

THE STUDY OF VERBS AND TENSES IN MODERN UZBEK LINGUISTICS

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Abstract: The article discusses the importance of the study of verbs and tenses in Uzbek linguistics, the scope of research in this field, and the problems and issues encountered. In particular, the views of linguists AG'.Gulomov, A.Hojiyev, Sh.Shukurov, M.Sodikova, who conducted extensive research on verbs in the second half of the 20th century, and their theories about verbs and tenses and published scientific works are covered. Also, in the years of independence, the scientific works of our linguists such as Sh.Rakhmatullayev and R.Rasulov on verbs, the issues analyzed in them, and a number of candidate dissertations are presented.

Keywords: tense, history of linguistics, vocabulary, verb, tense categories, verb categories, participle, morphology, auxiliary verb, proportion.

Considering their position among word groups, verbs are of great importance in the field of morphology. Verbs are classified according to their feature of expressing the meaning of action. Among the grammatical categories of verbs, the category of tense is considered one of the sections that receive great attention in modern Uzbek linguistics. Despite extensive research, there are still many problems in the field that are waiting to be solved. Studying these problems consistently and solving them is one of the important goals of modern linguistics.

All scholars are unanimous in differentiating the tenses of verbs, dividing them into three tenses according to the expression of the action's relation to the moment of speech, i.e. the action before the moment of speech - the past tense, the time when the action coincides with the moment of speech - the present tense and to come later is the future tense. Differentiation of verb tenses in Uzbek is based on tense forms. The problem is that some tenses are so broad that they can represent more than one tense.

In Uzbek linguistics, many scientific works have been carried out on the verb word group. The fact that all grammatical categories and functional forms of verbs have been researched indicate that the verb word group is widely studied.

A number of accomplished Uzbek linguists, including AG'. Ghulomov, A. Hojiyev, Sh. Shukurov, M. Sodikova, Sh. Rahmatullayev, R. Rasulov, made a significant contribution to the study of the verb group. In particular, in modern Uzbek linguistics, AGulomov and A. Hojiyev are scholars who have paid serious attention to the study of the verb group and tense category.

The modern Uzbek language is characterized by a great richness in verb tense forms. Determining the commonalities of these forms and the specific characteristics of each is of great importance both theoretically and practically [1,128].

In modern Uzbek linguistics, AG'. G'ulomov was one of the first linguists to conduct research related to the word group of verbs and in his scientific manual "Verb" he touched upon all the properties of the verb, their meaning and grammatical features. The linguist defines verbs as a group of words expressing action and state and emphasizes the important role of verbs in morphology [2,3].

AG'. Gulomov divides the tenses in the Uzbek language into three main groups: past, present and future tenses, while paying attention to their internal divisions:

- I. The past tense: 1) the definite past tense; 2) historical past tense; 3) past tense happened long before; 4) narrative past tense; 5) imperfect past tense verb.
- II. Present tense: 1) present-future; 2) concrete present tense.
- III. Future tense: 1) future continuous; 2) future tense.

When analyzing the works on the subject of the verb, A. Hajiyeu's research is noteworthy. A. Hajiyeu defines verbs as words that express the meaning of action [1,4]. In his monograph "Verb" the formation of verbs, their grammatical categories are highlighted, and attention is paid to revealing the nature of controversial issues regarding verbs in the Uzbek language, including the characteristic of showing tense forms in relation to the moment of speech. [2,131] He argues that group learning is correct and appropriate. A. Hajiyeu divides the tense forms of verbs in the current Uzbek literary language into three main groups

according to the characteristic of showing the relation of the action to the moment of speech: 1) past tense forms; 2) present tense forms; 3) present-future tense forms. Also, in 1966, the linguist's monograph entitled "Auxiliary Verbs in Uzbek" was published. This monograph is devoted to the study of auxiliary verbs in the Uzbek language, which includes the characteristics of various verb constructions, the meaning and essence of auxiliary verbs, their use, the meaning they represent. Issues such as the origin of nouns, their semantic classification, and their relation to the grammatical category are analysed. In A. Hojiyev's monograph "Imperfect Verb", imperfect verb forms and their meanings, which are one of the issues that receive little attention in Uzbek linguistics, are deeply studied. In this work, the characteristics of incomplete verbs are revealed with the help of valid facts.

In Uzbek linguistics, Sh.Shukurov also conducted scientific research on the word group of verbs, in particular, in his scientific work "From the History of Verbs", the meanings of mood and tense forms found in the language of ancient Turkish monuments and their use features of the application are disclosed. It also pays special attention to the phonetic representations of the affixes that form the mood and tense forms [3,3]. The linguist's work "Development of verb tenses in the Uzbek language" is aimed at studying the historical development of verb tenses in the Uzbek language. It discusses issues such as the emergence, development and stabilization of verb forms, as well as the activation or decline of these forms in the course of historical development [4]. Sh.Shukurov's research on the subject of verbs is also reflected in his work entitled "Development of verb tendencies in the Uzbek language". This work examines the development of verb moods and tenses in the Uzbek language. Particular attention is paid to the imperative mood and conditional tendencies [5].

M. Sodikova conducted scientific research on verb stylistics[6,3]. In her scientific guide, the linguist stylistically analyzes verbs and verbs used in works of art. Linguistic materials that do not obey certain rules, contradict the rules, used improperly, or used deliberately to give stylistic color, to strive for originality, and

similar language materials typical of the writer's writing technique are divided into two sections and analyzed scientifically and stylistically.

During the years of independence, linguists published a number of monographs, scientific manuals, scientific articles and candidate theses devoted to the verb-word group.

In the early years of independence, Sh.Rakhmatullayev conducted a research on the verb word group. In his scientific manual entitled "Connection of verb phrases in the Uzbek language", he emphasizes the possibilities of connecting verb phrases with other lexical units [7]. Phrases are divided into two groups, such as unlinked and linked, and linked phrases are also grouped as single, double, triple linked, and the possibilities of linking are described in detail.

R. Rasulov also conducted research on the study of the verb-word group during the period of independence. In particular, in his monograph "Meaning Structure of Verbs of the Uzbek Language" he deeply analyzes the meaning structure and meaning structure of Uzbek verbs. The meaning of state verbs in the Uzbek language is divided into components and divided into several lexical-semantic groups [8,7]. Grouping is based on common and unifying themes.

Also, a number of linguists supported candidacy and doctoral dissertations on verb word group. O'. Sharipova on the topic "Meaning valences of verbs in the Uzbek language" (1995), U. Feyda on the topic "The use of past tense verbs in the Uzbek and Uyghur languages in artistic speech" (1998) , Z.N.Hudaybergenova's "System of past tense forms of verbs in Uzbek and Turkish languages" (1999), B.M.Bahriddinova's "Verb system of lexical forms. Category category" (2002), G.A.Narimova's "Object argument of verbs in Uzbek language (2005), F.O. Jumayev's "Synonymous relationship of synthetic verb formations with analytical verb formations in Uzbek language" (2006), S.X.Muhamedova's on the topic "Semantic and valence features of action verbs in Uzbek" (2007), G.N.Isakova's "Lexical-semantic features of the verb "stay" in Uzbek language" (2008), Z.D.Mirzakarimova's "Semantics of verb-governing and auxiliary compounds"

(2008), G'.Q. Mirsanov's "Verbs of action in English and Uzbek actional and aspectual features" (2009), F.G .Sharipov on the topic "Synthetic representation of the mode of action in verbs" (2009), D.G'aniyeva's dissertations on the topic "Syncreticity and polyfunctionality in the functional forms of the verb in the Uzbek language" (2012) can be a clear proof of our opinion, but there are many problems waiting to be solved in the study of verbs and verb tenses. Research in this area will continue.

In conclusion, it should be said that although a lot of work has been done on the subject of verbs and tenses, there are inconsistencies in the division of verbs into tenses and issues that await their solution. The diversity and complexity of tense forms in the Uzbek language show that there is still a need to conduct a lot of research in the field.

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