

GRAMMATICAL MEANING AND GRAMMATICAL FORM

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Abstract: *This article is considered one of the main branches of linguistics the concept of grammar, its place in science, grammatical and lexical meaning concept, object of study, components, grammatical form, grammar category and its types and methods are analyzed.*

Key words: *Grammar, grammatical meaning, grammatical form, grammar category, lexical meaning*

In grammar, word form, grammatical meaning, grammatical form, grammar concepts of category occupy a central place. Language has its own constant having a representative, a generalized meaning specific to the word form and sentence is a grammatical meaning. To express a certain grammatical meaningю The material tool that serves is a grammatical form. Grammar forms can be called elements that make up a grammatical category. Actually grammatical form means the material side of a certain grammatical meaning understood. A grammatical form is one of the parts that make up a grammatical category side - represents the formal side. Expression of tone-grammatical meaning phonetic tool. With the help of this tool, the type of sentence, division into sentence parts, can be distinguished.

General understanding of grammatical meaning. As you know, the grammatical meaning. There are different means of expression. Grammatical meaning means language (phonetic, lexical, morphological and syntactic) speech-forming generalization of units abstract meanings are understood. The grammatical meaning is complex. There are the following means of expression:

- 1) Affixal tool;
- 2) A word in a purely independent and independent function;
- 3) Word order;
- 4) Repeat;
- 5) Tone;
- 6) Syntactic pattern;

Affixation is the most common type of grammatical expression in our language, almost most grammatical meaning is expressed through it.

- a) Word-forming affix;
- b) Form-forming affix;

A morphological indicator expressing a grammatical meaning is a grammatical form-maker or grammatical form for short. A new classification of grammatical indicators:

- a) Forming a lexical form;
- b) Forming a syntactic form;
- c) Forming a lexical-syntactic form;

Grammatical category. The term category is a term that entered linguistics from philosophy. In philosophy, it is "objective existence and more legal connection than essence in knowledge and. It is defined as a general concept reflecting the relationship. There are 9 types of categories. About the ownership category. This indicators of the category are as follows: that is, possessive suffixes is considered This category is inextricably linked with the meaning of person and number. That's it therefore, a person at the same time in all indicators of the ownership category both the meaning and the numerical meaning are expressed.

Grammatical meaning is lexical is fundamentally different from the meaning. It is something in the external world, like a lexical meaning does not reflect events and does not have an individual character. They are common are meanings.

The word performs three functions in the sentence: possessive, unmediated complement, instrumental filler. Syntactic and analytical tools. Language tools expressing grammatical meanings is different. In linguistics, these tools are divided into two large groups: synthetic tools, analytical tools. Affixation to synthetic means (prefixes, suffixes), all of internal inflection types (characteristics of the Arabic language), the vowel in the stem of the Indo-European languages change, suppletive forms are included. Analytical tools are auxiliary words with grammatical meaning, word order consists of grammatical meaning, repetition, intonations.

In conclusion, grammar tells us the formal-grammatical side of words and sentences - word changes, syntactic units and their various forms, structure and forming means, as well as expressive grammar teaches the meaning. In addition, grammatical categories are always correct should be used, if the categories are not used in their place, of the constructed sentence grammatically, the meaning is broken, the accuracy and consistency of the sentence is lost. Talk Person and number do not match. That is why it has its own grammatical categories it is necessary to apply instead. If the grammar is not used in its place, it is meaningful madness appears. So it was the biggest part of linguistics learning grammar is necessary for us in all areas.

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