MORPHOLOGICAL WAY OF DIFFERENTIATION OF SUBSTANCE AND ATTRIBUTIVE MEANINGS IN THE LANGUAGE SYSTEM

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Мазкур мақолада объектив борлиқда синкрет ва диффуз бўлган, инсоний тафаккурда эса предметлик ва белги-хусусият тушунчалари сифатида фарқланадиган лисоний маъноларни градуал фарқлашнинг морфологик усули очиб берилган. Градуонимик қатор ўзбек ва инглиз тилидаги морфологик воситалар, грамматик категориялар сирасидан тузилган бўлиб, уларнинг градуонимик қатордаги ўзига хос даражаланиш ўринлари алоҳида таҳлил этилган.

Калит сўзлар: *предметлик маъноси, белги-хусусият маъноси, предметлик ва белги-хусусият маъноларини фарқлаш, градуонимия, градуонимик қаторлар, морфологик воситалар, предметлик ва белги-хусусият маъноларини фарқлашнинг морфологик воситалари, грамматик категорияларда даражаланиш.*

В данной статье исследована проблема разграничения значений предметности и качественности морфологическим способом, которые существуют диффузно и синкретно в объективной действительности и разграничиваются как предметно-качественные понятия в человеческом мышлении.Градуонимический ряд составлен из морфологических средств и категорий в узбекском и английском языках, и данные средства отдельно анализируются по градуальным позициям в структуре ряда.

Ключевые слова: *значение предметности, значение качественности, разграничение значений предметности и качественности, градуонимия, градуонимические ряды, морфологические средства, морфологический способ разграничения значений предметности и качественности, градуонимия грамматических категорий.*

The article studies the problem of the differing of substance and attributive meanings expressed by morphological way, which exist diffusively and sincretely in the objective reality and differentiated as substance and attributive notions in human consciousness.Itis stated that the graduonymical row consists of morphological devices and categories in the Uzbek and English languages, and these means are analyzed according to their gradual positions in the structure.

Key words: *substance meaning, attributive meaning, differing of substance and attributive meanings, graduonymy, graduonymic rows, morphological devices, morphological way of differing of substance and attributive meanings, gradation of grammar categories.*

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Differentiation of substance (SM) and attributive meanings (AM) by morphological way is interconnected with allocation of words as the parts of speech and existence of original morphological forms and categories for the each part of speech. According to the classifications of grammatical categories, they are subdivided into such classes, as classifying, syntax-functional and neutral grammatical forms.

Classifying grammar categories (*number* in nouns, *degree* in adjectives, *voice* in verbs) are inherent in separate parts of speech and are closely connected with "categorical meaning" of the parts of speech. For example, the category of **number** is connected with substance meaning (SM), the category of **degree** with the meaning of static, steady and stable sign, the category of **voice** with the meaning of dynamic sign and action. Therefore, when the forms of these categories join with the words which they belong to, SM (in number forms) and AM (in degree and voice forms) intensify, that is shown as categorical, adjacent and accompanying meanings of the word forms of the given parts of speech [4], and also strengthen «categorical meanings». Secondly, morphological factors of joining of affixes of the given categories to the words with other «categorical meanings» transpose a word from one group to another one [5]. For example, in the sentence in Uzbek *"Yaxshilar yashasin, yomonlar yo`qolsin"* (*Long live good people, down with the bads*), SM, peculiar to the numerical affix **-lar**, joining to the words *yahshi-yomon* which «categorical meaning» is a stable sign, reflects SM that exists in them as adjacent meaning [8], and at the same time serves for the transition of a word from adjectives` class to the meanings and the functions peculiar to the word from nouns` class.

The service of grammar categories on differentiation of SM and AM is so great that these parameters serve for the application of words in functions not peculiar for the given part of speech and its forms. For example, look at the following text:

- Bu ishni zudlik bilan bajarish lozim (this action should be done immediately).

- Bajaramiz (We will do).

- To`yib bo`ldik "bajaramiz"lardan (We have bothered with these "we will do").

In presented text in the word "bajaramiz", which is the predicative form, SM is not realised at all as adjacent or accompanying meanings, but an affix *-lar* on the basis of semantics of thingness (substance) attaches its significance of abstract thingness (substance), characterising a person who easily makes promises and forgets to carry out them. The similar phenomenon is observed also in following fragment:

- Sizlarga qo`shni turadimi? (Is he (she) your neighbour?)

- Qo`shnimi?… qo`shniroq… (Neighbour? … well, almost… or *Well, like this* (towards the person/ neighbour who is not living too near and nearby or not being close, favorite, true, hearty and best neighbour-friend for the speaker*)* where to the word *qo`shni*, having SM, is attached an affix ***-roq*** (affix of comparative degree in adjectives: *chiroyli – beautiful*, *chiroyliroq – more beautiful*, *eng chiroyli – the most beautiful*) and here AM is expressed.

The affix **-nchi**, forming **ordinal numerals**, is not interpreted by researchers as classifying grammar category, but this form, properly, with all its properties has character of classifying categories. It is attached to numerals and serves for the expression of the serial sign. Therefore we prefer to include an affix *-nchi (-inchi)* to a number of morphological means of serial sign expression.

Interpretation of the categories of **possessiveness and case** in the Uzbek and English languages [1; 2; 7] as indicators of substantivity is the normal phenomenon in formal-grammatical studies. Therefore there is widespread the point of view that all parts of speech, except nouns, substantivize. But including of case and possessive affixes to a number of classifying categories is disputable question, as researchers of this category (H.Nigmatov, Z.Kadyrov, S.N.Ivanov) notice that use of case and possessive affixes is not always connected with substantivation (resp. from our point of view – with the expression of thingness).

Above we have considered cases which testify that the verb is allocated from the group of other names in its derivational system. So, a negative verbal affix serves for the differentiation of verbs in verbal-substantive syncretism [5].

The **voice** category is considered as the classifying category for a verb also. The proof of this statement is that the voice category plays a dominant role in studying of the problem of homonymy among verbal forms and other parts of speech. For example, the word-form *qarab* has character of a verbal adverb and a postposition. The verbal adverb *qarab* forms voice forms *qaratib, qaratilib*, but the postposition *qarab* has no given category. The verbal adverb *ko`ra (ko`ra-ko`ra o`rgatdi)* has the voice category analogically *(ko`rgiza-ko`rgiza o`rgatdi)*, and the postposition *ko`ra* does not possess any morphological categories.

Generalising the above-stated, we can conclude that classifying morphological categories in Uzbek express various kinds of SM and AM, in particular:

Category of Number expresses – thingness;

Category of Degree – static signs;

-nchi (a ordinal/numeral affix) – quantitative signs;

Category of Voice – dynamic signs.

In most cases these classifying forms are attached to the words which semantically approach them.

In case of revealing of opposition of lexical-semantical and morphological ways (for example, *To`yib bo`ldik "bajaramiz"lardan*) there is observed **occasionalism** – the speech phenomenon, connected with neutralisation of lexical way under the influence of morphological way; and also transition of one part of speech to another one with strong connotation.

As in English language, it is also possible to allocate such morphological categories, as Number, Case, Gender, Tense, Mood and Voice, which actively participate in expression and differentiation of SM and AM. The considerable role at intensification of SM in English language is played by **articles** which are not categories, but morphological means.

The following morphological means of expression of SM is a **Category of Number** which expresses the quantitative definiteness peculiar to each real substance.

In gradual row of differentiation of SM and AM for the expression of AM the main position are occupied by the **Category of Degree of Adjectives**.

It is known that the most important, characteristic feature of an English verb – is its going with a particle **to** [1; 2; 7]. Really, verbal-nominal syncretism in English language is so developed and expressed that functions of names and verbs to express SM or AM are carried out only by syntactic positions and special morphological means peculiar to the given syntactic position:

*Give me your **autograph.** – He refused to **autograph** the book* [8].

Here it is possible to notice that the particle **to** includes in **system of verbs** the words, which in the beginning are realised not as names (nouns, adjectives, numerals or pronouns), but as reflectors of mixed image of thingness, attributiveness and state; then these words have already adapted to express actions, i.e. dynamics.

The form of the verb which is called in modern English language as **infinitive**, is directly connected with the use of this morphological device: *"In Modern English the infinitive is chiefly used with the particle to. In Old English to was a preposition used with the infinitive in the dative case to indicate purpose (to writenne meant `in order to write`). Later on to was re-interpreted as the formal sign of the infinitive and came to be used not only to denote purpose but in other cases as well. Still there cases when the so-called **bare infinitive** (the infinitive without the particle to) is used"* [3; 8].

Being based on above-stated facts, the morphological graduonymy of differentiation of SM and AM in English language, it is possible to show in the following kind*:

Scheme 1

Graduonymical row of morphological devices according to the demarcation of SM and AM

Intensification of AM

A ~ CN ~ CD ~ S ~ ON ~ CV ~ P/to

Intensification of SM

It is interesting that the given row reflects specificity, eccentricity and originality of language functionality: by language transfer of certain logic notion or at differentiation of one meaning from another one – the language not only uses all possibilities (language possibilities – in our case, morphological means) equally, but also graduates them in the consciousness of native speaker; makes gradual rows and series with such skill and perfection that two ends of this row reflect both unity and contrast of gradual units at the same time; SM changes, increases from the *article* which is characterised as classifying, leading morphological form of a noun, to the particle *to* which is interpreted as verbal informant. Precisely, SM amplifies from the given particle to the nominal sign – the article (thus it is impossible to forget that the subject intensification occurs at the expense of neutralisation of attributiveness and vise versa).

The obvious unity of the contrasts on final poles of this row is expressed in that these means both are analytical means; moreover, they are valuable as the maximum addressers of ontological addressees.

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