



## FORMATION OF DATABASES OF GRAMMATICAL RULES OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE.

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### ANNOTATION

*Grammar (Greek: from the grammatical word - letter, writing) is a branch of linguistics that studies the grammatical structure of language, that is, the laws of word formation, as well as the laws of word formation and sentence formation. Grammar consists of 2 parts - morphology and syntax. Morphology describes the grammatical categories and morphological categories of words, word forms, and syntax describes the ways in which word forms interact in a sentence, ran and its categories, and sentence structure. Thus, in grammar, the concepts of word form, grammatical meaning, grammatical form, grammatical category, ran and its categories are central. The following article is devoted to the formation of databases of grammatical rules of the Uzbek language.*

**Key words:** grammar, syntax, morphology, grammatical category,

A grammatical meaning is a generalized meaning of a word that has its own permanent expression in the language. A grammatical form is a material that serves to express a particular grammatical meaning. Grammatical forms can be said to be the elements that make up a grammatical category. In fact, a grammatical form is a material aspect of a particular grammatical meaning. The grammatical form represents one side of the parts that make up the grammatical category - the formal side. Therefore, it is not logically correct to say that grammatical categories are generalities arising from the relationship of grammatical forms. This is because each part of a grammatical category is, in turn, a whole of form and content. This is why some authors use the term grammema for grammatical category components.

Grammatical problems are initially fixed. It was developed in India (in the treatise of the linguist Panini on G., 5th-4th centuries BC), and later in Greece (in the works of Aristotle, 4th century BC, the Greek linguist Apollonius Dyscolus, 2nd century BC, etc.). Greek grammatical traditions developed in the process of learning Latin.

The history of the study of grammar in Uzbekistan dates back to Mahmud Kashgari's *Devonu lug'otit turk*. This process was reflected in the development of lexicography in the



Middle Ages (Toli Imani Hiravi's Badoye ul-lug'at, 15th century; Chigatoy-Turkish dictionary Abushqa, 16th century, etc.).

Modern Uzbek grammar is based on European G.si. This process began in the second half of the 19th century. Originally, the Russian Turkologist MA Terentyev wrote a book "Grammar of the Turkic, Persian, Kyrgyz (Kazakh) and Uzbek languages" (1875) and published it in St. Petersburg. This book was intended for Russian-speaking people who wanted to learn the local language. Fitrat, Ghazi Yunus, Shorasul Zunnun and others began to create a consistent scientific grammar of the Uzbek language in the 1920s. Later in this field A. Gulomov, G. Abdurahmonov, A. Hojiyev, Sh. Rahmatullayev, Sh. Shoabdurahmanov, S. Usmanov, B. Urinbaev and other linguists have done a great job.

Goals and objectives of the subject "Practical grammar of the Uzbek language". Phonetics information. Spelling rules. Orthoepic rules. Basic spelling rules of Uzbek language.

The subject "Practical grammar of the Uzbek language" covers the following issues: 1. To inculcate in the minds of young people the rich potential of our language on the basis of in-depth study of the modern Uzbek literary language, language levels and laws, our literary heritage. 2. Learn to use language correctly and wisely. 3. Educate young people to be independent thinkers, broad thinkers and free observers. 4. Get them used to reading books regularly, get them interested in reading works of art, and on this basis increase their vocabulary. 5. Enhancing students' oral and written communication, expanding their ability to express themselves, and increasing their literacy level. 6. Formation and development of communication culture and speech entrepreneurship. 7. Teach students to look for solutions to problems in the classroom.

The subject "Practical Grammar of the Uzbek language" begins with the realization of the main goal of teaching the Uzbek language in the educational institution, the role of language in society, the role it plays in the minds of students. Thoughts come only through language. That's why everyone should know how to use it and first of all try to study it thoroughly. Learning a language means not only knowing its grammatical structure, concepts, definitions and rules, but also acquiring the skills of accurate and fluent expression of ideas in oral and written forms, using the rich potential of the native language. The subject "Practical grammar of the Uzbek language" not only teaches students the grammatical rules



of the native language, but also the principles of using the multifaceted potential of the language in speech.

Within the framework of the tasks carried out in the process of mastering this subject, the bachelor student is taught the rules of modern Uzbek language, phonetics and orthoepy, graphics and spelling, word meaning, development of language vocabulary, phraseology, functional vocabulary. -methodological classification, lexicography, word formation, morphology, division of words into categories, noun, adjective, form, auxiliary word groups, their use in the text, syntax section, sentence: simple have a deeper knowledge of the sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, their lexical-grammatical nature, places of use and methodological features; comprehensive study of general problems and concepts of modern Uzbek language and methodology, in particular, theoretical knowledge of functional methods and methodological norms; be able to express ideas using language units correctly; have the knowledge, skills, and abilities to master the norms of literary language, their place in functional styles, and the theoretical foundations of speech culture. Based on the above, in the process of mastering the course "Practical grammar of the Uzbek language" the student: Goals and objectives of the subject, the status of the state language of the Uzbek language, the Uzbek language and dialects, stages of development of the Uzbek literary language, Uzbek literary language and its sections, Phonetics. Sound system of Uzbek language, Orthoepic norms, Vowels, consonant phonemes and their classification, Sound changes, Accent and syllable information, Grammar information, So 'Classification of one's descendants, Lexical meaning of the word, Syntax, Types of sentences, Compound sentences, From the history of Uzbek writing, Spelling, Spelling principles, The law of "Spelling", some changes in it, O' spelling of adverbs, place names and their spelling, spelling of auxiliary phrases, personal names - as a national-cultural heritage, the concept of methodological norms, the peculiarities of official worksheets, lexicology lumot, Word and meaning, Methods of moving the meaning of the word, Types of words according to their form and meaning, Stable expressions, Proverbs, proverbs and wise sayings - the beauty of our speech , The concept of lexicography, Information about Uzbek dictionaries, Ways to enrich the dictionary, Own layer and assimilation layer, Word and its etymology, Art and culture Must have sufficient knowledge and skills in the interpretation of



terms related to a, be able to use them and be able to apply them in practicePRINCIPLES OF SPELLING (ORTHOPHY)

Orthoepy is the science that determines the pronunciation of a literary language, and the Greek word orthos means "correct," and epos means "speech."

Literary pronunciation is based on two important factors. The first is spelling, the second is different forms of oral speech and different dialects. The main factor in the formation of literary pronunciation is spelling. But in many places the pronunciation does not match the spelling.

There are oral and written forms of literary discourse, which develop according to certain rules. In the oral form, the rules of pronunciation (orthoepy) are followed, while in the written form, the rules of spelling (orthography) are followed.

Spelling is made up of the Greek words orphos and grapo, meaning "I spell correctly." Spelling refers to the written form of literary language, the correct spelling of words, the stems and bases of words, suffixes, the addition or subtraction of compound words, abbreviations. is a science that regulates the spelling, capitalization, and syllable transformation in accordance with the norms of literary pronunciation. There are the following principles of spelling, which keep the written form of a literary language stable in accordance with certain rules: phonetic principle, phonemic principle, morphological principle, historical-traditional principle, etymological or graphic principle.

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