

COMPARATIVE TYPOLOGY OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK WORD CLASSES

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In all languages, including English, three main criteria are taken into account when dividing words into a certain category: meaning, form and function. Many people may confuse these criteria, since in linguistics the logical approach is of secondary importance.

By meaning, we mean not only the lexical content of each word, but also its belonging to a certain word class. For example, nouns denote things, verbs denote action, and adjectives indicate character. Grammatical meaning is the general and abstract content of language units (phonetic, lexical, morphological and syntactic) that make up speech. Grammatical meaning is generalized and applies to many language units. For example, the grammatical meaning of words such as “noun”, “qualifier”, “number” is common to a large number of words. While the lexical meaning (semema) is unique and specific to each lexeme, the grammatical meaning is common to many lexemes. [7.]

The form of words is determined based on their morphological features. For example, the noun word class has singular and plural forms, while verbs express grammatical categories such as tense, mood and relation. In adjectives, the form is seen through the category of degree. Grammatical form is understood as a linguistic device that expresses grammatical meaning. For example, the repeated form “yakhshi-yakhshi” in the Uzbek language reinforces the meaning of the word.

Sometimes one grammatical meaning can be expressed in different forms. For example, the suffixes “-yotir”, “-yapti” and “-mokda” all indicate the present tense. In some cases, one grammatical form can have different meanings depending on the context. For example, the suffix “-lar” indicates the plural in the word “ishlar”, while in other cases it can be a verb or adjective.

The set of opposite meanings in language units forms grammatical categories. These categories are determined by the paradigmatic properties of grammatical forms. For example, although the words “keldi” and “keladi” are opposite in terms of tense, both denote action.

The morphological approach is of great importance in the study of grammatical meaning, forms and categories. Because without a deep study of language morphology, the possibility of comparing and analyzing languages is limited.

One of the first researchers of English grammar, G. Suit, divided word classes into two groups based on morphological features - declinable and indeclinable forms. Linguist B. Ilyish divides word groups into 12, dividing them into 6 independent and 6 auxiliary categories (auxiliary words: prepositions, conjunctions, prepositions, modal words, articles, exclamations).

In contrast, B. S. Khaymovich and B. I. Rogovskaya define word classes as 14. Although their classification also includes 6 independent word classes, they additionally include “response words” and “state words” in the auxiliary category, and as a result distinguish 8 auxiliary word classes.

The approach of scientists to classify word classes is based on the following five factors:
the lexical-grammatical meaning of the word,

the lexical-grammatical morphemes it contains,

its belonging to grammatical categories,

how it combines with other words,

the syntactic function it performs in speech.” [2. 20.]

Academician A. A. Shakhmatov argued that word classes should be studied in syntax.[5.] In contrast, linguist B. Ilyish considers the theory of word classes to be a fundamental part of morphology, including some syntactic aspects. [7] Linguist E. M. Gordon emphasizes that “each word belongs to a certain word class, word classes have their own characteristics, and word classes differ from each other in meaning, form, and function in a sentence.” [6]

“In the scientific research of J. Boronov, M. Boronova, M. Toshboyeva, word groups are shown as 14 (1. Noun). 2. The Adjective. 3. The Pronoun. 4. The Numeral. 5. The Verb. 6. The Adverb. 7. The category of State. 8. The Modal words. 9. The Preposition. 10. The Particle. 11. The Conjunction. 12. The Interjection. 13. The Article. 14. The Response Words).” [1.5.]

In the scientific research of V.L. Kaushanskaya, independent word classes are divided into noun, adjective, pronoun, numeral, verb, adverb, category of case, modal words, exclamatory words; auxiliary word classes are divided into: preposition, conjunction, preposition, article [3].

Linguists K. N. Kachalova, E. E. Izrailevich divide words into classes according to their meaning, function in a sentence, form of word formation, and form of word change. The placement of word classes in a certain order can be found in the scientific research of scientist K. N. Kachalova. She divides words into the following word classes: noun, adjective, numeral, pronoun, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, exclamatory. “In this, the scientist divides noun, adjective, numeral, pronoun, verb, and adverb into their He divides the subject, sign, action and preposition into independent word groups, and the preposition, conjunction and article into auxiliary word groups because they perform a certain syntactic function in the sentence. He does not include the interjection in either the independent word group or the auxiliary word group, because they do not perform any syntactic function in the sentence.” [4.]

“E. M. Gordon introduces the concept of independent elements into the science as a solution to the above problem. In his opinion, modal verbs, exclamatory words, affirmative and negative words (tag questions) constitute independent elements and, although they do not perform any syntactic function in the sentence, they are characterized by different meanings.” [6.] Independent word groups perform a certain meaning and function in a sentence, while auxiliary word groups have a grammatical function, which determines the meaning of a word in a sentence. For example, articles (the, a, an) express the definiteness or indefiniteness, quantity, and prominence of a word in a sentence. Independent elements can sometimes form an entire sentence (yes/no/alas).

Generally speaking, the term “Word forms” is accepted as the last stop in the classification of English word groups, in which independent, auxiliary word groups and independent elements are studied in general. It is natural that the transition of words from one group to another in English, as in Uzbek, is formed based on the meaning they express in the text. At this point, it can be concluded that the grammatical meaning of a word, in turn, is directly related to its logical meaning in the text will be.

One grammatical form can simultaneously represent several grammatical categorical meanings. For example, the word form “present” indicates the future tense, 2nd person, singular number, possessiveness. Grammatical categories indicate relationships that exist in objective reality. Therefore, they can be common to all languages, but in languages belonging to different families, grammatical categories and forms differ somewhat.

The category of singular and plural in nouns expresses the meaning of quantity common to both languages. In Uzbek, this category is formed by adding the suffix “-lar”, in English “-s” or “-es”. In English, the plural in some nouns can also be formed through changes in the stem (inflection):

“goose -geese”, “woman-weemen”, etc. Such a change in form does not exist in Uzbek. In some cases, English uses internal discreteness (single objects consisting of several parts can be expressed in the plural category through trousers, scissors or names of sciences (mathematics, physics)), but there are also nouns that express the meaning of the singular. [9.] Internal discreteness is not found at all in Uzbek grammar. Another feature of the grammatical form of nouns in English is that this meaning of quantity is expressed through the article. It is known that in English grammar, if the article “a, an” expresses singularity and uncertainty in nouns, the article “the” also expresses plurality in nouns in some cases. For example: The rich had lived in the castles- Boylar qasrlarda yashgan.

Another characteristic of the noun phrase in both languages is the presence of units that express plurality, albeit not in form (with category-forming suffixes), but in meaning (lexically): people - халк, crowd - оломон, Land-Ватан, etc.

In the Uzbek language, the category of plurality, in addition to the morphological (addition) method, is also formed by the lexical method - adding quantitative numerals and degree-quantity adverbs - (many trees, a hundred trees), and by the lexical-morphological method (many trees).

In conclusion, a lot of research and studies have been conducted in the development of the English language corpus, and third-generation concordance programs have led to the creation of excellent megacorpora of oral and written texts and the perfect development of corpus linguistics. Such corpora made it possible to analyze various genres, styles and dialectal features of the English language, which consists of billions of words. The only drawback of English corpora is the need to conduct research and research on the issues of analyzing speech texts expressed in emotional terms.

In determining the relationships of form and meaning in language grammar, the study of grammatical categories and their comparative typological analysis are of great importance. By identifying the differences and similarities between independent and auxiliary word groups in English and Uzbek, their relationships of meaning and form were studied. With the change in grammatical form, the content also changes.

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