

CLASSIFICATION OF UZBEKI GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES IN THE LINGUISTICS OF DIFFERENT PERIODS

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11516328>

Madrahimov Ilhomjon Sobirovich

Associate professor, candidate of philological sciences

ilhomjonmadrahimov3@gmail.com

Abstract

the article analyzes the stages of classification of grammatical categories in the Uzbek language and linguistics, and compares the classifications of scientists in this regard. The work lays the foundations of the scientific and philosophical classification of Abu Nasir Farobi, Alisher Navoi, A.N. Kononova, A. Gulomov, M. Mirtodzhieva, B. Urinboeva, U. Tursunov, A. Sodikov, N.A. Baskakov and in linguistics, incl. opinions on current issues of classification of grammatical categories in Uzbek linguistics are analyzed.

Key words

grammatical category, classification, lexico-grammatical category, functional grammatical category, dialectical category, classifying category, agreement, synthetic, analytical category.

In different periods, the classification of grammatical categories in the Uzbek language and linguistics was different. We divide the stages of classification of grammatical categories of the Uzbek language as follows and analyze the classification of grammatical categories in this period:

1. Classification of grammatical categories in linguistics until the beginning of the 20th century.
2. Classification of grammatical categories of the Uzbek language under the influence of Russian linguistics in the 20th century.
3. National classification of grammatical categories of the Uzbek language.

The history of the study of grammatical categories goes back a long time. In linguistics, this issue is always relevant, from great thinkers to linguists, they studied grammatical categories.

Classification of grammatical categories in linguistics until the beginning of the 20th century.

It is assumed that the work "At-tuhfatuz zakiyatu fillugatit-turkiya" ("A unique gift about the Turkish language"), dedicated to the Turkish language, dates

back to the 14th century. This source, written in Arabic, was translated into Uzbek by S. Mutallibov and published in Tashkent in 1968. In 1978, the work was translated into Russian by Academician E. Fozilov and M. T. Ziyayev and published in Tashkent under the name "Izyskannyy dar tyurkskomu yazyku" (under the editorship of Academician A. N. Kononov). In the work, Turkish words are divided into three groups based on Arabic grammar: noun (ismun), verb (fe'lun) and auxiliary words (harfun). In terms of meaning, nouns are divided into possessive, kindred, collective and diminutive nouns. Grammatical categories of nouns: number, possessive and agreement categories are given. Emphasis is placed on the fact that nouns are singular and plural in number: horses; epchi-epchilar (women-women). It is said that the possessive forms of nouns have singular and plural appearance and structure. Five categories of agreement are noted in the work. These are: 1. Revenue agreement. 2. Dispatch agreement (-ga, -ga, -ka,-ka,-a, ust). 3. Place-time agreement (-da). 4. Exit agreement (-tan,- dan). 5. Joint agreement (bila) .

Here we look at a classification different from today's classification: in this source, the category of agreement is different and 5 agreements are shown. There is no beginning and exit agreement, but a unity agreement is included. We compare this classification with the classification presented in today's textbooks and manuals:

The category of agreement in the work "At-tuhfatuz zakiyatu fillugatit turkiya".	Agreement category in modern linguistics
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tushum kelishigi. 2. Jo'nalish kelishigi (-ga, -ga, -ka,-ka,-a, ust). 3. O'rin-payt kelishigi (-da). 4. Chiqish kelishigi (-tan,- dan). 5. Birgalik kelishigi (bila). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bosh kelishik. 2. Qaratqich kelishigi. 3. Tushum kelishigi. 4. Jo'nalish kelishigi. 5. O'rin-payt kelishigi. 6. Chiqish kelishigi.

Among the works created by the encyclopedist Abu Nasr Farabi (873-950), the book "Classification of Sciences" (or "Speech on the Classification of Sciences") is distinguished by the fact that it is devoted to the issues of linguistics. The scientist gave the first concepts of phonetics, morphology, syntax, orthography, orthography and stylistics. Farabi divides words into nouns, verbs and letters based on Arabic linguistics in morphological classification. Nouns are divided into

two: nouns and common nouns. More precisely, it divides words with a simple meaning into two: 1) proper nouns: Zayd, Amr; 2) related nouns: human, animal, horse, etc. It emphasizes that nouns have a number category (singular, dual, plural), and verbs have a tense category (past, present, future tense).

Here we focus on the number category in nouns. Contrary to today's classification, Farobi classifies the category of number in nouns as singular, binary, and plural. Let's compare the number category:

Son kategoriyasi (Forobiy tasnifida)	Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda son kategoriyasi
1) birlik	1) birlik
2) ikkilik	2) ko'plik
3) ko'plik	

A. Navoi's work "Muhokamatul-lughatayn" deals with the origin of languages, the relationship between language and thought, word meaning, types of words according to the relationship of form and meaning, word formation, morphological categories, about phonetics - thinks deeply about a number of phenomena related to sound, analyzes such phenomena in detail.

Classification of grammatical categories of the Uzbek language under the influence of Russian linguistics in the 20th century. A.N. Kononov shows the grammatical categories in the Uzbek language as follows:

1. Rod category.
2. Number category.
3. Ownership category.
4. Agreement category.
5. Category of subjective assessment in adjectives.
6. Vid category.
7. Time category.
8. Crop category.

Although there is no genus category in the Uzbek language, the scientist points out that there is a biological gender category, which is important for humans and some animals, and shows the expression of this category as follows:

1. In the lexical way: father / mother; chicken / rooster. Relative nouns include brother / sister, brother / sister, aunt, uncle, uncle, etc. The scientist compares these words with the Russian words brat, sestra, dyadya, tyotya. In Russian, these words are represented by one lexeme, but in Uzbek, they have

separate units of expression. He believes that the words of animal names, such as stallion, biya, baytal, mule, sheep, ram, sovlyk, cow, and ox, also mean rod.

2. Syntactically: boy, girl; male teacher, female teacher; bear, female bear.

Also, the scientist writes that the root category is clearly visible in the words adopted into the Uzbek language from Russian and Arabic: Salim / Salima, poet / poetess, scholar / scientist; Rahimov / Rahimova, student / student, sportsman / sportsman, etc.

But in modern linguistics, contrary to the opinion of A.N. Kononov, the rod category is not distinguished.

In A.N. Kononov's classification of grammatical categories, the rod category is also distinguished. The scientist says that the verb stem in Uzbek language does not express a grammatical form (for example, ol), however, it expresses the meaning of sovershenny and nesovershenny vid in Russian, and cites the following examples: "beri", "vozmi" ; "raduysya", "obraduysya". In his opinion, although the verb in the Uzbek language does not represent the root grammatical form, later morphological formation transforms it into various forms, in these forms the meaning of the action is momentary, dynamic, continuous, repeated, multiple, directed. . Compares the morphological forms of the verb with its equivalent in Russian: yoz-a-yotir-man / "ya pishu" (nesovershenny vid (mnogokratnyy podvid)).

Thus, it seems that A. Kononov classified the grammatical categories of the Uzbek language based on the pattern of the Russian language. The Russian language introduced vid (sovershenny nosovershenny), rod categories in the form of grammatical categories. Several other scientists studied the characteristics of grammatical categories in Turkish and Uzbek languages.

A. Gulomov's linguistic views (about grammatical categories) are mainly expressed in the following works: 1. "Definitives in Uzbek language" (1940). 2. "Agreements in the Uzbek language" (1941). 3. "Plural category in the Uzbek language" (1944).

M. Mirtojiev's book "Roots of Uzbek Language and Linguistics" contains a number of scientific articles about the final sound development and ratio category of Turkic root verbs, as well as about Turkic root words in general.

B. Orinboyev in his candidacy thesis on the topic "Vocative category in contemporary Uzbek literary language" (1964) describes the characteristics of the vocative category in the modern Uzbek language and proves the existence of the vocative category in the Uzbek language.

U. Tursunov shows the grammatical categories in the Uzbek language as follows:

1. Number category.
2. Ownership category.
3. Agreement category.
4. Level category (quality).
5. Proportion, inclination, tense, person, number category in verbs.

It seems that the classification of U. Tursunov is consistent with the classifications of modern linguistics.

Different textbooks and manuals describe the characteristics of the grammatical categories of the Uzbek language. For example, O. Azizov in his textbook "Introduction to Linguistics" stated that although grammatical categories and grammatical forms are interrelated, they are not the same phenomena. For example, in Uzbek, the past tense verb (past tense category) is expressed in several different forms. For example, Men took, I took, I had taken, I would take, I took, I took, etc., although they all express the past tense verb, they are expressed in several different forms. Also, present tense and future tense verbs are expressed in several different forms. However, despite this, they all come together and belong to the category of time. Similarly, in Russian, the plurality of nouns (plural) is expressed by suffixes -y, -i, -a, -ya, -e in the initial agreement: shkola - shkoly, zemlya - zemli, like delo - dela, gorod - gorod, zdanie - zdaniya. Despite the fact that singular and plural number are different depending on the person, they are generalized and included in the number category in Russian. Grammatical categories of each language reflect the characteristics of this language. These features describe the grammatical system of that language. A certain grammatical category can be expressed in one form in some languages, and in several forms in some languages. For example, in the Uzbek language, the categories of agreement are mainly expressed by adverbs of the same pattern. In the Russian language, there are many forms of the category of agreement. They are very different from each other according to the form of singular and plural.

Grammatical categories in different languages may not be similar, and a category specific to one language may not exist in another language. For example, in the Russian language there is a category that distinguishes between animate and inanimate nouns, that is, all nouns are grammatically divided into two groups: animate objects and inanimate objects. Animate objects include personal pronouns and names of animals. Inanimate objects include the names of all other objects and events. Such a division has its own grammatical basis: the grammatical difference

between them is seen in the type of nouns in the singular muzhskoy stem and nouns in the plural muzhskoy and gender nouns. Such a category does not exist in the Uzbek language. Although A.N. Kononov states that there is a rod category in the Uzbek language, the unique nature of the Uzbek language denies it. The accusative form of singular masculine singular animate objects is the same as the genitive case. For example, My slushali lektsii nashego professora (roditelnyy padej). - My uvajaem nashego professora (vinitelnyy padej). The singular form of nouns denoting inanimate objects in the accusative case (vinitelnyy padej) is the same as the main case (imenitelnyy padej): B kishlake est novye doma (prime case). - Nashi rabochie postroili novye doma (harvest collection). In the Uzbek language, there is no grammatical category that indicates animate and inanimate types of nouns. All subjunctive nouns, regardless of whether they refer to animate or inanimate objects, take the suffix -ni. For example: Teachers are teaching at school. We respect our teacher. Workers have finished building a new house. New houses have been built. The possessive category typical of Turkic languages, including Uzbek (boy, boy, boy, our cotton, cotton, cotton) is absent in Russian, and in general, in Slavic languages. O. Azizov also notes that the vid (type) category (sovershenny and nesovershenny vid) of verbs characteristic of the Russian language does not exist in the Uzbek language.

N.A. Baskakov distinguishes between word-forming categories and points out that they represent lexical-grammatical and functional grammatical categories. The first lexical-grammatical categories include, for example, the subject and object relations of concrete forms of opposite moods in the verb, morphological categories that express action with one general meaning. The category of degrees of comparison includes mutually opposite concrete forms that serve to match a noun with a certain meaning and the morphological aspect of an adjective. A form is a concrete use of lexical and grammatical relations that have a specific meaning, expressed in a certain sign or signal.

As a conclusion, it can be said that until the fourth quarter of the 20th century, the classification of grammatical categories of the Uzbek language in our science did not leave the mold of Russian linguistics in many cases.

REFERENCES:

1. Азизов О. Тилшуносликка кириш. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1996.
2. Баскаков Н.А., Содиков А. С., Абдуазизов А.А. Умумий тилшунослик (Ф.А.Абдурахмонов умумий тахрири остида). – Тошкент:

Ўқитувчи, 1979.

3. Гузев В.Г., Насилов Д.М. Словоизменительные категории в тюркских языках и понятие “грамматическая категория” // Сов. тюркология. 1981. – №3.
4. Иванов С.Н. Категория залога в причастии узбекского языка. В книге “Исследования по истории культуры народов Востока” // Сборник в честь академика И.А. Орбели. – М.:Л., 1960.
5. Кононов А.Н. Грамматика узбекского языка. – Ташкент: Госиздат УзССР, 1948.
6. Насилов Д.М. Лингвистические взгляды Алишера Наваи. В кн. История лингвистических учений. Средневековый Восток. – Ленинград, 1981.
7. Расулов Р. Умумий тилшунослик. – Тошкент: Фан ва технология, 2010.
8. Содиков А., Абдуазизов А., Ирискулов М. Тилшуносликка кириш. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1981.
9. Турсунов У. ва бошқ. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили: Олий ўқув юрт. филология фак. талабалари учун дарслик. / У.Турсунов, А.Мухторов, Ш.Раҳматуллаев; [Масъул муҳаррир Ш.Раҳматуллаев]. – 3-қайта ишланган ва тўлдирилган нашри. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 1992. – Б.299.
10. Ўринбоев Б. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилида вокатив категория: филол. фан. номз. дисс. – Тошкент, 1964.
11. Акрамов, Ш. Т. (2022). ГАП ҚУРИЛИШИДА ТЎЛДИРУВЧИ ВА ҲОЛ ТАЛҚИНИ. *Conferencea*, 19-23.
12. Akramov, S. Problems of Studying Speech Parts in Linguistics. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 4(3), 376-383.
13. Toxtasinovich, A. S. (2022). Valency-nodeterminantity. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 12(5), 699-703.
14. Sobirovich, M. I. (2023). CLASSIFICATION OF PHONETIC AND PHONOLOGICAL UNITS IN WORLD LINGUISTICS. *Open Access Repository*, 9(6), 339-343.
15. Sobirovich, M. I. (2023, November). QO ‘SHMA GAP TASNIFIDAGI TURLI YONDASHUVLAR TAHLILI. In *The Role of Technical Sciences in IV Industrial Civilization: International Scientific and Practical Conference (UK)* (Vol. 3, pp. 197-199).
16. Sobirovich, M. I. (2023). O ‘ZBEK TILSHUNOSLIGIDA NUTQ TOVUSHLARI TASNIFI ASOSLARI. *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, 42, 237-245.

17. Vaxobjonova, R., & Xasanov, A. (2023). SHAVKAT RAHMONNING MUHABBAT MAVZUSIDAGI AYRIM SHE'RLARINING ASSOTSIATIV TAHLILI. *SCHOLAR*, 1(15), 146-153.
18. Xasanov, A. A. (2023). Linguopoetic Possibilities of Poetic Syntax. *American Journal of Public Diplomacy and International Studies* (2993-2157), 1(10), 90-93.
19. Khasanov, A. A. (2023). Manifestation Of Semantic Asymmetry In The Relationship Of Antonym Units. *Onomázein*, (62 (2023): December), 1914-1923.
20. Ganievna, T. S. (2023). Theoretical Issues Of Linguopoetics. *Onomázein*, (62 (2023): December), 2136-2144.
21. Shoiraxon, T. (2023). Ellipsis in Erkin A'zam's Works. *American Journal of Public Diplomacy and International Studies* (2993-2157), 1(10), 21-24.
22. G'aniyevna, T. S. (2023). IRONY IN THE WORKS OF ERKIN A'ZAM. *Open Access Repository*, 9(3), 167-170.
23. Rakhimova, M. O., Makhmudova, N. T., & Jurayeva, R. A. (2023). Word As A Sign. *Onomázein*, (62 (2023): December), 1981-1988.
24. Рахимова, М., & Хашимова, Ш. (2023, December). СОДЕРЖАНИЕ СЛОВА И ЕГОЗНАКОВОСТЬ. In *Proceedings of Scientific Conference on Multidisciplinary Studies* (Vol. 2, No. 12, pp. 301-305).
25. Rakhimova, M., & Muhammadqodirova, F. (2023). LINGUISTIC PARADIGMS. *Gospodarka i Innovacije.*, 42, 140-142.