

LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL PARTS OF SPEECH EXPRESSING THE INDEFINITENESS OF THE SUBJECT

Mehmonova Yulduz,
II year Master student of the
Bukhara State University of the English Linguistics Department, Uzbekistan
mehmonovayulduz1978@gmail.com, +998905146405

ABSTARCT:

This article is devoted to the expression of subject indefiniteness with lexico-grammatical parts of words in English and Uzbek languages. The expression of indefiniteness of the subject in the system of different languages with lexico-grammatical parts of words have been analyzed and its similarities and differences are identified.

KEYWORDS: Indefiniteness, subject, lexico-grammatical units, context.

INTRODUCTION:

In compared non-related languages, the indefiniteness of the subject is performed by the subclass of indefiniteness. It shows subject indefiniteness, indefinite substance, even indefinite concept, and etc. Lexico-semantic units of this group can have different structures.

MAIN PART:

Words denoting subjectivity can be characterized by a number of peculiarities. Below we will briefly consider them:

a) special words such as some, one, none, anything, something, nothing, anything, somewhat, that express subject indefiniteness, in which some, any, none (no) serve as specific markers of indefiniteness. These markers can be characterized as adjective-modifying units.

The variety of such modifiers can be extended by means of indefiniteness of separate affixes. In both compared languages, these special words perform the same function:

She said nothing for a moment, though she had a small smile (J.Fowles, Daniel Martin, 119).

Everything had not been taken (T.Dreiser, Sister Carrie, 246).

I just told him I didn't have anything (T.Dreiser, Sister Carrie, 391).

He gave Drouet no credit for any feelings toward Carrie whatever (T.Dreiser, Sister Carrie, 117).

Every endeavor I made to get us off the trivial and immediate was rebuffed (J.Fowles, Daniel Martin, 173).

It was for me to judge. But she must have some opinion? (J.Fowles, Daniel Martin, 173).

After each tilt she had to think up some new trick of attack (J.Fowles, Daniel Martin, 155).

b) Words belonging to nouns that implicitly express indefiniteness:

In English – rustle; panic, scare:

The cross – trees are let into the trestle – trees, with scores (1794, Ringing and Seamanship I, 29).

... the rustle of a wood, the song of birds, ... (1759, Jhonson Idler, 44).

In Uzbek - “vahima, sharpa” and others.

Lekin darvozaxonada chindan ham kimningdir sharpasi eshitilar edi (A.Muxtor, Chinor, 250).

Kechagina shabadada barradek tovlanib yotgan qum ko'k qirlarda qiyomat qoyim bo'lib ketdi, do'zaxdek o't yonar, tutun to'lg'anar edi, qiyqiriq, taraq – turuq, vahima.... (A.Muxtor, Chinor, 251).

Haligi fonarning xiragina nuri tushib turgan tosh yonida bir sharpa qimirladi (A.Muxtor, Chinor, 67).

Kechagi vahimalarni o'z ko'zlari bilan ko'rgan shohanshohlar bir - biriga sezdirmay, kechasining o'zidayoq quyon bo'lib qochib qolgan ekanlar (Ertakdan).

Toshxo'ja vahimadan vujudi qaltirab zo'rg'a uyga yetib keldi (A.Muxtor, Chinor, 254).

It should be noted, that any noun chosen separately, can represent indefiniteness outside the context.

For example, words such as: man, house, book and their Uzbek equivalents odam, uy, kitob and others fully express the indefiniteness of a subject in isolation. But among the definite modifiers, they represent definiteness: the man - o'sha kishi, the house - o'sha uy, the book - o'sha kitob and etc.

It is necessary to take into account the serious typological situation associated with the variety of the compared languages.

In modern English the zero article, i.e. the zero categorical position of the noun, differs from the same position of the Uzbek nouns without its definiteness-indefiniteness modifier;

Firstly, there is no unit of any article in the Uzbek language. Nouns are less dependent on their modifiers;

Secondly, in the English language that is to say, in languages where articles are existing, the notion of a zero article does not mean that this article does not exist, because a zero article (if this theory is adopted after a certain group of linguists) has limited of usage.

Moreover, the theory of the zero article has not been developed by typologists in linguistics, trichotomic contrast - a zero importance of resistance (if we agree with the idea of indefiniteness - the tracheotomy of definiteness) does not form a category.

As we partially discussed above, the indefiniteness of the objects are expressed in the same way in the modern Uzbek language. There are special units that transforming

indefiniteness. The basic units that latter serve as the main markers of indefiniteness are the following words: narsa, nimadir, allanima, allanarsa, and so on.

U shu bugun sirayam kech kirmasligini, quyosh aslo botmasligini istardi; aksiga, oftob ham o'chakishganday, xuddi bir narsadan quruq qolayotganday, tobora quyiga sho'ng'ir, ufqlar ortiga oshiqardi (Cho'qqilar chorlaydi, 67).

O'zini orqaga oldi, u yoq - bu yoqqa jalanglab, toshmi, biror qattiqroq narsa qidira boshladi (Cho'qqilar chorlaydi, 74).

.... yana tomog'iga allanima kelib tiqildi (Cho'qqilar chorlaydi, 141).

Unga nimadir xalaqit berardi (A.Muxtor, Chinor, 52).

U shivilg'onliklarning allanimasidan, yuz tuzilishidan jilmayishidan. Chehrasidan tanir edi (A.Muxtor, Chinor, 60).

- Tirmizaklar! - dedi Onabibi xivichini tashlab. Keyin "paravoz - paravoz" o'ynagani tashib chiqilgan primus, paqir, kitob, yana allanimalarni hovli yuzidan yig'ishtirib oldi (A.Muxtor, Chinor, 81).

Orif aka yonboshlab yotgancha daftarlariga nimalarnidir yozar, kitoblarning orasiga xatcho'p qistirar edi (A.Muxtor, Chinor, 82).

It should be noted, that the words, formed with the help of the semi affix alla- play a main role in the Uzbek language. This unit, which serves as a prefix marker of indefiniteness, is very common in modern Uzbek language. This problem is widely learnt by I. Isakov in his research work.

Syntactic expressions of the indefiniteness of the subject are word combinations, the structure of which may be vary.

For example: indefinite, negative, interrogative pronouns and other pronouns, combined with nouns, represent a class of objects.

For clarity, we will illustrate syntactic models with words expressing the indefiniteness of the subject:

In English

anything

everything

nothing

something

everything

somewhat

any + N

some + N pl. some + else

In Uzbek

narsa,

nima + bo'lsa + ham,

hech + N, biror + N,

arzimagan + N,

ba'zi bir + N,

biron + N,

biror + Ajd. + N,

bir + Ajd. + N,

allaqanday + Ajd. + N,

allaqanday + N,

qandaydir + N

We only wait it in case we have any information to send her (T.Dreiser, *An American Tragedy*, 162).

Nevertheless, this rousing availed him nothing (T.Dreiser, *Sister Carrie*, 234).

I'll be able to take some things (P.Abrahams, *The Path of thunder*, 135).

He seemed to be thinking of something else (T.Dreiser, *An American Tragedy*, 29).

There may be something to it (T.Dreiser, *Sister Carrie*, 62).

Don't worry about anything (T.Dreiser, *An American tragedy*, 268).

There was something satisfactory in the attention of this individual with his good clothes (T.Dreiser, *An American Tragedy*, 24).

Tergovchining mumday harakatsiz yuzida biron tuyg'u ifodalanmadi (A.Muxtor, Chinor, 101).

Orif aka avval negadir orqa – oldini aylantirib ko'rdi, hukm uzun edi, o'qib chiqishga toqat qani hozir, sarosimada qog'ozdan qandaydir so'zni, qandaydir hal qiluvchi jumlani (A.Muxtor, Chinor, 105).

Hozir u Zokirga biror narsa deb ko'rsatmasa berolmasdi (P.Qodirov, *Uch ildiz*, 301).

Turmushdagi biror muhim narsani anglamaydi – da yo'lingizda ko'ndalang bo'lib turib oladi (A.Muxtor, *Davr mening taqdirimda*, 140).

Ketaversak biron qishloq, shahar, aqalli bir o'tovga duch kelarmiz axir (A.Muxtor, Chinor, 121).

U tuni dam erto'laga kirib, dam dalada aylanib, bir nimalarni o'ylab chiqdi (A.Muxtor, Chinor, 124).

Ana shunda g'alati bir hodisa yuz berdi (M.Ismoil, *Farg'ona tong otguncha*, 87).

So'ngra, bir nima uning qo'llaridan tortgandek bo'ldi (Mirmuhsin, *Tunggi chaqmoqlar*, 150).

Bir qiziq narsa esimga tushdi, opa (Oybek, *Qutlug' qon*, 89).

Qizchalar ko'zlarini karavotda o'tirgan Munavvardan uzmay, onalarining quloqlariga allanima deb, shivirlashdi (S.Anorboyev, *Qissalar*, 10).

Allaqanday umid hovuri yuragini ilitib o'tdi (S.Anorboyev, *Qissalar*, 141).

Ichidan allaqanday noaniq quvonch to'lqinlanib, toshib qolaveradi (S.Anorboyev, *Qissalar*, 179).

Yo'qchilik eru – xotin o'rtasidagi mehru – oqibatga ham chang soldi, yaxshi kiyinib, yaxshi eb – ichishga, ziyofatlarga o'rgangan suriya keyinchalik arzimagan bir narsa ustida eri bilan aytilib, otasinikiga ketib qoldi (Mirmuxsin, *Tunggi chaqmoqlar*, 145).

Arzimagan narsaga aybdor bo'lib qolmasmikansizlar? (S.Anorboyev, *Qissalar*, 308).

A special case that differentiate the Uzbek language from English is the spread of affixal units of the type -dir, -mi: nimadir (nondir, oshdir, baribir yemishdir).

Ularning tabiati shundayki, yo'lida o't uchramaydimi, suvni, jarlikmi, o'z yo'nalishidan na chapga, na o'ngga qittak chetga chiqmasdan, bir to'daning o'ligi ustida ikkinchi to'dasi o'limiga qarab ham tikka ketaveradi (A.Muxtor, Chinor, 255).

The affixal method is less developed in English. The following artificial words can hardly be added to them: irregularity, impossibility, indefiniteness, uncountable:

The irregularities of the earth's surface (BARS). Don't expect me to do impossibilities! (BARS). The ways of expressing the indefiniteness of these two objects generally the same. They can be classified as follows:

1) Indefinite nouns:

a) English words are used as key words that can be implicitly expressed in compared languages: thing, obscurity, vagueness, mystery, absence; Uzbek words: narsa, nima, allanarsa and etc., either explicitly like English: invisibility, non-appearance, disappearance, imperceptibility, indefiniteness; in Uzbek: hisobsizlik, nimadir, allanarsa, etc.;

2) Any nouns used without indefinite markers:

In English: (a) plank, (a) grape, bread, cup, information;

In Uzbek: yog'och, kitob, yosh, terak, xabar;

3) syntactical combinations in which there are indefinite markers:

in English: some + N, any + N;

in Uzbek: biron + N: biron narsa, biron axborot, bir nima, bir narsa va boshqalar; hech + N; hech narsa, hech vaqt, hech nima; qandaydir + N; qandaydir uy, qanaqadir + N; qanaqadir ovqat, qanaqadir hikoya, qanaqadir narsa and etc.

CONCLUSION:

Based on the above given analysis, the following conclusions can be given:

- 1) Both languages have the same word groups;
- 2) The difference between the interlingual models is determined by the genetic and typological heterogeneity of the languages being compared:
 - a) The genetic difference is due to the incompatibility of these languages;
 - b) Typological and morphological differences are due to the incompatibility of the formal units of the models and others;
- 3) The system of languages being compared remain similar when word-forming morphemes appear as markers of indefiniteness.

However, there are more suffix morphemes in different word groups in Uzbek than in English language: nouns, verbs, numbers, modal words and others.

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