

EXPRESSION OF THE CONDITION AND OBSTACLE RELATIONSHIP USING THE VERB

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Annotation: In the article, it is shown that the units representing the condition and non-obstacle relationship are expressed using the units belonging to the verb group and analyzed with the help of examples.

Keywords: subjunctive, subjunctive, infinitive form of the verb to be, auxiliary verbs, action noun, adjective.

INTRODUCTION: System-structural study of the Uzbek language is important in researching its unique aspects. Linguistic units that create a field are manifested in a unique way at linguistic levels. In Uzbek linguistics, research on grammatical issues has always played an important role. The concept of field in grammar is mostly used during the examination of the communication of grammatical categories at the morphological level through other levels of the language that are functionally and semantically close to them.

To the extent that the units representing a conditional relation reflect information about two interconnected actions-states, they also represent the dependence of these actions-states on each other, as well as the result (fulfilled or not fulfilled) of the condition. *Conditionally related units are important in that both components of these units use an inclination that interacts with each other and creates a single modal meaning* [1, P.83]. We can see the same situation in relation to non-obstacles. In this relationship, action-state interdependence represents two actions or states that are connected to the opposite result of the condition.

Action, the conditional relationship within the word group of verbs denoting the state is mainly expressed through the conditional mood, the imperative mood, the infinitive form of the verb to be, auxiliary verbs, the name of the action, adjectives, etc. It seems Indicators of the mood category of the verb, indicators of the tense category of the verb, participle-infinitive category of the verb, functional indicators of the verb, analytical indicators of the verb belonging to the same category paradigm such units are united under the umbrella of non-obstructiveness. It seems that both the condition scheme and the obstacle scheme are represented by almost the same indicators. This indicates the interdependence of the meanings of condition and non-obstacle.

The mood category, which has a modal meaning, *"is inextricably linked with the category of tense and person-number, and all of them together form the declension system of the verb, predicativeness is the form of expression"*. [2, B.327] Condition and full Conditional and imperative affixes are included in the same field under the theme of "tightness".

The main means of expressing the meaning of the condition is the conditional mood of this verb. "The verb in this form of the verb means an action that is necessary for the performance of another action. The execution or non-execution of another action depends on the execution or non-execution of the action indicated by the verb in the imperative form.

When the -sa affixed form of the verb expresses the meaning of the condition, the execution of the action is not clear to the speaker, that is, the speaker does not know it. For example, the speaker does not know whether the action has been performed, is being performed, or is being performed now in all three forms of "he came" "he is coming" and "he is coming". If the execution of the action is known to the speaker, then the form expressing the meaning of the condition is not used" [3, B 346]. When a conditional verb expresses a conditional meaning, this meaning is recognized as a core meaning in the conditional field.

He was happy when a guest came through the door. (S. Ahmad.)

In this sentence, the rejoicing of the third person is associated with the guest who entered the door (from the street). So the condition of the guest's arrival or non-arrival creates the state of happiness or displeasure of the third party. In this sentence, the conditional relation is expressed by means of a verb with the affix -sa. In addition, it is possible to see the meaning of the moment and the result after the action from the content of the sentence. That is, the third person rejoices when a guest enters the door. In this case, the field of conditions enters into a relationship with the field of temporality. At the same time, the result after the action (the act of rejoicing) is also perceived from the content of the sentence: a guest enters the door, and as a result, the third person is happy.

If Saida Khan decided to do something, he would not fail to complete it. (S. Ahmad.)

With the help of the suffix -sa, this clause with a conditional relation appears, also has its place in the conditional field. Saida Khan's determination to start a job in order to finish it represents a condition in the sentence.

It is known that the conditional adverb together with its predicate expresses the lack of obstacle in the content of the sentence. Sometimes sentences with this expression have a conditional meaning as a central theme.

It can be seen from the above-mentioned points that the meaning of the condition is closely related to other relations. Including condition and time relation, condition and result...

The conditional mood is very important in expressing the meaning of non-obstacle. So, "the conditional mood of the verb means a desired, hypothetical, intended action that is a condition, a means for the fulfillment of another action, event". [2, B. 330] The conditional mood of the verb A conditional verb is formed by adding an affix and one of the suffixes.

A subjunctive verb can be used in several ways to express the meaning of non-obstacle. In particular, with both loading, and loading and -ki conjunction, with -and loading, in the form 0.

In the modern Uzbek literary language, the conditional verb expresses a condition, desire, request, advice, surprise, suspicion, uncertainty, and other similar meanings. It is also used together with an assistant to indicate an action that could not be an obstacle for the occurrence of an event. In this case, the meaning of non-obstacles is considered the main (core) meaning, and the meaning of the condition is an additional (peripheral) meaning. In many cases, the verb used with the conditional affix and preposition is the participle of the non-obstructive clause or the non-obstructive case:

This is what comforts him a little now - he is engaged in work necessary for the society. (T. Malik.)

In this sentence, the meaning of non-obstructed can be seen through the conjunction in the position of non-obstructed. The non-obstructive case is formed using a conditional verb and preposition. The sentence also has the meaning of quantity as a limit sema. It is defined by a little word. That is, in this sentence, it can be seen that the concept of "obstacles" is related to the meaning of quantity.

With the help of the conditional verb in the 0 form, in addition to the meaning of the condition, the meaning of the opposite of the desire of the action is also expressed. At the heart of this contradiction, in some cases, the relation of non-obstacle is revealed:

If I say let's call a doctor, he won't give up (S. Ahmad.)

In the given sentence, you can see the non-obstructive relationship through the conditional affix -sa. That is, the third person opposes the first person's desire to call a doctor. This resistance is implemented using the barrier relationship. If the zero form of the subjunctive is transformed with the indicator -sa, the obstacle in the content of the sentence becomes more obvious: Even if I say to call the doctor, he won't give up.

It is known that the 2nd person form of the command-request mood, which is part of the verb system, is often equal to the 0-form verb. The verb in this form also sometimes serves to open a conditional relation. In this case, the meaning of the condition is necessarily connected with an additional meaning. This situation is more common in compound sentences. Although the verb in form 0 does not have any suffix in form, it is seen that it has a conditional suffix in its meaning.

"Tell me your pain, maybe I'll be a balm," said Damin. (T. Malik.)

Despite the fact that the verb say in this sentence is in the 0 form, it has a conditional meaning in its content: If you tell me your pain, maybe I will be a balm. The meaning of the condition, which appears as the central theme, is given under suspicion in this sentence. Suspicion is seen through the word maybe (in the sense of maybe I will be an ointment, maybe not). So, in the given sentence, there is a connection between the meanings of condition and suspicion.

Hear my opinion, and then you will know my purpose. (R. Jabbarov.)

The meaning of the condition is clarified with the help of the verb listen in the given sentence. That is, for the goal to emerge, the opinion of the first person must be heard. In the sentence, the meanings of time and result are also seen as a border sema. In this case, the time to know the goal depends on the condition of hearing the thought. When opening the "Time" menu, the time table is displayed. The information about the emergence of the goal as a result of hearing the idea given in the content of the sentence helps the origin of the "result" schema.

So, in this sentence, the term "condition" can be shown as the core, and the terms "time" and "result" as peripheral meanings.

It also sheds light on some aspects of the relation of command and desire. In particular, *"the undivided form of the imperative-desire mood expresses the meaning of non-obstacle, and also acts as a participle of an unobstructed adverbial clause"* [3, B344]. At the same time, the meaning of unobstructedness expressed by the command-desire mood comes into contact with place, time, person, disappointment, regret and other similar meaning relations. In the following example, it is the imperative verb that serves to reveal the relationship of non-obstacle:

No matter where he worked, no one said *"Asqad left the work incomplete" or "He did the work raw" behind his back.* (S. Ahmad.)

In the given sentence, the lack of obstruction is visible through the imperative affix in the negative form. If the sentence -sa or regardless is turned into an indicative sentence, the concept of "unobstructed" becomes clear: no matter where he works, no one behind him said *"Asqad left the work unfinished" or "He did the work raw"*. Or, no matter where He worked, no one said, *"Asqad left the work unfinished" or "He did the work raw"*. In this sentence, in which the relation of non-obstacle is seen as the core, the meaning of place is felt as a peripheral meaning. This can be seen through the word where in the sentence. Therefore, the place is not important for the exemplary performance of the

third party. In turn, this "place" theme served to strengthen the meaning of non-obstacles. From this, it is possible to see the connection of the barrier field with the microfield of locality.

In some cases, the non-obstructive attitude can also be expressed through the participle form of the imperative. Such a situation is more visible in the expression of cases of obstruction:

It's no use now. (T. Malik.)

In this example, the 1st person came in the singular, and the verb in the command-desire mood, which received the indicator -ay, served to open the relationship of non-obstacle. This indicator can be used interchangeably with other means of non-obstacles: Even if I sigh a thousand times, it's no use. In the speech, the number thousand served as an auxiliary indicator to clarify the meaning of non-obstacles. This number can be used along with pronouns such as how much, how much, how much: No matter how much I sigh, it's no use. The compound *ming oh uray* in the sentence, denoting an obstacle, in turn carries the meanings of despair and regret. That is, from the content of the compound, the meaning of the first person's disappointment and regret for what he has done can be felt.

No matter where I go or what I do, I can't take my eyes off the desert wolf. (S. Ahmad)

In the given sentence, the command-desire-may affix -may is considered the main means of creating non-obstructiveness. That is, the situation where the desert wolf does not leave the author's mind occurs regardless of whether he goes somewhere or does something. In fact, when the author was engaged in other work, his attention should be focused on the work he was doing. There are also additional tools that reveal the barrier. These are interrogative words where to and what to do. From this, it is possible to see the relationship of the field of unobstructedness with the meanings of place and movement. In the sentence, the term "condition" is also prominent. Therefore, the fulfillment of the condition of "going somewhere" or "engaging in some activity" cannot be an obstacle to the situation of "not leaving the sight of the desert wolf".

CONCLUSION: Therefore, in the field-based study of the units expressing the condition and non-obstacle relationship, the verb tenses are also of special importance. Verbs that take the inflectional category of the verb also occupy a great place in expressing the meaning of condition and non-obstacle in the personal number. They require auxiliary words (pronouns, numbers, etc.) to come with them. In a sentence, the meanings of these auxiliary words often serve as a boundary symbol of non-obstructiveness.

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