

TYPOLOGY OF GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada gap bo'laklarining grammatik kategoriyalari, gap bo'laklarining ma'no turlari haqida atroflicha fikr yuritiladi. Shu bilan birga, mazkur masalaga doir misollar ingliz va o'zbek tillarida tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Grammatik kategoriya, gap bo'laklari, son, daraja, hol, zamon, jihat.

Abstract: In the article, the grammatical categories of sentences in English and Uzbek languages, the meaning types of sentences are discussed. At the same time, examples of this issue are analyzed.

Key words: Grammatical category, clauses, number, degree, case, tense, aspect.

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются грамматические категории предложений английского и узбекского языков, смысловые типы предложений. При этом анализируются примеры данного вопроса.

Ключевые слова: Грамматическая категория, придаточные предложения, число, степень, падеж, время, вид.

A grammatical category is a set of syntactic features that express meanings from the same conceptual domain, occur in contrast to each other, and are typically expressed in the same fashion. Grammatical morphemes may be either free roots (function words) or bound affixes (inflectional suffixes). Semantically, grammatical morphemes express grammatical notions such as number or tense, what are called grammatical categories. In synthetic languages such as Classic Latin or Greek, the grammatical categories are expressed almost exclusively by inflectional endings, whereas in analytic languages such as present-day English, the grammatical categories are expressed primarily by word order, and by function words. A part of speech is a category of words (or, more generally, of lexical items) which have similar grammatical properties. Words that are assigned to the same part of speech generally display similar behavior in terms of syntax—they play similar roles within the grammatical structure of sentences—and sometimes in terms of morphology, in that they undergo inflection for similar properties. In grammar, a part of speech (also called lexical categories, grammatical categories or word classes) is a linguistic category of words. According to their meaning, morphological characteristics and syntactical functions, words fall under certain classes called parts of speech. We distinguish between notional and structural parts of speech in English.

The notional parts of speech perform certain functions in the sentence. The notional parts of speech are:

1. noun

2. adjective
3. pronoun
4. numeral
5. verb
6. adverb
7. words of the category of state
8. modal words
9. interjection

The structural parts of speech either express relations between words or sentences or emphasize the meaning of words or sentences. They never perform any independent function in the sentence. Here belong:

1. preposition
2. conjunction
3. particle
4. article

Grammatical meaning is the most generalized meaning inherent in the whole class of words. More subtle differences in meaning reflect ranks in importance, which are allocated to one or another part of speech. For example, let's take a noun as an example. Grammatical meaning of the noun - "subject". It is expressed in other words, to answer the questions: Who? What? Examples: Who? What? - Leg, lamp, son, Moscow, gold, silver, nobility, young people, good, greed. These words, of course, convey different meanings: concrete and abstract, real, collective, private. For morphology, it is important that these differences are expressed in the value at the morphological level. For example, most nouns with a particular value are usually singular and plural: foot - feet, and all the rest - only one form, either singular or plural: Moscow (private) - singular, gold (real), the nobility (collective) - plural, good (abstract) - singular. But all these words are one class. They answer some questions, which distinguish them from other classes of 83 words, for example, verbs answer the question: What to do? and express the grammatical meaning of "action": to walk, jump, laugh, fight, learn. The term "grammatical category" refers to specific properties of a word that can cause that word and/or a related word to change in form for grammatical reasons (ensuring agreement between words). For example, the word "boy" is a **noun**. Nouns have a grammatical category called "**number**". The values of number are **singular** (one) and **plural** (two or more).

1. The bird **is** flying.

2. The birds **are** flying.

In sentence 1, "bird" is in its basic form, giving its "number" the value of singular. There is one bird and the related auxiliary verb "to be" is in the singular form (is). In sentence 2, the form of "bird" has changed to "birds", giving its "number" the value of plural. There is more than one bird and the related "to be" is in the plural form (are). In the above example, the "number" of "bird" influences the form of bird, and also influences the form of a related word (be). "Number" is a "grammatical category". English has over twenty grammatical categories. The nominal categories: number, gender, person, case, degree, definiteness. The verbal categories: tense, aspect, mood, voice. Case, varying according to function. According to Dr. Buranov, grammatical categories can be divided into two: Grammatical macro categories or primary grammatical categories; Grammatical micro categories or secondary grammatical categories. Every word of a certain part of speech has its own morphological forms, these forms contain morphological paradigm and can be connected with certain grammatical categories. For instance, in English the inflection –s can represent a category of the number and –ed of the verb can represent tense category. Although the use of terms varies from author to author, a distinction should be made between grammatical categories and lexical categories. Lexical categories (considered syntactic categories) largely correspond to the parts of speech of traditional grammar, and refer to nouns, adjectives. Main characteristics of primary parts of speech are they have lexical and grammatical meaning and can be expressed as any part of the sentence. While secondary parts of speech do not have such features like expressing lexical meaning, they do not have morphological changing and forming system and cannot express as a part of a sentence. They serve for connecting the sentences, expressing additional meaning for them, depending on words to each. Modal words, exclamations, and imitative words are unlike primary and secondary parts of speech in their functions. As it is seen from the lists there is no article and the words of the category of state in Russian and Uzbek, no modal words in Russian. Functions of prepositions and postposition of the compared languages can be considered similar to each other with different naming. Moreover, the singular form of English, Russian and Uzbek nouns is zero morpheme, We add suffix in all three languages in order to make a plural form, The adjectives in both languages have the category of degree. These features can be observed in all compared languages. At the same time we also can see some distinctive features of parts of speech in these languages like in English have root exchange in formation plural form: woman – women, tooth – teeth, in English also have root exchange in forming degrees (or irregular adjectives) of adjectives: Good – Better – the best, in Uzbek we have suffix –лар which means respect for adults: onamlar and so on. It should be noted that classification of parts of speech is considered as problematic in all compared languages. Therefore, there are different approaches in classifying them into the groups.

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