

**SEMANTIC-METHODICAL APPLICATION OF MORPHEMES OF INCLINATION**

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**Annotation:** This article provides information about the semantic properties of inflectional morphemes characteristic of the verb class and their meanings in speech styles.

**Keywords:** Mood category, declarative mood morphemes, imperative mood morphemes, conditional mood affix, scientific style, formal style, artistic style, colloquial style

One of the most complex aspects of the language is the presence of grammatical categories that express human thoughts, desires, doubts, and spiritual states. One of such categories is the declension category of the verb, whose semantic application plays an important role in understanding the subtleties of meaning in the language. The inclination category shows the attitude of the action to reality. The mood category is inextricably linked with the tense, person-number category, and all together are the inflectional form of the verb. In the Uzbek language, the main moods are distinguished, such as 1) message (execution) mood, 2) command-desire mood, 3) conditional mood, 4) goal mood. Each declension is formed using specific morphemes and has specific semantic aspects.

Message (execution) expresses the performance of the action and state indicated by the verb in a certain time. There is no special attachment for the message thread. It is expressed by the tense and person-number affixes of the verb.

You don't know that

I tell you

The sweetest in the world

It's life, my son! (Zulfia)

This tendency also expresses the non-execution of the action and situation. Denying the execution of the action does not change the meaning of the message string, because in both forms a real event occurs. For example: He did not send anyone to his mother. (A. Mukhtar)

Modal meanings in the message are also expressed through tenses and some loaded, modal words. Come on, let's talk about Tashkent. (P. Qodirov)

Imperative morphemes of the verb indicate that the speaker commands, urges, wants, advises, and requests to perform an action. Each tone of meaning is characterized by its own intonation. The command-desiring moods are added to the verbs of the 1st person and express the meaning of desire, request and advice.

I'll see my son's daughter. (O' Hoshimov) In the sense of please.

Now I'll go and you guys can continue the conversation. (Mirmuhsin) In the sense of advice.

Let's open such doors so that the people's children can have fun. (O. Yaqubov) In the sense of desire

The speaker's motivation to perform the action is directed directly to the second person. Therefore, the main form of imperative is the second person (singular and plural). For example:

Fly your wings over the environment

Go to the land of swans. (H. Olimjon)

The imperative expresses a firm command. Tell us too, child, don't leave us out of line. (A. Mukhtar)

These forms also express the meaning of desire. For example:

Wait for me and I will return

Just looking forward to it. (K. Simonov)

Sometimes the imperative-desiring affixes express respect for one person or the plural meaning of the second person. Show us everything from the thread to the needle... Feel the point - point of the brotherhood of peoples. (G. Ghulam)

Command-desire morphemes in the context also express the meanings of desire and hope.

May such a country always exist,

Goodbye brothers...

Good luck friends. (H. Olimjon)

Rasul brought some sheep's meat, may the teacher bless him with his life. (Y. Samadoglu)

The third person form combined with the helpers "deya" and "deb" indicates the purpose of the action. For example: To cheer up the patient's spirit, he used to make jokes and talk about interesting things. (Y. Samadoglu)

The third person form is sometimes used in place of the second person and expresses the meanings of a person who participated in the speech process. For example: Hello, let's come. (O'. Hoshimov)

The conditional mood of the verb means an assumption, an intended action, which is a necessary means for the execution of another action, event. The conditional verb expresses the following semantics.

1) Means another action that is necessary for the occurrence of any action or situation. In this case, the conditional is a part of the subordinate clause. The execution of one action is conditional on the second action. For example: If we fill the pot of summer with crops now, we will see the pleasure in autumn. (G. Ghulam)

2) "Ham" comes together with the helper and expresses the meaning of non-obstacle. In this case, one work - action cannot be an obstacle to the execution of another work - action. Both sentences mean the opposite of each other. For example: Even if my tongue doesn't agree, my tongue will agree. (O'. Hoshimov)

3) A dream is a part of a simple sentence, expressing a desire.

If you are bright, if you are awake,

If the streets are full. (R. Parfi)

4) Means request or advice. For example: Don't hurry, let's organize the party here... What do you say? (O'. Hoshimov)

5) Represents a moment relationship. When a swallow flies down, it will rain.

6) It comes together with the words "Nahot", "Nahotki" and means sudden judgment, surprise, suspicion. For example: Maybe Muqaddas was also in this bedroom. (O'. Yakubov)

7) When it comes together with the word "must", the meanings of doubt and uncertainty are understood. For example: Even if a person tolerates everything, he probably cannot tolerate loneliness. (A. Mukhtorov)

8) "Will be" with the helper expresses possibility, possibility and necessity. For example: I can't go to university today.

The application and aesthetic properties of the morphemes of the Uzbek language in speech styles (scientific, artistic, official, journalistic and colloquial) are analyzed in detail. In the scientific style, inflectional morphemes represent accuracy, objectivity, logic. It is mainly used to state specific facts, theories and research results. For example: When lightning strikes, a spark electric charge is created in the atmosphere. (Accuracy)

Lightning can be observed at a distance of 4 km when the sound of thunder is heard at an interval of 6 seconds after the lightning strike. (Logical)

Scientific hypotheses and hypotheses are expressed through the conditional affix. For example: If the reaction speeds up, the energy consumption increases.

If a spruce is planted in a hot area, the air temperature may decrease.

Command-desire inclinations are found in the passive form in the scientific method. Used only to express instructions or recommendations most of the time

It is given in the form of "Use", "Use", "Recommend".

In the formal style, inflectional morphemes are characterized by strictness, precision, command meanings. Command-desire tendencies are widely used to express the meaning of demand, instruction, permission, obligation.

Introduce a new regulation. (Command)

This reference should be provided where requested. (Instruction)

Every citizen should send a message to the designated precincts. (obligation)

The designated persons are under constant supervision. (Duration of the situation)

The conditional morpheme "sa" can express conditions - results or agreements. For example: Failure to comply with the above-mentioned requirements will result in punishment in the prescribed manner. (condition-result)

If I fail to pay the fine amount within 15 days, I agree that the case will be escalated to the commercial court. (Agreement)

In the journalistic style, the suffixes of inclination indicate the semantics of information, influence, appeal, call. Problem: Young people lack the patience and endurance required to start something. (Message)

Let's pay attention to the time children spend on social networks. (Request)

Let's come together and be united. (Challenge)

"If we are united, we are one nation,

If we unite, it is our homeland." "Motto of the Year" (Influence)

In journalistic style, the conditional is used to solve problems and show solutions to them. For example: If the water problem is solved, the problem of air pollution and salinity will also be completely solved.

Using inclined forms in an artistic style, he vividly describes the speech of the characters and the plot of the work to the reader. The events in the work are given through a clear slant. A clear gradient is also used in lighting portraits and landscapes. For example:

Autumn is like a patient on his deathbed. (O'. Hoshimov)

A thick fog has fallen. The earth and the sky are wrapped in a dark veil. (O'. Hoshimov)

It is used to express the regrets, dreams, suspicions, assumptions, dreams and worries of the heroes in a conventional artistic style. For example:

I wish I could come back to my twenties, my son. In the sense of regret. (O'. Hoshimov)

I don't like Mels coming up. In the sense of concern. (O'. Hoshimov)

Nikinto stood in front of the door... If Kiron came through this door again... He would hang his umbrella over his head and enter with the puppy. Dream means desire. (R. Tagore)

What if Uncle Zulfikar's enemy is Salahov, what if he remembers Zamina. Suspicion means guess. (Y. Samadoglu)

In the artistic style, command-desire tendencies increase emotionality and serve to express the characters' commands, requests, wishes, prayers and curses. For example: It is forbidden to smoke on the plane, they say to pay a fine of fifty dollars. In the sense of command (O'. Hoshimov)

Let the samovar, the steamed copper, create a good mood, we will think about it. In the meaning of the condition. (Oybek)

"Yes, let your mother die, let her die without taking care of her," cried the old woman. In the sense of cursing. (Oybek)

Brother Tursunbai said, "Be happy, my sister, and grow old." He took out twenty-five soums from his pocket. In the meaning of a prayer (O'. Hoshimov)

Give the horse one piece, if he drinks it in the morning, he won't do anything. In the sense of please. (Y. Samadoglu)

Inflectional morphemes are often used together with intonation, facial expressions, gestures. In this style, all forms of inclination are effectively used. Mainly, clear inclination serves to tell stories and exchange information. For example: The days are cold.

I went to a meeting with writers yesterday.

Imperative moods express suggestion, permission, warning and command.

Come quickly. (Command)

Let's wait a bit. (Offer)

Come to us too. (please)

Return to the village. (Permission)

Don't let this happen again. (Warning)

The subjunctive is often used together with modal words and tone to express the meaning of advice, condition, and suspicion.

If the pain worsens, see a doctor. (Tip)

If they say to the wedding, then we will go. (condition)

There will be no class today. (suspect)

In short, morphemes enrich the speech, make it lively and colorful. With their help, the speaker's attitude to the event, feelings, and purpose are expressed. Semantic application of inclination morphemes is an important research object of linguistics, it shows how deeply the language can express the speech of human thinking. A deep understanding of each of their style and stylistic load lays the groundwork for effective use of language capabilities.

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