

## Polyfunctional Means in the Uzbek Language

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**Abstract:** The article analyzes the occurrence of one of the polyfunctional means in the Uzbek language -u (-yu) in the functions of particle - conjunction, copulative, adversative, coordinating.

**Key words:** particle, conjunction, copulative conjunction, coordinating conjunction, disjunctive conjunction

In recent years, due to the predominance of language units, communication and consequently, the characteristics of the task, the definition of the functional scope, limits of application of morpheme units has become one of the most pressing issues. In this regard, the liaison officers are assigned certain phenomena that they have, albeit not in full status. In this article, we will look at how -u (-yu) comes in the particle - conjunction and conjunction function.

When opposing cohesive verbs are used between parts of speech and in conjunctions, the -u (-yu) preposition not only connects parts of speech and sentences equally, but also serves to give different shades of meaning to the sentences. Therefore, it is better to call the -u (-yu) element in such a position as a particle - conjunction, because in Uzbek there are many similar particle - conjunction.

We can see the following when the -u (-yu) element occurs as a particle - conjunction function:

1. The particle - conjunction -u (-yu), which comes between the cohesive verb parts of a sentence, performs two different functions: a) the connecting connective; b) an opposing binder. But in both cases the meaning expressed by the preceding cut is emphasized and the meaning of the contradiction is reinforced.

When the joint acts as a connecting link between the segments, enumeration predicates occurring through those segments occur. The time between their occurrences is very short, the second action is done very quickly. Such organized parts can come in any tendency and person-number forms of the verb:

Elmurad said this and blushed. I knocked one down and ran away. Take this bread and go!  
(P.Tursun)

In such enumeration predicates the person-number and inclination are in the same form. It is also possible to replace the particle -u (-yu) between these enumeration predicates with the conjunction "and", but the semantic "velocity" is lost in the time relationship between the organized segments.

Even when the next of the enumeration predicate expands and brings its own case and complements, the above semantic feature - the feature of expressing the rapid occurrence of the action-state in the second after the previous of the enumeration predicates which is preserved:

I picked up the wrestler and hit him on the ground. That's where you go, you go around the corner. Habibullah said this and sighed and sipped his tea. I also quit my pregnancy and found myself working for a month. (P.Tursun)

When the disjunctive cohesive verb comes between the predicates, the disjunctive conjunction acts as a connective. One of these predicates comes in the form of affirmation, the other in the form of negative:

Truth bends and does not break. Say hello where you meet, and don't talk anymore. I wanted to send, "Knowledge will surpass your knowledge," and I bit my tongue.

In such sentences, the contradiction is often used to concretize the content, to prevent the birth of another meaning, to emphasize: He knew, but did not speak.

2. Sections of compound sentences connected with the -u (-yu) element can be in the definite article as well as in the imperative and conditional tenses. Depending on which inclination it is, the content relationships in those sentences may also differ.

In compound sentences with a definite participle, the -u (-yu) element performs two different functions: a) a copulative conjunction, b) a disjunctive conjunction. When the connective comes in the function of a connector, it serves to indicate that the events in the sentences occurred sequentially, rapidly: The door opened and a white-faced woman entered the classroom with a gentle smile. At that moment the bell rang and the children ran to class. One day I had a conversation with this young man, and when he heard the unseen information about my fiancée, he asked with a smile. (P.Tursun)

When the components of a compound sentence express contradictory meanings, the -u (-yu) element acts as disjunctive conjunction:

It fit his neck, but it didn't fit his heart. The curse has a high devotion to marriage and is not subject to great expense. It is easy for the whole boss to disappear without a trace, and it is difficult to find him. What, Mirzajon is the child of a good man, when we are the child of a bad man? (P.Tursun)

In order to further strengthen the meaning of the contradiction in such conjunctions, after the particle -u (-yu), however, the conjunctions can also be given: Latifi is a handsome young man, but it's bad that he's crazy about having fun. It was as if a lamp was burning inside me when I heard the old woman's description, but this time I kept my mouth shut. Maybe he knew the child too, he was relieved, but now he doesn't want to hurt the child's heartache. (P.Tursun)

The disjunctive conjunctions in such sentences serve to reinforce the meaning of the contradiction rather than to connect the sentences, while the -u (-yu) element serves to connect the two sentences. Therefore, it is better to look at such statements as a means of reinforcing the contradiction, rather than connecting the words.

In compound sentences, where the predicate is expressed by subjunctive mood, the -u (-yu) element emphasizes that the time relationship between the two sentences occurs very quickly. In addition, it is emphasized that the event expressed by the first component must be preceded and carried out and only then it is shown that the event in the second sentence can be fulfilled: See the mother, take the daughter. Pick up your luggage in the morning and head out of town. Now go home and tell your father. Therefore, put on the tunic upside down and take various positions.

Conjunctions expressed by a verb in the participle with subjunctive mood are often the same person and number, but can also be in different person and number:

Oh, let's be safe and sound and let's serve. Should you live as fat as a badger and starve to death? (P.Tursun)

Hence, in sentences where the participle is expressed by a verb in subjunctive mood, the -u (-yu) element acts as a conjunction, connecting the two sentences equally, and the conjunction forms a conjunction with the copulative conjunction. The predicate can also connect sentences which are in

the conditional tense form. In this case, the element -u (-yu) also serves to emphasize the content of the desire expressed in the first sentence. In such compound sentences, the execution of an event in the second component always depends on the execution of the events in the first sentence:

Now, if we finish school as soon as possible and get our documents, we will go and say, "Let you and the school see the depths of our shoulders." If we go with Elmurod until the weather improves, we can drive the cattle to the city. Now, when one of them came in, he said, "What's the matter?" if he knows how to ask. (P.Tursun)

Hence, in such a compound sentence, the action in the previous sentence is performed only if the event is performed, and the events in the next sentence are also performed. In terms of such a feature, a conditional is similar to a compound sentence. However, since both of the components in this compound sentence are conditional, they belong to the group of conjunctions that are attached by a conjunction.

The opposite meaning can also be expressed in conjunctions expressed by a verb in the conditional tense:

If the rich fill the barns of the rich with grain and thousands of workers and laborers lie hungry and naked. (P.Tursun) After all, if you pass by my eyes like a torch sooner or later, and I do not feel the excitement in your hearts, what have I been doing in the world for sixty years? (P.Tursun)

Such sentences are included in the category of disjunctive conjunctions. Sometimes the -u element is pronounced longer and the next sentence is not pronounced, which is more difficult to pronounce and for other reasons.

Obidjon. Are you so afraid of Sunurov?

Joseph. I'm not afraid ... now I'm more humble. (A.Qahhor)

The -u (-yu) element can also be used in conjunction with other parts of speech, in which case it can be synonymous with the conjunction "and".

In such constructions only two enumeration parts are connected and the first of these enumeration parts is always in an indefinite form. Therefore, such constructions formed with the -u (-yu) element often resemble double words.

This situation can be seen more clearly, especially when synonyms and antonyms are enumerated. In such enumerations, the use of the element -u (-yu) in relation to the conjunction "and" is much easier to pronounce: it is more convenient to say "winter and summer, night and day" instead of "night and day", "winter and summer".

In the "Punctuation dictionary of the Uzbek language" (1976), as well as in the annotated dictionary, it is recommended to write a pair of words in two forms ақл-идрок, ақл-хуш, ақд-паймон, афт-башара, кеча-кундуз, эр-хотин. It has been shown that these pairs of words can also be written with the element -u (-yu) in the form of «аҳлу идрок, аҳлу хуш, аҳду паймон, афту башара, кечаю кундуз, эру хотин». Hence, the -u (-yu) element in such a construction is in fact a conjunction, not a particle. Similar lines to the same phenomenon, such as "Karimu Salim, Halimayu Salima", which are not synonymous or antonymous, began to be written with the element -u (-yu). Although the compounds formed with -u (-yu) of antonymic and synonymous character can be considered as compound words, their function in speech as one (because even compound words come in the same function), but with pronouns or without antonymic, synonymous features, but - it may not be correct to say that equivalent conjunctions connected with the (-yu) element are part of a sentence.

Therefore, it would be correct to consider any constructions that are in equal contact with the element -u (-yu) as a cohesive part and to determine the syntactic function of the previous part in that construction according to the modifiers and auxiliaries in the next part. This is because when equal copulative means are used, it is a common phenomenon that the former of the cohesive pieces come in an indefinite form. Hence, the -u (-yu) element used between equivalent conjunctions is a pure copulative conjunction. (Organized verbs can also occur between parts of speech through the opposites).

In interpreting the grammatical features of the -u (-yu) connector, which connects parts of speech other than the verb part, the analysis of the function of organized parts of speech also plays a role in whether these parts are represented by a single word or a combination of words.

The -u (-yu) element can connect the following enumerative parts:

Connects enumerative subjects:

*Эру хотин дам қаттиқроқ, дам секинроқ суҳбатлашар эдилар.*

*Ариғу каналлар ўтлардан тозаланди. (П.Турсун).*

Husbands and wives talked harder and slower.

The canals were cleared of weeds. (P.Tursun).

Conjunctive possessives of a sentence may have possessive and plural affixes from grammatical forms in enumerative subjects of the sentences. These affixes can be added to the last of the enumerative subjects and are common to both or added to each separately. In such enumerative subjects, when the -u (-yu) element is added to a word in the form without any form, the possessive affix of the subject and the plural affix are evident from the next enumerative part. In the above sentence, we analyze the subject «ариғу каналлар» or «ариқлару каналлар» (ditch and canal)

**Connects enumerative attribute:**

*Эру хотиннинг уруши – дока рўмолнинг қуриши. Сиз билан биз дину шариатнинг илоҳий қувватига ҳеч шак келтирмаслик. Худойи сизу биздақа етим-есирнинг тўйи. (П.Турсун).*

The war of the husband and wife is the drying of the gauze. With you we have no doubt about the divine power of religion and sharia. God bless you the wedding of an orphan like us. (P.Tursun).

**Connects enumerative object:**

*Дўснат сотилган уй-жой, хону молини еб қўйган «тутун пули» тўғриларида ҳасад қилади. Энди иш тамом, энди саллаю хафтиягингизни ташланг.*

The house sold by Dosmat is the envy of the "smoke money" who ate the khan's property. Now the job is done, now drop your turban. *Дастурхон устидаги турли нозу неъматлардан еяётган болаларга термулди. Баъзи ёру биродарларга жуда маъқул бўлди. Ҳожии Макаю Мадина тўғрисида гапирарди. (П.Турсун)* He looked at the children who were eating various delicacies on the table. Some of the brothers were very pleased. *Наји Макаю* was talking about Madinah. (P.Tursun)

**Connects enumerative adverbial modifier:**

*Ўлимнинг элчиси келди, қочайлик боғу бўстонга. Элмурод уни эртаю кеч ёд олди. Карнай билан барабан эртаю кеч мактабга жон киритади. (П.Турсун).*

The messenger of death came, let us flee to the garden. Elmurod remembered him morning and evening. The drum with the trumpet will come to school sooner or later. (P.Tursun).

### Connects enumerative nominative predicate:

*Булар ҳаммаси ёлгончи, Фисқу фасод. Буларда юз ҳам йўқ.* (П.Турсун).

These are all lies, Fisqu corruption. They don't even have a face. (P.Tursun).

If the enumerative parts of a verb other than the participle expand with their own attribute and come in a compound, the grammatical function of the -u (-yu) element begins to change between such parts, that is to say, it not only connects the connected parts equally, but also adds some additional meaning to them and it begins to serve expressing the characteristics of the particle then it begins to perform the function of the particle-conjunction:

➤ *Қорним оч. Овқат бермадингиз. Эрталабки бир бурда нон-у, бир пиёла чой билан юрибман, - деди. Эрингиз шу чойхонада бир кеча-ю, бир кундуз инқиллаб ётди. Дўсматнинг усти боши қанақа-ю, қиёфаси қаннақалигини тасвирлашга Бувинисо жуда чечан эди.* (П.Турсун). "I'm hungry." You didn't eat. In the morning I walk with a loaf of bread and a cup of tea. Your husband slept in this teahouse day and night. Buviniso was very eager to describe what his friend's head was like and what he looked like. (P.Tursun).

Although the lines "bread and tea" and "night and day" in these sentences can be called a compound words, "a loaf of bread and a cup of tea" and "a night and a day" cannot be called compound words. In such constructions, if only the first of the enumerative parts receives an identifier, it has little effect on their compound vocabulary, but if both enumerative parts receive an identifier, then the compound vocabulary feature is completely lost. For example, when we say "one night and day" («бир кечаю кундуз»), "night and day" («кечаю кундуз») retains the character of compound words, but when we say "one night and one day" it cannot be called a compound words.

When enumerative parts are joined in pairs, the -u (-yu) connector also serves the function of connecting and partially emphasizing them between each pair:

... the representatives of the fair sex begin to come and begin to fill the weak rings between men with a demonic look and a demonic smile, a demonic ugliness and a demonic arrogance. (S.Ochilov). (*..гўзал жинс вакиллари кела бошлайдилар ва жиндай қарашмаю жиндай табассум, жиндай безбетлигу жиндай такаббурлик билан эркаклар орасидаги заиф ҳалқаларни тўлдирди бошлайдилар*)

From the above analysis, it can be seen that the -u (-yu) element is used in the particle-compound and conjunction functions to connect enumerative parts and compound sentences.

In conclusion, the fact that the particles have their own advantages over other connectors which are adapted to express the subtleties of different meanings indicates that the Uzbek language is developing stylistically through its own laws of internal development.

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