

**THE DEVELOPMENT OF MECHANISMS FOR DETERMINING THE
STYLISTICS OF AUXILIARY WORDS**

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the importance of abstracting process of conjunctions, linking and auxiliary words. The article focuses on theoretical bases and mechanism tagging process of conjunctions and auxiliary words according to the methodological characterization.

KEYWORDS: *National Corpus, Tag, Style Tag, Auxiliary Words, Representativeness, Linking, Auxiliary Words.*

INTRODUCTION

A lot of research has been done in the field of corpus linguistics that is currently considered to be one of the modern directions, even though it is a new field in world linguistics. The views of the founders of the Brown Corpus N. Francis, G. Kuchera on the principles of building the corpus, the theoretical and practical proposals of the Russian linguists V.P.Zakharov, A.B.Kutuzov, E.V.Nedoshivina, V.V.Rikov, V.Plungyan can be evaluated as preliminary studies. These specialists studied the corpus, its types, peculiarities, the social significance of the corpus, as well as the principles of building the corpus.

Information about the stylistic modification of each word in the database is essential in performing automatic detection of the stylistic modification of lexical units in language corpus. To do this, first of all, it is necessary to create a database of methodological features of Uzbek language units. It is advisable to rely on theoretical sources when attaching a comment about the stylistic modification of each word. Such theoretical sources are important for the formation of the methodological base of the Uzbek language.

Stylistics is one of the most widely studied fields in Uzbek linguistics and in world linguistics in general. Since the second half of the twentieth century, Uzbek linguistics has focused on clarifying a number of issues, such as the subject, methods, main categories of methodology, classification of speech styles, extralinguistic and linguistic factors, together with their relationship. Functional methods of the Uzbek language are the subject of a number of studies. While scientific research has previously been conducted mainly on the basis of fiction materials, in recent years all speech styles have begun to be taken as an object for linguistic research.

Such theoretical sources are the basis for determining the types of auxiliary word groups in the Uzbek language according to their methodological characteristics. Also, the stylistic features of auxiliary words are described in E.Kilichev's textbook "Practical stylistics of the Uzbek language (grammar)". Based on the information in this textbook, we will work on annotating the following units in the formation of methodological tags of auxiliary words:

	Number		Total	Stylistically modified	Stylistically neutral
Auxiliary word	106	Auxiliary	42		
		The word in the auxiliary function	64		
Conjunction	52	Conjunction	52		
Particles	45	Particles	45		
Auxiliary words	203				

It is well known that **auxiliary words** come after the nouns or nominal words, indicating its connection to another word and its the various syntactic relations. When an auxiliary word is used with the noun in a grammatical case, its meaning of the emphasis becomes even stronger: *dalaga ketdi – dalaga tomon ketdi (went to the field – went in the direction of the field).*

According to E.Kilichev, some assistants form two or more methodological paradigms. Auxiliary words in a paradigm vary according to their different stylistic colors. For example:

bilan – birlan (archaic) – birla (book language) – bila (colloquial); – “with”

uchun – chun (so ‘zlashuv); – “for”

kabi – singari – yanglig‘ (archaic); – “as”

boshqa – tashqari – o‘zga (book language); – “other than”

beri – buyon (conversation); – “since”

bo‘ylab – uzra (archaic); – “across”

Such a feature of auxiliary words makes speech more colorful as well as increases emotional sensitivity. [Qilichev E. Practical stylistics of the Uzbek language (grammar). Textbook. – Tashkent: O‘qituvchi, 1992. – 160 p. P.78]

Based on this information, it is possible to attach tags to the auxiliary words in the database that belong to the archaic, book language, dialectal, colloquial style.

Conjunctions serve to connect parts of speech and simple sentences together. In addition, it shows the interrelationship of the words to which it is connected and the type of that relationship.

As E.Kilichev has pointed out, some connectors can form two or more methodological paradigms. These are distinguished by different stylistic colorings:

bilan, -ila (colloquial);

yoxud, yoinki, yo (colloquial);

-a (colloquial);

-ki, -kim (archaic);

agar, -gar (archaic). with, -ila (colloquial);

Such conjunctions are used to form synonymous sentences and adorn the speech. Oral speech sometimes uses a Russian connector – “**a**”: *Men uyda qolmoqchiman. A siz-chi? (M.Salom.) (I want to stay home. What about you? (M.Salom.))*

Particles are added to words or phrases to express the meanings of interrogation, various emotions, emphasis, surprise, and reinforcement. Such modal meanings indicate the rich methodological potential of the particles. Particles are used in all speech styles. However, it is used more actively in belles-lettres and publicistic discourse.

Interrogative and astonishing suffixes, such as *-mi*, *-chi*, *-a*, *-ya*, provide with different emotional-affective meanings to the sentence. In particular, the meaning of a question (kelsa-chi? – what if it comes?), A command (qalamingni berib tursang-chi – why don't you give me your pen), a request (tez kelsang-chi – I wish you would come quickly). The units which denote the meanings of limitation and singling out can be expressed through the suffixes (*-gina*, *-kina*, *-qina*) and the word (*faqat* – only, just). These meanings get even stronger when these units are used together: *Faqatginashuchog'dayaxshi der senibaracha. – It is only then, when you are good for all.* (S.Jora.) Some particles form a methodological paradigm:

hatto, hattoki(publicist) – even;

-ki, -kim... (archaic, artistic.)

Bir qissakim, buning so'ngida Sevishganlar topishgusidir. (H.O.) – It is a story at the end of which the lovers are finally together. (H.O.).

[Qilichev E. Practical stylistics of the Uzbek language (grammar). Textbook; – Tashkent: O'qituvchi, 1992. – 160 p. P.79.]

Also, the stylistic modification of auxiliary words is reflected in Defining dictionary of the Uzbek language (DDUL). Below we will comment on the stylistic modification of some of the auxiliary words.

The fact that the meanings (meanings) of the auxiliary words are not recorded separately (with special numbers) is explained in the introductory part of the DDUL. If the auxiliary word has a meaning and function, it is described and a confirmatory example is given.

Example: *IF – particle*. Reinforces and emphasizes the meaning of the condition. *Agar ko'chada bo'lmasa edi, Yo'lchi shu onda bu go'zal qizning oyoqlariga bosh qo'yishga tayyor edi. – If they weren't on the street, the Yo'lchi was ready to put his head on the girl's feet at that moment.* Oybek, Selected Works.

LIKE – particle. It denotes analogy and comparison. *Men ham sen singari yigirma ikki yoshimda qaynab, toshib yurgan kezlarim edi – Like you, there were times when I was twenty-two years old, boiling and overflowing.* M.Ismaili, Fergana till dawn.

If an auxiliary word has more than one meaning and function, their main ones are stated and limited to giving supporting examples.

Example: *FOR – particle*. It conveys meanings such as cause, purpose, designation, and so on. *Yormat shahardan piyoda qaytib, o'lguday horigani uchun, hamma otlarga Yo'lchi qaradi. – Yormat returned from the city on foot, exhausted to death, and Yo'lchi took care of all the horses.* Oybek, Selected Works. *Bu yerga Madali akaning jig'iga tegish, rashkini keltirish uchun kirganligimni eslab, mulzam bo'ldim. – I was humbled to remember that I had come here to annoy Madali aka, and to make him jealous.* A.Mukhtor, The Time is in my destiny. *Xo'jayinning qizi uchun palak, dorpech, qiyiq tikadi. – She sews palak, dorpech, and crochet for the master's daughter.* Oybek, Selected Works. [Defining Dictionary of the Uzbek Language: More than 80,000 words and phrases (edited by A. Madvaliev). 5 vols. - Tashkent: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2006.]

If auxiliary words have a meaning other than their original function (meaning specific to another word group), each of them is recorded separately in the dictionary. In such cases, the issue of interpretation is resolved as follows:

1. If a particular word is an auxiliary word in each function (such as a word *BILAN* – with), their interpretation is done as mentioned above.

2. If the auxiliary word also has a meaning related to another word group, the number 1 indicates that it is an auxiliary word (link, auxiliary or particle) and is interpreted as an auxiliary word (in the manner described above).

Belonging to another category is indicated by an appropriate number, and the words of that category to which they belong and represented accordingly.

Example: BALKI – MAYBE conjunction. [comment]... modal word

It is mainly used to indicate what a word means, that is, the comment contains a word such as “means,” “represents.”

Example: VOY – OH 1. Indicates severe pain, a feeling of pain... 3. Excitement, a feeling of wonder.

GUMBUR 1. Explosion, overturning, etc. k. [Defining dictionary of the Uzbek language: more than 80,000 words and phrases (edited by A. Madvaliev). 5 vols. – Tashkent: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2006.]

ALBATTA – OF COURSE 1. Indicates the firmness of thoughts, actions, etc. [Defining dictionary of the Uzbek language: more than 80,000 words and phrases (edited by A. Madvaliev). 5 vols. – Tashkent: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2006.]

It has been said above that none of the meanings of the word recorded in the dictionary should be left unexplained. But this does not mean that every meaning of the word mentioned in the dictionary must be interpreted here. It is not even possible to do so in a defining dictionary. Because if this is done, the dictionary will be filled with repetitive comments. There is no limit to this in the language corpus, the linguistic supply covers all meanings and their interpretations, and the requested meaning appears in the desired window.

CONCLUSION

Determining the stylistic modification of a text is important to ensure the representativeness of the language corpus. World corpus linguistics has corpora built on text/materials relevant to different styles of speech. In the functional analysis of texts, it is important to identify programs that are able to identify the statistical parameters that characterize each of these methods and to perform automatic stylistic diagnostics of texts. In the national corpus, it is extremely important to achieve representativeness (quantitative balance of the corpus material) according to the methodological characterization of the texts. In general, if today linguistic knowledge is improved on the basis of the ability to use the language in practice, and based on such theoretical sources, computer programs are created in the formal Uzbek language, the future will be the basis for all types of software and electronic systems.

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