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# The Role of Lexical Form-Forming Suffixes in Reinforcing Word Meaning

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*Davlatova Ra'no Norkuvatovna*

*Direction of Uzbek language and literature of Navoi State Pedagogical Institute Stage 2 Master*

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**Abstract:** This article discusses the role and importance of vocabulary-making suffixes in reinforcing word meaning. Reasoned opinion and reasoning were used throughout the article.

**Keywords:** grammatical construction of the language, adverbs making a lexical form, vocabulary.

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The grammatical construction of each language and its grammatical nature are distinguished from each other in a certain sense or with a very large discrepancy. Grammar is a branch of linguistics that studies the grammatical construction of a language. A grammar is a set of rules about the change of words in a sentence and their conjugation, the formation of a word, a sentence. A morphological feature of meaning, indicating the belonging of a word to a certain category, their place in the formation of a text, conveying a certain substantive attitude of a word, indicating what grammatical and methodological task it performs in a sentence.

In our language, units that have the expression of the grammatical and methodological meaning in different forms, which represent the word form and the generalized meaning inherent in the sentence, give rise to the grammatical meaning. The expression of grammatical meaning is realized in different ways. In particular, expression through morphemic forms gives rise to various grammatic and methodological meanings.

The history of grammar studies in Uzbek linguistics can be traced back to Mahmud Koshgari's "Devonu lexicotit turk". This process is also reflected in the development of medieval vocabulary. However, after a certain period, words and suffixes serve to reflect specific meanings. As an example, semantic progress is occurring in their grammatical and methodological meanings. Let's consider it in the following meanings.

1) The role of the synthetic-analytical grammatical tool in strengthening the meaning. These means expressed meaning and attitude in the language, and parts of the word were firmly connected with the core. They add to the core and continue to partially or dramatically change the essence of meaning. Languages with such vocabulary construction are agglutinative languages. We will consider this below, using the example of several dictionary form builders.

- S affiki: the one who makes this lexical form means two different. The first comes in grammatical meaning, the second in methodological meanings. We draw examples in methodological meanings into analysis.

1. Good luck will not fall from the heavens if you do not smoke the soul.

Let your dips in your row do not deviate

The soil through which the Gurkirasin Alpomish passed (poem "Inshallah " by Muhammad

Yusuf)

The meanings of the LAR affix in these examples are as follows:

The LAR added to the celestial lexeme refers to the methodological plural, not the grammatical plural. Because the celestial lexeme is not a counting lexeme. Therefore, it served to strengthen the meaning. Or the Affix of lar added to the name of the Alpomish person in the same verses means generalization, unification, unity methodical. Because the ones added to the names never mean the plural. The adjective alpomish has a metaphorical meaning of brave guys, polvons, matured guys.

## 2. Beautiful O Land of paradise

Be blessed with independence. (M. Joseph "poem of the Land of Hur").

Even in these verses, the lar added to the Paradise lexeme served to reflect the methodological meaning. In particular, in this stanza, the word paradise gave rise to the SEMAS of the Environment, place. Therefore, the LAR added to the lexemes in the sense of place means "border"(Paradise and its surroundings).

## 3. Stars-hardened Sun,

Sunburn

Golden soil

Emerald dalam (M. Yusuf " Uzbekistan " poem

It can be seen that the affix of Lar is reflected in the fact that it serves to reinforce meaning when it is added to things that cannot be counted as grains. In this verse, the lexeme of the Suns is an example of this.

## 4. The ancient land of the pass was named.

Timur grandpa's gaze is set,

Four thousand worlds have become next to four

Boxes were driven from the porch. (Poem "Mingtepa " by M Yusuf

Those added to the Qutayba person name bring a new naming process to the co-host, along with the following generalization meaning. We know from history that Qutayba is a historical figure who fought for independence, but met with fierce resistance. In this verse, lar affikisi refers to the heroes of the land, not to the Qutaybas, but to this person, character.

## 5. Zor thy diydoran, beyond thy heavens

There are deserters who are thermally like a gazelle ( poem " My Land " by M Yusuf

The Ushu stanzas display the same posture as above, with bright stars like Chulpan – the tanti and brave young men of Uzbekistan.

## 6. The curtains on the windows were filled with linen, darkened the House, shaved all the Palos except one wearer, and poured thick, thick water on the stumbling blocks, and did not come out of the house until the next day. (Day and night P. 100

Two phenomena can be observed in this text. 1. The S in the composition of darpardas expressed pure grammatical meaning, not stylistic meaning, that is, plurality. 2. The thick-thick dictionary unit was repeated and gave rise to the stylistic plurality (instead of the S).

## 7. Here I am, your son

Into the world of pain

A lonely stranger from you

Soylang, otajon (E.Vohidov. ., Exclaim " epic

In addition to strengthening and emphasizing the meaning, the soul affix in these verses also comes in the meanings of yelling, Please.

In strengthening the meaning of a word, morphemes biln also play an important role in a number of lexical units, syntactic units. We will comment on these examples below.

1. We enter a narrow street where one cart barely fits. (Acute Hoshimov" between two doors " P. 19

Barely lexeme has been tasked with strengthening meaning based on reducing meaning.

2. My uncle's baggy wrists swung at him in birpas. (Acute Hoshimov" between two doors " P. 21)

The bag-black unit formed by the phonetic way enhanced the meaning by the lexical-phonetic way.

3. He has a son, Abdivali. The height is bigger than me-he, himself sap-yellow. (Acute Hoshimov" between two doors " P. 14)

Yellow adjectives differ from sap-yellow adjectives in meaning grading, intensifying and applying. From this pressure contributes to the strengthening of the meaning in the text.

4. The teahouse also brought a top-clean, whole teapot to his tray. (Acute Hoshimov" between two doors " P. 16)

Intensification of the meaning P, m , s phonemes from different phonetic means come before the adjective and intensify the meaning. For example: like bag-black, sap-yellow, top-clean

5. Shut up more often, boy obke!"my uncle left behind. (Acute Hoshimov" between two doors " P. 28)

Repetition of lexemes also enhances meaning semantically. It denotes meanings such as command, haste, unpredictability, please, suggestion, depending on the text. This text reflects the meaning of command-request.

6. Adjective word turumii enhances the meaning of repetition

The Moss-blue hairpins of the tolls began to selkillae and fall out, as if they were small pruned cocoons of girls. (Chulpan "day and night" P. 5

7. The Ravish sound range serves the same function.

This kind of talk, which often happens, makes his face laugh and cheer him up, giving his wrist medicine and strength to work tirelessly. (Chulpan "day and night" p. 30

In conclusion, it can be said that in all layers of the language level there are only examples associated with strengthening meaning. There are specific meanings of the rules at each level. Therefore, the characteristic meaning characteristic of lexemes and morphemes is manifested in context.

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