

SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL VIEWS ON THE STUDY OF ADVERBIAL CATEGORY IN JAPANESE AND UZBEK LANGUAGES



<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15569533>

Muslima TEMIROVA

*Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies
Teacher of Japanese at the Higher School of Japanese Studies*

Barnoxon SHAMSIYEVA

Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies

Annotation: *In this article, we will try to study the Japanese and Uzbek languages definition of inclination, history of study of the inclination category, and problematic situations.*

The problems of the internal system of the language have been thoroughly studied until the present period of the development of the science of linguistics. It can be easily observed that the studied phenomena are of great importance both in general linguistics and in specific linguistics.

Key words: *inclined category, conditional inclined, unobstructed inclined, categorical form, inclined, inclined classification*

The various relations between action and subject, as well as the phenomena of their occurrence, have always been in the center of attention of linguistics. This phenomenon is one of the most fully studied issues in the compared languages.

Japanese is recognized as one of the most complex languages in the world, and it intrigues linguists not only with its written language (characters) but also with its complex grammar. It is well known that although the Japanese language, its origin and development have not yet been fully proven, various issues of Japanese grammar have long been of interest not only to Japanese linguistics but also to linguistics in general, and this continues to be the case today.

As the Japanese scholar M. Kieda explains, although the grammatical system of the Japanese language was formed at the end of the Tokugawa period, it is only in the last thirty to forty years that scientific research has begun to be conducted. This means that there are still many phenomena in Japanese grammar that need to be studied and investigated.

The problematics of case categories in Japanese has been studied in linguistic literature since the end of the last century. In scientific works of this period, adverbs were not analyzed as a separate category, but only their forms. As a result, contradictory opinions and approaches began to emerge among linguists.

The results of the study have shown that there is no single systematic approach to the question of the category of inflection and its types in Japanese. In many works on Japanese literature, it was considered appropriate to study each of

them as a separate "auxiliary adverb" rather than to divide them into semantic groups. One of the main reasons for this is the lack of consensus among scholars.

Among the first scientific works on the problems of the mayel category is M. Kieda's work on the grammar of the Japanese language. This Japanese scholar comprehensively analyzes the views of linguists working in the 1950s, and states that, in his opinion, the verb is a type of *yōgen*, which are independent words, and words that are not independent cannot be verbs. In his work explaining the conjugation of verbs, he explains the forms expressing the inflections of verbs not as inflections but as auxiliary verbs. Only forms expressing conditional inflection are mentioned as auxiliary forms. He was a member of a number of Japanese linguists, including Mr. Yamada, analyzed the general ideas expressed by D. Maizaburo, N. Yoshitaro and others on this phenomenon. In his view, if words are building material, then speech itself is a building. The verb is one of the sufficient grounds for the erection of this building. It also recognizes that the word is not used outside the sentence.

In addition, the Japanese linguists A. Hanusuma collaborated to analyze the forms と (to), ば (ba), expressing the conditional mood, and たら (tara), なら (nara), expressing the predicate mood, and named all the forms 手 机 形 制 告 (*jokenhyogen*). It categorized the forms semantically into groups. However, it was not observed to be analyzed as a declension category. Some Japanese linguistic literature identifies three groups of conditional expressions, 仮定分類 (*kateijoken*), 生方・生方 (*genin, ryuu*), and 逆説 (*gyakusetsu*), and explains how these conditional expressions are expressed through conjunctions.

It was noted that many of the analyzed works on Japanese linguistics considered forms expressing the imperative mood, wish, and message content in the structure of verb conjugation in addition to forms expressing the conditional mood. However, it is especially important that they be analyzed semantically by means of examples.

In addition to the above-mentioned contradictory opinions of Japanese linguists, it is important to take into account the point of view of Russian japanologists. Their contribution has also been great in explaining the category of inclination in Japanese.

The famous academician and japanologist V. Alpatov in his book on the theoretical study of Japanese language in a collective, taking into account the ideas of the Japanese linguist Suzuki, subdivides the category of inclination into four types: the indicative inclination, the presumptive inclination, the second person imperative inclination and the first person imperative inclination. However, in Nitta's views this phenomenon is divided into two large groups (imperative and presumptive), and in the work of the Russian scientist Syromyatnikov he emphasizes that there is no unified opinion on this matter, explaining that the above types of inclinations include negation and otritation and desirable. This also includes the fact that linguists often reject the notion of "inclination" altogether,

considering it preferable to consider each of the suffixes in the above groups separately.

Japanese scholar V. Golovnin's approach to this phenomenon is particularly noteworthy because it differs from others. He begins to systematically study verb inflections in Japanese and emphasizes that they can be divided into two functionally opposite groups: the narrative inflection and the imperative inflection. He also divides each of these two groups into smaller groups. In an attempt to justify this phenomenon, it is emphasized that the first group, namely the indicative modality, serves the function of expressing definiteness in relation to an individual subject, whereas the second group, its opposite, i.e., the imperative modality, which expresses the meanings of the imperative, serves in general to indicate the doing or not doing of an action. It should also be noted that he developed the category of inclination partly on the basis of Russian grammar.

It is noteworthy that the category "may" in Japanese was practically studied by another Japanese scholar, B. Lavrentiev. He singles out the forms of inclination into a separate group and divides them into six types: presumptive (presumptive), desire (desirable^{1,2,3}), ordered (imperative), permission (permissive) and prohibitive (prohibitive), and explains the forms in each group separately. The Japanese scholar tends to base the expression of the forms of inclination on practical grammar, and this phenomenon is clearly demonstrated in the examples he gives.

In addition to identifying the difficulties and problems of the category of inclination in Japanese, a number of Russian Japanologists have also sought to find solutions in their articles and essays. Examples include I. Kolbina, V. Pryakhina, and A. Kolesnikova.

In the article "Some semantic complements of the subjunctive mood in modern Japanese" I. Kolbina analyzes the forms ば (ba), たら (tara), which are means of expressing the subjunctive mood in a sentence. It cannot be denied that the problem of subjunctive mood and mood in Japanese in general is of great interest not only for linguists teaching Japanese, but also for linguistics in general.

B. Temerov, on the other hand, has described the types of means of expressing the conditional inclination on the basis of Russian grammar, and in his article he mentions that this inclination is formed in two different ways, namely by means of the forms eba and ra.

In an essay on Japanese grammar, Russian-Japanese scholars V. Pryakhina and A. Kolesnikova analyze the suffixes と to, ば ba and たた tara as conditional forms rather than as conditional inflections. It has also been observed that the category of inclination is almost absent in the essay.

In addition, Japanese linguists have also focused on the comparative study of this phenomenon, and the cited scholarly works served as an important basis for our study. Among such Japanese linguists, one cannot ignore the research work of Yo. Mizuta, who defended his dissertation in Chicago. He compared the formants 「～ている (te iru) and た (ta)」, which express the mood of the message, with

English in terms of semantics. He also emphasized that the above formants expressing time indicators play an important role in expressing precision in Japanese grammar and sentence content.

Anglo-Japanese scholar R. Bogdan analyzes the ways of teaching harmony of inclination and time in the pedagogical process and compares them with Polish and Japanese ones.

Also the scientific works related to our study include O. Hideaki's work on the role of time and form in Japanese, P. Ananta's doctoral dissertation and Yo. Takekura's pedagogical approach to this problem.

Along with the studies devoted to these areas, there are works devoted solely to the definition of Japanese, which do not emphasize the presence in Japanese of word-formation of one or another category of word-formation. Despite the fact that the authors' points of view in these studies do not coincide, insufficient evidence is given, and there are contradictions in the treatment of the issue, their ideas have helped to find solutions to complex issues in Japanese grammar.

The theoretical studies of Japanese scholars allow for a comparative study of the categories of word forms in Japanese and their forms with the Uzbek language. Indeed, their scientific research serves as an important scientific resource for specialists studying the Japanese language. In this research work, the Japanese scholar relies, in addition to Japanese linguists, also on the views of Russian scholars V. Alpatov and V. Golovnin.

As for the clarification of the category of inflection in Japanese, we can conclude that the role of verb inflection in Japanese speech is important for expressing the relationship between action and subject in relation to reality. The problematics of case category in Japanese linguistics is a comprehensively studied phenomenon, but the types of case category and their forms in various sources are insufficiently described. In the early years, the relationship between the form of the inflectional category and the content it expresses in a sentence was the most prominent. Along with Japanese linguists, English and Russian Japanese scholars made a great contribution to the semantic analysis of verb suffixes.

In Uzbek language, the category of case has long been one of the problems in the focus of Uzbek linguistics, and this phenomenon is among the problems analyzed by many Uzbek linguists.

As is well known, word formation plays a very important role in Uzbek grammar, especially in the morphology section. While nouns and verbs constitute a relatively large part of the word classes of Uzbek grammar, verbs are considered a vast area among them. The verb word class has a richer and more complex system of grammatical categories than other word classes.

The category of adverbs is considered one of the most controversial issues in linguistics. As mentioned above, the definitions given to this category, as well as the types of adverbs, are not equally represented in all linguistic literature.

In linguistic literature and dictionaries, inclination is defined as follows: "A grammatical category indicating the relation of action to reality is called

inclination". There are also different approaches to this definition among linguists. For example, Uzbek linguist Sh.H. Rakhmatullaev believes that "the relation of action to reality" is a broad concept, covering both being, non-being and time, and emphasizes that this definition should be somewhat narrowed. The linguist in his scientific work defines: "Modal meanings expressing the realization of action by means of an order, desire, purpose or condition are called inclinations of the verb".

It cannot be denied that the verb and its inflections occupy a central place in the construction of a sentence. The role of verb inflection is also important in expressing the mental-psychological, expressive-emotional state of the subject and its various modal relations to reality, the listener and other people.

Almost all Uzbek linguists have worked on the subject of the category of verb verbalization, its system, types and their expressive formants (forms), and their scientific works have been a great impetus for the development of the modern Uzbek literary language.

If we turn to the history of Uzbek linguistics, a major step towards a broader coverage of the category of inclination was made by the scientific studies of A. Gulomov, T. Khodjaev and A. Khodjiev. At the same time, a number of fundamental works created by the team also gave an impetus to the development of Uzbek grammar.

As we said above, there is no consensus among scholars about the types of inclination categories.

A number of seminal literatures by the collective present mainly three types of inclination: imperative-desirable, indicative and conditional, and the means of their expression are called inclination formants. Some sources cite four types.

T. Hodjaev recommends adding two more types of Milni to the four types of Milni, namely: unimpeded and conditional Milni.

The contribution of the great linguist A. Khodjiev to the wide disclosure of the verb turn in Uzbek grammar is invaluable. The author, while comprehensively studying the verb in his scientific work, also presented his unique views on the category of inclination. One of his unique features is that he divides the category of inclination into five types, and among them, the inclination to accuracy is also referred to as "executive inclination".

A. Hajiyev's idea that different languages, even related ones, can have different types of inclinations is supported by Sh. Shukurov confirms it in his scientific work. Sh. Shukurov, analyzing the verbs found in written Uzbek texts, divides the inclinations into three groups: imperative, conditional and definite. A comparative analysis of tune formants over time. The linguist emphasizes that the other types of inclination mentioned "require evidence to distinguish". His doctoral dissertation will serve as an auxiliary source for our scientific research in comparative terms.

As a result of observations, it is worth noting that in the past, in studies conducted on the same topic, our linguists have often relied on the conclusions of Russian grammarians when studying the question of the category of inflection.

Because of this, in some cases, the unique aspect and essence of the Uzbek language is overlooked.

Although the category of inclination is presented in the whole literature on Uzbek grammar, many of its issues still need to be studied. New analyses of these developments contribute to the further development and improvement of the modern Uzbek literary language and continue to improve it.

The observations showed that lexical, grammatical and stylistic analysis of the category of inclination was further developed in the subsequent period. In this M. Sadykova, A. It is appropriate to give an example of such scientists as Shomaksudov.

In her doctoral dissertation, M. Sadykova analyzed verbs from the lexico-stylistic and grammatical-stylistic points of view, examining the features of the verb and its place in the grammar of the Uzbek language. The second chapter of the research paper is devoted to the stylistic and grammatical features of verbs, in which the author tried to identify the forms of verb inclinations and their stylistic characteristics. He also examined the definiteness of intention, imperative and conditional, and purposeful intention and their forms based on the fundamental literature. We relied on M. Sadykova's views on the issues considered in this research paper. As you know, verb tenses are divided into different groups. However, M. Sadykova also noted that the classification and naming of categories do not have a unified scheme in traditional normative grammars.

In addition, A. Shomaksudov, jointly considering the stylistics of the Uzbek language, analyzes the stylistics of declension forms within the framework of morphological stylistics, confirming that one declension form can be used instead of another, and that one declension form can give the meaning of another declension.

For example, the subjunctive mood (definite mood) indicates whether an action has been performed or not and has no grammatical indicator, although it is suggested that it can sometimes replace the imperative and sometimes the conditional mood and express the meaning they are supposed to convey.

It is known that comparative Uzbek linguistics emerged much earlier. It was noted that this phenomenon was also observed in the context of verb tenses. Indeed, the comparative study of linguistic problems in related and unrelated languages has become a particularly urgent need today. An Uzbek linguist who conducted a comparative study of verb tenses, U. Tursunov, analyzed the expression and forms of the conditional tense in Uzbek, as well as the ways of their expression in Russian. However, in the process of comparative analysis, the author relies on the grammar of the Soviet period. At that time, he realized that due to the growing need to study the Russian language and conduct research work, it became necessary to make a comparative study of Russian linguistic phenomena with the Uzbek language. This research paper is also devoted to the comparative study of the category of inflection in both languages, namely Japanese and Uzbek, and analyzing the differences and similarities between them.

They have made a great contribution to the study of the category of verb word-formation in Uzbek linguistics, as well as its analysis through our spiritual masterpieces. In particular, Uzbek linguist Z. Islamov pays special attention to Turkic verbs in the works of Mahmud Zamakhshari. The author has analyzed tenses, action names, adjectives, verb inflections, degrees and laws of their formation in Turkic verbs in Mahmud Zamakhshari's "Mukaddimatu-l-adab" in a comparative-historical perspective. A small paragraph of chapter 2 of the research work is devoted specifically to verb tenses. In it, he studied the verbs presented in traditional grammar in three different inclinations.

Uzbek linguist Z. Khudaibergenova also does not deny that views on the issue of the category of inclination and its types are expressed differently in different literature. It raises the issue of the categories of tense and inclination in Uzbek and Turkish and recognizes that it is difficult to distinguish them from each other. In this case, the author emphasizes the past tense of the verb. In his research paper, the author compared past tense verbs in Uzbek and Turkish in grammatical, functional-semantic and stylistic terms, revealing their differences and common features.

Among modern Uzbek linguists, N. Musulmanova has a special approach to the category of inclination. He sought to substantiate the fact that the grammatical meaning of the Uzbek language is complex, in which, along with the categorial meaning, there is a mixture of related and concomitant meanings characteristic of other categories. By identifying these types of grammatical meanings, the author seeks to theoretically substantiate the fact that the meaning "tendency" in the category of time exists as a synonym of the meaning "time".

From the above, we can conclude that the issue of the category of inclination has been comprehensively studied by Uzbek linguists, but the types of inclinations and the forms expressing them are given differently in the literature. The category of inclination has been studied by linguists in stylistic, grammatical and semantic aspects. In Uzbek, the category of inclination, along with time and person-number, is united in one verb conjugation.

It has been noted that the issue of the category of inclination in Japanese and Uzbek is one of the most fully studied phenomena. The analysis of the classification and period of study of the category of inclination in both languages has revealed many similarities and a narrow range of differences.

Similar aspects of the classification of the inflectional category in the compared languages can be expressed as follows:

1. Both languages have a category of inclination, which in Japanese is expressed by 法 *hou* or ムード *mu-do*, i.e. by two lexemes, and in Uzbek by the lexeme "mayl";

2. In both languages, the category of inflection is one of the phenomena that has been the subject of numerous scientific works and analyses. Nevertheless, observations show that there is no consensus among linguists about the types of

inflection and the number of its forms in both languages, i.e. they are differently represented in the literature;

3. It was found that there are many types of inflection that do not occur in both languages: these include the definite (reporting) inflection, the imperative inflection and the conditional inflection.

4. It was noted that in both languages the category of inclination is closely related to time and forms the basis of verb conjugation.

When analyzing the description of the inclination category in Japanese and Uzbek, a number of differences were revealed. First, it was noted that the number of types of inclination in Japanese is greater than in Uzbek. Second, if we consider the types of inclination, the form and essence of the conditional inclination in Japanese can be distinguished from each other in four different forms, whereas in Uzbek it is expressed by only one form - "-sa". Thirdly, due to the absence of suffixes of the personal number in Japanese, there are difficulties in expressing inclination, whereas Uzbek has suffixes of time and personal number, but the boundary between inclination and time is still not definitively defined.

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