

Auxiliaries And Their Functional Agreements Formed Substantial Relationships

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Abstract

The relationship between the form and content of a language unit is discussed in this article, with particular emphasis on the use of auxiliaries and their functional agreements to express opposition and comparison, as well as the conflict that arises between the formal and substantive structure of a sentence when auxiliaries are used to carry out pragmatic tasks.

Introduction

Expression of conflicting relationship through auxiliaries and their subordinate agreements

The linguistic unit's contradictory nature can also be seen in the link between its form and content. When these two sides do not correspond to one another, a conflict between the language unit's form and content results. linguist J. Eltazarov observes the following when considering the antagonistic relationship between the form and content of the language: "Actually, the conflict between the content and expression sides of the language:

1) the content side accepts structures equal to its size (equivalent); 2) the expressive side manifests itself in the way that it strives to realize the content through the shortest and most convenient structures and, accordingly, ensures

the dominance of two opposing principles in the language - economy and redundancy¹».

In fact, there are occasions when the link between the form and content of a language unit appears to be at odds. Even when language units are specialized to carry out a pragmatic purpose, this contradiction is still present. Particularly, a conflict between the formal and substantive structure of the sentence occurs when the auxiliaries, the focus of our research, are also used to carry out a pragmatic task.

It is well known that sentences constructed with the use of auxiliary devices—which are utilized to carry out pragmatic tasks—are straightforward in form but complicated in meaning. Such phrases generate a two-way contradictory connection when their syntactic structure is simple but their semantic structure is complicated. The first contradiction arises

between the sentence's outward structure and the propositional structure it expresses. A conflict arises in this instance because a simple syntactic form, which expresses multiple propositions, has semantic complexity.

The second contradiction is expressed in the internal organization of the same sentences, which use a straightforward syntactic form to represent many propositions. Between the overt and implicitly conveyed propositions in the sentence, as well as between the meaningful relations they express, there is this internal semantic conflict. In terms of reflecting semantic relations like confirmation-negation, absence-presence, question-mark, and question-command, a presupposition that is directly expressed through the external structure of a sentence and one that is concealed on the basis of the hint of an auxiliary device frequently conflict with one another. This results in an internal semantic conflict. This situation is also observed in the analysis of the following simple sentences made with the help of auxiliary devices for performing pragmatic tasks:

1.– Aql... hech **kirmagandan ko'ra** kech kirganiyam yaxshi, Xo'ja! (O. Yakubov. "Diyonat")

2. Yantog'-u **sho'radan boshqa** hech narsa ko'rinmaydi. (X. To'xtaboev. «Sariq devni minib»)

In the first sentence, the negative presupposition "Ақл ҳеч кирмагани яхши эмас" is contradicted by the proposition "Ақл кеч кирганиям яхши, Хўжа", which is directly expressed in the sentence.

In the second example, there is a contradiction between the presupposition "Yantog'-u sho'ra ko'rinadi" and the negative proposition "Boshqa hech narsa ko'rinmaydi". The affirmative presupposition "Yantog'-u sho'ra ko'rinadi" is implicitly expressed by the sign of an auxiliary device -...dan boshqa

Such a semantic disagreement between a presupposition and a proposition that results

from the sentence's internal organization demonstrates the broad range of incongruent relationships between linguistic things.

The contrast does not seem to be generated between the members of opposite polarity in some phrases with presuppositional auxiliaries. Due to the saving principle, some portions of the sentence are left out, leaving a superficial impression. The nature of the antagonistic relationship produced in the same syntactic device, however, can be accurately determined by logically restoring the pieces that the speaker and listeners left out during speech activity. For example: ...Bir yo'la yigirmata qo'shokizning o'rniga yer ag'darmish. (O'. Hoshimov «Ikki eshik orasi»)

Instead, an auxiliary device is used in this sentence to communicate the premise "Yigirmata qo'shokiz yer ag'daradi." The statement "O'zi yer ag'darmish" come into disagreement clearly reflects this fact. The omitted self-related conduct and the twenty doubles have a contradictory relationship.

The analysis of this example shows that the relationship between the conflicting individuals has a significant role in the conflict created by auxiliary devices.

Our research demonstrates that in the Uzbek language, relative auxiliary devices indicating presupposition are used in simple sentences formed with the participation of boshqa (tashqari, o'zga, bo'lak), o'rniga, o'rnida, keyin (so'ng), avval (ilgari, oldin, burun), beri (buyon), qaraganda, qadar, ko'ra, nisbatan. According to the semantic connection between the auxiliary device and the sentence's component, a relationship of contradiction emerges through the auxiliary's grammatical meaning. For instance:

1. Contradiction is formed through other (external, other, fragmentary) auxiliary devices. For example: A lamp does not illuminate anyone

but itself. (O'. Hoshimov. "Ikki eshik orasi") (The lamp illuminates itself. ~ The lamp does not illuminate anyone else.)

2. A conflicting relationship is instead created through auxiliary devices. For example: Instead of lighting the surroundings, it touched the gas. (O'. Hashimov. " Ikki eshik orasi ")

3. The contrast relationship is then (after) formed through auxiliary devices. For example: After the soup came the tandoori somsa. (O'. Umarbekov. "Fatima and Zuhra") (The soup was served. The somsa did not come before the soup. ~ After the soup, the tandoori somsa arrived like a button.)

4. The relation of contrast is formed first (before, before, nose) by means of auxiliary devices. For example: He disappeared two days ago. ("Youth".) He was there two days ago. ~ He disappeared two days ago.

5. Contradiction is formed through auxiliary devices since (since). For example: ... The big man has been gone for four months. (O'. Umarbekov. "Fatima and Zuhra") (The tall man has not been there for four months. ~The tall man was there four months ago.)

6. Contrast relationship is created through auxiliary devices. For example: You look younger than him. (Verb.) (He doesn't look young. ~You look young.)

7. The conflict relationship is created through auxiliary devices. For example: ...This feeling did not leave his heart until the old man passed away. (S. Ahmad. Ufq.) This feeling did not leave his heart until the old man passed away. ~ This intuition left his heart after the old man died.

8. The relationship of contradiction is formed by means of relatively auxiliary devices. For example: No, it is better to ask a dog for a bone than to ask him for something. (Oybek. "Kutlug' khan") (It is not better to ask him for something. ~ It is better to ask a dog for a bone.)

In the Uzbek language, in simple sentences with auxiliary devices that refer to presupposition, the following contradictory relations are observed:

1. The contrast between the objects and the events related to them is reflected.

When a subject's actuality is denied in one line and its subject's reality is confirmed in another, a relationship of contradiction is created. The relationship shown below reflects such a conflict.:

a) different objects are contrasted with each other and the confirmation of the reality related to one of them and the denial of the reality related to the other are expressed. For example: ... Instead of perfume, there is a smell of bitter sweat. (O'. Hoshimov. "Between Two Doors") There is no smell of perfume. ~ Smells acrid sweat;

b) objects of the same type are contrasted and the absence of one of them and the presence of the other are confirmed. For example: There was no gultuvak there two days ago. (Speech.) Now there is a gultuvak. ~ Two days ago, there was no gultuvak there.

2. The contrast between the members reflecting the presence and absence of persons in a certain space (or time) is reflected. This relationship is formed on the basis of denying the existence of one or more persons in a certain space (or time) and at the same time confirming the existence of another person or persons in this space (or time). For example: Now there is no one in the big yard except Gulnar. (Oybek. "Kutlug' khan") Now there is Gulnor in the big yard. ~ There is no one else in the courtyard now.

3. The parts that reflect the speech activity of individuals are contrasted with each other. Conflicting relationships relating to various people's speech activities make up the semantics of phrases of this type. The foundation of this conflict is the confirmation of

the second person's speech activity while denying the realization of the first person's speech activity. For example: instead of Hongirey, Mamatbey spoke and confirmed... (T. Malik. "The Devil") Hongirei did not speak. ~ Mamatbey spoke and confirmed.

4. **The contradiction between the parts reflecting the person's speech activity and the behavior that occurred in connection with it is reflected.** The person's unmet linguistic activity and the associated conduct appear to be at odds in these types of statements. This conflict arises from denying that a person has engaged in speaking activity while confirming the conduct he has displayed in connection with it. For example: Instead of answering, my mother turned away for some reason. (O'. Hoshimov. "Between Two Doors") My mother did not answer. ~ Amma turned her face away.

5. **It reflects the contradiction between the speech activity of the person and the parts that reflect the mental state that has arisen in connection with it.** In this type of speech, the unfulfilled speech activity of a person and the mental state that has arisen in connection with it take on a contradictory tone. For example: Instead of answering, Talib was insulting. (S. Ahmad. "Silence") Talib did not answer. ~ Talib was shouting.

6. **The contradiction between the organs reflecting different mental states of the person is reflected.** In such statements, the conflict is created on the basis of denying a certain mental state of a person and confirming another mental state that has arisen in a way that contradicts it. For example: Instead of enjoying this grace, Rahim the Second got angry for some reason. (O. Mukhtar. "A Thousand and One Faces") Rahim the Second was not satisfied with this grace. ~ Rahim the Second was angry for some reason.

7. **The contradiction between personal speech and words reflecting labor activity is**

reflected. In such sentences, the conflict is created on the basis of denying a certain speech activity of a person and approving his labor activity. For example: If you pull a plow rather than talk... (O'. Hoshimov. "Between two doors") Don't talk. ~ Plow cake.

8. **Members that reflect a type of behavior that a person uses in relation to objects or persons are contrasted with each other.** In such sentences, a conflict relationship is formed based on denying the behavior of a person towards one object and confirming the behavior of the same type towards another object. For example: I will bite my dog's ear rather than bite Saini's ear. (O'. Hoshimov. "World Affairs") I will not bite Saini's ear. ~ I bite my dog's ear.

9. **Contrast is reflected between the members, which reflect the different behavior of the person towards the object or person.** In such sentences, a conflict relationship is created based on the denial of one behavior of a person towards a certain object or person, and confirmation of another behavior. For example: Instead of making my son a dead orphan, I would take care of him myself. (O'. Hoshimov. "Between Two Doors") I will not make my grandson an orphan alive. ~ I made my nephew a dead orphan and took care of it myself.

10. **It reflects the contradiction between the parts that reflect the different behavior related to the character of the person.** In this type of statements, a conflict relationship is created based on denying one behavior related to the character of a person and confirming another behavior. For example: You, you nameless, instead of being good, you looked worse! (O'. Hoshimov. "Between Two Doors") And you, the name, did not do well. ~ You look worse!

11. **It reflects the contradiction between the parts that reflect the behavior of a person related to his specific work and character.** In such statements, a contradictory

attitude is created based on the denial of a person's specific work and the confirmation of his actions related to his character. For example: Instead of reaching the traveler, he will be lost forever. (Oybek. "Kutlug' khan") It is not enough for the traveler. ~ It will be lost forever.

12. **The contrast between the members, which reflects a type of behavior of a person in relation to objects, is reflected.** In such sentences, a conflict relationship is formed based on denying the behavior of a person towards a certain object and confirming the behavior of the same type towards another object. For example: Instead of reading a book, he opened the letter and read it. (Verb.) He didn't read the book. ~ He opened the letter and read it.

Sometimes one of the conflicting members is not fully reflected in the syntactic device. For example: ... instead of school uniforms, three or four girls wearing satin dresses are sitting. (O'. Hoshimov. "Ikki eshik orasi")

It appears that the deletion of the element designating action from one of the conflicting components in sentences with this structure reflects the discrepancy between the object and the action. The dropped member's logical restoration, however, aids in clearly defining the conflicting members. Compare: ... Instead of wearing school uniforms, three or four girls are sitting in satin dresses.

13. **The contrast between the concrete object, which is a tool for personal movement, and the organs that reflect reality in the object's imagination is reflected.** In such sentences, the denial of the reality related to one of the objects, which are the means of personal action, and the confirmation of the reality related to the other one are expressed. For example: Instead of tea, he entertained him with this message. (O'. Umarbekov. "Fatima and Zuhra") He did not entertain with tea. ~ Instead, he entertained with this message.

14. **The parts that reflect the behavior of the person in relation to the place are contradicted.** In such sentences, a contradiction relationship is created based on denying the behavior of a person in relation to a certain place and approving the behavior of this type in relation to another place. For example: - It would have been better if he had been taken to the hospital rather than this place. (T. Murad. "You can't die in this world") If he didn't take him to this place. ~ It would be better if he took him to the guardhouse.

15. **Organs that reflect one type of thinking activity of a person are contrasted with each other.** In such statements, a contradiction is created on the basis of denying and approving one type of directed thinking activity of a person. For example: ... instead of thinking about science and great discoveries, you think about marriage, family, children! (O. Yakubov. "Religion") You are not thinking about science, about great discoveries. ~ You are thinking about marriage, family, children.

16. **The contradiction between the mental activity of a certain person and the organs reflecting the physical movement of another person is reflected.** In such statements, a conflict relationship is created based on denying the behavior of one person reflecting the thinking activity and confirming the behavior performed by another person. For example: I was more surprised that Nasiba cried and clung to her father than thinking about it now. (O'. Hoshimov. "Between Two Doors") Thinking about it now did not surprise me. ~ Nasiba was more surprised when she cried and clung to her father.

17. **The parts that reflect that the characteristic is unique to a certain person and that it does not exist in others are contradicted.** In such statements, a contradiction is formed based on denying a type of directed thinking activity of the presence of a certain sign to one person and approving it. For

example: There is no happier woman than Manzura. (T. Malik. "Shaitanat") Manzura is a happy woman. ~ There is no happier woman than her.

18. The contradiction between the parts that reflect the contradictory character of the person is reflected. In such statements, a contradiction is created on the basis of denying a certain thinking activity of a person and approving it. For example: Contrary to my habit, I went to bed early last night. As usual, I did not go to bed early. ~ I slept early last night.

From the study of the instances, it is clear that simple sentences with presuppositional auxiliary devices express a range of contradictory semantic relations. The sentence's external structure's expression of the proposition and the auxiliary devices' indication of the presupposition create a contradiction.

It should be noted that agreements that are easily interchangeable in the place of auxiliaries can occasionally be employed to create the opposing connection in the phrase. For instance, when utilized amongst opposing members, the exit clause contributes to the development of a contentious relationship. In this instance, the sentence's competing components are verbs that take the form of verbs, pronouns, prepositional phrases, and nouns. For example: It is easier to talk than to do the work. (Word.)

With the aid of the conjunction of exit, this sentence illustrates the tension between speaking and doing. The derivation phrase adds complexity to the sentence by acting as a presupposition in the verb's lexical structure. As a result, a single grammatical form is used to convey the ideas "It's not easy to complete the work" and "It's easy to speak."

In speech, the task of pointing to a presupposition is sometimes assigned to the auxiliary devices agreement +. Compare:

It is better to die standing than to live on your knees. (Proverb.)

It is better to die standing than to live on your knees.

It is better to die standing than to live on your knees.

While both the subjunctive and the auxiliaries in such usages allude to the same assumption (Kneeling is not preferred), the subjunctive's emphasis is stronger.

The word "nudan" is occasionally used in the speech to refer to the contradicting portion of a statement. The member in contention in this instance is referred to. In this case, the context, the speech situation, and the general information that both the speaker and the listener are aware of before to the speech are used to determine the content of the contradictory member. For example: Don't you better collect manure, old hen! (Oybek. "Qutlug' qon")

With the participation of other (outside, other, fragment), instead of, then (after), before (before, before, nose), since (since), than, until, according to, and relatively auxiliary devices pertaining to the presupposition, the connection of contradiction in simple phrases is thus produced. The relationship between the sentence's semantic and syntactic components serves as the foundation for the observation of the relation of contradiction. Based on the grammatical meaning of the sentence's auxiliaries and their semantic relationship to the sentence's part, a conflict of this nature develops.

Expression of comparative relationship through auxiliaries and their subordinate agreements. Not all types of assistive technology create semantic conflict in the same way. Some auxiliary words in a phrase create a comparison relation. In this instance, a relation of members who are equivalent to one another exists.

Comparative sentences have a structure that is straightforward in form but intricate in meaning.

The sentence's form and content are inconsistent, especially when auxiliary devices mention presupposition. In addition to the proposition being explicitly conveyed through the sentence's exterior structure, the presupposition provided by the auxiliary devices establishing the relation of comparison also expresses the concept more clearly and semantically by complementing the sentence. For example:

1. The Russians suffered more than the Uzbeks from the cock of the Communist Party of Ukraine. (T. Murad. "Bu dunyoda o'lib bo'lmaydi")
2. I will come first! (T. Murad. " Bu dunyoda o'lib bo'lmaydi ")

In the first sentence, the presupposition "an Uzbek was killed by the cock of the CPSU" is understood based on the indication of the auxiliary device rather than -... This information is directly reflected in the sentence "Khaytanga suffered a lot of losses from the cock of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union". A comparative relation is formed between the propositions expressed through the presupposition and the external structure of the direct sentence. Compare: an Uzbek was killed by the cock of the CPSU. - Russia suffered a lot from the cock of the Communist Party of Ukraine.

In the next sentence, the auxiliary device was semantically connected with the part of the sentence and pointed to the presupposition "Everyone will come". This hidden information is compared with the proposition "I come first" directly reflected in the sentence.

It is known that the sentence's informational range widens even when the assumption conveyed through auxiliary devices establishes a comparison. These details, which are included in the sentence, do not, however, contradict one another; rather, they guarantee the semantic wholeness of the statement.

According to, compared to, until, compared to, after, and since are auxiliaries in the Uzbek language that indicate the presupposition and create a comparison relation in the sentence:

1. Comparisons are formed by means of auxiliary devices rather than -. For example: In that city, the criminal feared the hatred of the people more than the law. (Kh. Tokhtaboev. "Sariq devni minib") (In that city, the criminal was more afraid of the hatred of the people. - In that city, the criminal was afraid of the law.)

2. The comparative relation is formed by means of auxiliary devices with respect to -. For example: Badalbek Siroj was a very small person compared to the teacher! (O. Mukhtar. "Ko'rgu oldidagi odam") (Badalbek Siroj was a very small person compared to the teacher. - Siroj the teacher was a small person.)

3. The comparative relation is formed by auxiliary devices up to... For example: We talked until the break. (We talked until the break. - We didn't talk after the break.)

4. The comparative relation is formed by auxiliary devices than -. For example: My daughter is more agile than my son. (Speech.) (My son is more agile. - My daughter is more agile.)

5. The comparative relation - before (before, before, before) is formed by means of auxiliary devices. For example: - Yes, you came before me. (S. Ahmad. "Ufq") (I came. - You came before me.)

6. The comparative relation - after (after) is formed by means of auxiliary devices. For example: After the official section, he went to the goal. (T. Murad. "It is impossible to die in this world") (It did not go to the goal until the official section. - After the official section, it went to the goal.)

7. The comparative relation - since (since) is formed by means of auxiliary devices. For example: The car has been with the Zakirs for three days. (O'. Umarbekov. "Fatima and Zuhra")

(The car was in another place three days ago. - The car was at Zakir's for three days.)

At this point, it should be noted that since the auxiliaries after, after, since, and since have grown out of time adverbs, the time in the sentence forms a grammatical tense relationship. Linguist scientist N. Mahmudov, while analyzing the sentence "Khosiya began to breathe smoothly after the injection", believes that it does not reflect a comparative attitude. The scientist identifies the proposition formed by the word injection ("Khosiya was injected"), and then ignores the presupposition "Khosiya could not breathe smoothly before the injection" that is formed based on the gesture of the assistive device.² He consequently misses the connection between the comparison and the contradiction it creates. The comparison and contrast relationship between the presuppositions expressed in accordance with the external structure of the sentence is produced in this sentence. Compare: Khosiya's breathing became easy after the injection. (Khosiya had trouble breathing smoothly before the injection.)

The auxiliary conjunctions in Uzbek also help to construct comparison relationships. Particularly, members of mutual comparison use morphological word forms with derivational agreement to create a comparison connection. For instance, "My skull was as heavy as a stone." (Mukhtar, O. "Ko'zgu oldidagi odam")

In this simple sentence, the reality reflected in the proposition "My head is heavier than a stone" and the reality expressed by the presupposition "The stone is heavy" are compared.

Linguist N. Mahmudov also gives extensive information about the expression of comparative relations through the Uzbek language. The scientist distinguishes the participants of the comparative relationship. These are: the standard of comparison (it is

represented by the verb form in the exit clause), the subject of comparison (it is expressed by the verb form in the main agreement) and the basis of comparison (it is expressed by the adjective of the ordinary level)³

The expression of the comparison relation through output agreement systems is also observed in the analysis of the following examples:

1. It's better to protect a guy like you than to protect him. (Oybek. "Kutlug' qon") (It's not good to protect a young man like you.)
2. There is no one happier than me in the world today! (O'. Hoshimov. "Ikki eshik orasi")

The premise "It's not good to protect a young man like you" is communicated in the first sentence using the adverbial form's sign (from taking care of a young man like you). In this instance, the presupposition develops through interaction with the participle group's semantics (the more, the better), as well as the exit agreement. The line clearly compares the presupposition "It's not good to protect a guy like you" to the premise "It's good to protect a lot."

The assertion "There is no one happier than me in the world today" is contrasted with the presupposition "I am happy," represented by the adverbial form, in the following phrase.

In sentences that constitute a comparative relationship, the suffix -rog is also utilized, as well as morphological lexical forms between the participants in the comparison. According to some linguists, the suffix -roq is used to create the comparison relation in these types of phrases⁴ In particular, scientist Sh. Shahobiddinova states the following: "Therefore, the main morphological tool used for comparison refers to a certain level based on the characteristics of the lexeme to which it is added, conditions, text, etc., but its main linguistic

function is to express comparison⁵ ». The scientist uses the adage "There was a little girl smaller than Hamroz in Astana" as an illustration and observes that "there is a possibility to replace the verbal form expressing the comparative sign in the verbal form expressing a simple sign," describing this as "a feature of polymorphism characteristic of all zero indicators." In our judgment, the similarity, as noticed by the scientist, was not represented in the line "There was a small girl from Hamroz in Astana" through a manner of speech indicating a straightforward indication with a zero index. Naturally, character levels are determined by comparison. The similarity won't be apparent in the language if this sentence is left in the form of words, though (There was a small girl residing in Astana). In this instance, the comparison makes sense. Although the lexeme of a little forms the sign level - diminutive level in the sentence "There was a tiny girl standing on the threshold," this level is rationally contrasted to the norm.

It is acknowledged that a comparison relation is generated in the speech even without the addition of -roq. This situation suggests that the -rok suffix creates the tiny degree and that in this sort of speech, the comparison is established with the aid of the word form.

In the Uzbek language, the comparison relationship between the following members is reflected in simple sentences formed with the participation of auxiliaries that form the incomparable relationship in the sentence and their subordinate agreements:

1. **Different groups of people are compared and it is expressed that a certain group is more than another.** For example: There were more passers-by than buyers. (G. Ghulam.) There were many buyers. - There were more applicants.

2. **Two actions characteristic of a person are compared and it is pointed out that one of them is performed to a greater degree.** For example: Totikhan cried more than reading the letter. (O. Hoshimov. "Between two doors") Totikhan read the letter. - Totikhan cried more.

In this type of sentences, two behaviors specific to a person are compared, and it is also indicated that one of them is more important for a person. For example: My mother explained to comfort my aunt rather than to take my side. (O'. Hoshimov. "Between two doors") My mother explained to take my side. - My mother explained more to comfort my aunt.

3. **The realities that have arisen in connection with the activity of a certain person are compared.** For example: after Brezhnev, the USSR turned upside down. (T. Murad. "You cannot die in this world") During Brezhnev's time, the USSR was not upside down. - After Brezhnev, the USSR turned upside down.

4. **Individual appearance is compared with each other.** In such sentences, one of the comparatives having a common feature expresses the excess or deficiency of the sign. For example: ... He is taller than me. (Kh. Tokhtaboev. "Sariq devni minib") My height is longer. - He is slightly taller than me.

5. **The reality that occurred at a certain time and the reality that existed before it happened are compared.** For example: It's funny, after a while my condition got better. (O. Hoshimov. "Dunyoning ishlari") After a while, my condition became easier. - I was in a bad condition before.

6. **The activity of certain persons is compared to the activity of other persons, and it is confirmed that this activity is more visible in one of them.** For example: They used to deal with bungees and poppies more than others. (O'. Umarbekov. "Fatima and Venus") They were more engaged in bangi and poppy

sales before. - Others were engaged in bangi and poppy sales.

7. A sign characteristic of one place is compared to a sign of another place, and the excess of the sign in one of them is expressed.

For example: This room at the foot of the floor is even more spacious than the previous ones... (O. Mukhtar. "A thousand and one looks") This room at the foot of the floor is wider and more spacious. - The front of the houses is wide.

According to the examination of the examples, the simple syntactic structure is expanded in terms of content by some of the agreeing devices and the auxiliaries that create the comparison relation in the sentence. On the basis of merging the sentence's components, it also enables them to draw attention to the significant characteristics that are unique to them.

The auxiliary verbs "than", "to", "to", "to", "to", "since", and "since" so refer to the presupposition and create a comparative relation in the sentence in Uzbek. Coherent systems can occasionally aid with the task that speech assistive technology does. In this instance, coordinated systems and auxiliary devices are functional capabilities coordinated with one another.

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