

PERSPECTIVES ON THE PRAGMATIC STUDY OF THE RATIO CATEGORY

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ABSTRACT

In this article some views relating to the pragmatic interpretation of ratio category are expressed. The necessary common concepts for the pragmatic aspect of category are determined, as well.

Keywords: ratio category, pragmatics, ratio area, ratio forms, world valence.

Аннотация

В данной статье изложены некоторые взгляды на pragматическую сущность категории залога. Также конкретизированы общие понятия необходимые для pragматического описания категории залога.

Ключевые слова: категория залога, pragматика, залоговое поле, формы залога, валентность слова .

Despite the large number of studies conducted on the ratio, no single solution has been reached in this regard. Each researcher who has started the study of the ratio has given a different definition to it as a result of paying attention to one of the semantic, syntactic and morphological aspects of the ratio based on his scientific goal. And we see all three aspects in the essence of ratio. Accordingly, we consider the ratio as a category expressing the relation of the action to the object and the subject through the system of subject and inter-object relations. In this definition clarifying the pragmatic description of the ratio, it should be assumed that other members of the field of the ratio, of which the morphological-synthetic category of the ratio is the core, also participate in the performance of this task. Through the pragmatic description of the members of the morphological-synthetic category of ratio, we will concretize these ideas. It is clear that the five-member ratio system distinguished in academic grammars is not perfect.

They are as follows:

1. Exact ratio - 0 indicator
2. Self proportion – -(i)n, -(i)l
3. Joint ratio – -(i)sh
4. Additive ratio - -t, -dir, -tir, -iz, -ar, -it, -sat, -giz, -kaz...
5. Passive participle – -(i)n, -(i)l

Some of the terms used to describe these forms are controversial. While making particular emphasis that the definite article may be the principal form of other articles [9,445;2], some authors argue that "the exact article is the neuter form of the verb by the article." [7,158] argue that "the action of this form of the verb is performed by the possessor, and the complement "denotes the object of the action" [7,158]. In addition, some definitions do not reflect the meaning of ratio forms, such as "personality is a verb form that expresses that the person

(subject) who acts is also the object of the action." [7,158]. However, the use of deductibles does not necessarily give this meaning. Below we discuss this situation separately. Or, if in the ratio semantics of one it is usual to connect a series of morphological symbols [9,453-454], who sees each as another form of ratio (collaboration-unity, mutual-reciprocity)[5]. Our views [6,39;11,56] on the evaluation of relative forms as word builders are:

Word formation implies a complete change in the lexical meaning of a word. Relative forms affect the syntactic possibilities of a word by changing its valence, but do not create new lexical meanings. So you are a designer. However, one should be aware of the complex lexicogrammatical nature of this category.

"The presence of the lexical aspect in the sense of ratio, or rather, its strength compared to other categories (that is, the lexical aspect is undoubtedly present in other grammatical-morphological categories) shows that it should be paid special attention to this aspect.

The predominance of the lexical aspect is manifested mainly in two ways in ratio indicators: First, relative clauses are irregular in their addition to verb stems. That is, a specific suffix may be added to some verbs, but may not be added to others;

Secondly, the difference in root and derivative management is much brighter" [8,109; see also: 2,82-105]. This is natural given the nature of the semantic impact of shapers.

In the process of studying the pragmatics of each ratio form, the accompanying or synthesized meanings of this form, as well as the interpretation of the forms that can perform a function related to this form, by restoring the ratio system, giving their pragmatic assessment is one of the urgent tasks of linguistics.

Before moving on to the analysis of the pragmatic possibilities of the ratio, let us describe our comments on the origin of this category. According to G. Paul, the author of the original views on the origin of grammatical categories, "Any grammatical category arises on the basis of a psychological category" [4,315]. The ratio also, according to him, serves to reflect the different relations between the psychological and the grammatical owner. G. Paul seems to have correctly advanced the psychological-pragmatic aspects reflected in the essence of ratio. But not only the ratio, but in general any morphological category, he concluded that the pragmatic aspects are not related to the linguistic unit, but to psychological categories, because according to him: "Grammatical category is in some sense a hardened form of psychological category; it is associated with a stable tradition. And the psychological category remains alive and free, always taking on a new appearance depending on individual feelings" [4,315].

According to him, the "birth" of grammatical categories is related to psychological processes. Psychological aspects that do not fit into the framework of existing grammatical categories lead to the emergence of new grammatical categories[4,315]. The relationship between language, mind, and psyche has been the cause of endless debates among philosophers, linguists, and a number of other professions for centuries. At this point, we do not agree with these debaters, but we would like to note that it is impossible to completely determine at once what kind of mental processes are the linguistic expression of the passive ratio, where the doer of the action is actually unknown, when it is known, it is estimated as unknown, the doer of the action is not implied at all, and it reflects other mental states. The concept of spirit is broader than the concept of consciousness [3,28]. G. Paul is right: "Psychological category is independent of language; it exists before the emergence of a grammatical category, and continues to be valid

even after its emergence" [4,315]. Studying the history of a particular grammatical category is certainly very interesting, but it is impossible to fully restore this historical picture. It is clear that the process of formation of the category was not completely open not only now, but also during that period of "birth". However, there is no doubt that some traces of this process have been preserved until now. The basis of the pragmatics of the members of the grammatical category is determined by those specific and vague traces. A superficial observation of a number of available materials on the history of relative forms also shows that these forms have undergone semantic-pragmatic changes characteristic of a very small number of morphological categories: *qardi* – *qorildi*, *aralashdi* meaning is given in "Devonu Lugatit Turk" [10,406]. The fact that a word in the form of a definite ratio means the word in the form of a synchronous self-ratio shows that the system of mutual opposition of ratio forms was different at that time. Words like Ӯшічләнді, оғурланді (Ӯшічләнді - in the sense of being rich, оғурланді - in the sense of time, approaching, blessed, given value) [10,286-287] in the modern Uzbek language are grammatical expressions that require different forms of proportions and semantics that are not typical for the modern Uzbek language. (of course, in this case, the meaning of the lexical root should also be taken into account) all in all, it shows that the semantics of the ratio at that time was very different from the present. This is natural. Historical roots have a place in the realization of ratio forms. However, the synchronous pragmatic nature of these forms (generally any grammatical forms) is based not only on historical roots, but also on immanent features of the present.

As long as the ratio is a category that expresses the relationship of the action to the object and the subject through the system of subject and inter-object relations, let's clarify the concepts of object, subject and action.

The subject is the subject of thought, and the predicate defines it. Action is the main part of the semantics of the predicate expressed by the verb. An object is an object that is affected by movement and is the direction of movement. In scientific literature, it is emphasized that the subject has the structure of the sentence, and the object is equal to the complement. And the predicate occupies the participle position [For example, see: 1,279-329-345-462]. The object, the subject, under the influence of the verb predicate, the system of variable relations forms the content of the ratio. Logical subject and object are not always proportional to grammatical subject and object. The same disparity also enriches the semantics of ratio. Consider the following examples:

1. *Toshkent yildan yilga gullab yashnamoqda.*

2. *Gul ochildi.*

In the first sentence, Tashkent is the subject denoting the name of a place. The predicate is clearly proportional. This should "denote that the action is performed by the person or object represented by the possessor..." [9,445]. Grammatically it is correct but logically it is not. It is clear that Tashkent cannot carry out the movement of prosperity by itself. In the Uzbek linguistic mind, connecting a non-characteristic verb predicate to animate, inanimate, conscious, unconscious objects comes from the specific characteristics of the national mentality and consciousness. There is usually no pragmatic tone in using this opportunity: *Uy bitdi. Ovgat pishdi*. But in some places, the pragmatic tone can be deliberately exaggerated: *Shundan bir yon boshlasa aqlim, Boshqa yonga yetaklar yurak* (E. Vohidov). In the second sentence, the verb

predicate is considered to be in the subject relation. However, when the flower is connected to the subject, the sense of "itself" that is characteristic of this ratio does not emerge: the flower does not open itself, but the process is also seen to be in itself. This kind of expression of mediality is another possibility inherent in ratio, and Uzbek language speakers actively use it in expressing pragmatic tone.

The assessment given by the linguistic mind of the speaker to the events of objective existence is necessarily reflected at the grammatical level. Ratio forms have a special place in this process. In particular, the definite and passive ratio in the structure of the sentence reveals a number of pragmatic nuances by reflecting the relation of the logical object and the subject in different ways.

All those who have studied the ratio will notice that it is the passive ratio that has the most vivid pragmatic properties. In our opinion, this brightness is inherent in the semantics of the passive participle: "...the main focus is not on the performer, but on the object and the action itself..." [9,452; see also 7,159] related to. But the proponents of this view do not deny that certain conditions refer to the doer of the action [9,452].

The following reasons are usually given for using the passive ratio:

1. Lack of information about the subject.
2. Attention to information about the subject [8,111].

Although these views of the researchers are reasonable, it cannot be said that they cover all the pragmatic aspects in the use of the passive ratio. The purpose of using the passive voice is not to ignore the logical subject, but rather to emphasize it. Compare:

Dadam va'da bergen bo'lsa, albatta bajaradi // Va'da, dadam tomonidan berilgan bo'lsa, albatta bajariladi. The cases where passive and definite forms are functional are also very interesting from a pragmatic point of view: *Bu pulga hech narsa bermaydi// Bu pulga hech narsa berilmaydi.* In such places, the ratio not only changes the position of the clauses in the sentence, but also creates an unexpected pragmatic tone: in both sentences, the subject is uncertain, but in the case where the definite ratio is used, this uncertainty is exaggerated and generalized. Apparently, accordingly, constructions of this type are actively used in the language.

A brief description of relative pragmatics also shows that such studies provide very necessary information in studying the practical possibilities of the Uzbek language. Conducting such research is important as it can provide interesting materials for the development of modern Uzbek linguistics.

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