REMARKS ON THE PRAGMATIC STUDY OF THE RATIO CATEGORY

Toshpolatov Azamat Mehmonaliyevich
Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philological Sciences,
Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

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.

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

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

Introduction

Despite the large number of studies conducted on the ratio, there is 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 study all three aspects in the essence of ratio. Accordingly, we consider the ratio as a category that expresses the relationship 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 expressions used in the description of these forms are controversial. In particular, while it is noted that the definite article is sometimes the basis, the main form for other article forms [9,445;2], some researchers consider that "Exact article is a neutral form of the verb according to the article" [7,158], but "the action of the verb in this form is performed by the possessor, and the complementizer they express the idea of being the object of action" [7,158], and note the characteristic characteristic of the ratio in it. Also, the meanings expressed within some of the ratio forms are not reflected in their definition. For example, it is widely recognized that "personality is a verb form that expresses that the person doing the action (the subject) is also the object of the action" [7,158]. However, the use of self-proportion does not always give this meaning. Below we will discuss this situation separately. If in the semantics of unity ratio, it is common to connect a series of morphological symbols [9,453-454], there are who see each as a separate form of ratio (cooperative - unity, reciprocal - reciprocity) [5]. Our attitude to the views on the evaluation of the relative form as a word-former [6,39;11,56] is as follows: word-formation implies a complete change of the word's lexical meaning. Relative forms affect the syntactic possibilities of a word by changing its valence, but do not create a new lexical meaning. So they are shapers. 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 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 is necessary to pay 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]. Ratio also, according to him, serves to reflect different relations between psychological and grammatical possessor. 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 the psychological categories, because according to him: "The grammatical category is in some sense a hardened form of the psychological category; it is associated with a stable tradition. And the psychological category remains something alive and free, which always acquires 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, psyche has been the cause of endless debates among philosophers, linguists and other professions for centuries. At this point, we do not agree with these debaters, but we want to note that it is impossible to completely determine at once what kind of mental processes are the linguistic expression of the passive ratio, which reflects the fact that the doer of the action is unknown, is estimated as unknown when it is known, the doer 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]. 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, which are typical for the lack of morphological categories: kardi means "mixed" is given in "Devonu Lug'atit 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 indicates that the system of mutual opposition of ratio forms was different at that time. Words like Әшічлӓнди, оғурlandі (Еішичланди - in the sense of being rich, огурланди - in the meanings such as the

time has come, approached, 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 meaning of the lexical root should also be taken into account) all in all, it shows that the semantics of the ratio of 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.Тошкент йилдан йилга гуллаб яшнамоқда.

2.Гул очилди.

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. 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-specific verb predicate to animate, inanimate, conscious, unconscious objects, in essence, originates from the specific characteristics of the national mentality and consciousness. There is usually no pragmatic tone in using this opportunity: Уй битди. Овқат пишди .But in some places, the pragmatic tone can be deliberately exaggerated: Шундан бир ён бошласа ақлим, Бошқа ёнга етаклар юрак (E. Vahidov).

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 meaning 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 role 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 logical object and subject relationship differently.

All who have studied the voice will notice that it is the passive voice 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 voice:

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 voice. The purpose of using the passive voice is not to ignore the logical subject, but rather to emphasize it.

Compare:

Дадам ваъда берган бўлса, албатта бажаради// Ваъда, дадам томонидан берилган бўлса, албатта бажарилади.

The cases where passive and definite forms are functional are also more interesting from a pragmatic point of view:

Бу пулга ҳеч нарса бермайди// Бу пулга ҳеч нарса берилмайди.

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 researches is important as it can provide interesting materials for the development of modern Uzbek linguistics.

References

1. Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. -М.: Сов. энцик., 1966 - 607 с.
2. Нигматов Х.Г. Функциональная морфология тюркоязычных памятников XI - XII вв. - Т.: Фан, 1989. - 191 с.
3. Общая психология. – М.: Просвещение,1986. – 464 с.
4. Пауль Г. Принципы истории языка. – М.: Издательство Иностранной литературы,1960. – 499 с.
5. Пестова Н.В., Суменкова Е.М. Прагматическая направленность страдательного залога в политической коммуникации // Вестник Южно-Уральского гоударственного университета. №25. 2009. – CyberLeninka.ru>article/n/pragmatic
6. Потебня А.А. Из записок по русской грамматике.т.1-2. – М.: Учпедгиз, 1956. – 536 с.
7. Усмонов С. Ўзбек тилида сўзнинг морфологик тузилиши. Т.: МЧЖ "SHIDASP", 2010 – 197 б.
8. Шаҳобиддинова Ш. Ўзбек тили морфологияси. – Андижон: Андижон нашриёт-матбаа МЧЖ, 2012. – 151 б.
9. Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. I том. -Т.: Фан, 1975. - 610б.
10. Қошғарий М. Девону луғотит турк.I том. – Т.: Фан,1960. – 499 б.
11. Ғуломов А. Феъл. – Т.,1954. – 128 б.