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ARTICLE EXPRESSION OF INDEFINITENESS MEANING IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

This article is dedicated to the article expression of indefiniteness with lexico-grammatical parts of words in English and Uzbek languages. The expression of indefiniteness of the articles in the system of different languages with lexico-grammatical parts of words have been analyzed and its similarities and differences are determined.

KEYWORDS: *Indefiniteness, Article, Lexico-Grammatical Units, Context, Nouns, Definite, Indefinite, English, Uzbek.*

INTRODUCTION

In modern English, the category of indefiniteness is mainly given by special markers, indefinite articles - a (an). Counting numbers served as the source of the indefinite article, so in these languages, where a system of articles still exists, there is a formal and semantic similarity between the indefinite article and the countable number. The article indicates that the object represented by the name belongs only to this class of objects.

I saw a dog – Men itni ko`rdim, (qanaqadir bir itni) aynan itni, mushukni yoki boshqa biror narsani emas.

In English, an article is the primary means of expressing indefiniteness. Indefiniteness is expressed by the method of opposition: an apple - the apple. In English, the article does not represent other grammatical categories such as rod, consonant, and so on.

2. Main part:

In English, the function of an article is primarily to express the subject, to show that the word used with them is a noun, not a group of words. The article indicates that the noun belongs to the category of accuracy - uncertainty, expressing a number of characteristics that are specific to the noun. According to V.N. Yarseva, "the article is connected with the noun as a group of words, but does not belong to the paradigm of the noun, because it does not participate in the characterization of the meanings that connect the noun with other members of the phrase". Indefiniteness is represented in every way. It depends on the structure and type of each specific national language.

Depending on whether the abstract level is morphologically developed or not, indefiniteness can be expressed by special prefix morphemes. In addition, the place of the article is determined by the various cases in which the structure of speech is in the general orientation of the constitutions of all its constituents. Thus, the article is represented at the following specific levels of the language hierarchy: morphological, lexical, and syntactic. However, this does not mean that every language has units at all these levels. In some languages, ambiguity is expressed more morphologically, in other languages lexically, and in some languages syntactically. In this regard, the English language is associated with a greater lexical level. However, the other levels were not distinguished in terms of indefiniteness.

In the future, we will be convinced that we have found models with a sense of indefiniteness that act as syntactic constructions. The lexicon of indefiniteness is related to the development of the article. In Old English, the indefinite article did not exist as an independent word group. Later, the English language system itself created such a set of words. So there is a need for an article in the language. If we proceed from the diachronic development of the indefinite article, it has the following dynamics.

In the middle Ages, an indefinite article appears in English. As in other languages, the unstressed variant of that number comes from "one". Then the vowel sound was reduced to the unstressed state and a different unstressed variant was formed.

In Old English, the number "a" took on the form "on" after the long "a" changed to the open "o"; The difference in sounds between the accented and unaccented forms caused the article to be separated from the number. Later, this exchange in the number was abolished, and the form "on" was used in all cases. The exchange of "a" and "an", which are forms of indefinite article, depending on how the next word begins, has survived to the present day.

In English, the number "an" has changed both semantically and phonetically, while the number "bir" in Uzbek has changed semantically, not phonetically. On this basis, "one" remains as a semi-article. A similar historical path has been traversed by the indefiniteness of the Turkish language. This number several linguists consider «one» as an article. It is important to note the difference between the indefinite article in English - a (an) and the number "one" in Uzbek.

He was saving his money to buy a car (BARS).

Ehtimol bir kun borib yarashardik (A.Muxtor, Chinor, 171).

Based on this example, as well as on the basis of materials of other languages, a unique typological conclusion can be drawn: if the language develops an analytical system associated with the complete or partial disappearance of forms of agreement, it accelerates the emergence of articles, or otherwise in other words, this process creates additional conditions for the emergence of articles. It is necessary to point out several assumptions about the development of the article, that is, the emergence of an ambiguous article in English may have been caused by a phono-morphological change in the English language. For example, the disappearance of many grammatical prefix morphemes in English has accelerated the development of articles in English. This is emphasized in the comparison of the English language system with the Uzbek language system. At the same time, the developed agreement paradigm, which at the same time has the expression of the contractual relationship, includes the function of nouns used in conjunction with vague and definite articles: *Give me the book. - Menga kitobni bering. Give me a book. - Menga kitob Bering.* In the above examples, the function of the indefinite article is given by omitting the Uzbek suffix.

Indefiniteness in English is mainly expressed by the morphological indicator - the indefinite article - a (an), which is the main indicator of this category and has the highest level of

ambiguity. Other units in the Uzbek language are also considered, as there is no article in this language and the category of indefiniteness is represented by various means.

In the Uzbek language, the function of expressing indefiniteness is performed by several suffixes belonging to different word groups and semantic classes, which mainly represent other categories, but at the same time also serve to express indefiniteness. These include comparisons, diminutives, word-formative forms of modality, and others with their own prefixes - roq, - gina, - kina, and so on. "Why didn't select a nice subject?" – She was saying. (J. London, "Martin Eden", 118). – Nega chiroyliroq mavzu tanlamadingiz? - dedi qiz. (Jek London, "Martin Iden" 118). I thought you were a crazy girl. (Hemingway, "A Farewell to Arms", 109). Menga sal telbaroq bo`lib ko`ringan edingiz. (E. Hemingway, "Alvido Qurol!", 164). I was a little crazy. (Hemingway E., "A Farewell to Arms!", 109). Ozgina telbaligim ham yo`q emasdi. (E. Hemingway, "Alvido Qurol!", 164). A little, she said. (Hemingway E., "A Farewell to Arms!", 117). Jindakkina, - dedi u. (E. Hemingway, "Alvido Qurol!", 168).

Indefiniteness - the morphological category of accuracy is not expressed in all languages, where it is expressed in syntactic forms. If this category is expressed in several languages by word forms, in other languages it is expressed by auxiliary words. Even if the article is expressed by auxiliary words, it belongs to the morphological category. Like other morphological categories, the article covers nouns entirely and can be studied as one of the indicators of this word group.

In a number of languages, it performs the formal function of expressing the syntactic connection of a noun with a noun. This process occurs either in the adaptation of the article, or under the influence of the word system. The morphological nature of the article thus does not cause any hesitation. The physical existence of articles is not universal. For example, there is no article in Russian. "In another case, through the use of an article, the listener is warned that the cognate noun distinguishes one or more of the many abstract nouns, and that it is not the general concept of the subject but the actual subject that is singled out. This task, which can be called a highlighting task, is performed using an indefinite article" (68, 220).

In languages where the article does not exist, the task of highlighting the subject is performed by various means. Thus, the purpose of the situational actualization of the concept of subject in the Uzbek language is, first of all, "one, somehow, somehow" (of which "somehow, somehow" means to show that the subject is not well known to the speaker) They do it themselves. Thus, an article is a morphological category, regardless of whether it is expressed by a prefix or an auxiliary word.

In English, the category of precision and ambiguity has a grammatical character. This is the definite article - the and the indefinite article - a (an). The semantic structure of an indefinite article includes: 1) the specific meaning of the classification related to the subject to which it belongs belongs to the class of this or that subject: *a dog - it (har qanday bir it)* 2) nouns with the meaning of uniqueness, indefinite article "a (an)" are always used in the singular: *a book (any single book), an apple* 3) the meaning of indefiniteness Classification "A (an)" is unique

Indefiniteness

In contrast to English, the category of definiteness and indefiniteness in Uzbek has morphological and lexical meanings. "Somehow, somehow, something" corresponds to the indefinite article on all functions performed by the pronouns and the number "one". Based on this, we can say that the article is an indicator and a marker of accuracy and uncertainty. In this case, the articles with the above meanings remain the central unit. However, it should be noted that there are other decentralized units that represent the same function. Many languages have them all, while others have some of them.

CONCLUSION

1. Indefiniteness is a category of different types, that is, typological means belong to different word groups: articles, nouns, numbers, rhymes, forms, connectives, modal words, and so on. Each category has its own characteristics, that is, some express the indefiniteness in the implicit way, while others express it in the explicit way. This proves that indefiniteness is common to all word groups. In English the main marker of indefiniteness is the article, and in Turkish such a function is represented by the number "one". These ideas prove that the process of converting a number into an article in English has been completed, and in Uzbek this process is still going on. In both languages being compared articles and other word groups constitute the main group of means representing the category of indefiniteness. Repetitive words in the languages being compared play an important role in the expression of the selected category.

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