

The Linguistic Characteristics of the Form –Ayotgan Bo‘lsa and its Changes

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Abstract. In the article, the linguistic features of the form of -ayotgan bo‘lsa and its change are analyzed. Linguistic (paradigmatic) feature of the form -yyung bolsa consists of conditional, present tense, continuation patterns and relationship (syntactic feature). If necessary, one or the other meaning of the form of "-ayotgan bo‘lsa" is strengthened and concretized with the help of a dictionary tool. This is done in a clarifying context. In the clarifying context for the conditional term, this term is emphasized and strengthened by means of the auxiliary words agar, bordi-yu, basharti, mabodo, magar. These words are synonymous with the form -yungola, or more precisely, the -sa part of this form, and serve to express connotation: Relevant symbols and syntactic features are defined in the form itself, and the context for their expression is neutral enough - ayotgan bo‘lsa the form is imperative, it is also used in contexts that are inconvenient due to the present tense and syntactic features.

Key words: form, condition, present tense, continuity schemes, relationship, semantics, neutral context, clarifying context, unfavorable context.

INTRODUCTION

This form is formed from the stem and base of the verb with the addition of the present participle, an auxiliary verb and the suffix -sa.

Linguistic (paradigmatic) feature of the form of -ayotgan bo‘lsa, It consists of *present tense, continuity* schemes and attitude (syntactic feature). The relevant semantics and syntactic features are defined in the form itself, and it is enough for the context to be neutral for their expression. The linguistic features of the form of "-ayotgan bo‘lsa" can be reflected in the table as follows.

Form	Condition	Present tense	Continuity	Attitude
-ayotgan bo‘lsa	+	+	+	+

Although the three relevant themes are defined in the form itself, the conditional theme has the characteristic of incompleteness and demands a result, so the context in which this form is used consists of two parts: – *Biron nimadan siqilayotgan bo‘lsang, tortinmay aytaver.* (S. Ahmad, The Horizon, 2019, 379) Since this example is a neutral context for the related themes and syntactic features of the form -ayotgan bo‘lsa, this form served to connect the first part of the context to the second part by expressing the themes of condition, present tense, and continuity. However, the writer used a comma without taking into account the fact that it is a connecting word. Person (listener) and number (unit) patterns are represented by a special suffix (*ng*). In the second part of the context, the participle is represented by a verb in the imperative form. Other inflectional forms of the verb can be used in this task.

THE MAIN PART

If necessary, one or the other meaning of the form of "-*ayotgan bo'lsa*" is strengthened and concretized with the help of a dictionary tool. This is done in a *clarifying context*.

In the clarifying context for the conditional term, this term is emphasized and strengthened by means of the auxiliary words *agar*, *bordi-yu*, *basharti*, *mabodo*, *magar*. These words are synonymous with the form of *-ayotgan bo'lsa*, or more precisely, the *-sa* part of this form, and serve to express connotation: – **Agar** o'zingdan kulayotgan bo'lsang, Zunnunxo'janing sandig'ida yotib aqling mog'orlab ketganidan kulgin. (A. Kahhar, Koshchinar lights, 8) Since this example is a clarifying context for the condition scheme of the form of *-ayotgan bo'lsa*, it is a neutral context for present tense, continuity schemes, and syntactic property, so all related schemes and syntactic property have been shown. However, the writer used a comma without taking into account that this form performs the function of connecting. Conditional meaning is expressed by two means: the form of "-*ayotgan bo'lsa*" and the word "*agar*". Even if the word is omitted, the meaning is expressed and the emphasis is not understood. To find out the reason for the emphasis of the condition scheme, it is necessary to refer to the macro context. From the macro context, it becomes clear that the speaker is the chairman of the collective farm Ormonjon, and the listener is his friend Sidiqjon. Sidiqjon is the son-in-law of a rich man named Zunnunkhoja, and the rich man treats him like a servant. Ormonjon tries several times to bring Sidiqjon to Bahrabad, to take him to the collective farm: he explains, he tries to speak well, he tries to speak badly, but to no avail. One day, when Sidiqjon came to his mother's house, Ormonjon entered. During the conversation, he sarcastically told Sidiqjon that you don't have ax to be rich, and you don't have a bag to be a beggar. Sidiqjan also laughs to make a joke of this statement. However, his laughter angered Ormonjon said: *Nega kulasan, o'zingdan kulayotibsanmi* (The same work, page 8) and said the above to Sidiqjon. From the above, it becomes clear why the condition is emphasized using the word *agar*. It is possible to know that emphasis is meant by the fact that in this sentence the word *agar* can be replaced with the word *mabodo*.

-if the form is imperative, it is also used in contexts that are inconvenient due to the present tense and syntactic features.

Both, and loadings create inconvenience for the conditional scheme of this form and facilitate the manifestation of the non-obstructive scheme: *Juvon toyni bemalol yengib ketayotgan bo'lsa ham qishloqdan chiqquncha Asqar ota toliqib ketdi*. (A. Kahhar, Koshchinar lights, 281) Although this example is inconvenient for the conditional schema of the form of *-ayotgan bo'lsa*, it is a neutral context for *the present tense, continuity schemas*, and syntactic features. Therefore, along with the lack of obstacles, these themes are also expressed, and the form served to connect the first part of the context to the second part. The writer saved the comma considering that this form is a conjunction.

If it is necessary to strengthen the concept of non-obstacles, the word *garchi* (although) is used in the context: **Garchi** hammasi tekis ketayotgan bo'lsa-da, ko'nglim notinch. (Bakhodir Murod Ali, People with Kuktun, 87) This example is also unfavorable for the *condition* scheme of the form of *-ayotgan bo'lsa*, for the *present tense, continuity schemes*, and the neutral context for the syntactic feature. For this reason, it has other relative terms and syntactic features. However, the writer used a comma without taking into account the fact that the form is a conjunction.

In some contexts, which is inconvenient for the conditional scheme, the form "-*ayotgan bo'lsa*" means to mix: *Xotiningiz yengillik qilayotgan bo'lsa, siz og'irlik qiling*. (S. Akhmad, The Horizon, 2019, 497) In this example, the meaningful relationship between the two parts of the context (following and preamble) hindered the manifestation of the *conditional* scheme. Because between the two parts, there is not a condition-result relationship, but a conflicting and comparing relationship. Since it is a neutral context for *the present tense, continuity patterns*, and syntactic features of the present form, these patterns and syntactic features were manifested without hindrance. However, the writer used a comma without taking into account the fact that it is a connecting word.

CONCLUSION

Some contexts cause inconvenience for the syntactic feature of the form *-ayotgan bo'lsa*. In this case, the second part of the microcontext (head sentence) does not apply.

The context in which the preposition is used is unfavorable for *the conditional scheme* and *syntactic properties* of the form *-ayotgan bo'lsa*. Accordingly, if the context consists of one part, the form serves to express the surprise of the speaker: *Nahotki cho'kayotgan bo'lsam?* (Mirmuhsin, Degrez o'g'li, 352).

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