

**A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF THE MEANS OF EXPRESSING SYNTACTIC
RELATIONS IN MODERN UZBEK: MORPHOLOGICAL, LEXICAL-
GRAMMATICAL, POSITIONAL, AND INTONATIONAL ASPECTS**

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Abstract: This article examines the means of expressing syntactic relations in the Modern Uzbek language. Particular attention is paid to the grammatical and functional mechanisms that establish syntactic connections between words and sentence constituents. The study analyzes the role of word forms, including possessive, case, and personal affixes, as well as function words such as postpositions, conjunctions, and copulas in the formation of syntactic structures. Furthermore, the article discusses the significance of word order and intonation as positional and communicative means of expressing syntactic relations. The research demonstrates that syntactic relations in Uzbek are primarily conveyed through morphological markers, while word order and intonation perform supplementary functions in certain contexts. The findings contribute to a better understanding of the structural and functional characteristics of Uzbek syntax and provide a theoretical basis for further comparative and typological studies.

Keywords: syntactic relations, syntax, Uzbek language, word forms, case markers, possessive affixes, personal endings, function words, word order, intonation, grammatical relations, syntactic structure.

EXPRESSING SYNTACTIC RELATIONS IN MODERN UZBEK

The elements of a word combination are interconnected in various ways. The connection between the components of a phrase, known as syntactic relation, is expressed through different linguistic means. For example, *ilg'or texnika, texnikaning taraqqiyoti, texnikani egallash; yomg'irning yog'ishi, paxtani sug'orish, paxtani mashina bilan terish* and others. Through these connections, relationships among objects, qualities, events, and actions are expressed. The diversity in expressing relations between words depends on the grammatical category to which the words belong as well as their lexical and grammatical characteristics.

As observed in syntactic structures, syntactic relations may be expressed through different means. For instance, in *qalam bilan yozmoq*, the relation is expressed analytically. Syntactic relations occur not only between the elements of a phrase but also between sentence constituents (e.g., subject and predicate) and, generally, among various combinations of words within a language. The principal means of expressing syntactic relations are word forms, word order, and intonation. Accordingly, syntactic devices may be classified into formal-grammatical, lexical-grammatical, positional, and intonational means. These devices are employed not only in forming word combinations but also in constructing sentences and creating coordinated word groups such as *anjir va anor*.

Word Forms

Syntactic forms, or inflectional forms, are among the most active grammatical means used to express the connection of one word with another. For example: *Men klubga bordim*. In this sentence, the affixes *-di, -m, and -ga* serve as markers of syntactic relations. Each grammatical form carries a specific meaning. As A. A. Potebnya states, "There is no form whose usage and function can be understood independently of meaning."

The elements that serve to express syntactic relations include possessive affixes, case



markers, and personal endings. Possessive affixes are used in the formation of possessive constructions and attributive groups, as in *sizning daftaringiz*. Their function differs from that of case and personal endings. They are attached to the head word and indicate agreement in person and number with the dependent word, as in *sizning onangiz*. Case markers express the relationship of a noun with another word, primarily a verb. Examples include *kinoga bormoq*, *kinoda ko'rmoq*, *uyga kelmoq*, and *uydan kelmoq*. Depending on the nature of the syntactic relation, the form of the noun changes accordingly. [1.21]

Personal endings express the relationship between the action and its performer, indicating person and number meanings. They function in connecting the predicate with its subject, as in *Biz aytdik*. Therefore, personal endings are characteristic of predicative constructions.

As demonstrated above, word forms primarily establish syntactic relations between noun and noun (including substantivized pronouns) and between noun and verb. [2.45]

Function Words

The function words employed in expressing syntactic relations include postpositions, conjunctions, and copulas. Postpositions indicate the connection of a noun with another word, generally a verb. Functionally, they resemble case markers. They usually occur with a specific case form and sometimes appear together with a case suffix, as in *Marraga qadar bir tekisda yurib bordi*. In certain contexts, a postposition may function as an equivalent of a case marker, as illustrated by *Qalam bilan yozdi – Qalamda yozdi*. Conjunctions express relationships between words, phrases, and clauses, as seen in *terak bilan qayrog'och*, *o'qidi va yozdi*, *o'qidi, biroq yozmadi*; *Ko'klam keldi va dalada ish qizib ketdi*. [3.67]

Copulas function in establishing agreement between the subject and the predicate and in expressing meanings of person, number, and tense. They generally accompany words that lack inflectional markers capable of expressing these grammatical meanings independently. Examples include *Biz student bo'lamiz*. *U tikuvchi edi*. *Sen ovga chiqishga tayyor bo'lding*.

Thus, copulas are primarily used in sentences with nominal predicates to express the relationship between subject and predicate. When a copula is absent, present tense and general meaning are usually understood from the context, as in *Bolg'a – asbob*.

Word Order

In Modern Uzbek, word order generally does not alter grammatical relations. The syntactic functions of sentence constituents remain unchanged even when their positions vary. For example: *Sen muzeyga borasanmi? – Muzeyga sen borasanmi? – Borasanmi sen muzeyga? – Muzeyga borasanmi sen?* In these examples, word order does not affect grammatical relations because the words contain morphological markers that indicate their syntactic functions. Nevertheless, changes in word order may produce subtle semantic or stylistic nuances.

When syntactic functions are not marked by special grammatical indicators, word order assumes a primary role. In such cases, the function of a word within a sentence is determined by its position. Consequently, a change in word order may affect not only meaning but also syntactic structure. This grammatical role of word order is relatively rare in Uzbek.

The following examples from Uzbek oral folklore created before the October Revolution illustrate this phenomenon: *Zolim podsho qo'ymadi, mehnatkashni qiynadi. Eh, yigit izladi qiz, sevgan yorin topmadi*. [4.11] These examples demonstrate that word order can occasionally serve as a significant grammatical device in expressing syntactic relations.

Conclusion

The expression of syntactic relations constitutes one of the fundamental aspects of grammatical structure in the Uzbek language. Syntactic connections between words and sentence constituents are realized through various linguistic means, including word forms, function words,



word order, and intonation. Among these, morphological markers such as possessive, case, and personal affixes play a particularly significant role in establishing grammatical relationships.

In addition, auxiliary elements such as postpositions, conjunctions, and copulas contribute to the formation and clarification of syntactic relations. Although Modern Uzbek is characterized by a relatively flexible word order, positional arrangements may occasionally perform grammatical functions, especially when morphological markers are absent. Intonation also serves as an important device in conveying syntactic and communicative meanings.

Therefore, the study of syntactic relations and their means of expression provides valuable insights into the structural organization of the Uzbek language and contributes to a deeper understanding of its grammatical system. Further comparative and functional investigations may reveal additional features of syntactic relations in both Uzbek and other languages.

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