



The Principles Of Typological Study Of Transposition In The Uzbek And Korean Languages

Nazarova Shakhlo

Lecturer Tashkent State University Of Oriental Studies, Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

Like Uzbek, Korean belongs to the Altaic language family, and the sources assume that: a) Korean word forms are agglutinative schemes based on the stem + affix, b) sentences are based on the syntactic scheme of “possessive + second part + cut”, c) the stability of word stress and expiratory character, etc. Additionally in a word structure the following can be divided: 1) 백+달: 백 + ㅅ + 달 ; 頬+ ㅅ + ㅅ + ㅅ + ㅅ such that cores and appendages can be joined one after the other and separated; 2) according to the function of affix morphemes, «백-, -달-, -ㅅ+» word building, «-ㅅ-, -ㅅ-, -ㅅ» 3) the formation of transpositive and non-transpositive artificial words by means of word-forming suffixes, 4) the relative freedom of the transpositive connection between independent, auxiliary words and morphemes also point to this genetic connection.

KEYWORDS

Word structure, Languages, Uzbek And Korean, Principle

INTRODUCTION

As noted in the previous part of the work, transposition is a phenomenon that leads to

categorical shifts that occur as a result of the involvement of semantic-grammatical

possibilities embodied in the word structure belonging to a particular category in the realization of nominative and communicative goals.

Two types of transposites, known as nominative and communicative transposites, were distinguished in terms of the aggregation of transposites based on these two objectives and based on categorical migration.

Despite the internal differences noted, the transposition phenomenon is common in both cases in that it creates a categorical contradiction based on the asymmetry of the transpondent and transposites by compressively combining the semantic and grammatical pleonazims specific to the root word structure. In order to record the asymmetric dualism manifested by the transpondent, transpositor, transposit scheme, it is necessary to rely on the categorical index specific to the keyword.

Although in Uzbek and Korean this categorical indicator is interpreted by the term phrase, in Uzbek the term is used to distinguish groups of words with specific lexical meaning, morphological sign and syntactic function and to interpret them as semiotic signs based on language and thinking. , in Korean, the term refers to the division of linguistic units into functional categories that come in syntagmatic positions such as noun, predicate, verb, and morpheme.

LITERARY REVIEW

In particular, in the book "Uzbek language in tables", published in 1993 by A.Nurmonov and R.Rasulov, word groups are classified on the basis of the following six indicators: 1) by

function: independent words, auxiliary words; 2) according to how things and events in existence are expressed: nominees, pointers; 3) on a semantic basis: process indicators, signifiers, indirect relation to the object, objects of objective reality; 4) according to the morphological basis: variable and immutable words; 5) on the basis of syntax: words that can come as a part of speech and not as a part of speech; 6) mixed base (based simultaneously on semantic, morphological sign): as independent words, auxiliary words, modal words, figurative words (Nurmonov A., Rasulov R. Uzbek language in tables. - Tashkent: Teacher, 1993, 62-64).

V.V., Anikina who conducted a special scientific study on the history of the formation of the theory of categories in Korean. According to Anikina, the classification of categories in this language was originally carried out under the influence of Chinese and Japanese linguistics, and since the beginning of the last century in accordance with European traditions. School of Economics, 2014. 13). In particular, in the classification made by Kim Tu Pong and Li Van Ying at the beginning of the last century: 1) consisting of noun, pronoun and numeral main (으뜸씨 (원사) or words related to name group (몸말(체언) 2) adjective (언씨(형용사) and verbs (움씨(동사) and consisting of predicative word group (씀말(용언), 3) interjection (것씨(조사), conjunction (잇씨(접속사) and suffix (맺씨(종지사) consisting of auxiliary words group (토씨(토) 4) adverb (억씨(부사), repeating word (늑씨(감동사), adjective (언씨), predicative adjective (전치형용) and collective words

consisted of participle (관사) (모임씨) differentiated by V.V. Anikina. Stanovlenie grammaticheskoy traditsii v Koree v teoriyax posldovateley koreyskogo lingvista Chju Si Gyonga. Vestnik Irkutskogo gosudarstvennogo lingvisticheskogo universiteta). 2009 № 4: 9-15; 이광정, 2003].

This similarity in the classification of word groups is also observed in modern Korean language sources. In particular, in the classification of Yu.N Mazur: noun, number, rhyme, adjective, verb, attributes (adjective, adjective, number, show pronouns and prefixes in such a function), form, form and word-forming suffixes, 9 categories of imitation words differentiation (Yu.N Mazur. Grammar kareyskogo yazyka. M., 1960: 49); According to D.A. Karpeka's description: noun (명사), pronoun (대명사), numeral (수사), adverb (부사), verb (동사) like independent and auxiliary (후치사), suffix (수분류사), conjunction (접속사), interjection (조사), repeating word (감탄사) identified 10 types of such auxiliary words (D.A. Karpeka. Grammatika koreyskogo yazika. Tom1:138)

In the classification of the elephant Kim, the word groups such as noun, noun, number, attribute words, form, adverb, preposition, verb, adjective are recorded, and invariant words such as noun, noun, number as a group of nouns, verbs and adjectives as a group of predicative words. (Phil. Grammar sovremennogo koreyskogo yazyka. Almaty 2002: 55).

From the above it is clear that in these classifications, where the term 품사 "word group" is used in the ossicles, the distinction is

made between the functional categories that come in the position of noun, predicate and auxiliaries, not word groups.

From this point of view, verbs and adjectives are categories that make up a group of predicates, and nouns and numbers are a group of nouns, and rhymes, adverbs and attributes require intermediate categories characterized by their belonging to these two classes (E.S. Logunova. Grammar novokoreyskogo yazyka po pamyatnikam XVIII – XIX centuries (phonology, morphology, morphology). Akd. Moscow - 2013: 13).

This principle, based on the distinction of linguistic units based on their functional position in the speech chain, was formed in ancient linguistics. Aristotle named words that belong to the subject / group of nouns but are not related to the concept of tense, and words in the position of verbs to nouns and nouns.

He divided the conjunctions and adverbs used in conjunction with nouns and verbs into a class of auxiliaries (S.Usmanov. General language. 1972: 21). This functional principle was actively used in Turkic languages, especially in the old Uzbek languages, until the beginning of the last century (J. Eltazarov. SOUTH KOREA: past and present. Samarkand 2002).

T.B. Lee is critical of the inclusion of form and word-forming morphemes in the classification of Korean language categories as independent and auxiliary words, noting that this approach, which is also not observed in European languages, is inconsistent with the agglutinative nature of the Korean language. In his opinion, this issue should be based on the principles of classification formed in Russian linguistics and the experience formed in Turkic languages with similar agglutinative structure. 2014: 124-131).

L.B.Nikolsky notes that such a functional classification is the reason for the stability of Korean linguistics due to the fact that independent, auxiliary words and affix morphemes have the property of using contomenant (unstable, mixed) (L.B.Nikolsky Slujebnye slova koreyskom yazyke. M., 1962. – S. 27, 33).

In our opinion, it is necessary to recognize the influence of the Chinese linguistic worldview, which has dominated for centuries, along with the internal linguistic features of this principle, which are noted in the strong position of the Korean language in the theory of categories.

As principle of “moving among parts” (舌用), “coincidence among parts” (移用) is typical characteristic for Chinese (O.V. Lukin Diskussii o chastyax rechi i “Voprosy yazykoznaniya v 1950 -e gody. Voprosi yazikoznaniya. 2002. №1. 35-44).

J. Eltazarov points out that the fact that word groups and their functions in speech are not proportional to each other is a characteristic feature of Turkic languages (Dis, 3.3.4. ST paradigm and speech functions).

However, the classification of categories in Turkic languages is based on the differentiation of lexical meaning, morphological features and syntactic functions, rather than on functional categories, as in Korean. .

In the functional classification in Korean, in addition to the primary status of linguistic units, 품사 전성 their “moving among parts” and 품사통용 transpositions with the terms “categories are widely used” are also covered. In this sense, the concept of category is a categorical indicator that refers to the syntactic position of linguistic units.

(표준국어대사전편찬지침. 2014), it makes it possible to group any linguistic units according to noun, verb, and auxiliary position.

The classification of word groups in the Uzbek language is based on differentiation based on lexical meaning, morphological features and syntactic functions specific to independent words.

This differential approach is evidenced by the fact that scientific research on the phenomenon of transposition under the term conversion is limited to the description of nominative transposites resulting from transitions at the level of word groups, and the interpretation of communicative transposites as a result of grammaticalization (G. Karimova).

These two different approaches to the classification of phrases limit the ability of Uzbek students studying Korean to compare it with their mother tongue in order to become a qualified specialist in the Korean language. Therefore, this obstacle must be overcome, taking into account, T.B. Lee's suggestion by following that the theory of Korean word groups be considered and reconciled on the basis of classification principles formed in Turkic languages with a similar agglutinative structure.

Otherwise the morpheme of this language 듯 (tet) : a) 비가 오는 듯 “piga onen tet” the independent word of this phrase b) 폭탄이 비 오듯 떨어진다 “phokthan-i pi odet ttrojinda” explained as word building suffix in this phrase; 때 “тэ” – of the word “time, moment” : a) 이런 때를 당할 때마다 사라 보겠다는 생각은 한층 도 강하여진다 (Each time, when you

experience such exciting moments, you want to live even more) an independent word, includingb) 놀로 오는 때마다 그 때 세 살 나는 어린 아들을 붉은 담요에 싸 업고 왔다 (Each time, when you experience such exciting moments, you want to live even more) an independent word in the sentence (L.B.Nikolskiy. Slujebnye slova koreyskom yazyke. M., 1962:27,33) cause difficulties in acquisition for Uzbek students.

The students will also learn that the Uzbek and Korean languages are agglutinative in nature and that this commonality is manifested in words consisting of a chain of formatives such as root (R), prefix (p) and suffix (s) (Bahridinova B. System of verb lexical forms. Verb type category . – NDA. - Samarkand, 2002, 34; ES Logunova. Grammar of the new Korean language on the monuments of XVIII – XIX VV. (Phonology, morphology, morphology). AKD. Moscow - 2013: 13) with information about word groups. in addition, the introduction of affixal morphemes also impedes the thorough mastery of the mysteries of the Korean language.

Classification of word groups on the basis of subject, predicate and auxiliary positions in the microsyntagmatic type of base + formal, macrosyntagmatic type of N + X + V (Tuniyozov N.K. Essays on theoretical grammar. - Samarkand, 1998: 9). Although it makes it possible to obtain a wide range of information about the transpositional process, it is in this process that the categorical indicators specific to the source and target status linguistic units can be divided into independent and auxiliary categories based on a single syntagmatic position.

Particularly the words related to the noun part of speech: a) 상 (床) (table), 가위 (scissors), 양곡 (糧穀) (corn), 가루 (flour), 당 (糖) (sugar), 어린이(boy), 소녀 (少女) (girl), 도령 (teenager), 사람 (people), 비참 (悲慘) (sorrow), 무서움 (fear), 낙 (樂) (joy) such nouns like independent; 6) 분 (person), 놈 (creature), 것 (thing, object), 데 (place), 쪽, 측 (side) nouns like 종속적 명사들 is based like “dependent nouns” functional description. For instance, 데 «place» using of the noun as an auxiliary and supplement: a) 그가 사는 데를 모른다. “I don’t know where he lives, ”an independent noun, b) 비가 오는데 어디 가니? The information about his participation in the additional function “Where are you going, because it's raining there” indicates this classification. (Fil Kim. Grammatika sovremennogo koreyskogo yazyka. Almata.2002: 62-63).

According to this description, 데 The use of the noun “place” in the position “basis + place” is a means of weakening its original primary lexical and grammatical meanings and gaining an auxiliary status. In the Uzbek language, the word “place” in its lexical meaning, combined with numbers and rhymes in the position “base + place” in such usage as “my place, your place” is noted that its specific meaning is generalized and lexicalized (T. Asadov. In the system of word categories. NDA.2009: 14).

Division of nouns into independent and non-independent (dependent) types in Korean 공화 republic, 국영 “state” nouns 사마르칸트

국립 대학교 Samarkand satet university, 공화당 입법부 it is also noted in the example of its use in the defining position as the Republican legislative chamber (D.A. Karpeka. Grammar of the Korean language 1 vol. 174). The use of words of the horse type in the attributive position is one of the peculiarities of the Uzbek language, which is observed in such word combinations as "iron box, golden age, wooden foot."

Although the use of these nouns in an attributive position leads to a weakening of their original lexical meaning and function, their inherent independent word cannot cause them to lose status. To do this, they must affix the sentence "To take a life, to give a life" in such a disemantized way as in the words of a child, a father.

Indeed, the specific linguistic status of transposites is determined by their acquisition of uzuality, passing through the stage of their social recognition. The acquisition of such linguistic status by transposites occurs on the basis of: a) lexicalization of nominative transpositions in the status of artificial words and meanings, b) grammaticalization of grammatical transposites in the status of auxiliary words and morphemes.

METHOD

In Uzbek linguistics, the distinction between transposition as a speech phenomenon and the description of grammatical transpositions as a product specific to the phenomenon of grammaticalization takes into account their specific linguistic status.

In Korean linguistics, because word groups are classified according to the position of nouns,

verbs, and auxiliaries of linguistic units, the intrinsic connection between independent words and their relationship to auxiliary words and morphemes is also determined from this syntagmatic position.

Particularly, E|| the use of the word "place" in the position "basis + place" is interpreted as an indicator of its dependence, independence. In the Uzbek language, this process is analyzed taking into account the categorical shifts that occur in the lexical and grammatical meanings of the word, and it is noted that it has a place as a result of its specific meaning and deviation from the task.

The ambiguity associated with the definition of the categories of independence and non-independence inherent in linguistic units on the basis of nouns, predicates and auxiliary positions is also evident in the separation and non-separation of descriptive words as separate categories.

RESULT

In particular, in the classifications of Phil Kim and Yu.N. Mazur, this category is distinguished, while in the classification of D.A. Karpeka it is noted that adjectives do not exist in the Korean language as a separate category (D.A. Karpeka. Grammar of the Korean language 1 vol. 174). A similar opinion is expressed by Minjoo Kim (Minjoo Kim. The Absence of the Adjective Category in Korean // South College, Department of Linguistics -Amherst: University of Massachusetts. URL:<http://webpages.acs.ttu.edu/minjkim/ICKLo2.pdf>).

According to the first of these classifications, the identification of object signs, the primary

function of the expressive adjectives, is a sign of categorization, and their application in the predicate position is a secondary task.

However, this primary function inherent in adjectives is determined by the syntactic position of the signifiers rather than by the relatively stable categorical index derived from their nominative function. In particular, the grouping of the category of quality by Ju Si Geng, one of the founders of functional classification, on the basis of the following words used as a determinant indicates this:

1) 좋은 (good), 귀한 (grateful), 무겁은 (heavy), 연한 (soft), 큰 (high), 흰 (white), 적은 (small), 착한 (kind-hearted), 강한 (strong), 좋은 (good) such adjectives describing the feature of the object, 2) 이 (this), 그 (that), 저 (that); 이러한 (such), 저러한 (like that); 엇더한 (what) pronouns, 2) 한 (one), 두 (two), 많은 (many), 적은 (small, tiny), 흔한 (partly) such words describing number, 3) 먹은 (eating), 가는 (giving), 갈 (going), 가던 (gone) (taken from the work of V.V. Anikina "Stanovlenie sobstvennoy lingvisticheskoy traditsiy v Koree v nachale XX veka na primere chastichnoy klassifikatsii").

In the second classification, the primary function is determined by the use of descriptive words in the predicate position, and therefore they are included in the category of predicative words, such as verbs. Proponents of this view in Korean: 좋은 (good), 귀한 (grateful), 무겁은 (heavy), 연한 (soft), 큰 (tall), 흰 (white), 적은 (small), 착한 (kind-hearted), 강한 (strongly), 좋은 (good) to

words denoting adjectives such as “~ㄴ / ~은 - ㄴ \ ㄴ” such as the addition of suffixes and adjectives 예쁜 꽃 - “flower”, 찬 물 - is perceived as “cold water”.

In essence, it is close to the Uzbek adjective “-gan” suffix “~ㄴ / ~은 - ㄴ \ ㄴ” suffix: a) joins the stem of the verb, forms an attributive part of it, and represents an action performed in the past tense. 어제 내 팔을 잡은 사람이 바로 저 사람이다 - “He is the man who took me by the hand yesterday”; b) joins the verb, forms an attributive part of it, and indicates that the action performed is complete and retains the same state: 청바지를 입은 남자가 내 앞을 지나갔다 - «A guy in jeans crossed in front of me.», 그는 손등에 주사기 침을 꽂은 채로 밖으로 나갔다 - “He came out with a syringe in his hand”; c) joins the core of quality, makes an attribute part of it and represents the current state: 검은 손 - «black hand», 맑은 물 - «clear water». 나는 지금껏 그 사람이 나보다 나이가 많은 줄로 알아 왔다 - It is characterized by the ability to use the form “I knew him as older than me”. (국립국어연구원 표준국어대사전 중, 바~오 1999: 48-45).

These considerations also show that the comparative study of the theory of series in Korean with Turkic languages, in particular Uzbek, provides an opportunity for both languages to exchange experiences and enrich their scientific and practical bases, as well as to develop and improve methods of comparative study and teaching.

These classification principles of category theory also play an important role in the development of principles of comparative analysis of the phenomenon of transposition in the Uzbek and Korean languages.

In fact, in Uzbek, transposition, in accordance with the differential classification of word groups, serves as a means of interpreting categorical movements in lexical and grammatical meanings of independent words from a nominative and communicative point of view is interpreted as a means of leading to a secondary change in the primary meaning and functions peculiar to independent words belonging to the noun and verb group to which they are derived.

Due to these two different classifications, the term lexical units in Uzbek means independent and auxiliary lexical units according to lexical meaning, morphological form and syntactic functions. categories are implied. These functional categories include suffixes and prefixes in addition to word groups in the Uzbek language.

In Korean 품사 전성 “moving among types” ba 품사통용 The phenomenon described under terms such as "widespread use of categories": 1) internal transposition of independent words such as noun, noun, number, form, verb used in the subject, predicate positions, 2) with auxiliaries of independent words such as auxiliaries, conjunctions, prepositions, 3) suffixes and its interpretation in the context of transpositive relationships with morphemes such as prefixes suggests that functional categories are meant by the term phrase.

The definition of the primary meanings and functions of linguistic units in the functional classification of categories based on: a)

syntactic position specific to linguistic units, b) semantic and grammatical features expressed through this position also prevented the emergence of intellectual unity about the phenomenon of intergroup migration. In particular, the following three approaches to the phenomenon of intergroup migration indicate this:

1. 안확(An Huvak. 조선문법. 1917), 홍기문(Hong Gi Mun. 조선문전요령, “조선문법연구. 1927, 1947), 남기심•고영근 (Nam Gi Shim, Ko Yong Gin.표준국어문법론), 고영근•구본관 (Ko Yong Gin, Ku Vanq Van.우리말 문법론 2008) in textbooks and monographs published by (품사 통용) moving among types: 1) 명조류 – from noun to case suffix, 2) 수관류 from noun to attributive word, 3) 형동류 from adjective to verb, 4) 부감류 from adverb to exclamation, 5) 명관류from noun to attributive word, 6) 명부류from noun to adverb, 7) 부명류 from adverb to noun, 8) 대부류 from pronoun to adverb, 9) 조부류 is recorded on the basis of the transition from noun to adverb in the form of a contract.

Moreover, 고영근•구본관 (우리말 문법론 2008:50) moving among types by them: a) 거기가 어디예요? - 나도 거기 갑니다 from pronoun to adverb; 네가 나보다 낫구나 - 보다 나은 내일을 꿈꾸고 있다 like from suffix to adverb; 품 - 품다, 띠 - 띠다, 신 - 신다 two sided moving from noun to verb, 6) 정말

[noun]: 정말은 그곳은 우리집이 아니란다 – 정말 [adverb]: 날씨가 정말 좋다 – 정말 [exclamation]: 정말! 비가 오네; 비교적 [adverb]: 우리나라는 사계절의 구분이 비교적 뚜렷하다 – 비교적 [attributive word]: 그는 알타이 언어의 비교적 연구를 수행하고 있다 - 비교적[noun]: 그녀는 우리의 예상과는 달리 비교적으로 빨리 모임 장소에 도착했다; 천만 [numeral]: 우리나라의 인터넷 가입 회원수가 천만을 넘었다고 한다 – 천만 [ot]: 이제부터 네가 가려는 길은 위험이 천만이다 – 천만 [adverb]: 그만 포기하는 것이 미련을 두면서 괴로워하는 것보다는 천만 나을 것이다 like (품사 통용) differentiated from three sided ones. (강신항. 학교문법 체계통일을 위한 연구1982).

2. Han Yong Un (한용운. 현대국어 조사의 범주 통용 문제, 형태론 10-2, 299-317:2008), Li Chong Thek (이정택. 품사분류와 “품사의 통용”, 인문논총 2012:24, 57-69.), Li Khyon Hi (이현희. 범주로서의 품사와 품사의 전형성 – 명사와 그 중복 범주를 대상으로, 한국학연구 2011:19, 359-384.) and in such works instead the term of “moving among types” (품사통용) it is suggested to use the term "widespread use of categories". From this point of view, two- and three-syllable migrations in Korean reflect the widespread use of linguistic units, and therefore the phenomenon of migration cannot be recorded.전성 conversion also requires the end result of the widespread use

of categories (파베우 키다. 한국어 품사 통용 연구. 2015).

3. Kim Sil Ong (김슬옹 이른바 “품사통용어”의 사전 기술 연구: 품사론의 재검토를 위하여 1991), So The Ryong (서태룡. 국어 형태론에 기초한 통사론을 위하여, 국어학 2000, 국어 품사 통용은 이제 그만, 국어학논총 2006, 명사는 동사를 위한 존재다, 국어학 2013), Kim Chong Ung (김정웅 한국어 부사의 술어성: 품사론의 새로운 시각을 위하여, 언어학 2008), Kim Ho Ching (김호중. 국어 명사와 대명사, 명사와 수사의 품사 통용 2014) linguists such as completely reject the phenomenon of intergroup migration.

According to them, the functional transposition of nouns, verbs, attributive words, adverbs, adverbs (conjunctions and conjunctions) is a natural feature of Korean speech, which deviates from the standard basis and goes backwards due to the need for expression. Therefore, the term intergroup migration is not needed in Korean linguistics (김호중. 국어 명사와 대명사, 명사와 수사의 품사 통용 2014).

Taking into consideration above-mentioned points, it is clear that since the first group of primary meanings and tasks specific to linguistic units are determined by semantic and grammatical indicators expressed through syntactic position, intergroup migration through language secondary meanings and functions is also determined by positional withdrawal from these categorical indicators.

Since the proponents of the next two views have defined these categorical indicators on the basis of the syntactic position inherent in linguistic units, the acquisition of secondary meanings and functions by language units 품사통용 “categories are widely used ”and interpreted as a natural feature.

Such various views (전성 is also observed in studies of the conversion phenomenon. The specificity of the descriptions of the conversion phenomenon: a) when the relationship of transpondents and transposites is interpreted in terms of functional categories such as nouns, verbs 조성법- word building, 파생법- as a rule of derivation, b) when approached from the point of view of functional classification of categories, there is a difference in the meaning and function of the keyword, and the transition from one category to another (이완응 1929:148) (intergroup moving is meant). 이완응 (중등학교과 조선어문전. 1929) published in the following source “품사 전성 – conversion case” 전성명사 - substance, 전성대명사- pronominalization, 전성동사- verbalisation, 전성형용사 - adjetification, 전성관형사 – attributive moving, 전성부사 – adverbialization, 전성감동사 - moving to exclamation, 전성조사 is determined by transition to the suffix.

The term conversion was coined in 1929 by Li Van Ying (중등학교과 조선어문전) The term “conversion” is mentioned in a manual published in 1929 by Li Van Yng. In it, the conversion is grammatical-semantic of

conversion based words “전환 – the introduction of the term into Korean linguistics by the English linguist Sweet as a means of derivation leading to “change” Chve Hyun Pe (최현배. “우리말본”) is said about the connection with its name (구본관. 국어 품사 분류와 관련한 몇 가지 문제, 형태론 2010:12-2, 179-199).

In high school and higher education grammars published from the 1930s to the present, the term is interpreted as a phenomenon that leads to word formation and the transfer of a linguistic unit belonging to one category to another. In particular, 김근수(1947) “중학 국문법책”, 박태윤 (1948) 중등 국어문법, 정인승 (1956) 표준 고등 말본”, 이을환•이응호•이인섭(1967) 중학 문법, 이길록•이철수 (1979) 문법, 구본관(2010) 국어 품사 분류와 관련한 몇 가지 문제, 형태론 in research works conducted by and 피베우 키다 “품사 전성 연구” and in the doctoral dissertation 품사통용 - 파생법- interpreted as a derivation based on the widespread use of the category.

이선웅 in the work of (2012), conversion is recognized as one of the important achievements of Korean linguistics, and its use of: 집이 굉장히 크다. (adjective) 강아지가 잘 크다 (verb), 조명이 너무 밝다. (adjective) 날이 점점 밝는다. (verb); 6) without chnging the root: 신→신다 to wear shoes, 안→안다 interpreted as a means of creating grammatical-semantic constructions such as

“hug”, “to hug” (이선웅. 한국어 문법론의 개념어 연구 (2012).

These considerations allow us to note similar approaches to the definition of the scale of the transposition phenomenon in the Uzbek and Korean languages in the context of intergroup migration, the interpretation of products resulting from intergroup migration in both languages on the basis of conversion of nominative transposites in artificial words and meanings.

The main difference between these languages is seen in the two different approaches to determining the place of lexical units in the category paradigm, which serve as a common source in the occurrence of the phenomenon of transposition.

In the differential classification of Uzbek linguistics, the combination of lexical meaning, morphological form and syntactic functions serves as a categorical indicator that allows to distinguish and classify independent words and auxiliary words, which are the central unit of the language.

As J. Eltazarov points out, through intergroup migration in the Uzbek language, it refers mainly to “transitions at the level of word groups (for example, leaps, adjectives, substitutions, etc.)” (interaction and migration of word groups in Uzbek. T., 2008: 82), independent and the separate interpretation of nominative, grammatical, and formal transposites resulting from transpositive connections between auxiliary words, phonological distinctors, and morphological fixatives is also based on this differential description.

CONCLUSION

In the functional classification of Korean linguistics, the categorical difference between linguistic units is determined by defining the paradigm of independent words forming noun and verb groups from the subject and predicate position, and by distinguishing words and morphemes in the auxiliary position based on their lexical meaning and morphological form.

Interclass migration is also interpreted in the same way as this functional classification, on the basis of independent, auxiliary words and transpositive connections between morphemes.

This classification analysis has also led to the term conversion gaining a broad and narrow meaning. In particular, while conversion is broadly interpreted as a means of generating nominative and grammatical transposites as a result of the conversion of independent, auxiliary words and morphemes, its use in the narrow sense is evident in the descriptions of nominative transposites in the status of artificial words and meanings.

As noted above, a group of nominative transposites in both languages is seen in the example of formal transposites, which are formed as a result of compressive transformation of essentially equivalent phrases and sentences by means of their specific phonological distinctors. These formal constructions, called “contracture” by Yu.N. Mazur (English: contraction) (Yu. N. Mazur. Grammar of the Korean language. 2004: 78), are syntagms consisting of two or more words: a) 의과 대학교 (yykva tehakkyo) – 의대 (eyte), 자동 판매기 (chadong phanmegi) – 자판기 like

lefty, 6) 보려고 하다 po-lio-ka ha-ta – 보려다 po-lio-ta, 돌아하니까 tola ha-nikka – 돌아니까 tolanikka characterized by the formation because of formal conversion.

We found it necessary to conduct a comparative analysis of transposites of these transcripts in the Uzbek and Korean languages within the framework of grammatical transposites, which have the status of auxiliary words and morphemes as a result of disemantization and grammaticalization of nominative and independent words based on formal-semantic, semantic and formal transposition of linguistic units.

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