

ABOUT THE STUDY OF PRESENT AND FUTURE VERBS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the observation of language units in the process of their occurrence in speech was studied on the example of the analysis of present and future verbs of the tense category.

Keywords: System-structural research, synthetic, analytical, moment of speech, pictorial form, symbolic form.

INTRODUCTION

Along with the development of the most advanced traditions of the system-structural research, which was formed in world linguistics at the beginning of the 20th century, it was filled with new ideas and views. Approaching the language as a system, according to which the language is a whole made up of interconnected and connected units.

Looking at the language as a whole system clarified the pragmatic tasks of language units that arise in speech activity in a way that is related to the text and the situation. The study of the occurrence of language units in speech made it possible to determine their internal possibilities that occur only in speech. As a result, the problem of identifying the pragmatic tasks of language units in connection with the speech situation arose. In this article, this problem was studied on the example of the analysis of present and future tense verbs of the tense category in the Uzbek language.

Analysis of literature on the topic

Present tense verbs express the action taking place at the moment of speech, but they are never in the same position as the present tense verb - the moment of speech. The time of execution of the action is always greater than the moment of speech. The moment of speech is never wider than the moment of action.

We said that the moment of speech is always wide, but the moment of speech does not always come in the middle of the execution of the action. Sometimes the action begins long before the moment of speech and ends a little after the moment of speech, sometimes it represents an action that begins a little before the moment of speech and ends long after the moment of speech. So, when creating a rule about present tense verbs, grammar does not take into account how long the action began before the moment of speech or how long it continues after the moment of speech, but takes into account the fact that the action continues at the moment of speech. A. Khojiyev studies present tense verbs by dividing them into two groups.

1. The present tense
2. Present future tense

A. Khojiyev made a comparative study of the difference between the construction method and semantics of the present tense verb in Turkic languages. He divided present future tense verbs into two groups depending on the modal meaning:

1. Present-future tense verb

2. Present-future precision verb [2]

In this book, the author studied the etymology of these two forms and concluded that the present future tense verb of suspicion is historical, historically it was used in the meaning of the present future tense verb of certainty, and now this form is the basis for the formation of the present future tense verb of certainty. proved that. For example,

Har ne desalar bilur va har ne buyursalar qilur (Bobur) [He knows whatever they say and does whatever they command]

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Present tense verb forms differ from each other in terms of meaning or usage.

The form made with the suffix -yotib is rarely used compared to the form made with the suffix -yap. This form is relatively ancient, and the suffix -yap comes from the suffix -yatyb. For this reason, the verb form formed with the help of these two suffixes does not differ from each other in terms of meaning, and there are cases of mixed use of both of them in a larger sentence.

The form of the present tense verb with the suffix -moq is characteristic of the book style. This form is used in symbolic expressions, solemn, uplifting speeches: Kech kuz. Daraxt shoxlaridan to'kilgan tilla sarg'ish yaproqlar yerga to'kilmogda. (Autumn. Golden yellow leaves are falling from tree branches and falling to the ground). (J. Sharipov).

Another characteristic of the form formed with the suffix -moq is that it does not have the form of indivisibility (negative).

The present tense form of the verbs of the four cases - yot, tur, yur, o'tir has a special appearance. The present tense form of these forms is formed by adding person-number suffixes to the adverb formed with the suffix -(i)b: yotibman, yotibsan, yotibdi.

This form of the four case verb also expresses the meaning of the past tense. It is determined in the text whether the past tense or the present tense is expressed: Xon bir begunox odamni g'azabiga olib tosh-bo'ron qildiribdi, «tosh otmagan odam qolmasin» deb o'zi tepasida turibdi (A. Qahhor).

Present tense forms of the verb are formed using the auxiliary verbs lie, stand, walk, sit (yot, tur, yur, o'tir) : yozib yotibman, yozib turibman kabi: Kolxozning keng, ufqqa tutashgan yaxlit maydoni... kuyosh taptida ko'pchib yotibdi (H. Nu'mon).

Each type of figurative form formed using the auxiliary verbs yot, tur, yur, otir differs from each other with its own additional meanings and other features. For example, the form yot with the help of the auxiliary verb expresses the state of action by intensifying: : yozib yotibdi, ishlab yotibdi, yog'ib yotibdi kabi; yur the form formed with an auxiliary verb indicates a long duration of the action: ishlab yuribdi.

Future tense verbs represent action after the moment of speech. J.M. Zorayeva, who studied future tense verbs, is divided taking into account the classification of this tense.

1. The present future tense verb is -a or -y
2. Future tense verb -r (ar), -r (ur), -r(ir)
3. Future tense verb -ajak, -(y)ajak
4. Future continuous verb -digan, -adigan
5. The verb of purpose in the future tense is – moqchi

The following situation can be seen in this classification. A. Khojiyev included the present future tense verb in the classification of the present tense. J.M. Jorayeva includes this form in the classification of the future tense. (a single conclusion should be reached about this idea in the following works.)

The present tense verb can also express the meaning of the present future tense in the text. If a person says that he is standing on the bridge, then the meaning of the present - future tense is understood, if he says that he is standing while walking, then the meaning of the present tense is understood. In present tense verbs, the action begins in the present tense and ends in the future tense. According to these comments, this form should be studied in the future.

The author shows two ways of forming the future tense verb.

1. Synthetic (through additives)
2. Analytical (expanded with assistants)

In this book, the main and additional meanings of each form of the future tense are explained with the help of examples.

Until now, there is no consensus about the tense and forms of the verb in the modern Uzbek literary language. For example, let's take the ideas about future tense verb forms in works that are currently serving as a guide for higher education institutions. The authors of these works indicate the following as special forms of future tense verbs: [6;16]-digan (boradigan, ishlaydigan), -(a)r (borar, ishlar) [7;408-409]

-(a)r (borar, ishlar), -jak (borajak, ishlayajak), -g'u (-ku, -gu, -qu) (borgum, ishlagum) [1; 229-233]

-(a)r (borar, ishlar), -jak (borajak, ishlayajak) [4; 154-157]

-(a)r (borar, ishlar), -moqchi (bormoqchi, ishlamoqchi), -digan (boradigan, ishlaydigan) [5;147-148];

-jak (borajak, ishlayajak), -moqchi (bormoqchi, ishlamoqchi), -(a)r (borar, ishlar), -digan (boradigan, ishlaydigan) [3;75-77];

-adi, -ydi (boradi, ishlaydi), -(a)r (borar, ishlar), -jak (borajak, ishlayajak), -gu (-g'u, -ku, -qu) (borgum), -gay (borgay), -digan (boradigan, ishlaydigan), -moqchi (bormoqchi, ishlamoqchi) [6;295-300].

In the current Uzbek literary language, the past and present tense of the verb is rich in indicators, and we see a different situation in the future tense of the verb. To be more clear, let's briefly dwell on the forms in which the future tense verb is used as a formative suffix in the above-mentioned works.

-(a)r. The form formed with the help of this suffix is described as "future tense verb" in almost all works. But in terms of showing the relation of the action to the moment of speech, it does not differ from the verb of the present-future tense of the type of writing, working. It differs from it only in having the meaning of suspicion

-jak. The form formed with this suffix is usually described as "future definite" or "future definite".

Currently, it is sometimes found in works of art, magazines and newspapers, but we do not have sufficient reason to consider the form of the tense formed with the suffix -jak as a form specific to the modern Uzbek literary language. The present-future form of the future tense is used to express an action that will be performed in the future.

- moqchi to The verb form formed with the help of this suffix does not indicate the relation of the action to the moment of speech, but indicates the purpose of the action (the meaning of the goal). Accordingly, it cannot be considered as a future form of executive inclination. -digan. The tense form formed with this suffix can express the meaning of purpose or necessity when it is used as participle. But it does not express the relation of action to the moment of speech. Therefore, this form cannot be called the future tense form of definiteness.

CONCLUSION

It seems that from the point of view of the current Uzbek literary language, it is difficult to say that there is a special form that expresses only the meaning of the future tense. The meaning of the future tense (belonging to the action after the moment of speech) is expressed in the literary language by the form of the present-future tense (comes, works). The same is true of the dialects that form the basis of the Uzbek literary language. Therefore, it is appropriate to study verbs in the tense category section depending on the relation of the action they express to the moment of speech (by separating them into groups such as past tense verbs, present tense verbs, future tense verbs). doesn't.

In conclusion, it should be said that in addition to morphological signs, the text and some words and phrases play an important role in determining the tenses of verbs. The best way to distinguish verb tenses is to come from the text.

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