

## LINGUISTIC PROPERTIES OF WORD-FORMING AND FORM-FORMING SUFFIXES IN JAPANESE

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**Abstract:** In the article, the Japanese units "f" [va] and "fy" [ga] were analyzed for the first time. These units belong to the group of syntactic form-forming adverbs, and their general characteristics and functional tasks, functional features of these adverbs as agreeing adverbs, helpers and loads have been determined. Also, linguodidactic features of word-forming and form-forming suffixes in Japanese.

**Key words:** " f" [va] and " fy" [ga] units, syntactic form-forming suffix, connecting suffix, agreeing suffix, word expressing the meaning of strengthening-emphasis. extra.

In addition to being a means of communication between people, informing about things and events in nature and society, language also has the power to influence the interlocutor or the listener, to arouse emotions. In order for language learners to master this language sufficiently, they should theoretically study the norms of the language, its grammatical structure, and its styles. Then they will be able to express their thoughts correctly, clearly and effectively in oral speech. Although the teaching of Japanese language is now widespread, there are not enough educational manuals in Uzbek language that fully embody its theory. In the textbook "B<sup>fo</sup>CMinna no nihongo)<sup>4</sup>" translated into Uzbek language, the units "Ü" [va] and [ga] in the Japanese language are briefly explained as a separate topic, among various grammatical topics and examples in the sentence. However, the function of "Ü" [va] and [ga] units in sentence construction is very important. They are an independent big topic that requires a serious approach. This scientific article explains the general functional characteristics and tasks of the units "Ü" [va] and " ^" [ga] through many examples.

Features of classification of "Ü" [va] and [ga] units according to content and form

Although the Japanese language is grammatically similar to the Uzbek language, it is more complex than the Uzbek language in terms of a high-context language. This can be understood simply from the usage and specific features of the units "Ü" [va] and [ga]. These units can mean different additional meanings in the sentence depending on the context. When explaining the topic, it is appropriate to first determine the classification characteristics of these units according to their content and form. In fact, depending on the different periods of linguistics, the classification of these units has changed. Generally speaking, the units "I" [va] and " ^" [ga] are noted in the linguistics of the present period to express substantive relations specific to the syntactic form-forming suffix. Units that do not express an independent meaning in Japanese - adverbs are divided into the following four groups: (adverb), f<sup>^</sup>M (connecting adverb),

(adverbs of agreement), MV ÄT<sup>^</sup>M (adverbs expressing the meaning of strengthening-emphasis)<sup>5</sup>6. An adverb is a grammatical unit that cannot be used independently in a sentence, and participates in forming the meaning and syntactic form of words in a sentence. Exactly, it has two features such as adding different meanings by using after independent words and linking independent words together. The functional task of adverbs is to connect two or more independent words with each other in terms of meaning, to connect possessive and participle, simple sentences, and to give additional meaning to independent words. Several adverbs can also

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be used together after an independent word. Below, by classifying each type of suffix, it is determined which type of additional meaning the units "i" [va] and [ga] belong to.

general characteristics of intact form-forming additives.

Syntactic formative adverbs are added after independent words as in the following sentence .

[kyonen+ kara/ daigaku+ de/ nihonbungaku+wo/ oshiete imasu.] (last year+exit.com/university+place-p.com/Japanese literature+result/ I will teach.)

Functional tasks of syntactic form-forming adverbs.

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The functional tasks of formative adverbs include connecting words with each other in terms of meaning. In the following three examples, only 5 In linguistics, focus (abbreviated FOC) is a grammatical category that conveys which part of the sentence contributes new, non-derivable, or contrastive information.

In conclusion, a definition of the concept of adverbs in the Japanese language, their function and specific general characteristics have been described. It was found that the unit "ü" [and] belongs to the type of adverbs expressing the meaning of MV ÄT^M-strengthening-emphasis, and the unit [ga] belongs to the type of agreement adverb. In turn, it was explained through examples that such adverbs are used together with different word groups and express additional meanings in the sentence. In paragraph 1.1.4, the main features and differences of each supplement were revealed.

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