In the Case of COVID 19 Distinctive Features of the Application-Model and the Expansion of the form of Speech on a Derivative Basis

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Abstract: This article argues that the applied model is one of the main mechanisms of the theory of syntactic derivation and the infinity of its derivative capacity, and that these models are the main mechanisms of the phenomenon of syntactic derivation.

INTRODUCTION

In today's linguistics, the research on the problems of system-structural linguistics is of great importance. "..The system of science, modern and continuous education needs to be further improved. There is a wise saying among our people: "Education begins in the cradle." Therefore, the state policy in the field of education should be based on the principle of continuing education, that is, education should begin in kindergarten and continue throughout life "[1, 272].The use of the appliqué model in the study of the syntactic expansion of speech is also related to the problem of syntactic derivation, through which the appliqué model intersects with the transformation model and thus provides a mechanism for translating language system units into speech.

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

The expansion of the syntactic form of speech occurs in the context of the derivation process, and therefore we study this phenomenon as one of the main methods of the theory of syntactic derivation. The fact that the phenomenon of syntactic derivation occurs mainly by two methods of transformation and expansion of the form of speech is also noted in the scientific literature. However, some linguists report that transformation differs sharply from syntactic derivation. According to him, the structure (derivative) formed as a result of the event of syntactic derivation should differ sharply from the previous one in terms of its meaning and grammatical status. For example: A child sleeps - A child wants to sleep.

There are features that are created by human ability, such as the creation of a new one on the basis of a unit of speech through the process of derivation. With the help of affixes, language expands and creates new meanings.

Both of these methods are the main means for the language system to acquire a functional value in practice. From this point of view, although both the applied method and the transformation are components of the theory of derivation, they require separate models in their own right. The

main reason for the application and introduction of these models in general is directly related to the principles of language use in speech.It is in this process that the language system demonstrates its functional activity. In other words, the derivation process serves to ensure that the language system performs its function in speech. This is very important, because language units always have a specific purpose when used in real life, and at the same time the use of language in speech also determines the level of its development (various changes). Of course, this process needs to be understood and analyzed by the researcher himself [2; 144].

The degree of application of the application model varies in languages. However, in the case of agglutinative and inflectional languages, this model's reliance on morphological means is much more pronounced than in other language systems. Affixes, suffixes, and auxiliaries, in particular, are very active here. The content of the application model is related to the concepts of addition, subtraction, and addition, which do not require the affixes, suffixes, and auxiliaries. In the process of attaching these tools to certain words, the second, third, and so on. It also affects words, allowing them to be used in speech, and as a result, the syntactic form of speech expands. Therefore, it is difficult to imagine the applied model without the concept of the expansion of the syntactic form of speech.

It goes without saying that affixes play an important role in the expansion of the syntactic form of a sentence, because affixes are added to the stem or base of a word and connect it with another word, and as a result the syntactic form of the sentence changes each time. However, it should be noted that not every affix can have such a feature. This is because the functional activity of an affix in forming a syntagmatic chain is inextricably linked with its morpheme-specific grammatical meaning. In other words, the expansion of the syntactic form of speech occurs through affixes, which inevitably give a certain meaning (grammatical) expression, in the process of performing the function of the applicator.

Review Of Related Literature

However, affixes that appear at the end of a word do not always act as an applicator. Reflecting on this, VB Kasevich, AI Isachenko, commenting on the idea, notes that at the level of certain words, not only affix morphemes, but also long morphemes have neither lexical nor grammatical meaning, and refer to the word Suvorov, given by Isachenko. He emphasizes that neither the long nor the affix morpheme *(Suvor + ov)* means [3; 129-130].

In fact, the word *Suvor,* which is both a part and a hunting affix, does not mean anything at the moment. Therefore, we can feel the meaning of a person's name only if we take this word in its entirety. Hence, we cannot interpret the affix av as an applicator. This is because the hunt affix cannot serve to connect the attached word with the next word. Affixes in the applicator status are less active in this regard.For example:

Suvor + ovnutqso'zladi (the applicator is zero).

U maktabdao'qiydi (- da also an applicator).

The structural diagrams of these statements can be given in the form of the following abstract models:

$N_1 \, N_2 \, V \leftrightarrow N_1 \, N_2 +$ applicator V

It should also be noted that when affixes are added to a certain word, they can serve to expand the syntactic form of the sentence only if they allow the inclusion of a second word in the sentence, otherwise the applicator acts as a word expander:

1.   Dildorharakatqilardi - Support structure

Dildor tried not to be seen - an enlarged product structure: applicator - ka (-ga).

DildorNizomjongako'rinmaslikkaharakatqilardi (S.Ahmad. Ufq.) -Extended product structure: applicator (- ga).

 Models of given sentences: *NV; NX (ap.) V; N₁ N₂ (ap.)V.*

2.   Qizlarranjigandekbo'lishdi.

Although the affix *-lar* in these sentences is an applicator, it does not serve to expand the syntactic form of the sentence. In this case, this affix, due to its activity, has a function at the level of only one word: N (appl.) V. The applicator, which expands the syntactic form of the sentence, can be not only in contact with the word with which it is communicated, but also in remote communication. However, this does not impair its syntactic activity:

Uydanmehmonlarningendioyog'iuzildi (S.Ahmad. Ufq).

At the same time in the sentence we see that the applicators *–dan, -ning* are present, the former is in contact with the word following it, and the latter is in distant contact with the word (foot) in the position of the subject coming after it.

It should be noted that no matter how many applicators are in a sentence, they never deny each other. However, if the description of the problem is approached from a derivative point of view, the following operator denies the previous one in the sentence, which is formed in the form of an application model:

Mehmonlarningoyog'iuzildi = applicator - ning - i.

Uydanmehmonlarningoyog'iuzildi = applicator - dan.

Here is a diagram of the derivation models of the sentences as follows: N_1 *(applicator)N_2V ; N_3 (applicator N_1N_2V.*

Of course, these formulas are abstract in meaning. Such analog schemes are common to all words in which language units are used in this order.

The word added by the applicator affects the expansion of the syntactic form of the sentence by this means. He himself will not be able to perform such a task correctly. In this case, it can directly affect the syntactic expansion in the process of entering into a relationship with other words, and in this case, the role of the applicator can also be put on the agenda. However, it should be noted that there is a difference between an affix applicator and a word applicator. Because the word is the main unit of the language (its system), in which we see the symbol and the content in the full sense of the word.

Words used without affixes, which are involved in the formation of the applicative model, also act as applicators: *Onabibiga ota tegish o'sha Isroilov degan odam Shivilg'onni oralab yurganmish* (A. Mukhtor. Chinar).

The syntactic derivation of this sentence is based on the supporting structure that Isroilov walks around. The stags of the derivation process can be thought of as follows:

1.*Isroilov degan odam oralab yurganmish: N X1X2V.*

2.*Isroilov degan odam Shivilg'onni oralab yurganmish: N X1 X2 X3 V.*

3.*O'sha Isroilov degan odam Shivilg'onni oralab yurganmish: X4 N X1 X2 X3 V.*

4.*Onabibiga tegish o'sha Isroilov degan odam Shivilg'onni oralab yurganmish: X5 X6 X4 N X1 X2 X3 V.*

5.*Onabibiga ota tegish o'sha Isroilov degan odam Shivilg'onni oralab yurganmish: X5 X7 X6 X4 N X1 X2 X3 V.*

Let's look at the first of the given models. At the same time, the number of derivation steps is equal to five, where each step is formed in a certain form of the application: in the derivative, the words are represented by the symbols X5X6, which act as a single applicator, and in the fifth derivation, they are represented by a word denoted by X7. In other words, word applicators are involved in the first, third, fourth and fifth derivatives. Most importantly, at the same time, each of these word applicators serves to expand the syntactic form of speech. Despite this division, we see that the use of affix applicators in the syntactic form of gaping is very high. Such applicants operate in a variety of adverbs, including adverbs, adverbs, and grammatical forms of speech.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Apparently, the components of the phrase become direct participants in the various tasks of the sentence in which they are involved. N. Turniyozov and H. Khairullaev commented on this: "... in the syntactic analysis of a sentence we think not about the word combination, but about the parts of speech. This shows that there is no serious need in speech for the interpretation of a phrase. In this case, it is necessary to study the state or model of word combinations, if necessary, outside the speech"[4, 39].

H. Khairullayev emphasizes the following in this regard: "...word combination is formed in speech not as an independent device, but in the context of speech (sentence). In this case, the components of the compound are in an organic relationship with the other components of the sentence, and they occupy the position of parts of speech"[5,8]. This leads to the conclusion that the word formed in the process of transferring a word from language to speech is primary, and the word combination is secondary [6; 15].

Of course, not all affixes are equally active in the application of the application model. Some of them can take only one word to the syntactic level of a sentence, while others can include two, more, or even a whole syntactic device in a sentence, which greatly expands the syntactic form of the sentence. Here we want to show the affix -ed, which forms the adjective form of the verb, as the strongest applicator. This affix can often include a whole syntactic device that can be associated with a part of speech.

According to G. Abdurahmonov, adjectives, adverbs and conditional forms of verbs have long served as independent parts of speech. This can be seen in the monuments of the XI-XIII

centuries in the Old Turkic language. However, over time, such independence has lost its place [7, 141].

In this way, high-quality and formal packages, when used in speech, began to serve to expand its syntactic form. This situation emphasizes the unique position of quality or style packaging in our language at the level of the applied model:

1.Menga juda ko'p yaxshiliklar qilgan Ikromjon akaning yuzini yerga qaratmasam deyman (S.Ahmad.Ufq).

2.Toza havo, kishiga yorug', iliq kun va'da qilayotgan tongning yorishib kelishini kuzatayotgan odamning xayoliga yaxshi o'ylar keladi (S.Ahmad. Ufq).

We see that the syntactic derivation of the first of these statements ... is based on a support structure formed in such a way that '*yuzini yerga qaratmasam deyman*'. At a later stage of derivation, '*Ikromjon akaning*'compound was added to it, expanding the form of the derivation both semantically and syntactically. In the final stage of derivation, the syntactic volume of the derivative is significantly complicated by the operator (or applicator). At the same time, it is observed that the -*gan*applicator expands the volume of the derivative by five words at a time. This affix, unlike other affixes, has a special significance in that it forms a secondary predicative device at the speech level. Such a predicative event can be called a semi-predicative.

Here, the practical application of the application model can be imagined in terms of symbols as follows:

$N_1N_2V_1V_2$ is a supporting structure (…*yuzini yerga qaratmasam deyman*).

$X_1N_1N_2V_1V_2$is the initial expansion of the derivative form.

$X_2X_3X_4X_5X_6X_1 N_1N_2V_1V_2$is an extension through the following -*gan*applicator.

It can be seen that the first expansion of the derivative form is under the influence of one element X_1, while the second expansion is directly related to the -gan applicator, which is part of the X_6 element. In other words, the $X_2X_3X_4X_5$ symbols are currently in the scope of the X_6 symbol and are missing from the schema. The formula for the schematic form of the general structure of the last derivative thus unites the ten symbols into its own level. This is very important. Because before the start of the derivation process, the supporting structure consisted of only four elements.

In the second case, its syntactic derivation is based on the structure of the future, and in the first stage of the derivation, the word synthesis is added to the base structure, and as a result, the syntactic expansion is expanded. The second and subsequent stages of the derivation can be specified as follows:

1.   Xayoligayaxshio'ylarkeladi.

2.   Odamningxayoligayaxshio'ylarkeladi.

3.   Tongningyorishibkelishinikuzatayotganodamningxayoligayaxshio'ylarkeladi.

4.

Iliqkunva'daqilayotgantongningyorishibkelishinikuzatayotganodamningxayoligayaxshio'y larkeladi.

5.   Kishigayorug',
iliqkunva'daqilayotgantongningyorishibkelishinikuzatayotganodamningxayoligayaxshio'ylarkela di.

6.   Tozahavo,   kishigayorug',
iliqkunva'daqilayotgantongningyorishibkelishinikuzatayotganodamningxayoligayaxshio'ylarkela di.

The expansion of the syntactic form of the sentence is reflected in two places by the applicator, which is expressed by the affix -*gan*in the sentence:

1. ... tongningyorishibkelishinikuzatayotganodamning ... .
2. Tozahavo, kishigayorug', iliq kun va'daqilayotgantongning ... .

In both cases, a semi-predicative event is formed in addition to the main predicative center of the given sentence. This is important because the syntactic structure of speech is becoming more complex.

All these operations are carried out with the help of the applicator. In the first case, he allows four more words to be included in the sentence in addition to the word in which he participates, in the second case, he turns eight words into active components of speech. If we perform these operations with the help of symbols, we get the following idea:

1.NV (o'ylarkeladi) - is a supporting structure.
2. $X_1 X_2$NV - is the first derivation stage.
3. $X_3 X_1 X_2$ NV -is the second derivation stage.
4.$X_4 X_5 X_6 X_7 X_3 X_1 X_2$ NV - is the third derivation stage.
5. $X_8 X_9 X_{10} X_{11} X_4 X_5 X_6 X_7 X_3 X_1 X_2$ NV - is the fourth derivation stage.
6. $X_{12} X_{13} X_8 X_9 X_{10} X_{11} X_4 X_5 X_6 X_7 X_3 X_1 X_2$ NV - is the fifth derivation stage.
7. $X_{14} X_{15} X_{12} X_{13} X_8 X_9 X_{10} X_{11} X_4 X_5 X_6 X_7 X_3 X_1 X_2$NV - is the sixth derivation stage.

We observe that the considered derivation processes and their real occurrence areconnected with two to fifteen derivative X elements. It is noteworthy that each step of the syntactic derivation of the sentence is formed within the application model.

The affixes that make up the prepositional form are also actively involved in the expansion of the syntactic form of the sentence. We see this in the example of the affix -ib:

1.U beixtiyor g'ijimlab qo'ygan anketani stolga yozib, kafti bilan tekisladi (A.Muxtor. Chinor.).
2. Toshkentga borganlarida Shohruh Mirzo muhandislar va miroblarni to'plab, ... loyiha tuzishni buyurdi (P.Qodirov. Ona lochin vidosi).

First of all, let's pay attention to the logical-grammatical function of the -ib approach in the given examples. It can be seen that semi-predicative devices are formed at the syntactic level of both sentences by the form with the affix –having +V3:

1. U... anketani stolga yozib, ...
2. Shohruh Mirzo muhandislar va miroblarni to'plab, ...
The first of these semi-predicative devices isused in the form of *U tekisladi...,* and the second is used in the syntactic territory of the main predicative centers, as *Shohruh Mirzobuyurdi*, to provide an additional relation to reality. This is one side of the issue, of course. On the other hand, it is directly related to the syntactic expansion of the given sentences in the form of an applied model, because in both cases it is observed that the form with the affix *-ib* includes several words at once. This, in turn, indicates that the affix *-ib* is a strong applicator, which serves for the formation of the adjective form. As an applicator, it creates the simplest form, and then allows it to be followed by a few words.

Of course, the affixes that make up the present and future tense forms of adjectives and adverbs also play an important role in the implementation of the application model. However, we have only touched upon the issue of the expansion of the syntactic form of speech through the adjectives and affixes *-gan* and *-ib.* The applicative properties of adjectives and adverbs, which are formed with the help of other affixes, can be studied on the example of both adjectives and adverbs with the same affix. To prove the point, let's look at the following examples:

1.Chalpiganistaklarniyig'ishtirgunchabirchoyqaynarvaqto'tdi. (A.Qodiriy. Jinlarbazmi).
*2.O'zinipayg'ambaravlodlaridan   deb
hisoblovchibuodamislommamlakatlaridaengmo'tabarzotlardanbiriedi   (S.Abdulla.
MavlonoMuqimiy).*

In the first of these examples, the affixes *vchi (- uvchi),* which make up the future tense form, form the present tense, and in the second example, the affixes *vchi (- uvchi)* act as an applicator and form a syntactic form of speech through the adjective and adjective forms. Of course, these affixes *-ib, -gan* affixes form a secondary predicative phenomenon at the level of singular speech. But it is important that they come to us as an applicator.
Syntactic complexity of the form of speech can also occur through introductory words and compounds, adverbs and prepositions. However, the syntactic activity of these tools does not occur within the framework of the application model. Even in this case, a remote relationship is formed. After all, they cannot form a direct syntagmatic relationship with the direct participants in the sentence:
1.   Darhaqiqat, Zufarov bilan Yo'ldoshev uzun stolning ikki yonida yuzma-yuz suhbatlashib o'tirishardi (H.G'ulom. Qoradaryo).

2.   *Nihoyat, Uzoqov o'yini o'ylab bo'ldi shekilli, Kamolovaga o'girilib qaradi (H.G'ulom. Qoradaryo).*
3.   *Siz, Azizxon, idoradagilarni yig'ib, boqqa joy qildiravering! (H.G'ulom. Qoradaryo).*
4.   *– Onabibi, sen ketma, sira ketma! (A.Muxtor. Chinor).*
5.   *–Birodarlar, agar sizlarda biron boshqa tadbir bo'lsa, aytinglar (A.Muxtor. Chinor).*

The first of these statements is *darhaqiqat*, the second is *nihoyat* introductory words, the third is *Azizkhon,* the fourth is *Onabibi,* and the fifth is the encouragement *birodarlar.* Such morphological devices are described in our traditional grammars as words that have no syntactic connection with other parts of speech. Therefore, they are not part of the story. However, research shows that they are syntactically related to the part of speech. It is true that neither introductory words nor adverbs are directly related to the part of speech. In this case, the connection is remote. However, despite this, it is difficult to deny the existence of a syntagmatic relationship. For example, they were really talking, and finally he turned around and said, *darhaqiqat suhbatlashib o'tirishardi, nihoyat o'girilib qaradi, Azizxon (siz) joy qildiring, birodarlar (sizlar) aytinglar, onabibi (sen) ketma, sira ketma/*
Speaking about such means, AM Peshkovsky emphasized the following: At this point, one can remember the arrow that entered the body"[8; 404].

In our opinion, AM Peshkovsky's opinion seems to be quite exaggerated. This is because likening these devices to bullets in the human body does not correspond to the real essence of the matter, because there is a need for pragmatic reality for the use of introductory words, adverbs or adverbs in speech. That is why G. Abdurahmonov and A.R.Saifullayev emphasized that such means come as the third part of speech and gave a scientific basis.
In fact, such tools, unlike the primary and secondary parts of speech, form a syntagmatic relationship with the direct participants in the sentence through the part of speech. That is why G. Abdurahmonov and AR Saifullayev call them the third part of speech.
The issue of non-syntagmatic connections at the speech level is given special attention in the "Syntax of Modern Russian" [9; 166-174], published in St. Petersburg in 2008. However, in this work, attention is paid to the general aspects of the problem of the expansion of the syntactic form of simple speech.
In our opinion, the concept of non-syntagmatic connection does not seem to be used properly. Because there is a connection, there is no denying the syntagmatic relationship. True, the syntactic relationship may not be contact-oriented. But the connection of a distant character also takes place within a syntagmatic relation.

CONCLUSION
The applied model requires one of the basic mechanisms of the theory of syntactic derivation. Its derivative capacity can be called infinite, because there is an opportunity to create infinite derivatives on the basis of a certain supporting structure. Each of these derivatives takes place in

the context of the expansion of the form of speech. In this process, the new derivation operator denies the old one. However, the applicator always retains its position. This is because the expansion of the syntactic form of speech can consist of several stages.

Since syntactic expansion takes place in the process of derivation, the expanded form always requires a product structure. This is denoted by the symbol X in the algorithm of the applied model. If in the schematic form of a sentence the number X is one, we understand the first stage of expansion, and if there are two, we understand the second stage. We abstract the scheme of the sentence in this way, and thus determine the formula of the applicable model, which reflects the different situations.

Of course, the activity level of all affix applicators is not the same. We have seen evidence of this in the affixes adjective *-gan* and adjective *-ib*. These applicators differ from other types of affixes in that they can relate to two or more words in the process of syntactic expansion. In addition, the formation of secondary, i.e. semi-predicative devices at the speech level through these applicators is of particular importance.

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