



TYPES OF WORD CATEGORIES IN UZBEK AND MECHANISMS FOR THEIR MUTUAL CLASSIFICATION

Isakov Zakirjon Soliyevich

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

Article History Received: 08 Aug 2023 Revised: 28 Sept 2023 Accepted: 29 Oct 2023 CCLicense CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0	Annotation. This article covers the types of word categories in Uzbek and the mechanisms by which they are classified among themselves. It is also to work on the basis of the text and shed light on the importance of this style, looking at semantic, morphological and syntactic in the classification of word categories. Keywords: word categories, text, classification, number of word categories, progress
---	--

INTRODUCTION

The history of the study of word categories goes back to antiquity. For the first time, philosophers, logicians and linguists of the time made very valuable opinions on this matter. For example, Arastu gave the number of word categories as 3 and included nouns, verbs, and conjunctions. After the 12th – 13th century, the great-grandfather Mahmud Koshgari also gave the number of word categories as 3. The number of word categories also increased in the development of the theory of word categories, as scientists began to deal with this issue. This situation has largely developed in the 19th – 20th centuries. Recognizing that word categories have been in different numbers at different times, in this article we will outline our ideas about the importance of working with text and dealing with a new style.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The main scientific debate about word categories in Uzbek linguistics is primarily a matter of Word category classification, relationship, number of separable groups and their composition. It is common to refer to the semantic, morphological and syntactic properties of words when determining the number and composition of word categories. In practice, however, reliance on their semantic nature has become urf, primarily in word categorization.

The number of word categories the principles of this categorization have long been studied and are coming. But the Russian Linguist M., who firmly believed that not every method can give an unbiased classification of word categories. N. Peterson decides to study the number of word categories and the problems associated with them on the basis of the text, and for this purpose the Great Russian poet A. S. Chooses Pushkin's "Belkin stories". Because his correspondence, so far, has not found its solution to the issue of word categories in World linguistics, even in Russian linguistics. To prove his point, M.N. Peterson is the famous French Linguist J. Vandiris is quoted as saying: "since word categorization is extremely difficult, so far no one has created a coherent classification of word categories. French classical (classical) grammar, traditionally traced back to the teachings of Greek mintiqtists, distinguishes 10 word categories. But this classification cannot

withstand any criticism: “it cannot be applied not only to other languages, but also to the (Greek) language that created it.”

M.N. Peterson was born on September 22, 1885 in Kerensk, Penza Oblast, Russia. Graduated from the Faculty of history and Philology of Moscow University. He held various positions at different times. He approached ancient and new languages in comparative-historical terms, trying to study the problems of modern philology and the language of writers.

M.N. Peterson used a unique methodology for teaching languages. He took the path of reading and analyzing different texts, and not from ready-made materials like the others. With this work, he created a new style, which never deviated from this style, and it paid off, creating a New Stylistics in the Russian language.

M.N. Peterson notes in his 1955 paper” on word categories in Russian ” that the issue of word categories was not sufficiently studied in Russian linguistics nor in foreign language scholarship. and will turn to scientists to prove his own faction with the factions of scientists:

1. “The issue of the composition and system of word categories in Russian scientific Ana has been solved in different ways.

2. The classification of word categories is so difficult that so far no one has created a satisfactory classification of them, according to ANA, The French classical grammar, which goes back to the annals of Greek logicians, lists their number as 10, but even this classification cannot withstand any criticism: “it is difficult to apply it even to the languages that developed it for the first time. However, this classification is difficult to apply to languages that are not completely correct.” Maullif then writes that quotes like the above can be cited as desired, and this issue again notes that the question of categorizing words is more unsatisfactory in the morphology of separately derived languages, and illuminates the purpose of his article. Here he tries to determine what his main focus is to understand by the term “word categories”.

He writes that “word categories” are Latin “partes orationis” Greek of the concept “μέρη τού λόγος” is a literal translation of the term. The first part of the Greek term “μέρος” (“part”) of the second part “λόγος” which is composed of the word logos conceit. So in place of word categories, the term “word categories” can be used, as well as the term “word shun”. In fact, it is good to use the term Word series, it is in accordance with tradition and does not distract the reader. When applying the new term, the reader's understanding of it is always on the agenda.

M.N. Peterson continues his views on the term as follows. The creators of this term – Alexandrian Grammarians-understand “gap” by “logos”. Consequently, Greek Grammarians “μέρη τού λόγος” they are those who understand sentences made up of words. Hence the clear, alternative meaning of the term

M.N. Peterson it is necessary to understand in the style of “sentence parts”. Here is the fact that this is true, even if it means “word categories” this is the building material of the sentence. But on the other hand, these are groups of words that describe the same changes, the same forms.

Based on the above, word categories can be defined as follows: “word categories are groups, categories of words that make (form) a sentence”.

The author of this article writes that in any language, the number of word categories is limited. Some of the word categories that went through long historical stages of development appeared earlier, while others appeared later. They are in different morphological, syntactic and semantic (substantive) relationships. Their main task in the language is to generalize concepts.

M.N. Peterson is right. Indeed, the process of cognition is performed directly towards abstraction (abstraction) and from abstraction towards practice. Therefore, the classification of the development of word categories should also be studied in direct observation, application in the text. The

generalizations and abstractions obtained by such observation must be checked, that is, in all areas of language application.

Also, M.N. Peterson's word categories, information should not be taken from dictionaries. Because they will be processed and included in dictionaries: "it means that the material about word categories must be taken from the text. Because language (the wealth of a grammatically owned dictionary) serves as a means of communication".

After that, the author studies word groups based on "Belikin's stories" by A. Pushkin. Because it uses all the morphological features of the Russian language.

As we mentioned above, M.N. Peterson tries to study the issue of the development of word groups on the example of the Russian language, focusing on what should be understood by the term "word groups", defining the method of analysis and the material that can be used for research. points.

We are also M.N. Following Peterson's footsteps, we tried to study the issue of word groups on the basis of the text. As a research material, the writer who works in Uzbek in Afghanistan, Dr. Sh. We took as the subject of our study all the words that appeared in the story "Kutilish" from Yorqin's "See You Again" story collection. We wrote down all the words used in this material on cards. We divided the words recorded in the papers into grammatical groups and finally developed a classification of word groups based on factual material.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

A total of 968 words were used in the story, and when they were classified, they formed the following word groups: noun (293), adjective (56), number (43), adverb (84), verb (262), pronoun (109), auxiliary (41), conjunction (55), predicate (24), modal (\emptyset), exclamation (1) and imitation (\emptyset).

While the current Uzbek language lists the number of word categories as 12, this story, the material of our study, gives examples of the number of word categories in ten. From this we get that word categories can be in different numbers in each text.

As we have already noted, in Uzbek, words are categorised according to the 3 main features:

1. Semantic properties are the meaning of words independently of a lexical meaning. In this respect, words are divided into groups such as words that represent the thing-thing, words that denote the sign, words that represent the action-state. For example, like a flower (thing-item name), Large (Character Name), Read (action name).
2. Morphological features-General morphological features of words. For example: words denoting the subject name can show singular-plural, character denoting can be graded, verbs can represent tense, etc.
3. Syntactic properties are what kind of sentence a word can come in in the function of a sentence piece in a sentence. Usually, words denoting the subject often have. Complement; words denoting action often come in cross-sectional function. Hence, words are classified into categories according to the characteristics of all three characters – semantic, morphological and syntactic.

The current Uzbek language has 12 word categories, divided into groups according to the level of possession of the 3 main features described above. In Uzbek linguistics, there are different approaches to categorizing words, in the same classification, words are divided into the following 5 groups:

- 1) Independent words;
- 2) Auxiliary words;
- 3) Modal words;
- 4) Exclamation words;
- 5) Imitative words.

In the second type of classification, words are divided according to the general meanings they express:

- 1) Nouns: noun, adjective, number, verb and adverb.
- 2) Auxiliary words: connecting, auxiliary and loading.
- 3) Expressive words: exclamatory, modal and imitative words.
- 4) Indicative words: pronoun.

The classification that we like best is the one that divides into the following groups:

- 1) Independent words: nouns, adjectives, numbers, verbs, adverbs and pronouns.
- 2) Auxiliary words: groups of auxiliary, linking and loading words.
- 3) Separate words: modal, exclamatory and imitation word groups.

Independent and auxiliary word groups are often visible in the above classifications. Although this classification is considered a traditional classification, it has not lost its value even today. In the traditional classification, 6 word groups are included in the word groups, in which the noun word group is the primary and the verb is in the secondary pole, but in some studies, imitation words are also included in independent word groups, and the verb The word group 1 is carried forward. The verb is the largest of all word groups, rich in grammatical categories, perfect word group. However, it is known that when a person comes into the world, he first encounters the things that exist. Any action is performed by an object or a person. Accordingly, we prefer the traditional classification.

An independent set of words has a lexical and grammatical meaning, it can act as a part of a sentence, and it also has the feature of forming a form. Auxiliary words do not have a lexical meaning, do not change morphologically, cannot function as a part of a sentence, and do not have the characteristics of formation. Modal, exclamatory, and imitative words do not resemble independent words or auxiliary words, nor do they have anything in common with each other. Therefore, they are called separate word groups.

In modern Uzbek linguistics, there are different opinions on the study of grammatical categories. Although in traditional linguistics the grammatical categories of each group of words have been studied in their own context, in recent times word modifiers - agreement in nouns and person-number suffixes in verbs They are called communication-relational forms that serve the syntactic connection of words and are being studied outside of word groups. In our opinion, it is better to give each category within its own vocabulary. Because the category of each word group is not studied within its own word group, it causes the characteristics of word groups not to be understood as a whole and creates difficulty in analyzing word groups. Therefore, it is better to study each category in its own context, dividing it into grammatical categories into form-forming and word-modifying categories.

CONCLUSION

Although the issue of word groups has been the subject of many studies all over the world, including in Uzbekistan, it has not been studied in a way that is equally acceptable to everyone.

Material and information related to word groups should not be taken from dictionaries. Because they will be reworked into dictionaries. In our work, all the words in the text and their various grammatical rules can be conveniently analyzed.

References

1. Умаров, А. А. (2023). ПРИНЦИПЫ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ЗАРУБЕЖНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ ТЕСТИРОВАНИЯ ПО ИНОСТРАННЫМ ЯЗЫКАМ. Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities, 11(6), 1158-1162.

2. Умаров, А. А. (2023, May). ОЦЕНКА УРОВНЯ ВЛАДЕНИЯ РУССКИМ ЯЗЫКОМ В УЗБЕКСКИХ ШКОЛАХ. In INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONFERENCE (Vol. 2, No. 14, pp. 130-134).
3. Умаров, А. А., & Вохобов, Т. Т. (2023). Инновационные подходы преподавания русского языка как иностранного в школах Узбекистана. PEDAGOGIK ISLOHOTLAR VA ULARNING YECHIMLARI, 2(2), 24-26.
4. Умаров, А. А. (2023). АНАЛИЗ ТЕСТИРОВАНИЯ ПО РУССКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ УЗБЕКСКОЙ ШКОЛЕ: ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ. Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities, 11(5), 881-885.
5. УМАРОВ, А. (2022). ПРИНЦИПЫ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ЗАРУБЕЖНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ ТЕСТИРОВАНИЯ ПО ИНОСТРАННЫМ ЯЗЫКАМ И ЕЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ В МЕТОДИКЕ РКИ. Евразийский журнал академических исследований, 2(12), 455-458.
6. Умаров, А. А. (2022). Интерактивные методы Тестирования По Русскому Языку Как Рки В Школах Узбекистана. Central Asian Journal of Literature, Philosophy and Culture, 3(4), 25-29.
7. Azamovna, A. G., & Nadjimitdinovich, Y. K. (2022). Description Of Historical And Geographical Places, Names Of Historical Persons In The Works Of Alisher Navoi.(On The Example Of" Majolis Un-Nafois"). Journal of Positive School Psychology, 110-117.
8. Alimova, G. (2022). The process of urbanization in the history of the countries of the world and the peculiarities of their development. ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(12), 126-128.
9. Alimova, G. (2022). HUMAN AND HUMANITARIAN IDEAS IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF ALISHER NAVOI. ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(11), 194-199.
10. Алимова, Г. А. (2022). АЛИШЕР НАВОИЙ АСАРЛАРИДА ТАРИХИЙ-ГЕОГРАФИК ЖОЙЛАР, ТАРИХИЙ ШАХСЛАР НОМЛАРИ БАЁНИ (“Мажолис ун-нафоис” асари мисолида). Исследование Ренессанса Центральной Азии, 3(2).