



Current Topic of Linguistics

Madrahimov Ilhomjon Sobirovich

Associate Professor, Candidate of Philological Sciences, Kokan Davlar Pedagogical Institute

Annotation: The grammatical category, its significance, and its position in the linguistic structure are all covered in this article. Particularly, the idea of morphological category is thoroughly explained.

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A grammatical category is made up of the unity of the grammatical meaning and its formal expression, which together make up an inseparable phenomenon that cannot exist without the other. [2, 171].

The term grammatical category is broader than grammatical meaning. For example, in nouns, the plural form is contrary to its singular form (the meaning of the plural is expressed by the affix (-lar), and the singular is characterized by the absence of such a special indicator - the zero form: in such cases, the absence of a sign is also a distinguishing sign compared to others), this is a singular-plural Grammatical opposition in the form forms the number category, the grammatical category is a generalizing category of such conflicting events, grammatical oppositions, the sum of the agreement forms constitutes the agreement category; The tense category includes past, present and future tenses. Another illustration: Although each agreement has a unique meaning, all agreements fall into one of several categories based on their grammatical forms. Each word's form consequently falls under a certain grammatical category because it is a particular manifestation of this universal phenomenon [2, 195].

The majority of independent word groups have their own distinct grammatical categories, such as the number, agreement, and level categories in nouns and the tenses, person numbers, and levels in verbs [7, 123]. Therefore, one of the common characteristics of language units is the grammatical category. This generality's own definition is based on proportion. According to one theory, the interaction of lexical and grammatical meanings determines the type of content and structure of each word. For instance, the division of words into large groups like nouns and verbs is itself a grammatical (lexical-grammatical) category (such as noun category, adjective category), and as a result, phenomena like the individual, number, and tense of each category are also grammatical categories. As a result, in a very broad sense, word groups are included in the grammatical category, and in a more specific sense, it refers to categories that express generalized meanings like number, tense, form formation (these meanings are expressed by a certain form), and word groups (these are: lexical-grammatical categories).

A grammatical category is an expanded meaning that is unique to a word, and a grammatical meaning is a particular instance of a general meaning.

Word groups, number, agreement, tense, syntagma, possessive, participle, and complement are examples of morphological categories that fall under the heading of grammar. However, because



these phenomena (such as word group and sentence fragment, the function of word forms, syntactic forms, and the function of connecting words) are so intricately linked to one another, this case demonstrates how conditional it is to divide grammatical categories into morphological categories and syntactic categories.

The category to which the word belongs is related to its morphological classification [2, 205-207]. Of course, they do not alter the word's category. The grammatical meaning of a word unites all the words in the same category, which means that the lexical-grammatical meaning of each word category related to the lexical meaning is based on the grammatical categories and semantic features of this category [3, 91; 4, 127–128]. For instance, the word "hand" is a lexical-grammatical feature of the noun. To illustrate the relationship between a word's lexical meaning and its grammatical characteristics, we provide a few examples: A noun's meaning is tied to that of an object, and thus naturally falls under the number and verb tense categories. This relationship between a word's use in a sentence and its morphological and semantic characteristics is known as word function. depending on which category a word of the same form belongs to, there is also a change in meaning (for example, pour: a noun, a name for food, and the form of an action noun of the verb, pour; processing: the representation of the possessor by a noun in the main agreement form, the auxiliary word does not appear as a part of a sentence).

Currently, the following grammatical categories are distinguished in Uzbek linguistics:

1. Ownership category.
2. Agreement category.
3. Number category.
4. Ratio category.
5. Time category.
6. Mile category.
7. Person-number category.
8. Level category.
9. The division-non-division category.
10. Action style category.
11. Modifier (specific form of the verb) category [2, 195; 4, 43-49].

A grammatical category is categorized based on the semantic, morphological, and syntactic characteristics of the grammatical form that it belongs to. The classification of grammatical forms has been a significant area of study in both linguistics and the secondary and postsecondary grammatical systems. The classification of the Uzbek language's morphological index was developed in the past [5, 187–19], but the conclusion was made based on Arabic and later Russian grammatical standards [6, 37–39]. A morphological suffix, which is separated into a word modifier and a form-creator in the Uzbek language, is regarded as a form-creator. If the possessive, agreement, and personal-number suffixes were recognized as word modifiers that connected words to one another, an indicator was added to the form generator. This indicator modifies the meaning of the word very slightly and does not produce a new word. One of these suffixes relates to the syntactic function, and the other to the lexical meaning, it should be highlighted.

It is well known that a word's syntactic structure can alter depending on its meaning. After all, "Semantics is as much syntactic as syntax is semantic in nature," as the linguist V. G. Gak put it. [1,



172] Morphological form has the ability to expand or narrow the lexeme's ability to combine. For example, when the plural suffix -lar and the diminutive form -cha are added to a word, this word cannot create the possibility of combining with a word inconsistent with the meaning of this form. If the lexeme of a house is combined with a word that expresses a definite amount, and the lexeme of kitob is combined with a word that expresses the meaning of size and excess, this possibility does not arise in the words of houses and booklets. This change in the lexical meaning occurs at the expense of the grammatical form of the word. The morphological form in the form of the phrase kitob, kitobim, o'qidim is devoid of this feature, and it is used as a tool for the syntactic connection of the word.

Without changing its lexical meaning, a word that forms a syntactic form connects other words or gives it a specific syntactic function. The use of relational (syntactic) form is not constrained to a particular word group like a lexical form, in contrast to the traditional definition: *qorasini olmoq, qizili yoqadi, kelganimni yoqtirmadi, o'qishi yaxshi emas, shundayidan ber, ko'pini o'tkazdi* and etc.

A system of unified and mutually contradictory forms built on a certain level of meaning generality is what is meant by a grammatical category. The term "grammatical category" refers to a new whole made up of a number of stable relations of a particular kind of form rather than the simple arithmetic sum of forms.

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