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REFLECTIONS ON THE PRAGMATIC STUDY OF THE CATEGORY OF RELATION

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Annotation:

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

Annotasiya:

Ushbu maqolada nisbat kategoriyasi pragmatik talqini borasida ayrim qarashlar bayon qilingan. Nisbat kategoriyasi pragmatik tavsifi uchun zaruriy bo'lgan umumiy tushunchalar aniqlashtirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: nisbat kategoriyasi, pragmatika, nisbat maydoni, nisbat shakllari, so'z valentligi.

Аннотация:

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



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Ключевые слова: категория залога, прагматика, залоговое поле, формы залога, валентность слова

Despite the large number of studies on the subject of relation, no single solution has been reached in this regard. Each researcher who has entered the study of relation, based on his scientific purpose, has given it a different definition, as a result of which he pays attention to one of the semantic, syntactic and morphological aspects of the relation. We, however, see all three aspects in the essence of the relation. Accordingly, we consider the relation as a category expressing the relationship of action to the object and subject through a system of relations between the subject and the object. It is necessary to take into account that this definition, which determines the pragmatic description of the relation, also includes the participation of other members of the relation field, the core of which is the morphological-synthetic category of the relation. We will concretize these ideas through the pragmatic description of the members of the morphological-synthetic category of the relation. It is clear that the five-member relation system that is distinguished in academic grammars is not perfect. They are:

1. Definite relation – 0 demonstrative
2. Identical relation – -(i)n, -(i)l
3. Coordinative relation – -(i)sh
4. Superlative relation – -t, -dir, -tir, -iz, -ar, -it, -sat, -g'iz, -kaz...
5. Indefinite relation – -(i)n, -(i)l

Some expressions that have become common in the description of these forms are controversial. In particular, while the definite article is sometimes noted as the basis, the main form for other forms of the article [9,445;2], some researchers consider “The definite article to be the neutral form of the verb according to the



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article” [7,158], but they also note the characteristic of the article, stating that “the verb in this form expresses that the action is performed by the subject, and the complement is the object of the action” [7,158]. Also, the meanings expressed within some of the forms of the article are not reflected in their definition. For example, “the possessive article is a verb form that expresses that the performer of the action (subject) is also the object of the action” [7,158] is widely recognized. However, the use of the possessive article does not always give this meaning. Below, we will dwell on this case separately. Or, while in the semantics of the relational relation, the linking of the third row of morphological semes is widespread [9,453-454], there are also those who consider each of them as a separate relational form (cooperative - togetherness, reciprocal - mutuality) [5]. Our attitude to the views on the assessment of the relational form as a word-former [6,39;11,56] is as follows: word-formation implies a complete change in the lexical meaning of the word. Relative forms, on the other hand, affect the syntactic possibilities of the word by changing its valency, but do not create a new lexical meaning. Therefore, they are form-formers. However, it is necessary to note the complex lexical-grammatical nature of the essence of this category: “The presence of the lexical aspect in the meaning of the relation, or rather, its strength compared to other categories (i.e., the lexical aspect is undoubtedly present in other grammatical-morphological categories) indicates that this aspect should be given special attention.

The predominance of the lexical aspect is manifested in the indicators of the relation mainly in two ways:

first, the irregularity of the addition of relative suffixes to the verb stems. That is, a certain suffix may be added to some verbs, and not to others;

second, the difference in the control of the stem and the derivative is quite pronounced” [8, 109; see also: 2, 82-105]. This is natural, given the nature of the



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semantic influence of form-formers.

In the process of studying the pragmatics of each relational form, it is one of the urgent tasks of linguistics to provide a pragmatic assessment of the meanings accompanying or synthesized in this form, as well as forms that can perform a function similar to this form by restoring the relational system within the framework of interpretation.

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]. Ratio also, according to him, serves to reflect the different relations between psychological and grammatical possessor. It seems that G. Paul correctly understood the psychological and pragmatic aspects reflected in the essence of ratio. But not only the ratio, but in general any morphological category, he came to the conclusion that pragmatic aspects are related to psychological categories, not linguistic unity, because according to him: "Grammatical category is in some sense a frozen form of psychological category; it is related to a fixed tradition. Psychological category is something alive and free, always taking on a new appearance depending on individual feelings. remains" [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 would like to note that it is impossible to completely determine the linguistic expression of mental processes in which the executor of the action is actually unknown, the executor of the action is estimated as



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unknown, the executor of the action is not implied at all, and reflects other mental states. The concept of spirit is broader than the concept of consciousness [3,28]. It is not for nothing that G. Paul says: "The psychological category is independent of the language; it exists before the emergence of the grammatical category, and continues to function after its emergence" [4,315]. Studying the history of a particular grammatical category is certainly very interesting, but it is impossible to completely restore this historical picture. It is clear that not only now, but also during that period of "birth" the process of formation of the category was not completely open. 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 defined 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, which are typical for a very small number of morphological categories: kardi means "mixed", "mixed" is given in "Devonu Lugatit Turk" [10,406]. The fact that a word in the form of a definite ratio means a 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 such as Јшичланди, огурланді (Јшичланди - in the sense of becoming a pot, огурланді - in the sense of time, approaching, blessed, given value) [10,286-287] present in the modern Uzbek language 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 lexical root the meaning should also be taken into account) and shows that the semantics of the ratio of that time was much 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.



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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 motion and directed by motion. In the 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 system of variable relations under the influence of the object, the subject, the verb predicate forms the content of the ratio. Logical subject and object do not always correspond to grammatical subject and object. The same disparity also enriches the semantics of ratio. Consider the following examples:

1. Tashkent is blooming year after year.
2. The flower has bloomed.

In the first sentence, Tashkent is the subject denoting the name of the place. The predicate is in a definite proportion. This should “indicate the performance of the action by the person or object expressed by the possessor...” [9,445]. Grammatically, this is so. But logically, this is not so. It is clear that Tashkent cannot perform the action of blooming itself. In the Uzbek linguistic consciousness, the attachment of a verb predicate, which is not inherent in animate, inanimate, conscious, unconscious objects, when considered in essence, arises from the specific characteristics of the national psyche and consciousness. Usually, there is no pragmatic nuance when using this opportunity: The house is finished. The food is cooked. However, in some places, the pragmatic nuance can be deliberately exaggerated: From this side my mind begins, The heart leads to the other (E.Vohidov).



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In the second sentence, the verb predicate is considered to be in a definite proportion. However, when connected with the subject of the flower, the meaning of “itself” characteristic of this relation does not emerge: it is clear that the flower does not open itself, but it is also evident that the process is in it. This kind of expression of mediality is another possibility inherent in the relation, which is actively used by the speakers of the Uzbek language to express pragmatic nuances.

The assessment of events in objective existence by the linguistic consciousness of the speaker of the language is, of course, reflected at the grammatical level. In this process, relational forms play a special role. In particular, the definite and indefinite relation, by differently reflecting the logical relationship of the object and subject in the sentence structure, give rise to a number of pragmatic nuances. All those who have conducted research on the relation note that the pragmatic features of the indefinite relation are particularly vivid. In our opinion, this brightness is associated with the semantics of the passive relation: “...the main attention is not paid to the performer, but to the object and the action itself...”[9,452; see also 7,159]. However, supporters of this opinion do not deny that certain circumstances also refer to the performer of the action[9,452].

The following reasons are usually given for the use of the passive relation:

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

Although these views of the researchers are justified, they cannot be said to cover all the pragmatic aspects of the use of the passive relation. The purpose of using the passive relation is not to ignore the logical subject, but, on the contrary, to increase attention. Compare:

If my father promised, he will definitely fulfill it// The promise, if given by my father, will definitely be fulfilled.



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The functional cases of the indefinite relation and the definite relation forms are also very interesting from a pragmatic point of view:

This money does not give anything// Nothing is given for this money.

In such cases, the relation, along with changing the position of the parts in the sentence, creates an unexpected pragmatic nuance: in both sentences the subject is uncertain, but in the case of the definite relation, this uncertainty is emphasized and generalized. Apparently, accordingly, this type of constructions is actively used in the language.

A brief description of the pragmatics of the relation also shows that such studies provide extremely necessary information in studying the practical possibilities of the Uzbek language. The conduct of such studies is important in that they can provide interesting materials for the development of modern Uzbek linguistics.

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