

**SYNCRETISM AND POLYFUNCTIONALITY IN THE RELATIVE FORMS OF THE
VERB**

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ANNOTATION: This article talks about different views on the verb group in world linguistics, the relative category of the verb, syntactic functions specific to the verb, relative forms of verbs in Uzbek and English languages.

KEY WORDS: Verb, non-finite verbs, grammatical category, ratio paradigm, subject, object, syncretism, polyfunctionality, definite ratio, possessive ratio, cumulative ratio, unity ratio.

In world linguistics, there are different opinions about the verb group and its classification. The main feature of the verb is that the category names the action. Also, the syntactic function of the verb is to be used as part of the sentence, and syntactic functions can be expanded or changed in non-finite verbs.

The relative category of the verb is also one of the problems that has been the object of research by several researchers in world linguistics and has caused many debates. Ya. Svartik writes about the study of this topic in English linguistics: "The study of the grammatical category of ratio is one of the directions that has been "enjoying" public attention in recent years. Indeed, during this period in the history of English linguistics, it attracted more attention of scholars . Russian linguist A. Karpov gives the definition of ratio category as follows: "In linguistics, there is no generally accepted point of view on the ratio category of the verb. The term ratio means the relation of the action to the subject, or to the object, or to the subject and the object .

Uzbek linguist Sh.Rakhmatullaev also emphasizes the relation of action in his definition: " The morpheme that determines the position of the doer in the interaction between the executor of the action and the subject-indirect complement through which the action passes is called a ratio maker, such morphemes form a paradigm of ratio forms . "

The following opinion of the above Russian scientist about the types of ratio in world languages attracted our attention: "Two ratio theories are reflected in modern scientific literature: two-proportional (definite and indefinite ratios) and three-proportional (definite, indefinite, self-proportions). " He proves this opinion by the existence of three ratios in the Russian language. While the Wikipedia article on proportion also emphasizes that there are three types of proportion, it states that some languages have many grammatical proportions, for example, Classical Mongolian has five: definite, passive, accusative, singular, and unitary . It has been recognized by many scholars that English, which is one of the objects of our research, has two ratios, and Uzbek, which is another, has five types of ratios.

In particular, Academician A. Hojiev calls the ratio category in the Uzbek language "level category" and writes: "The level category shows the relationship of the action to the subject and the object. This relationship is expressed through special verb forms. For example, he read the book - the owner of the sentence is the direct executor of the action; read the book - directly another person who read the book (read the book to his brother); the book was read - the executor of the action is unclear, etc. So, when the degree form of the verb changes, the relation of the action to the subject and object also changes. In modern Uzbek, there are five forms of the

verb: primary degree, personal degree, accusative degree, singular degree, passive degree . In the textbook written by U. Tursunov, A. Mukhtorov, Sh. Rakhmatullaev , and in the study guide created by the group of authors headed by R. Sayfullaeva, it is noted that there are five ratios. Sh. Rakhmatullaev in his textbook of 2010 puts forward the view that the Uzbek language consists of the forms of the passive ratio and the specific ratio defined by contrasting it . Also, the same idea is given in the section entitled "Paradigm of ratio and related phenomena": "...paradigm of ratio is not a common phenomenon for all verbs; The conflict between definite and passive tenses exists only in transitive and intransitive verbs. Form of identity, form of togetherness - phenomena related to the ratio paradigm. The construction of the accrual form is also a separate event, not the construction of a ratio; but the creation of an addition prepares the ground for the creation of a ratio ," he says. We believe that there are five types of ratio, approving most of the ideas put forward about ratio in Uzbek linguistics.

Also, since two types of ratio are recognized in English and the task of our work is mainly a comparative study of the Uzbek and English languages, we will analyze the definite ratio as a separate part, the passive ratio as a separate part, and the singular, accretive and unitary ratios unique to the Uzbek language as a joint part.

For example, the definite article of the verb indicates that the action is performed by the subject represented by the grammatical possessor. Neither in the current Uzbek language nor in modern English, this relative form of the verb does not have its own indicator in the form of an adverb or word form:

Yes, I didn't think about it. So where do you want to start? (N. Ismailov, Secret of the Amonat Cave)

They have produced over 20 models in the past two years.

As mentioned above, the main function of this relative form is to express that a certain action is performed by the person or object indicated by the owner of the sentence:

As Umida Davlatovna replaced the phone, her mind wandered even more (Ya. Khudoykulov, The flange of Falak) .

I went to the park.

Also, in some cases, a verb in the present tense can also act as a passive tense form:

It was agreed to perform full Umrah for the agreed price and bring it back to this parking lot (<http://www.muslim.uz/index.php/ar/maqolalar/item/12258>) .

In the above sentence, although the verb is a definite relative in terms of form, it serves to express the passive relative in terms of meaning . This situation is also found in English, and linguists write about it: "Some verbs are interpreted as passive, even if they are in the form of the definite article. This phenomenon is called medio-passive: This kind of cloth washes easily.

The play reads well, but it doesn't act .

F. Polmer calls one type of this use of the definite article the lexical passive and describes them as follows: "There are some types of definite article that are semantically and syntactically similar to the passive article. " He rang the bell – He rang the bell, The bell rang – The bell rang (in Uzbek, the second sentence is in the passive form, but in English both sentences use the verb in the definite form); The wind broke the window - The wind broke the window, analyzes

sentences of the type The window broke - The window broke, and interprets them as relative forms that appear due to the use of conjunctions and relationships between words.

Also, the linguist calls the phenomenon called "verb in the middle passive tense" by R. Declerk above, the progressive passive tense, and gives the following as an example:

These shirts wash well

The meat cuts easily .

As it can be seen from the above analysis, in both languages, definite ratio forms have a polyfunctional nature and in the speech process, in addition to their primary function, they also have secondary functions.

In general, relative forms of the verb in both Uzbek and English are seen as units of a syncretic nature that have several functions, and their various functions are manifested in the speech process.

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