



GRAMMATIC, LEXICAL AND TRANSLATIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE PART OF
SPEECH "NUMBER" IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: *In this article , important information about the grammatical , lexical and translational analysis of the part of the "Number" in the English and Uzbek languages and modern categories in practice is presented.*

Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi "Son" qismining grammatik, leksik va tarjimaiy tahlili hamda amaldagi zamonaviy kategoriyalar haqida muhim ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

В данной статье представлены важные сведения о грамматическом, лексическом и переводческом анализе части «число» в английском и узбекском языках и современных категориях на практике.

Key words: *speech system, isomorphic, allomorphic, lexical*

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.

Particle 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, quasy – 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). 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 sociopsychological 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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