

Morphological subject in the Uzbek language

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Abstract: *The article examines the morphological subject in the Uzbek language and its relation to the lexical subject, the types of simple sentences on the use of the morphological and lexical subject.*

Key words: *subject, morphological subject, lexical subject, synonymy, economy, sentence with subject, sentence without subject, sentence with lexical subject, sentence without lexical subject.*

Introduction. In Uzbek language it is interpreted that subject is usually formulated via words, phrases and expressions. However some linguists claim that subject can be expressed with morphological means. Likewise, G.Zikrillayev says that personal form of the verb represents both subject and participle signal. Accordingly, in this case the relation of the participle with subject syntactically does not appear. When there is a need to express the subject in a lexical way, the subject-participle relationship is shown by using noun, pronoun, etc. in the sentence. Another theory gives following opinion: In another place, he gives the following opinion: "... the stem, the base of the verb and the additions of person, number, respect form the participle and also mean the doer (subject, possessor)".

Discussions and results. In the manual "Structural syntax of the Uzbek language" it is said that : In Uzbek sentences, the participle always comes with person/number suffixes. Person/number adverbs provide information about the person and number of the subject of the sentence, and there is no need to repeat it again and again with a separate sentence. Based on these points, we can say that Uzbek language has a morphological subject. In this article, we are going to interpret the subject from this perspective .

According to the way of expression in Uzbek language there are two types of the subject:

1. Morphological subject
2. Lexical subject

The morphological subject is expressed by the stem, base and participles of person, number and respect. For example, if it is said o'qi, ishla(read or work), it can be seen that the subject of these verbs is in the second person singular. Ўқияпман, бордим, келдинг, ўқиди, биласан, талабамиз, сахийсан, омадлисиз.(I'm reading, I went, you came, you read, you know, our student, you're generous, you're lucky) in underlined words, person, number and honorific suffixes (-man, -m, -ng, -di, -san, -miz, -siz) indicate subject in the first, second, third person (I, you, we, you, he). Expression of the subject in Uzbek language by a morphological tool is related to the main feature of the construction of the Uzbek literary language (economy). In this case, the possessive word is saved. Lexical subject is represented by a word, phrase, phrase (subject in the traditional sense) Мен ўқияпман. Сен биласан. У ўқиди. От кишнади. Биз талабамиз. Сен сахийсан. Сиз омадлисиз. (сўз билан ифодаланган) (I am studying. You know He read. The horse neighed. We are students. You are generous. You are lucky.) (expressed in words),, Икки киши келди. Сувонжоннинг калтакка тоқат қилиши Ойсулугва бадтар алам қилди. (С. Анорбоев) (содда ва кенгайган сўз бирикмаси билан ифодаланган), Биламан, Нигорим, кишининг кўнглини олиш жаҳонда қийин... (С. Анорбоев, Оқсой) (ибора билан ифодаланган).(Two people came.

Suvonjon's tolerance of the beating hurt Aysuluv. (S. Anorboev) (expressed by a simple and extended phrase), I know, Nigorim, it is difficult to please someone in the world... (S. Anorboev, Aksoy) (expressed by a phrase.)

There is semantic similarity between morphological and lexical subject. Because their three different grammatical meanings (person, number, and respect) are similar. Including -m, -man, -(a)y and me, the root of the verb (read, work), -ng, -san and you, -k, -miz, -(a)ylik and we, -siz, -(i)ngiz, -(i)ng (go, work) and you, -di, -(i)bdi, -gan, -yapti, -(a)r, -adi (-ydi), -sa, -sin, -may, the third person form of the nominative participle (Student. Was a student) and he, they, possessive noun and predicate are fully or partially synonymous. Connotative (methodological) properties differ according to the denotative properties of synonyms. When it is not necessary to emphasize the doer, the morphological subject itself is used. If it is necessary to emphasize the executor, i.e. in the emotional statement, the possessive (personal pronoun) is used (mainly in the 1st and 2nd person).

As mentioned above, the lexical possessive is not always used since possessive is represented by a morphological tool in Uzbek. The use of the lexical subject varies from person to person. The lexical subject in the I and II person is used when it is necessary to emphasize the morphological subject: Мен кўнмадим. (Р. Файзий, Чўлга баҳор келди). Сен чиндан ҳам гўзалсан, Ҳузурингга келдим бот. (А. Орипов) Мен учун энди бу жаҳонда ёлғиз сиз борсиз, холос! (О. Ёкубов, Эр бошига иш тушса) Самарқанду Бухорони бизлар қурганмиз. (А. Орипов) (I didn't get used to it. (R. Faizy, Spring has come to the desert). You are really beautiful, I have come to your presence. (A. Oripov) For me now there is only you in this world! (O. Yaqubov, If there is work per head of land) We built Samarkand and Bukhara. (A. Oripov))In the first and second examples, the lexical subject emphasized the morphological subject acting as a theme, and in the third and fourth examples, it was the rheme. If emphasis is not intended, the lexical subject is not used, it is saved: Пулни олмадим, минг марта розиман, сизга она сутидай ҳалол бўлсин..(I didn't get the money, I agree a thousand times, may you be honest like mother's milk.)

(А. Қаҳҳор, Қўшчинор чироқлари) -Яхшиликча эгардан туш-у, қўлингни

кўтар (Please get off the saddle and raise your hand). (П. Турсун, Ўқитувчи) In the first example, the lexical subject in the first person (men), and in the second example, the lexical subject in the second person (sen) is saved twice.

In the third person, the lexical possessive is mainly used to clarify the morphological possessive. For example, it is not known who or what came. The executor determines when the lexical owner is used: Укам келди. Анвар келди. Лайлак келди. Баҳор келди. Автобус келди.(My brother came. Anvar came. The stork came. Spring has come. The bus arrived.) Therefore, the lexical possessive in the third person is often used in comparison with the first and second persons. In the microtext, if it is not intended to emphasize the same executor, the lexical subject is used once at the beginning of the text, and in the following sentences, the executor is represented by the morphological subject: Тонг отди. Ғани ака боши оғриб уйғонди. Кийим-бошини алмаштириб, сойга ўтди. Сувга тушди. Қайтди. Булоқ бошида тўхтади. Яқиндаги дард-аламларини эслади. Хомушланди.(It's dawn. Brother Ghani woke up with a headache. He changed his clothes and went to the stream. He fell into the water. He returned. The spring stopped at the beginning. He remembered his recent pains. It turned off.) А. Қаҳҳор, Қўшчинор чироқлари) In the second, third, and fourth sentences, the lexical subject served to emphasize the theme expressed by the morphological subject, in the fifth and sixth sentences, the lexical subject was not used because the level of emphasis was not high, and the performative morphological subject (-ar ekan) was used.

Now we will describe the classification of the simple sentence according to the structure (according to the use of the possessive) from the point of view that there is a morphological possessive in the Uzbek language. A simple sentence is divided into two according to the presence of a morphological owner:

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1. Sentence with the subject
2. Sentence without a subject.

A sentence that has a morphological subject is a sentence with the subject: Кел. Бордим. Биласан. Ўқитувчисиз. Каттасиз. Мен бордим. Сиз ўқитувчисиз (Come I went. You know. Without a teacher. You are big. I went. You are a teacher) Subject with a sentence may or may not have lexical subject. According to the sentence with a subject is divided into two types:

1. Sentence with a lexical subject.
2. Sentence without a lexical subject.

In a sentence without a lexical subject, the subject represented by a word is not used: Ўқи. Қишлоқдан келдим. Университет талабасисан. Уйига кетди. Ширин экан.(Read. I came from the village. You are a university student. He went home. It's sweet.) So such a sentence is not a sentence without subject, it is a sentence with a lexical subject. In such sentences lexical subject is saved.

In the sentence with the lexical subject subject is represented via certain lexical signal; Сен ўқи. Мен қишлоқдан келдим. Сен университет талабасисан. Анвар уйига кетди. Қовун ширин экан (You read. I came from the village. You are a university student. Anwar went home. Melon is sweet) In such a sentence, the lexical subject is used with the speech purpose and task requirement (to emphasize and clarify the morphological subject).

In the sentence without a subject there is neither morphological nor lexical subject. Because the presence of a lexical owner in a sentence depends on the presence of a morphological owner. The following sentences are sentences without a subject: Қишлоққа шу йўлдан борилади. Бориш керак. Ўқиш лозим. Кутишга тўғри келади. Бу ерга тариқ экса бўлади. Эл оғзига элак тутиб бўлмайди.(This is the way to the village. Must go. Must read. It will have to wait. Millet is sown here. You can't hold a sieve in your mouth.)(Proverbs) Adverb clause and verb clause (semantic-functional sentence) are also special types of possessive clauses: Баҳор. Баҳор эди. – Бу ерлар ҳам Қўшчинорга қарашлими? – Йўқ(А. Қаххор, Қўшчинор чироқлари).

In conclusion, the following can be said:

1. According to the method of expression in Uzbek, there are two types of possessives:

1. Morphological possess. 2. Lexical has. The morphological subject is expressed by the stem, base and participles of person, number and respect. Lexical subject is represented by a word, phrase, phrase.

2. There is semantic similarity between morphological and lexical subject. Because their three different grammatical meanings (person, number, and respect) are similar. The connotative nature of synonyms differs. When it is not necessary to emphasize the executor, that is, in a non-emotional statement, the morphological subject itself is used. If it is necessary to emphasize the executor, that is, in an emotional statement, the lexical possessive is used.

3. In the Uzbek language, the lexical possessive is not always used because it is represented by a morphological tool. The use of the lexical subject varies from person to person. The lexical subject in the I and II person is used when it is necessary to emphasize the morphological subject. If emphasis is not intended, it is saved without using the lexical subject. In the third person, the lexical subject is used to clarify the morphological subject. Therefore, in the third person, the lexical possessive is used more often than in the first and second persons.

4. A simple sentence is divided into two types according to the presence of a morphological subject: 1. Sentence with the subject 2. Sentence without a subject. A sentence that has a morphological subject is a sentence with a subject. According to the use of the lexical subject, possessive sentences are divided into two types: 1. Sentence with a lexical subject. 2. Sentence without a lexical subject. In a sentence without a lexical subject, a subject represented by a word is not used. In such a sentence, the lexical subject is saved. A lexical subject is expressed by a

possessive lexical device in a sentence. In such a sentence, the lexical subject is used with the speech purpose and task requirement (to emphasize and clarify the morphological subject).

Conclusion. There are neither morphological nor lexical subject in sentences without a subject. Because the usage of lexical subject in a sentence depends on a presence of morphological subject..

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