

The study of grammatical meaning in Uzbek linguistics

El estudio del significado gramatical en la lingüística uzbeqa

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ABSTRACT

Today, studying the grammatical meaning in all linguistic and pragmatic factors is one of the important factors in providing the development of modern fields of rapidly developing linguistics, such as pragmatic linguistics, linguistic culture, ethnolinguistics and Psycholinguistics This study seeks to explore the grammatical meaning in Uzbek linguistics from the independence of the Republic.

Key words: dichotomy of language and speech, language, speech, grammatical meaning, linguistic and pragmatic factors

RESUMEN

Hoy en día, estudiar el significado gramatical en todos los factores lingüísticos y pragmáticos es uno de los factores importantes para proporcionar el desarrollo de campos modernos de lingüística de rápido desarrollo, como la lingüística pragmática, la cultura lingüística, la etnolingüística y la psicolingüística. Este estudio busca explorar el significado gramatical en La lingüística uzbeqa desde la independencia de la República.

Palabras clave: dicotomía del lenguaje y el habla, lenguaje, habla, significado gramatical, factores lingüísticos y pragmáticos.

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INTRODUCTION

In the world linguistics in the XX century studying the dichotomy of language and speech, grammatical opportunities of the language in the linguistic system rose onto the new steps. It is one of the actual problems to study basing on the modern scientific-theoretical opinions and methods that language is a complex wholeness in the entirety of language and speech, language realizes in speech on the basis of a criterion and functions as a base for speech. Today studying the grammatical meaning in the entirety of linguistic and pragmatic factors is one of the important factors of providing the development of the modern fields of the rapidly developing linguistics such as pragma linguistics, linguoculturology, ethnolinguistics and psycholinguistics.

In the world linguistics great achievements have been gained on studying the language as a system. As a result of conducting the main investigations in the centre of modern scientific researches on the basis of system-structure approach classifying the grammatical meaning in language units in the entirety of linguistic and pragmatic factors depending on the modern methodological principles and making exact theoretical conclusions particular to the linguistic nature of the units comprising them define the actuality of the theme. Therefore, studying the entirety of the linguistic and pragmatic factors of grammatical meaning using the latest achievements of the world linguistics, new methods of investigation and informing the world scientific community about it will be necessary.

In the years of independence studying the Uzbek language as a system rose onto new steps. As a result the conclusion of the formal researches in the first step of the system approach required the new quality step of linguistics, that's the study of the Uzbek language on the substantial basis. In substantial approach mainly, the investigation of the language in the consequence of differentiation of language and speech is focused on. Studying the Uzbek language as the whole system adapted the linguistics to the new level of the progress.

Although there are certain opinions about the system of speech, they mean speech unit of linguistic units, that's the features of making sentences and texts. Often, while speech is considered to be as a complicated wholeness, as the components sentence, paragraph and text are distinguished. Because the speech has the system nature its components are also in system character. Under discussion there is a social need for the formation of a new linguistic trend specialized in studying the corporation of language levels and pragmatic factors, having the nature of system structure, in the process of forming and expressing the idea in system ways. This need is defined by the present state of Uzbek linguistics and the achievements it has gained. And it is connected with the research works of the world linguists and turcologists as well as the Uzbek linguists such as S. Ivanov, H. Nematov, N. Mahmudov, A. Nurmonov, A. Berdialiev, R. Sayfullaeva, M. Boshmonov, T. Mirzakulov, M. Kurbonova, I. Madrahimov, Sh. Akramov, S. Nazarova, M. Abuzalova, Sh. Shahobiddinova and L. Raupova on substantial grammar. These scholars' works were limited, mainly, by the sphere of separate levels, the interrelations of the levels, the corporation of linguistic and pragmatic factors in speech are waiting for their research. From this point of view, scientifically proving the corporation and appropriateness of linguistic and pragmatic factors in the speech realization of grammatical meaning is one of the actual problems of Uzbek linguistics in turn that should be solved. And it is carried out by fulfilling the tasks such as describing the system nature of speech, describing philosophical bases of researching as a system, proving that general system theory is the methodology of studying the speech wholly, identifying the functions of linguistic factors in the speech realization of grammatical meaning, revealing the place and role of pragmatic factors, analyzing their adaptation, defining the corporation of linguistic and pragmatic factors in the use of the meaning of the grammatical means making lexical and syntactic forms and proving their appropriateness. Theory of cognition of philosophy, dialectical logics, also, philosophy of mysticism, theory of general system, dichotomy of language and speech, in addition, scientific opinions of a number of theorist linguists such as N.D. Artyunova, D. U. Ashurova, V. V. Bogdanov, Ye. S. Kubryakova, V. G. Gak, Sh. Safarov, J. Ostin and G. G. Pocheptsev serve as a methodological base for it.

In modern Uzbek linguistics H. Nematov, M. Alamova, Sh. Shahobiddinova, B. Mengliev, B. Bahridinova, O. Shukurov specially researched the general grammatical meaning on the substantial bases. When grammatical meaning is studied in speech, that speech is a system with heterogeneous nature, is in the corporation of linguistic and nonlinguistic factors, and differentiates from linguistic system by this feature, grammatical meaning realizes in the corporation of linguistic and nonlinguistic factors, in it when the linguistic factors increase, the nonlinguistic factors decrease, when the nonlinguistic factors increase, the linguistic factors decrease attract the attention. So, it can be said that the system verifications of the third step as the interpretation of the speech realization of grammatical meaning and a number of questions connected with the principles of anthropocentrism, discourse analysis in studying the speech realization of the language that have not been specially researched in general require to study this theme.

In science three steps of the development of modern linguistics are distinguished:

1. Comparative-historical step (XIX century)
2. System-structure step (XX century)
3. Anthropocentric step (XXI century)

Although the linguistics of each period has its certain aims and tasks, none of them is apart from the principles of approaching the language as a system. Particularly, in the comparative-historical step the history, forming process, distinguished features of the language system were studied. In this case regarding certain languages, in general languages as a microsystem is highlighted.

In system-structure step linguistics focused on the internal system structure of certain languages. Two cases are distinguished:

-) individual research of language levels;
-) studying the language as a whole system.

In anthropocentric step speech is studied as a system, human is considered to be a component, main element of this system. In other words, comparative-historical linguistics gives the highlight to study the formation of linguistic opportunities, system-structure linguistics the features of linguistic opportunities and anthropocentric linguistics focuses on the study of the features of the human's use of the linguistic opportunities.

In anthropocentric step the interpretation of grammatical meaning gets new. In system-structure step speech realization of the restored general grammatical meaning, the corporation of linguistic and nonlinguistic factors is focused on in it. Although there were certain opinions about the system of speech in the linguistics of the last century, mainly, the features of linguistic units to make speech units – systems (sentence and text) were meant in them. Often, while speech is considered to be as a complicated wholeness, as its components sentence, paragraph and text are distinguished.

In the speech realization the general grammatical meaning of morphological form the corporation of lexical and syntactic factors has been studied in a certain degree in our linguistics. But it is not possible to limit the speech realization of grammatical meaning with pure linguistic factors. Because human communication system consists of the entirety of linguistic and nonlinguistic factors. Any abstract system is characterized by its homogeneity and certain systems are characterized by their heterogeneity. In this sense, the abstract linguistic system having homogeneous description differs from the speech system with heterogeneous sign.

Speaker and listener, speech situation and condition play an important role in the speech reality of any linguistic unit. It equally belongs to the realization of grammatical meaning too. Therefore, the nonlinguistic elements in the speech system can be conditionally divided into two:

-) Personal elements;
- b) Pragmatic elements.

On this basis it can be concluded that the elements of speech system are three types – linguistic, personal and pragmatic.

Grammatical meaning is considered to be as a phenomenon belonging to the elements with linguistic nature in the speech system, its realization features are studied in connection with linguistic and nonlinguistic (personal, pragmatic) elements.

The interpretation of grammatical meaning can be said to be equal with Uzbek linguistics. That's why its study steps are appropriate with the developing steps of linguistics.

Uzbek linguistics have passed its formal and substantial study steps as a modern science, and is going into the new step – anthropocentrism. Therefore it is appropriate to periodize the steps of the interpretation of grammatical meaning in this way.

In every period of time the interpretations and descriptions have particular significance and character owing to the demand of the time and social order. Aims and tasks, methodology, methodics and methods of achieving them go together in harmony with social order.

Formal step of studying grammatical meaning. Formal step of studying grammatical meaning began from the researches of Fitrat and rose to its high point in A.Gulomov's works.

This step of studying grammatical meaning is connected with the tasks put forward to linguistics. When talking about the tasks of the linguistics of this period of time, its two important features should be mentioned.

First, in front of Uzbek linguistic there were the tasks came out of the main purpose of the Soviet ideology. It became tendency in the linguistic research works to attempt to stress more the similarities rather than differences between the languages according to the unification of languages, single nation, single language formation and the hypothesis of assimilation of national languages to each other. Especially, it was clearly seen in the interpretations of grammatical level of the language. The classification of parts of speech in morphology, distinction of grammatical forms, considering lexeme as a type of morpheme, applying the conceptions like form making and word change, the same acknowledgement of the conception of the main parts in syntax in national linguistics, accordingly, evaluation of sentence structure, putting the interlanguage differences in simple and compound sentences out of attention are among them. And it also found its full reflection in the interpretations of grammatical meaning.

Second, working out the criteria of Uzbek literary language and the social order of absorption it into the public mind put the necessity of defining each grammatical phenomenon, studying their semantic and syntactic functions, implementing the results into the curriculum process under discussion. For this it was necessary to separate the

words into parts, define morphological features and syntactic functions of each part, choose the particular grammatical forms appropriate to the literary criterion, distinguish the phonetic variants from dialectical variants and work out the criteria of literary language in their usage. “in the history of Uzbek linguistics they were studied separately in detail in a comprehensive way, rich materials were gathered. Uzbek linguists did the tasks in this step with honor and in the following step on the basis of them there appeared a number of needs and opportunities to solve the problems on studying the morphological forms like all the language units” (Mengliev B.R., 2010).

Substantial step of studying grammatical meaning. In the 70s of the last century formal (empiric) step of Uzbek linguistics came to its end. As it was mentioned, the great task given to the linguistics of this period of time – the social order of working out the criteria of literary language and absorption it into the public mind was managed. By doing these tasks a powerful fundament and a strong support was prepared for the new step of the linguistics. There appeared wide opportunities to study scientifically the rich linguistic treasure gathered by empiric bases relying on the laws and categories of dialectical logics which was the methodology of theoretical study. In 1984 and 1986 the tasks, which cannot be delayed, about the interpretation and investigation of the Turkic languages in the new era were published in the central press by a number of Turcologists. The ideas in them and the aims and tasks based on them were the logical continuation of the tasks of the Uzbek formal linguistics. The raised questions can be conditionally grouped as the followings: 1) the task given to the responsibility of Uzbek linguistics in the 40s of the last century and carried out in the 70s – the interpretation of the units of the Uzbek language levels carried on the basis of formal analysis, the criteria of Uzbek literary language worked out on the basis of the criteria of Russian literary language, textbooks and manuals created for different curriculum levels in order to publicize these criteria, forming theoretical knowledge on the basis of empiric materials in the normative grammars, to reveal linguistic commonness in the speech privateness, linguistic essence which was the base for language phenomena, and the linguistic opportunities appeared in speech realities; 2) moreover, because the Uzbek language was studied under the Russian and European languages for over half century as above mentioned, like the Turkic and other languages in the territory of former Soviet Union, investigating it according to its Turkic feature. (Sayfullaeva R., and others, 2010)

These tasks found their reflection in the interpretation of grammatical meaning too. Grammatical meaning began to be studied on the basis of the category of dialectical commonness and privateness. In the substantial step of Uzbek linguistics new interpretation of morphological forms was formed. First of all, studying separately the common and private sides in the grammatical meaning was one of the main tasks. This problem was highlighted in H.Nematov's research devoted to the morphology of the ancient Turkish monuments (Nigmatov H.G., 1978), the tasks assigned by a group of linguist were announces in the press. (Nigmatov Kh.G., 1984, 1988) The problem was defended by a number of linguist scholars as candidate and doctoral dissertations. For example, exactly grammatical meaning was researched in Sh.Shahobiddinova's candidate dissertation (PhD thesis) from the view point of division of language and speech in the example of the category of number in the Uzbek language, and in her doctoral dissertation, in general, in the example of grammatical categories. (Shahobiddinova Sh.H., 1993, 2001) Especially, in the doctoral dissertation of the linguist B.Mengliev the study of speech realization of grammatical meaning from the view point of the entirety of linguistic system created an opportunity for the new pragmatic research step of studying it. (Mengliev B.R., 2001)

Anthropocentric step of studying grammatical meaning. Speech realization of the linguistic generalities achieved as a result of studying the phenomena of the Uzbek language on the basis of the “speech-language” principle not only from the view point of the corporation of levels, but also researching together with nonlinguistic factors, working out the fair and effective mechanisms of using them is one of the main tasks of pragmatic linguistics.

While the language is studied with the native, naturally, its appropriate description is given only when considered together with the culture and mentality of the nation it belongs to. Of course any unit in the language represent national-cultural characteristics at some degree. (Mahmudov N., 2014) Today the world pragmalinguistics is developing in three ways.

Britain's pragmalinguistics influenced on M.Halliday's functional analysis of the language. In his researches social tasks of the language, its contents, official, written and oral speech analysis found their reflection. (Halliday M.A. 1976)

The linguists J. Sinclair and M. Coulthard expanded the anthropocentric analysis of communication too. In the anthropocentric analysis of Britain, the literary speech which was a unique type of the literary language was taken as a material of the analysis. (Sinclair D., 1975). American pragmalinguistics is a lively form of the literary language – oral speech was highlighted and based on the ethnocultural factors, natural and lively communication. The base of the American pragmalinguistics is mainly comprised of the analysis of lively communication. Linguistic opportunity and its speech realization don't connect each other in them, but only communication units and the entirety of linguistic person and communication situation are taken as the object of study. Goffman, Sacks, Schegloff and Jefferson's works are bright example for it. (Schegloff E.A., 1977)

It is obvious, in Britain and America pragmalinguistics is limited only with its speech features in grammatical meaning too like other linguistic phenomena, the conclusions of linguistic grammatical meaning analysis which was studied by structuralists for long years are not considered. In general, both trends are characterized by not using the achievements of structuralism.

Prague pragmalinguistics takes a special place among these trends, particularly, this school according to its tradition strictly follows the principle of the dichotomy of language and speech in the anthropocentric analysis of grammatical

meaning too. In it linguistic units,, especially, grammatical forms, grammatical meaning are considered as a linguistic opportunity, the harmony of the factors of situation and person in using this opportunity in speech is specially focused on.

Uzbek substantial linguistics today has successfully passed through the steps of the investigations on the basis of the principle “speech-language” in the analysis of grammatical meaning, and is experiencing the new, quality step of its development – the need for conducting the researches on the basis of the principle “language-speech”. Language structure – relying on the scientific-theoretical conclusions gained about the investigation of linguistic units and relationships, on the basis of the methodology of synergetic analysis discourse analysis of the language units is one of the actual tasks.

So, it is known, the time is demanding Uzbek substantial pragmalinguistics for the discourse analysis of the grammatical phenomena on the basis of the principle “commonness-privateness”.

Conclusion

In social-humanitarian sciences, particularly, in linguistics system methodology focused its attention on the abstract system – the study of the existence and living laws of general systems, but dichotomic relations of common and private system, their contradiction were stayed out of consideration. Particularly, in linguistics getting the speech, which is the lively realization of the language, as a system, its system nature, revealing the living laws as a system are waiting for their solution.

Because common and private systems are on the basis of different natured entireties, their research methods, methodics and methodology are different too. For example, while common system is studied depending on the methodology of “privateness commonness”, private system is studied by means of the methodology of “commonness privateness”. Particularly, linguistic system is appropriate to the substance in dialectical philosophy, its research methodology, methodics and methods are differentiated from the study methodology, methodics and methods of speech system which is the research object of the anthropocentric linguistics of today.

Speech is defined by extending its influence as a result of using speech ability on the basis of human intellect. It is considered by lively realization of the language, linguistic laws, on the basis of intellectual activity using the stable signs particular to linguistic units and structure and mixing with the nonlinguistic factors that directly and indirectly influencing on the direction, stream, quality and quantity of the speech.

Speech realization of grammatical meaning is not limited by pure linguistic factors. Grammatical meaning is considered to be as a phenomenon belonging to the elements with linguistic nature in speech system, its realizing features are studied in tight connection with linguistic and nonlinguistic (personal, pragmatic) elements.

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