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PARTICLE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES ALSO PRIVATE ASPECTS OF THE GENERAL

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ANNOTATION

The article covers lexical-semantic, functional-stylistic typological and differential (general and different, private sides) aspects of particle in Uzbek and English languages. In both languages there is a mention of the place of particle, the reflection in translation.

KEYWORDS: *particle, partikl, partikology, comparative partikology, auxiliary words, vocabulary, Uzbek, English, translation, grammatic.*

INTRODUCTION

In world linguistics, the role, semantic, syntactic and stylistic features of auxiliary words in language and speech are one of the important issues that has long attracted attention. Along with this, there is a special interest in the role of lexical units, grammatic and pragmatic meaning-functions, which are attached to independent words and impose additional meanings, serving to connect them.

Literature analysis. Particle in modern German, English, Russian, Turkish, Uzbek [15; 8; 9; 5; 13; 3], some studies on presuppositions [12], mutual analogy [1, 5, 14], in their meaning, are created.

On the topic of particle in Uzbek language M. Askarova [2], O.Bazarov [4], R.Rasulav [11], U.E.Rahimov [12], Z.Isakov [7], A.B.Pardaev [10], their comparative with the English and German-language particle [14; 5] there are also partially studied works. But the features of particle events in the lexical-grammatical system have not yet been specially studied in our linguistics of conjugation. Therefore, based on the existing theoretical descriptions of this particle, studying the features of their expression in English and Uzbek, their methods of translation in comparative aspect and one of the necessary issues.

Basic analysis and results. Comparative particology of the English and Uzbek languages shows that these languages have a special place in

different systematic texts as one of the auxiliary categories of particles or particle, but there are also specific differences in the number of common features between them. These, in principle, can be seen in the following:

first, particle in both languages as a language phenomenon forms one of the categories of separate auxiliary words. Like other functional words, such as auxiliary, connecting, particle does not have a concrete lexical meaning, although it performs certain grammatical functions. Similarly, they differ from independent words and are separately categorized in the series of auxiliary words according to the meaning and form of grammatic, grammatic function;

second, in the process of speech, it performs the function of interacting linguistic units belonging to an independent category of words as functional words that express particlematikmatic relations, adding different meanings to them;

third, it does not change its appearance due to the addition to the word or sentence as an additional part;

fourth, it does not have a legalizing property due to the fact that it can not accept from the quaternary, neither the adhesive nor the form-forming additive in its composition;

fifth, it has only a grammatic meaning, a grammatic form and a grammatic function;

sixth, although it is often encountered in the form of a word, it does not mean that it is called;



seventh, there can not be a sentence fragment, but a sentence fragment comes in the composition;

eighth, the accent can not be emphasized. Although particle can not be emphasized, the word before them gets an accent. In particular, the particle in the form of the suffix (-ми, -чи, -а, -я, -у, -ю, -да, -ку, -гина (-кина, -қина) absolutely does not receive accents. For example, *дадам/чи*.

Both in English and in Uzbek, particle stands out as separate words in the composition of the text, according to which they can be found quickly without difficulty. But since they have different subtleties of meaning, it is only through the text that they determine in what sense it comes. As R.Begmatova noted: "particle's semantics are evident in their functions and for what purpose they are used. Thanks to this, only the person who is using it in his speech is able to perceive which particle he is using

for what purpose. It is in this place that the influence of man on the language is visible".

According to the appearance of the particle in the Uzbek language will have to learn in two. These are:

1. Word particle: *ахир, ҳатто (ки), наҳот (ки), ҳам, ғирт, фақат, атиги, нақ, худди, қоқ, ҳеч, сира, на...*

2. Added particle: *-ми, -чи, -а, -я, -у, -ю, -ку, -да, -оқ, -ёқ, -е, -гина, -кина, -қина, -ки, -дир...*

In this place, it should be said that the English particle, in principle, is in the form of a word. In the Uzbek language, on the contrary, the particle in the form of an addition occupies a large place.

The particle in the Uzbek language can be learned in three by its essence:

Pure particle	Added particle	Half particle
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

Partikl words, similar to prepositions in terms of form, perform the function particle within the framework of three constructions in English. In particular, words that express a grammatic connection with other words, but do not have a clear lexical meaning – phraseology, quasi – modal verbs and participle in the context of English-defining phrases perform the grammatic function of particle.

Generally speaking, functional words consisting of particle in English grammar represent a grammatic relationship with other words. Functional words perform a definite grammatic function, but do not have a clear lexical meaning, since the meaning of attribution to them is not specific.

Particle has a grammatic form, grammatic meaning, due to the fact that the word performing a certain grammatic task is considered a particle word, the grammatic forms of which can function as a particle in English grammar.

In English, only one grammatic form can perform the grammatic function of particle. Such a series of words, denoted by the name partikl, consists of a predicate or adverb that does not perform the specific function of the predicate or adverb, including the particle in the phraseological verbs, almost modal verbs and explanatory phrases, structures with infinitive (name of action).

It should be noted that, as a rule, in English, the particle itself is used before the word to which it is connected. In rare cases, they can come after the word itself, which is connected. For example: "I can't

remember him at all. I've even forgotten what he looks like". (Translate: "Мен уни ҳеч ҳам эслай олмайман, ҳаттоки унинг кўринишини ҳам унутиб қўйганман").

In the Uzbek language, the particle can come both before and after the word itself is connected. For example, particle **фақат** is used before the word itself, which in many cases separates, sometimes comes even after the word itself in inverted sentences and poetic works. But such cases cannot be hindered by the fact that particle **фақат** presupposition means. For example: **Фақат** мени койиманг, она.

There is also the fact that in both languages, one particle belonging to one meaning group, either one or several, or in one sentence, is observed to be mixed with another particle belonging to several meaning groups. For example: "I have organised a perfectly wonderful party, but you even did not pay attention, you neither called at me, nor phoned, just ignored everything". (Translate: "Мен жуда ажойиб кеча уюштирдим, бироқ сен ҳаттоки эътибор ҳам қилмадинг. Сен на ташриф буюрдинг, на кўнғироқ қилдинг, шунчаки ҳаммасини инкор этдинг").

If the particle is dropped, then in the sense of the sentence, too, there will be a loss. Such an interpretation is the German particle it was also noted by weidt.



In English and Uzbek it is observed that particle physics, a structure in the form of either word, is a lexical unit that carries an additional meaning to words and sentences, is a text-forming, communicative tool that interconnects speech and syntactic devices. They are recognized in the language as allomorphic and isomorphic functional-looking linguistic units and are included in the range of vocabulary units. Particle functions are more dependent on the speech system and the process of communication. They acquire emotionality, modality, functionality in speech and are manifested in various stylistic features.

While particle quantitatively may show less so listed, their use in speech is active. Because particle in speech is represented as a connecting words and sentences, loading additional meaning into them, a communication metatath organizer, a speech action modifier, a frame marker. In the process of speech, the functions of particle formality (homonym), meaningfulness (synonym), multi-meaning (polysemantic) properties, as well as emotionality, expressiveness, intensiveness, evaluation of events, suitability (sugestivity), practicality (actualism), modifier (modifier) arise. Only one particle can come in different meaning deviations. They observed that they were linking and exchanging positions with some assistants.

In speech, a number of different linguistic means are determined presuppositions based on the pragmatic meanings of particle. Particle's meanings are understood according to pragmatics, and on the basis of their pragmatic meanings, various presuppositions occur in different speech processes. Through these, linguistic presupposition is realized.

Particle comes by carrying out equal bonding. Therefore, it can serve to connect the organized parts, the connecting, contrasting, negating relative parts of the connected joint sentence. Interrogative and command according to the purpose of the expression of the sentence participate in the formation of the type of sentence. It can also provide the formation of exclamation sentences.

Since the meaning of the texts created in the translated English or Uzbek languages is realized by means of language tools specific to each of those languages in the process of mutual translation, it is also important to use particle appropriately. Also has a role in the study of the lexical-grammatical system of each language, the particle in it. They also have their place in the interpretation of the language system.

Well, it turns out that the particle finds its own perception in consciousness, language, speech, because of their application in language and speech, its dependence on linguistic states is obvious. Although particle is a small unit of language, it is

widely used in speech as a source of socio-psychological influences and influences on the nature of event assessment. Therefore, the translation of particle faces many presuppositions. In the languages under cultivation, the emotional-express methodological coloring of the particle is understood on the basis of linguistic context.

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