (adverbs). Adjectives indicate attributes of persons and objects, while adverbs denote attributes of actions (sometimes adverbs can also indicate the attribute of adjectives – e.g., ko'p chiroyli (very beautiful); or the attribute of objects – e.g., ancha kitob (a considerable book)). Such grammar is found not only in Russian linguistics but also in English linguistics. Thus, a general rule about adverbs is also present in Uzbek linguistics. Therefore, it is important to study and categorize these words in Uzbek grammar.

The Issue of Degree Formation in Adverbs: There are certain words whose degree formation is closely related to their attribute status. In world linguistics, the issue of degree formation in attribute words is similar to degree formation in Uzbek linguistics.

Russian linguistics also features attribute words with and without degree formation. The same is observed in English linguistics. Hence, this general rule is also present in Uzbek linguistics. However, there are opinions that adverbs do not exhibit degrees. For instance, in Bahtiyor Mengliyev's "Universal Guide to Uzbek Language", we find such interpretations. On the other hand, Ayub Gulomov in his "Uzbek Language Grammar" discusses the degree formation of adverbs. Additionally, academician Azim Khojiyev does not deny their degree formation. Linguist Ra'no Sayfullayeva also addresses the issue of degree formation in adverbs, indicating that they can exhibit degrees similar to adjectives. It should be noted that Ayub Gulomov indicated that the degree in adverbs differs from the degree in adjectives. In other words, he emphasized that the degree in adverbs does not develop like the degree in adjectives, while Ra'no Sayfullayeva presents adverbs as having degree formation similar to adjectives. Academic Ayub Gulomov intended to prove the difference in degree by showing that adverbs generally indicate more or less of an action compared to other attributes. Not only Bahtiyor Mengliyev has provided information about the non-existence of degree formation in adverbs, but also Bukhara State University associate professor To'lqin Asadov has expressed his opinion on this topic in an article dedicated to adverbs. Ulughmurod Amanov also emphasized in his morphology textbook that the degree category does not exist in adverbs. However, the author does not deny the existence of degree-forming adverbs. It is somewhat surprising that he considers the lack of degree category in this category of words without denying the presence of degree-forming words. Professor Ulugh Tursunov also discussed the degree formation of adverbs in his book. It should be noted that this scholar equates the degree form of adverbs with that of adjectives, differing from Ayub Gulomov's view. G'aniyon Abdurahmonov also provides information on the degree formation of adverbs. Thus, while most scholars agree on the degree formation of adverbs, some present opposing views. In our view, adverbs, which denote the attributes of actions, can also exhibit degree formation similar to adjectives. Just as there are adjectives that do not exhibit degree

(e.g., ro'molli (with a robe), devoriy (wall-like), kechki (evening)), there are also cases where adverbs do not show degree formation (e.g., kuni bilan (with day), birgalikda (together), beixtiyor (unintentionally)). However, we cannot prove that adverbs like juda sekin (very slowly) or eng avval (first of all) do not exhibit degree formation. However, the existence of some degree-forming adverbs indicates a slightly different degree marker compared to adjectives. Degree formation in adjectives is considered a permanent category. In other words, adjectives are always in some degree (in its simplest form without any additional means). However, we cannot say the same about adverbs. The fact that only a few adverbs have such a characteristic indicates that their degree formation is different from that of adjectives.

The Composition Issue of Adverbs in Uzbek Linguistics: There is considerable information in Uzbek linguistics about the integration of case and possession forms in adverbs. In the book "Uzbek Language Grammar", Ayub Gulomov states that adverbs do not accept word-changing morphemes. This indicates that case and possession forms in adverbs remain integrated into the base. However, the same book also mentions that case forms in adverbs, as well as the plural affix -lar and the third-person possession form -i, can be present. According to the book, the case forms in adverbs serve two purposes: a) to change the meaning of the adverb semantically (e.g., oldin – oldinda – oldiniga; keyin – keyinda – keyinga); b) to add additional meaning (intensification or concretization) without changing the adverb's meaning (e.g., ertalab – ertalabda – ertalabdan; hozir – hozirda – hozirdan).

Academic Ayub Gulomov also addresses the -lar affix in adverbs and its use with the third-person possession form through examples such as kechalari (at nights), allaqachonlari (already). Thus, Ayub Gulomov was one of the first scholars to emphasize that adverbs in Uzbek do not accept word-changing affixes. Professor Bahtiyor Mengliyev also considers the case and possession forms in adverbs to be integrated into the base. Professor Ulugh Tursunov also points out that case and possession forms in adverbs remain integrated, emphasizing that they do not change. This is also observed in G'aniyon Abdurahmonov's work. He argues that such morphemes lose their grammatical meaning and become an integral part of the word. Ulughmurod Amanov also addresses integrated morphemes in adverbs in a morphology textbook. Qalandar Sapayev also emphasizes the integration of possession forms in adverbs in a textbook on the native language. Additionally, the book mentions that adverbs do not exhibit variation and modification. A.Anorbekova also confirms that adverbs do not accept syntactic formers. Bukhara State University associate professor To'lqin Asadov stated in an article dedicated to adverbs that this category of words remains unchanged. Pay attention to the following cases:

Adverbs formed with locative cases:

- 1) The direction case affix: a) is added to time adverbs (kechasi, kunduzi);
- b) is used in place adverbs (o'ngda, chapda).

Adverbs formed with the ablative case affix:

- 1) This affix is added to adverbs formed with the -i affix (so'nggi (last), keyingi (next)).

Adverbs formed with the dative case affix:

- 1) This affix is added to adverbs (kelib, bormay).

The -lar affix is used with adverbs indicating time (kechalari (at nights)) and place (shaharlar (cities)).

CONCLUSION

In Uzbek linguistics, there are disagreements about adverbs, including their formation, the presence of degrees, and the integration of morphemes. Scholars are still trying to prove their theories and develop the issue. In our view, in Uzbek linguistics, adverbs are complex words that can have degrees and integrated morphemes. Although the rules for their formation have been clarified in many ways, there is still room for further research.

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