



The Role of The Tense Category in The Linguistic Imagery of The World

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ABSTRACT

In this article, it is explained that the method of semantic-structural-typological analysis of the elements of the tense paradigm has been developed. The elements of the national linguistic image of the world in English and Uzbek are studied linguo-typologically. The materials collected in the course of the research pave the way to determine the integration, syntactic function and semantic possibilities of the elements of the time paradigm in English and Uzbek. Traditional Uzbek and English linguistics limit the study of the meaning of time within the morphological category of the same name. It is said that the meaning of time is not limited only to this morphological category.

Keywords:

Linguistic research, structural linguistics, inductive method, linguistic structuralism, tense category.

Different branches of science develop interdependently. The evolutionary stage, a large-scale invention passed in one of them directly and indirectly affects the object of research, problems and goals in other disciplines. As a result, it becomes possible to divide scientific researches in different branches of science into specific periods and generalize according to the final tasks. In particular, the technical and technological innovations that began in the middle of the 19th century and progressed in the next hundred years, which have now reached a higher level of development, are also reflected in the science of linguistics. Humanity lived in almost the same conditions for centuries. It was not until the 19th century that the cart was replaced by the mechanized cart, medicine became systematized medicine, and the discovery of electricity revolutionized domestic life and industry. It was during this period that the language began to be researched in a completely different approach, the science of linguistics, which is called traditional linguistics today and was new for its time, was born in order to systematize linguistic units and study their

speech characteristics. The fact that the traditional school of linguistics actually began to form before Christ is evidenced by the legacy of Latin and Greek analysis of thinkers such as Aristotle, Socrates, and Plato. [1] The systematic linguistic research of other Western languages, which were formed on the basis of these languages and separated from each other, was attempted much later. Starting from the 18th century, it was aimed to systematize Western languages based on the principles of Latin linguistics and study their grammatical features. The results of traditional grammatical studies in English and German linguistics were generalized and set theoretical tasks for other linguistic schools. The researches of scientists such as John Fabritius, Philippe Bouquet, Gottfried Henzel can be characterized according to a number of general aspects. Their research is focused on determining the norms of language use based on the deductive method. That is, these studies have summarized the rules that provide for the realization of a linguistic element in speech. The idea of learning German, English and French languages according to the Latin language system is put forward. The object

of study is mainly limited to written speech.[2] Of course, the research conducted on the basis of such a limited approach could not cover in detail the content essence, speech function, place of occurrence and characteristics of linguistic elements belonging to a particular language. Therefore, the science of linguistics has entered a new stage of development. A new direction that summarizes the research of this stage is called structural linguistics in the sources of modern linguistics. Unlike the grammar school, the object of structural linguistics is living speech, and its purpose is not to determine the norms of language use. The purpose of this direction is to divide the language into different levels and describe the mechanism of interaction of their elements. It is understood that structural-substantial linguistics, which arose as a logical continuation of traditional grammar school studies, is built on inductive methods. The purpose of this direction is not to develop recommendations and rules, but to provide conclusions by studying live speech as much as possible. Structural linguistics does not align one language with another language system, in which each language is viewed as a unique, unique object of study, so the direction has not lost its relevance to this day. F. Linguistic structuralism, advanced by de Saussure and E. Sepir, was later divided into branches such as generative linguistics (generative grammar), functional linguistics.[3] Then the emphasis on the human factor in the center of linguistic research began to stand out. This tendency gradually became the foundation stone for anthropocentric linguistics, as a result such directions as cognitive linguistics, Pragmalinguistics, and linguistics were born. V. Humboldt, I. Fillmore, L. Talmy, J. Lakoff, J. Austin, E. Sepir and B. Whorf made a significant contribution to the formation, popularization and development of these trends in Western linguistics. [4] Although these directions were separated as a separate field of science by the end of the last century, as a result of the research results, approaches are emerging in accordance with the new requirements of the time. In particular, by the present time, branches of linguistics such as linguistic expertise,

neurolinguistics are gaining actual importance in processes such as formation of artificial intelligence, digital information exchange. As it is understood, in a short period of time, Western linguistics has reached the level of influencing other fields with its practical results, from the development of theoretical conclusions and rules. So, during this time, various linguistic categories, paradigms and their speech accidents were studied based on different perspectives. Conclusions are summarized and serve to form a holistic picture of linguistic phenomena. In particular, the tense category has been thoroughly studied on the example of Western languages. The specifics of this category are explained in detail in the interpretation of various fields, sectors and schools. In Latin linguistics, the category called "tempus", from which it is derived in French, "tens", covers the past, present and future tenses. The perfect tense formed by means of the adjective form is called "tensus" in Latin and "tendere" in French, not verb tense, but adjective tense. So, in the initial linguistic studies, it is observed to divide the tense according to the verb or adjective. It should be noted that the English school of linguistics began to form after the French school. The term "tense" in English is also derived from its equivalent in French in traditional grammar, where scientists used to classify one language system based on another language system. In Latin and Greek, the following are distinguished as verb tenses: praesens, praeteritum imperfectum, praesens perfectum, futurum, plus quam perfectum, praeteritum perfectum and futurum perfectum.[5] In English linguistics, which is part of the Western European linguistic school, tense types are also named with the same terms. That is, present, imperfect, future, pluperfect, future perfect can be called English alternatives of these terms. Early research suggests that English does not actually have all tenses. Traditional English linguistics divides verb tenses into present (non-past) and past tenses, i.e. present and past tenses. The future tense in English is viewed in traditional linguistics as a modal device rather than a tense. Scientists initially divided tense forms into these two types, and determined that

their representatives are suffixes in the verb structure, or phonetic change (ablaut). While suffixes serve to form past and present tenses, ablaut forms only the past tense form. [6]

Later, tense, like all linguistic categories, was re-examined by proponents of the structural-systemic study of language. It should be said that the conclusion of structural linguistics about the English tense category does not negate the views of traditional linguistics, but complements it. That is, the category of aspect related to the concept of tense was determined. The future tense form, which cannot be formed with a suffix or ablaut, was included in this category. In addition, it was determined that modal verbs and prepositions are the means of the morphological level that express the beginning and completion stage of an action or state, and the continuous pace. [7] At the same time, the scope of the category of tense in the English language expanded and included the functional area of temporality at the syntactic and lexical level. That is, it was noted that the presence of conjunctions such as when, then, while in the form of a compound

sentence indicates that the meaning of temporality is expressed. It was found that more than ten temporal syntaxemes can be represented in the paradigm by means of various combinations and syntactic constructions. The parallelism of action and state, the approximation, limitation, sequence of action, the means of indicating that it is in the beginning, continuation or completion phase are the elements of this temporality paradigm. [8] So, the forms of the future tense, the field of temporality and the category of aspectuality are the conclusions drawn by the English substantive linguistics regarding the phenomenon of the time of action and state. Importantly, these conclusions do not contradict the traditional view that English has only two tenses. Perhaps confirming this conclusion, he proved that the future and perfect tenses differ in form from the past and present tenses. Thus, in modern English linguistics, the time category is represented by the means of tense, aspectuality, and temporality, which is reflected in the following table:

Present indefinite: *Publishing house **takes** responsibility of editing the text.
Universities **enroll** students twice per academic year.
The company **keeps** personal information of employees confidential.*

Past indefinite: *The lecturer **asked** to note down essential information.
He **came** to find out new schedule of lectures and practical classes.
Secondary schools **changed** final exam dates due to Covid19 lockdown.
Celebrities **took part** in fizzy drink commercials.*

These two tenses are formed by means of a suffix and an ablaut. Essentially, the present indefinite tense does not have a definite time limit, while the past indefinite tense means that an action or situation happened once and did not happen again. Continuous and perfect tenses, on the other hand, differ in that they have a clear time limit and the possibility of repetition of the action.

Present continuous *Court **is looking through** the case of financial withdrawal.
My brother **is selling** his house.
Students are preparing different projects on environmental issues.*

Past continuous *I **was hoping** to find out up to date information from an online library.
Accountant **was calculating** income and expenditure balance.
Rescue teams **were undergoing** qualification training program.*

Future continuous

*Next term freshman students **will be studying** more practical subjects.*

*In a decade, all auto manufacturers **will be modelling** driverless vehicles.*

*Next year on, **solar panels will be replacing** conventional energy sources.*

The present continuous tense is polysemic, meaning that the action-state is happening during speech, that the action-state is intended to happen, or that the action-state is repeated over a certain period of time is understood from the context of the text. The scope of the past continuous tense is slightly narrower - this construction expresses that the action continued or was repeated for a certain period of time in the past. In the future continuous tense, the semantic narrowing is

more obvious, because this tense form indicates only an action, a state, which is planned to happen at some time in the future.

The perfect tenses are formed by the simple and ablaut forms of the auxiliary verb, as well as by combining the verbs that have changed to the adjective form by means of suffixes and ablaut. And action determines the degree of completion of the situation in relation to the time of speech.

Present perfect:

*Company **has announced** release of its new product.*

*Yusuf **has transferred** his studies to Michigan University.*

*Deputies **have reached** agreement on implementation of a new legal act.*

Past perfect:

*We **had painted** outdoor walls before installation of decorative lights.*

*Uzbekistan **had become** an independent state prior to joining United Nations Organization.*

*Mohammed **had completed** course of Python before applying for university.*

Future perfect:

*By this time tomorrow we **will have arrived** at London.*

*Annual plans **will have been announced** during the meeting*

*Committee **will have announced** test results upon next week.*

Present perfect continuous:

*The company **has been developing** software program for its e-book readers.*

*Toddlers **have been playing** with small objects improving minor motoric.*

*The administration **have been rewarding** for accomplishments in sales.*

Past perfect continuous:

*I **had been writing** annual report on my research project before lockdown.*

*Master's degree students **had been analyzing** feedbacks about a new dictionary platform.*

*Team of target managers **had been increasing** monthly plans per sales person before crisis.*

The category of English tenses, which shows a combination of analytical and synthetic forms, has been studied mainly within the framework of the morphological level. Then, the

use of these constructions in the structure of a compound sentence formed the conclusion that the syntactic level also serves to express the meanings of time. The meanings of the vid

(aspectuality) category were also studied within these forms, and the time meaning of the lexical or phonetic level elements was not studied separately. So, in English linguistics, time is defined as a morphological category, the question of its comprehensive analysis as a functional-semantic field, and the determination of the mutual relations of paradigm elements remains open.

Uzbek linguistics overcame the milestones of more than two centuries of scientific development relatively late. In spite of the fact that practical areas such as lexicography and translation have developed significantly in classical Turkish linguistics, due to various political, social and economic crises, the issues of traditional theoretical grammar began to be reviewed at the beginning of the last century. Formal Uzbek linguistics was formed and developed under the influence of Russian linguistics. Therefore, most linguistic elements and their speech accidents are classified, divided into components, like their counterparts in the Russian language. After all, the main goal of traditional linguistics is to define the standards of language use, and the conclusions of another school of linguistics are based on these standards. If the language taken as the basis is related according to etymology, the norms formed by formal linguistics are not denied. Conclusions made as a result of the coordinated study of unrelated languages, such as Uzbek and Russian, lose their relevance over time due to mistakes. However, the tendency to establish a traditional Russian school of linguistics has given two advantages to formal Uzbek linguistics as a school. Firstly, during the process, theoretical conclusions in Uzbek linguistics were formed and popularized in a short time - the structure of the language, the mutual grammatical relations of its components were studied in detail and reflected in textbooks, manuals, dictionaries and monographs. Secondly, the representatives of formal Uzbek linguistics tried to adapt their research to the rules, systems and structures established in the Russian language, which formed the ability to approach language issues in a comparative-contrastive aspect. The construction of the new Uzbek language and the

definition of speech norms were initially of an educational nature and were promoted by scholars such as Behbudi, Fitrat, Avloni and Munavvar Qori. Their views are focused on issues such as alphabet and orthography. [9] Other scientific and theoretical issues of linguistics were considered at the next stage. In particular, the study of the verb and its categories was first studied by A.Gulomov. Characteristics of categories such as tense, person-number were determined. Then, in addition to these, A. Hojiev studied the auxiliary verb and its semantic and functional possibilities. [10]

In the Uzbek language, the category of time, which means the relation of the action to the moment of speech, is formed by means of the layering of suffixes and suffixes at the morphological level. At the same time, it was recognized that grammatical tense, that is, tense-forming suffixes and the folding of suffixes, is a morphological phenomenon that externalizes the core of the paradigm of temporality. It is known that temporality is a set of elements of different levels that make up time. The position of the action and state on the vector line in relation to the moment of speech can be understood at the morphological level from the meaning of suffixes, partial inclination category, syntactic devices and lexical units, compounds. In current Uzbek linguistics, the analysis of the functional-semantic field of temporality has become a central issue for a number of studies. [11] This indicates that within a short period of time, Uzbek linguistics passed the traditional grammar school stage and reached the level of analyzing linguistic and speech phenomena as substance.

Another object of research of Uzbek structural-substantial linguistics is directly related to the time paradigm. Initially, the scope of meaning and expressive possibilities of the verb+adverbial suffix+auxiliary verb device was studied within the framework of the auxiliary verb in traditional linguistics. Later, in Uzbek substantive science, the semantic features of this construction were identified and called a style category. In the research, it was proved that the elements of style category can represent microsems such as beginning,

duration, completion, continuity and discontinuity. Then it was proved that style is not a category but a paradigm with its units at different language levels. It has been proven that the Uzbek style is an alternative to the aspectual field of the English language according to the scope of meaning and expressive possibilities. The comparison of the listed conclusions shows that the category of tense in English and Uzbek can be considered a central part of the functional-semantic field of temporality, and style (aspectuality) can be evaluated as an auxiliary tool in expressing the meanings of time. Of course, due to the structural differences of the English and Uzbek languages, the paradigm of temporality and time categories in the two languages show different characteristics. Comparing the structure of two languages within the framework of the current paradigm is relevant in improving the fields of language education, lexicography and translation.

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