



RECIPROCAL SYMMETRY AND ITS GRAMMATICAL INDICATIONS

Sharipov Bobur Salimovich

*Assistant teacher Department of Languages, Samarkand State Medical University,
Samarkand, Uzbekistan*

ABSTRACT

The article talks about the direct connection of reciprocity with the concept of symmetry and the derivation of reciprocal devices. In fact, the concept of symmetry is related to the exact sciences, and it is used in linguistics in the application of the meanings of reciprocity, cause and effect. Symmetry of movement between its participants is very important in interaction. Because this is the basis for the formation of a reciprocal device of elements expressing the meaning of interaction. Reciprocal operators play a key role in the formation of the symmetry phenomenon. After all, derivation does not occur without an operator.

KEY WORDS: *reciprocal, symmetry, operator, operand, derivative, dereciprocal, reciprocal, syntactic and semantic derivation, contact and distant reciprocal, sociative.*

INTRODUCTION

As we mentioned in our previous works, reciprocal devices mean an action performed jointly by two or more participants. In the case of reciprocity, these participants are equally active object/subject $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ object/subject in the performance of a certain action. As O. Jespersen correctly pointed out, if A meets B on the street, then B also meets A. On the basis of this general sign, the structure of reciprocity is formed, which represents a mutual relationship [1.183].

F. Lichtenberg believes that in the situation of reciprocity there are only two referents consisting of A and B[2.21]. In our opinion, it is not correct to limit the number of participants in reciprocity. After all, the meaning of reciprocity is based on logical symmetry. Therefore, the concept of logical symmetry can arise between several referents.

In logic, the relation R between x and y is called symmetry. For example, if the relation xRy is true, then its inverse yRx is also true [3.113]. Since reciprocity is a means of expressing grammatical meaning, we observe the existing process in it.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Symmetry of movement between its participants is very important in interaction. Because this is the basis for the formation of a reciprocal device of elements expressing the meaning of interaction. For example: And the two young children clung to each other in endless joy... (Cholpon. Night and day)

In the given example, it can be seen that there is a symmetrical movement between two referents. This symmetric movement occurs with the help of operators such as two, one, -s, which form a reciprocal device. The reason why we call these elements reciprocal operators is that when the speaker takes the formation (symmetry) of the reciprocal device as a basis for expressing his speech, he chooses from the paradigmatic series exactly those tools that we consider as operators. Otherwise, a dereciprocal device will appear. Compare:

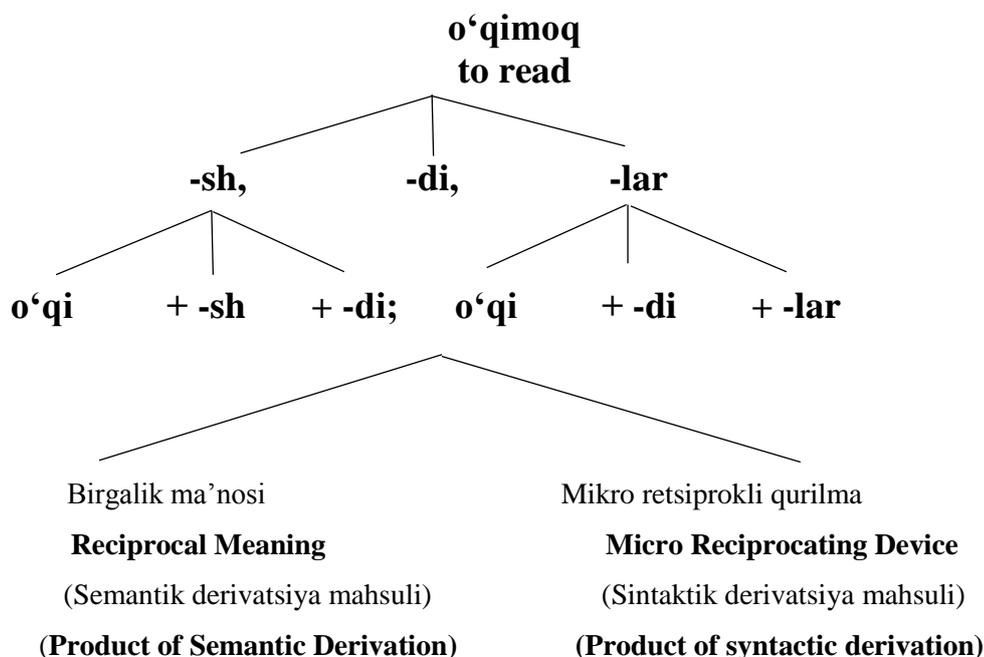
And the two young boys clung to each other again in endless joys - And the young boy clung to (him) again in endless joys.

Symmetry is not observed in the second sentence being compared. Because there are no reciprocal operators involved in this situation. In other words, in the dereciprocal case, the referent is one, and the specific action is performed by him alone. That is why operators play an important role in derivation (including reciprocal derivation).

At this point, it is natural to ask the question of which type of derivation we include the formation of a reciprocal device. Since reciprocity is a semantic phenomenon, the emergence of the meaning of unity by means of reciprocal operators is a product of semantic derivation, the ratio of unity existing on the basis of the applicative model to the operand, plural suffixes or other words expressing the meaning of mutual relation. and we interpret the combination with words as a product of syntactic



derivation. In addition, we can say that the plural form of any verb is a reciprocal device derivation: we worked, you worked, they worked. This is shown in the following diagram:



So, in this place, two types of derivation intersect at one point in the formation of reciprocity. We can explain the occurrence of reciprocal derivation in the same way that B.N. Turniyazov analyzed the occurrence of causal derivation. In particular, the scientist says: "...write is a causal operand expressing action, -dir is a causal operator. However, in order for the causative operator to interact with the action, the causer, that is, the person who encourages the action, also plays an important role. Causation, in turn, is aimed at the executor. So, at the same time, we see the connection between causer + causeoperand + causeoperator + executor. It would be correct to study the formation of causativeness in the Uzbek language with special additions as the affixation method of morphological causation. In other words, we understand this process as microcausative derivation associated with morphosyntax. Its derivative only serves to express the causal meaning" [4.27].

Based on this idea, we also analyze the reciprocal derivation in the same way. But it is not always possible to observe the person who encourages the reciprocal action. Because the executors of reciprocal action perform certain tasks in their own way. Thus, in this situation, we observe the connection between the reciprocal operand + reciprocal operator + executors + the relation of the action to the moment: yoz +ish + di(they wrote). This, in turn, requires the symmetry of the action performers. The performers are performing the same action at the same time. We can also take the sense of togetherness expressed by the existing reciprochem as contact or distant. If the executors of the action are performing the same action at the same time in a common plan, then reciprocity is considered contact. But if the performers of the action perform the same action separately for themselves at the same time, we call it distant reciprocity. Therefore, the existence of symmetry in both cases cannot be denied. The concept that we define as distant reciprocal is also called by the term "sociative" in the linguistic literature. "It is a form of social reciprocity," says V. Nedyalkov, "it is a form of interaction that expresses symmetry between actants with the same semantic role" [5.277].

Sociative unity is an instrumental case in the form, characteristic of the Basque language[6.444]. Basque is the official language of the Basque Country (along with Spanish). It is considered as a separate language in genealogical classifications. There are conclusions that the Basque language is related to the languages of the Caucasus. The writing of this language, which belongs to agglutinative languages, is based on the Latin alphabet.

It should be said that the combination of weapon and tool is also present in the ancient Turkish language, and the meaning expressed by it means the connection between the action and the weapon or means of the action. This form of case includes suffixes such as -n, -in, -un. For example: Kəzun kərduq, kulakin əsidməduq ("Kultegin") like [7.64]. After the 14th century, meaning of this case began to be expressed through auxiliaries such as with, ila, minan. Nowadays, some of the words of this form have shifted to the meaning of adverb: together. In social reciprocity, the referent object in the role of possessor does not have the status of a subject. For example:



The people who came out of Qalandarkhana Street now reached Akhiy Jabbars (M.Ali.captains).

In this case, the word people is the subject, and the compound Akhiy Jabbars is the object. In pure reciprocity, referents act as both object and subject. For example:

...the generals quickly understood that the enemy was attacking (M.Ali. Captains).

The cited example differs from the above social reciprocity in that the performers of the action are in the object-subject relationship. As grammatical indicators of the symmetry of reciprocity in these examples, the combination of referents + analytic reciprocema, such as "people reached" and "soldiers understood". The reason why we use the term "analytical reciprocema" is that the basic structure of the first example is expressed by an auxiliary verb, and the basic structure of the second example is expressed by a compound verb. Such reciprocemes differ from reciprocemes formed by addition depending on the degree of derivation. For example, the connection between the components of two reciprocals requires a microsyntagmatic relationship. But the relationship between the components of analytic reciproceme differs from affixal reciproceme by its macrocharacter. Accordingly, it takes place hierarchically in the paradigm of compound verb, leading verb. Compare: yoz + ish+ di(they wrote) (affixal reciprocema); yet + ib → ol + ish + di (they caught up) (analytic reciproceme).

As we can see, affixal reciproceme components require a two-step derivation, and analytic reciproceme components require a four-step derivation. Because in it, the concept of reciprocity is formed not by one word, but by the mutual syntagmatic relationship of two words. As S. Shaumyan correctly noted, the generator area of larger devices covers a relatively wider area. From it, larger applicative semions are formed through the connector scheme [8.209-211]. This application model will have the following formula:

$$W=O+R1 \rightarrow W=O+R2+R3 / WOR1R2R3=Ar \text{ (analytical reciprocal)}$$

It should be said that the referent acting as possessor becomes subject and object in the performance of an action, not only in the reciprocal device. For example:

After thinking for a while, he came to the decision that it is necessary to please the owner (M.Ali. Captains).

In the given example, the possessive referent is both subject and object. It remains a reflexive device only because the action expression is performed on the referent itself.

One of the grammatical means of expressing reciprocity is the pronoun we. This pronoun also shows symmetry in the execution of the action:

1. Whatever we do with Akbar, will your problem be easy, my lord? (P. Kadirov. Pass of Generations)

2. If India is meat, we grew like nails in it (P. Kadirov. Passage of Generations).

In the first of the given examples, as reciprocal derivation operators, the pronoun we, the auxiliary with and the indicative form of the conditional verb in the first person plural -k appear. In the second example, this function is performed by the pronoun we and the plural indicator -k. Our first example is formed as a comitative reciprocal. Because with it, an assistant participates, and the execution of a certain action by means of something or someone is expressed. In addition, the reciprocal action has not yet been completed. Therefore, we call such a reciprocal conditional.

In the second example, since the reciprocal action is performed, we know that units of reciprocal. There is reciprocal symmetry in both situations.

CONCLUSION

Thus, in our article, we have expressed our thoughts and opinions about the symmetry of reciprocity and the tools that represent it. We proved that reciprocity can be realized analytically and affixally. We found out that compound verbs and word combinations with auxiliary verbs form analytic reciprocals, and singular relations and plurals form affixal reciprocals. We justified the fact that these tools act as operators in the derivation of reciprocal devices. We have analyzed the existence of pure, sociative, and comitative types of reciprocity on the basis of factual language materials taken from artistic works.

LITERATURES

1. Jespersen O. *Philosophy of Grammar*. -M.: Foreign Literature, 1958.
2. Lichtenberk F. *Multiple uses of reciprocal constructions//Australian journal of linguistics*. Vol.5.1985.
3. Lakoff G., Peters S. *Phrasal conjunction and symmetric predicates//Modern studies in English*. Englewood Cliff, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 1969
4. Turniyazov B.N. *Syntactic derivation of causative devices*. - Samarkand: SamDCHTI, 2022
5. Nedyalkov V.P. *Typology of mutual constructions//TFG: Personality*. Collateral. St. Petersburg: Science, 1991.
6. Akhmanova O.S. *Dictionary of linguistic terms*. -M.: Soviet encyclopaedia, 1969.
7. Abdurakhmonov N. *Ancient Turkish style*. -Toshkent: Teacher, 1989.
8. Shaumyan S.K. *Structural linguistics*. -M.: Science, 1965