



The function of downloads in a sentence and their writing

Muxanova Muyassar Gayratovna

Teacher of the Department of Uzbek Language and Literature.

Annotation: This scientific article describes the function of prepositions in sentences and how to write them on the basis of modern pedagogical technologies.

Key words: downloads, word, suffix, linker, helper, partner, education.

Download-type of auxiliary words; used to give additional meaning to a part of speech or sentence. According to the structure of loading, there are 2 types: Loading (loading that has become a suffix: mi, chi, yes, a, i) and loading without (loading in separate cases: only, like, exactly, also). Now. In the Uzbek literary language, the following types of prepositions are distinguished by their meaning when added to a sentence or individual words: interrogative and unexpected prepositions (mi, chi, a, ya), basically turning the sentence into an interrogative one: have you read this book?; amplification and stress Prepositions (ku, ham, u, yu, da, aq, ki) are used to make a sentence descriptive, to emphasize the meaning of a word, and also to add stress. **For example:** How many times I wanted to meet, but did not have time; subtraction and delimitation Prepositions (only, only) are used to separate and delimit different words. Mas: He only talked about this event; Prepositions of definition (how, exactly, precisely) serve to determine the meaning of the part of the sentence with which it is associated. For example: The son is the same as the father. Prepositions are also used to express assertions, negations, and assertions. And comes as an assistant.

Today, when the world is rapidly changing and various new threats and dangers are emerging that threaten the stability and sustainable development of peoples, it is more important than ever to pay attention to spiritual and educational, moral education, the desire of young people to acquire knowledge and reach maturity. Prepositions are words and additions that load words or sentences with the meaning of a question, stress, subtraction-delimitation, suspicion, comparison, denial.

To them: 1) after all, even, only, also, as if, allegedly, nak, hatch, sira, finds, on ... on words;

2) -mi, -chi, -a, (-ya), -ku, -u (-yu), -da, -ak (-yak), -gina (-kina, -kina), -dir additions included. The first group of them is verbal loads, and the second group is additional loads.



Downloads are divided into six types depending on their value:

1. Interrogative-exclamatory loads: -mi, -chi, -a (-я).
2. Strengthening - accent loads: even, -ki, boor, finds, akhyr, gyrt, -u (-yu), -yes, ak (-yak).
3. Subjunctive prepositions: only, only, -gina (-kina, -kina).
4. Comparative loads: as it were, as it were, exactly the same.
5. Charge of suspicion:
6. Negative prepositions: no, sira, na.na.

Prepositions are pure and functional: -u (-u), -yes can be used instead of prepositions and conjunctions.

Instead of a clause, you can use the Both clause.

Among the loads, the loads of suspicion and denial are more complex, and students have difficulty distinguishing between them. The suffix -dir, which imposes the meaning of suspicion on the content of the sentence, is a presumption. This preposition is similar to the third person suffix -dir, which is part of the suffixes -man, -san, and the preposition -dir is unstressed. Water is the source of life. In this sentence, the suffix -dir is a participle and does not express the meaning of suspicion. My brother may have achieved his goal. Go home, maybe my mom has come. In these sentences "dir" is a preposition expressing the meaning of suspicion will come. Only in some cases can it express the meaning of suspicion. For example: This is my mother. Now, if we add to it the modal word "maybe", the meaning of suspicion will increase: "Perhaps the person who came is my mother." The meaning of suspicion in these sentences is more determined by the context. Suspicion can also be conveyed by a change in tone. Negative charge gives a negative meaning to a word or sentence. Negative prepositions also include sira, hech, na...na. A conscious and interesting explanation of downloads to students, of course, requires knowledge and skills from the teacher. We can use some methods to make the lesson process interesting and understandable.

In the Uzbek language, the connection of a noun with a noun (infinitive and possessive forms), the connection of a verb with a verb (relative forms), the connection of a verb with a noun (forms of adjectives and nouns of action), independent. the secondary task of



connecting participles with independent participles (independent participial forms), as well as ontologically linking Uzbek prepositions, in these languages there is no systemic (system-structural) need for connecting elements, and most of the connecting elements in the Turkic languages are derivatives. Therefore, connectors are always in the middle - between the helper and the boot conflict. The activation of connectives in our written speech is inextricably linked with a serious expansion of the sphere and spheres of use of the Uzbek language. After a certain period of time, it is possible that in our language connectives will form a special pragmatic meaning.

In certain speech phenomena, these sides are also present in a dialectical unity - they are never all on the same level, and the strengthening of one side occurs at the expense of the weakening of other sides. Full moderation of one side leads to the transition of the unit from one category to another, and its loss moves the word from one category to another. The desire to specialize on the basis of pragmatic meaning is very strong among interlocutors (units) in various communities formed in speech communication on the basis of syntactic and semantic similarities common to each group of words. Such a desire, inextricably linked with the implementation of dialectics in the language system of the balance of form and content, is one of the patterns of the overall development of the language and its influence, in particular, after gaining national independence, when the Uzbek language received the status of the state language, its sharp expansion of the scope of application was noticeable. language with the formation and development of various styles and types of communication in it. Therefore, in the pragmatics of statehood and the legislative sphere, essentially formed after gaining national independence, standing between the official and the scientific method, we observe a great specialization of auxiliary words (especially auxiliary and connecting) and auxiliary verbal means - an industry adding new and relevant tools day by day. Proceeding from this, the difference between auxiliary words in commonly used relations on the basis of pragmatic meaning (including stylistic characteristics) is one of the phenomena that are clearly visible and are the basis for development.



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