



**JOURNAL OF ADVANCED
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH**

ISSN: 0976-9595

Editorial Team

Editorial Board Members

Dr. Hazim Jabbar Shah Ali

Country: University of Baghdad , Abu-Ghraib , Iraq.

Specialization: Avian Physiology and Reproduction.

Dr. Khalid Nabih Zaki Rashed

Country: Dokki, Egypt.

Specialization: Pharmaceutical and Drug Industries.

Dr. Manzoor Khan Afridi

Country: Islamabad, Pakistan.

Specialization: Politics and International Relations.

Seyyed Mahdi Javazadeh

Country: Mashhad Iran.

Specialization: Agricultural Sciences.

Dr. Turapova Nargiza Ahmedovna

Country: Uzbekistan, Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies

Specialization: Art and Humanities, Education

Dr. Muataz A. Majeed

Country: INDIA

Specialization: Atomic Physics.

Dr Zakaria Fouad Fawzy Hassan

Country: Egypt

Specialization: Agriculture and Biological

Dr. Subha Ganguly

Country: India

Specialization: Microbiology and Veterinary Sciences.

Dr. KANDURI VENKATA LAKSHMI NARASIMHACHARYULU

Country: India.

Specialization: Mathematics.

Dr. Mohammad Ebrahim

Country: Iran

Specialization: Structural Engineering

Dr. Malihe Moeini

Country: IRAN

Specialization: Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology

Dr. I. Anand shaker

Country: India.

Specialization: Clinical Biochemistry

Dr. Magdy Shayboub

Country: Taif University, Egypt

Specialization: Artificial Intelligence

Kozikhodjayev Jumakhodja Hamdamkhodjayevich

Country: Uzbekistan

Senior Lecturer, Namangan State University

Dr. Ramachandran Guruprasad

Country: National Aerospace Laboratories, Bangalore, India.

Specialization: Library and Information Science.

Dr. Alaa Kareem Niamah

Country: Iraq.

Specialization: Biotechnology and Microbiology.

Dr. Abdul Aziz

Country: Pakistan

Specialization: General Pharmacology and Applied Pharmacology.

Dr. Khalmurzaeva Nadira - Ph.D., Associate professor, Head of the Department of Japanese Philology, Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies

Dr. Mirzakhmedova Hulkar - Ph.D., Associate professor, Head of the Department of Iranian-Afghan Philology, Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies

Dr. Dilip Kumar Behara

Country: India

Specialization: Chemical Engineering, Nanotechnology, Material Science and Solar Energy.

Dr. Neda Nozari

Country: Iran

Specialization: Obesity, Gastrointestinal Diseases.

Bazarov Furkhat Odilovich

Country: Uzbekistan

Tashkent institute of finance

Shavkatjon Joraboyev Tursunqulovich

Country: Uzbekistan

Namangan State University

C/O Advanced Scientific Research,

8/21 Thamocharan Street,

Arisipalayam, Salem

SPELLING AND STYLISTIC FEATURES OF KINSHIP AND RESPECT MEANINGS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

Matluba MAHMUDOVA,

2nd year graduate student of Karshi State University

Tashkent, Uzbekistan

E-mail: matluba_sad@mail.ru

Abstract: In this article, kinship and respect are meaningful. The orthographic, methodological and semantic-functional analysis of explanatory compounds (interpretive-interpretation relationship) is reflected.

Keywords: sentence construction, explanatory, explanatory relation.

Many studies covering a number of issues of Uzbek linguistics, including the perfect study of the syntax of the sentence and its fragments, have been carried out. Although some different approaches are observed in these works, there are commonalities and similarities in the main classifications and theoretical ideas, including those presented over the past years. As a result of research, these theoretical conclusions are getting richer every year. It should be said that linguistics includes many issues. One of them is the study of ethnic-kinship terms, and not enough work has been done in this field in the Uzbek language. We aimed to study the ethno-kinship terms directly in connection with the Uzbek folk culture, that is, linguistically culturally. In any language, there is a group of words that serve to indicate the relationship between people's relatives. These are the so-called kinship terms. As part of the lexical structure of the language, they represent the characteristics of the linguistic array, and their properties are defined as internal laws. In any language, there is a group of words that serve to indicate the relationship between people's relatives. These are the so-called kinship terms. A kinship term is a term that refers to someone who is related to oneself. The naming system of kinship terms in the Uzbek language is very complex, and is not only named for different kinship relationships, but also refers to the same kinship relationship, and often has large differences

between local dialects. Because the terms of kinship are closely related to people's daily life, people began to study them very early, but until now, the research on their rationale, especially the research based on the relationship of relatives, is still weak [4; 2]. The formation of kinship terms and their variation in dialects is very complicated due to its writing as well as cultural issues. Language formation, pronunciation, semantics, and writing can influence language and its change.

The study of lexical units representing the mutual ethical relationship of people, their scientific analysis are the first steps in world linguistics. In particular, Slavic and Indo-European languages made the first steps in this field from the middle of the last century. In Turkish, we can mention the articles written in this field by linguists such as H.G. Yusupov, S.A. Burnashev and L.A. Pokrovskaya. In his article, H.G. Yusupov studied kinship terms in the Bashkir language, while S.A. Burnashev cited the terms in the Tatar language. L.A. Pokrovskaya while general , that is turkish from languages examples brought _ Uzbek in linguistics while S. M. Mutalibov , Sh. Shoabdurahmanov and I.A. Ismailov scientific affairs take they went Of these S. M. Mutalibov and Sh.Shoabdurahmanov own scientific in their work briefly stopping have passed I.A. Ismailov his " Turkish in languages kinship terms " (Uzbek , Uighur , Kazakh , Kyrgyz , Karakalpak , Turkmen languages materials based on) [10; 156] in his work kinship terms deep sleeping learned _ I.A. Ismailov in his views above six from the language which in one this field wider studied , which in one unstudied in them kinship of terms like sh and different aspects telling past _

In the Uzbek language, the words *begoyim* // *bekoyim*, derived from the first meaning of the word *bek* , have units of reference, whose orthographic and stylistic aspects are important. Uzbek is a literary language and in regional dialects *begoyim* is an interpreter used as "the mother or wife of the father and the form of address to them". Also, the word *bek ach* , derived from the word *beg//bek* , is used to refer to high-ranking women and girls (also a female name) [20; 215] . The first use of this word is *bägäč* in the form of, and over time, the meaning of istilah changed and came

to mean "woman's husband". As for the etymology of the word *begach* (*bekach*), in the old Turkic language and even earlier, the suffix *ch* expressed the meaning of caressing *-cha(m)* and was active in use. For example, *Egach* is "a young girl who seems like her own sister to people with her extra intelligence"¹; this word is used to love and caress young girls [11; 35]. This word is vividly embodied in the Uzbek language in the following examples. *Kecha o'rda bek oyimdan menga arava kelgan ekan.. bormay, aravani bo'sh qaytardim.. Bo xudo, o'rda bekachi bo'lsa o'ziga, dedim. – Yesterday there wait from my mother to me cart came so ... he didn't go, his cart empty how late .. Bo _ God, there housekeeper if I said to myself. (A. Qodiriy, O'tgan kunlar); ..Oh, ko'rsang edi bir kuyovni! Qanday chiroyli, qanday aqlli ekanini bilar eding, Kumush bekachim. (A. Qodiriy, O'tgan kunlar). - Yig'lama, Kumush bekachim, - dedi To'ybeka. (A. Qodiriy, O'tgan kunlar). Oh, let's see was one groom! How how beautiful _ smart that it is knows You were my silver maid. - Don't cry, my silver maid, - said Toybeka.*

Ulich // Ulish close to this word, which is a word used to love and caress children, i.e. my son. In addition, *Onash / Onash* application form *In the sense of "mother girl"* it is used in the sense of caressing sisters, girls. This word has been used for thousands of years. For example, in "Devoni lugotit-turk" this word is defined as "a young girl who became like everyone's mother with her intelligence. This word is said to caress girls [11; 35]. The suffix *ch*, added to kinship terms and loading them with petting-diminutive symbols, can also be seen in the composition of other kinship nouns in modern Uzbek dialects. For example, *Oynisa opachim* (Tashkent) *my sister* (in the sense of respect); *Hamed dagechim* - uncle (Bukhara) 2. A word used in the mutual address of wives who are close to each other, acquaintances [24; 332, 339]. This suffix *-sh* is also used in some Uzbek dialects: *Shahrud akashim (akosh) – akajonim – bro, Talibjon ukash (ukosh) – ukajonim – bro*. The suffix *-sh* in this word is directly historical *-ch* is the meaning expressed by the suffix. That is, *sh* form *-ch* is a phonetic variation of morphine, that is *-sh* and *-ch* are mutual allomorphs.

¹ The current Uzbek possessive reference lexeme (m) is from this. But now it is used interchangeably by older wives.

Also, the Uzbek language form of *beka* is made from *bek uzgi* and was used for wives and daughters of governors or nobles in historical times. Nowadays, it is used for any lady of the Uzbek household. It should be noted that the word "*begim*" should be understood and used in the following meanings: 1. As a reference to high-ranking men, mainly kings, governors, governors. For example, *Mohim begim, baxtingiz muborak bo'lsin. – Mohim Beg, may you be blessed with happiness* . Here this word is formed in the form of *beg* - base, *-im* - possessive affix. 2. High-ranking women, mostly representatives of rich families, as a reference to kaywani women: Like *Mother Beg*. In this regard, the following points are important: "... the suffix *-im* in the words "*begim*" and "*lady*" is not a possessive suffix. It is known that in ancient Turkic languages, *Uma* means "mother". active was *_ Begum* and *lady* words "*im*" is the phonetic variant of the word "*uma*" . This point of view by the way , *lady* and *lady* lexemes *_ " My Begum "* not "*beg mother*" and "*My lady*" not , it is interpreted in the sense of "*hon mother*" . to do to the goal is appropriate " [21; 12] .

2. A component of a male name, for example, *Otabek, Yusufbek, Bekzod*. It should be noted that *bek, beg, biy* in the nouns performed two different functions, that is, they appeared in two different cases: the base and the expression of the lexical meaning-affix form (caress, respect). For example, in anthroponyms such as *Bekzod, Bektosh, Begali, Begmurad, Ulug'bek, Biymirza, Biypari, Biynor(a)*, the main meaning is understood; And in *Azizbek, Alibek, Murodbek* expressed lexical meaning-affix form (caress, respect). *The beh* part of the name *Behzad* should be a phonetic variation of *beg (bek)* .

3. (1st person *possessive*) A word used when addressing or talking about one's boss or boss. *Qayg'urma, begim! Hasanali otang bu to'g'rida ham seni yodidan chiqarmaydi. (A. Qodiriy, O'tgan kunlar) [23; 214]. Don't worry, my lady! Your father Hasanali remembers you in this regard as well does not issue.*

Biy I. 1 *tar*. A tribe or tribes head of the union, leader; a nomad or clan in semi-nomadic Turkic peoples the elder 2. Glorification of high-ranking people a word used for or given to them title;

3. In Kazakhs and Kyrgyz: elder [23; 216] . Also a component of names, e.g., *Biymirza, Biypari, Biynor(a), Biybola.*

Respect and friendship in the Uzbek language names turkish of solutions historical and relations, ethnicity come historical development of Chinese works and languages each other know closely maybe connected. The practical significance of the research results is that the obtained conclusions provide important theoretical information for a more in-depth study of the artistic possibilities of the Uzbek language, as well as the improvement of textbooks and manuals created from disciplines such as linguopoetic analysis of the research text, methodology of the Uzbek language, determining the place of language units in the artistic text, and the theoretical analysis of their characteristics. serves to create the foundations.

REFERENCES

1. Abdullayev A. O‘zbek tilida ekspressivlik ifodalashning sintaktik usuli. – T.: Fan, 1987.
2. Ahmedova N. O‘zbek tilida murojaat birliklarining semantik-konnotativ tadqiqi: Filol.fanlari nomzodi diss. ...avtoref. – T., 2008. -B.14.
3. Ahmedova N. O‘zbek tilida murojaat birliklarining semantik-konnotativ tadqiqi: Filol.fanlari nomzodi diss. ...avtoref. – T., 2008.
4. Rajabov B. Qarindoshlik atamalarining o‘rganilganlik darajasiga doir ma’lumotlar tahlili. Volume 2 | Special Issue 26 Issn 2181-1784 Sjif 2022: 5.947 | Asi Factor = 1.7. 2022 – B. 2.
5. Yo‘ldoshev M. Badiiy matn va uning lingvopoetik tahlili asoslari. T., - 2007.
6. Абузалова М. Ўзбек тилида содда гапнинг энг кичик қурилиш қолипи ва унинг нутқда воқеланиши. НД. Т., 1994.
7. Азизов О. Тилшуносликка кириш. Т., Ўқитувчи, 1996.
8. Академ. грамматика. II қисм. Т., Фан, 1966.
9. Ғуломов А., Асқарова М. Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тили. Синтаксис. Т., “Ўрта ва олий мактаб”, 1961.

10. Исмоилов И.А. Туркий тилларда қавм-қариндошлик терминлари. – Т.: Фан, 1966. 156 б.
11. Кошғарий Маҳмуд, Девону луғатит-турк. Нашрга тайрловчи Қ.Содиқов.:Т-Ғ.Ғ., 2017, Б. 35.
12. Кошғарий Маҳмуд, Ўша асар. – Б. 35.
13. Кошғарий Маҳмуд. Туркий сўзлар девони (Девону-луғотит-турк) / Таржимон ва нашрга тайёрловчи С. М. Муталлибов. 3 томлик. – Т.: Фан, 1960–1963. I, 83-3; 79-19; 336-17; II, 32-23
14. Миртожиев. Гап бўлақларида семантиксинтактик номуносивлик. Тошкент. Университет. 2008. – Б. 7.
15. Менглиев Б. Ўзбек тилининг структур синтаксиси. Қарши, “Насаф”, 2003.
16. Мирзиёев Ш.нинг 2019 йил 21 октябрдаги “Ўзбек тилига давлат мақоми берилганлигининг ўттиз йиллигига бағишланган тантанали маросим”да сўзлаган нутқи.
17. Неъматов Ҳ. ва б. Ўзбек тили структурал синтаксиси асослари. Т., “Университет”, 1999.
18. Раҳимов А.У. Ўзбек тилшунослиги тараққиётининг эмперик, назарий ва метаназарий босқичлари // Тилшуносликнинг долзарб масалалари. VI. – Тошкент: Akademnashr, 2012, – Б.69. – 272 б.
19. Раҳимова Д. Тилни ўрганишда лингвомаданий омилларнинг ўрни ва аҳамияти //Ўзбек тилшунослиги: тараққиёт тамойиллари, илмий муаммолар, истикболдаги вазифалар. – Тошкент, 2013. – Б.145. – 164 б.
20. Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати.– Т.: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2006. I. – Б 215.
21. Рустамов А. Сўз хусусида сўз. – Т.: Ёш гвардия, 1987.
22. Рустамов А. Сўз хусусида сўз. – Т.: Ёш гвардия, 1987. – Б. 12.
23. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати.– Т.: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2006. II. – 671 б.
24. Ўзбек халқ шевалари луғати. 1971 – Б. 332, 339.