

# The Grammatical Meaning and Form Correlations in Uzbek and English

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## Abstract:

The problem of investigating the grammatical form and meaning needs to learn them according to the existed works of scientists in learning grammatical categories. The analyses of the research present the mixed methods in learning their definition. The result expressed by the comparison of the notional and functional parts of speech. The future prosperity of the investigation permit the solution of problems by comparison phenomenon of English and Uzbek.

**Keywords:** grammatical meaning, grammatical form, correlations, grammar categories, notional and functional parts of speech.

**Introduction.** The basis of the language is words (lexemes) in which grammar plays a big role by arranging them in a certain way to express an idea. The classification of each lexeme or lexical item according to its use and function in the sentence creates a basis for their perfect study and determination of language development. Words belong to grammatical units based on their *meaning*. The classification of words embodied in this large group is distinguished by both semantic and grammatical features.

Although, English and Uzbek grammar phenomena have been comprehensively researched by many scientists in certain periods, modern linguistics searched for solving the problems and contradictions in grouping and categorizing.

The following statesmen of English grammar can be defined as the problems that are causing controversy among scholars: a) how many parts of speech are there distinguished; b) which of them are notional and which of them are auxiliary; d) what principle on the classifying should be based the parts of speech. The reasons for the occurrence of such problems are: first, the inability of including a word in a certain part of speech based on its characteristics (adjective-mark feature and action feature), secondly, transferring of some words from one category to another depending on the

contextual situation, thirdly, during the historical development of language grammar, words adopted from different cultures by expressing actions and signs through their own characteristics, etc. But even so, most scholars have divided them into certain groups after studying the grammar of the English language.

In the linguistics of English, like in all languages, the classification of words into a certain part of speech is based on three main criteria: *meaning*, *form* and *function*; sometimes many people confuse these three standards, because the need for a logical approach in linguistics becomes as a secondary issue. Meaning should not be understood like only vocabulary meaning of each word, but also the meaning of belonging to a certain class. For example, a noun has the meaning of an item, a verb has the meaning of an action, an adjective has the meaning of a quality, etc. By grammatical meaning is understood the generalized abstract meaning of speech-forming of language units (phonetic, lexical, morphological and syntactic). Grammatical meaning having generalization nature, belongs to many linguistic units. For example, the grammatical meaning of "noun", "adjective", "number" is common to a large number of words. The lexical meaning (semantics) is specific and unique in each lexeme, while the grammatical meaning is common to many lexemes of the same type<sup>1</sup>.

**Literature review.** **Form** is the morphological classification of words, that is: singular, plural in nouns; tense, mood, voices in verbs; degrees in adjectives. **Grammatical form** is a form of language that expresses grammar means and grammatical meaning. For example, in Uzbek if the adjective "yaxshi-(good)" is repeated as "yaxshi-yaxshi", it serves to strengthen the meaning of the word. Sometimes several different grammatical forms can mean the same thing in a given language. For example, Uzbek grammatical forms (suffixes) such as "-yotir", "yapti", "-moqda" represent the forms of the present tense in verbs. In some cases, one grammatical form can have more than one grammatical meaning depending on the content of the text. For example, in Uzbek the form "-lar" in the word "ishlar - (works)" is both a verb, a participle, and a plural form.

In a grammatical sense, a grammatical form may or may not be appended (eg, grammatical devices, inflections, analytical forms, word order, etc.)<sup>2</sup>. In this case, the grammatical meaning is preserved even if the grammatical form is not added. For example, the plural suffix "-lar" in the word "schools" is plural, but the singular form no suffix is added (zero suffix); so, in the word "school". there is a singular meaning expressed by the zero morpheme.

**Methodology.** The sum of contrasts of the linguistic units forms grammatical categories. Paradigmatic features of grammatical forms are mediated this process. To take an example, the words "came" and "came" express the meaning of opposition according to the tense, but on the other hand, they have a general action content.

The morphological approach is important in the analysis of grammatical meaning, form and grammatical categories. Therefore, we cannot compare the languages we study without analyzing their morphology.

G. Suit, one of the first founders of English scientific grammar, divides parts of speech into 2 main categories: declinable and indeclinable. Morphological features are considered the main ones in its classification. In addition, linguist B. Ilyish divided the parts of speech into 12 categories: 6 independent and 6 auxiliaries (prepositions, conjunctions, particles, modal words, articles, interjections). Contrary to these two approaches, B. S. Haimovich and B. I. Rogovskaya divided the parts of speech into 14 categories. According to the states of this scientists, the parts of speech are divided into 6, *response words*, *state words* also belong to the auxiliaries, and 8 auxiliaries were distinguished. Due to the conclusion of the scientist, the (classification) based on the following 5 features: 1) according to the lexical-grammatical meaning; 2) according to lexical-grammatical

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.genderi.org/bukhoro-davlat-universiteti-khorijiy-tillar.html?page=2> [date of reference: 13. 08. 2023]

<sup>2</sup> Block M. A Course in Theoretical Grammar. St. Petersburg - 1978, 112 p

morphemes; 3) according to grammatical categories; 4) according to its combination with other words; 5) according to its function in the sentence<sup>3</sup>.

According to the considerate opinion of academician A. A. Shakhmatov the parts of speech should be studied in syntax<sup>4</sup>. Against to this idea a linguist B. Ilyish considered the theory of the parts of speech as the main part of morphology, including some syntactic aspects<sup>5</sup>. The scientist E. M. Gordon states that, each word belongs to a certain part of speech and that parts of speech have their own characteristics, so that word groups differ from each other by their meaning, form, and function in the sentence<sup>6</sup>.

In the scientific research of J. Buranov, M. Buranova, M. Toshboyeva, there were considered 14 parts of speech: 1. Noun, 2. Adjective, 3. Pronoun, 4. Numerals, 5. Verbs, 6. Adverbs, 7. The category of State. 8. Modal words. 9. Prepositions. 10. Particle, 11. Conjunctions, 12. Interjections, 13. Articles, 14. Answer Words. (The Response Words)<sup>7</sup>.

In V.L. Kaushanskaya's scientific research, as the notional parts of speech considered nouns, adjectives, pronouns, numbers, verbs, adverbs, case categories, modal words, exclamatory words; Functional parts of speech are divided into: preposition, conjunction, preposition, article<sup>8</sup>.

Linguists K. N. Kachalova, E. E. Izrailevich divide words into categories according to their meaning, according to their function in a sentence, according to the form of word formation, and according to the form of word change. The placement of parts of speech based on a certain order can be found in the scientific research of scientist K. N. Kachalova. She divided the words into the following word groups: noun, adjective, number, pronoun, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, adverb. In this case, Kachalova divided the noun, adjective, number, pronoun, verb, and adverb into notional parts of speech, prepositions, conjunctions, and articles as the functional parts of speech, because they fulfill a specific syntactic function in the sentence, subject, symbol, action, and sentence were divided into 2 categories. The vowel is neither included in the notional parts of speech, nor in the functional parts of speech, because they do not perform any syntactic function in the sentence.<sup>9</sup>

EM Gordon introduces the concept of *independent elements as a solution to the above problem*. According to him, modal verbs, exclamatory words, affirmative and negative words (tag questions) form independent elements, and although they do not perform any syntactic function in the sentence, they have different characterized meanings<sup>10</sup>. The notional parts of speech perform a certain meaning and function in the sentence, the functional parts of speech have a grammatical function, they determine the meaning of the word in the sentence. For example, articles (the, a, an) express the clarity or uncertainty, quantity, and prominence of a word in a sentence. Notional elements can sometimes form a whole sentence (yes/no/alas).

**Result and discussion.** In general, the term "Word forms" is accepted as the last stop in the classification of English word groups, in which the notional parts of speech, the functional parts of speech and notional elements are generally studied. It is natural that the transition of words from one category to another is formed based on the meaning expressed in the text in the Uzbek language as well as in the English language. Here it can be concluded that the grammatical meaning of the word, in turn, is directly related to its logical meaning in the text.

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<sup>3</sup> O'U. Usmanov, Sh.S. Ashurov "Theoretical grammar of the English language", Samarkand, 2007, p.-20

<sup>4</sup> A. A. Shakhmatov "Syntax of the Russian language" M., 1941.

<sup>5</sup> B. Ilyish The structure of Modern English. Leningrad, 1971

<sup>6</sup> EM Gordon, IP Krylova "A Grammar of Present - Day English" M., 1974

<sup>7</sup> Boronov JB, M. Boronova, M. Toshboyeva. "English Grammar" T. 1978, p. 5

<sup>8</sup> Kaushanskaya and dr. English grammar. 5th quest. M., 2008 .

<sup>9</sup> K.N. Kachalova, EEIzrailevich "Practicheskaya grammar of the English language" M., 1996

<sup>10</sup> EM Gordon, IP Krylova "A Grammar of Present-Day English", 1974

One grammatical form can mean several grammatical categorical meanings at the same time. For example, the word form " *present*" indicates the future tense, 2<sup>nd</sup> person, singular, possessive. Grammatical categories indicate relations existing in objective reality. Therefore, they may be common to all languages, but in languages belonging to different families, the grammatical categories and forms are slightly different.

**Conclusion.** Since the Uzbek language belongs to the group of inflectional languages, there is no grammatical phenomenon such as correct and incorrect verbs, as in English.

Both languages formed by the way of adding elements of the functional parts of speech. Uzbek language characterized by its forming as so as suffixation plays the main role in word formation. Word formation of English connected not only with suffixes but also prefixes. Meaning of the parts of speech is similar, but grammatical meanings are differed by formation of categories. Analyses of this phenomenon helps to distinguish the classification of grammar meaning and form in both languages. The result we have got helped us to determine the difficulties in learning language grammar and semantics.

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