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DIACHRONIC APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF CONVERB CONSTRUCTIONS OF MANNER

Annotation

The article deals with investigation of Uzbek converb constructions of manner and their theoretical background. For a significant amount of time the linguistic phenomenon discussed in the article has been the object of comparison in the works dedicated to category of aspect in Slavic languages, especially Russian. However, over time linguists came to conclusion that in Turkic languages aspectual meanings are conveyed differently. In Uzbek language analytical form as converb construction of manner takes a significant place in aspectological studies. The article analyses different approaches and discussions regarding converb constructions of manner from early works to the present time.

Key words: aspect, converb construction of manner, assistant verb, process, ability.

ДИАХРОННЫЙ ПОДХОД К ИЗУЧЕНИЮ КОНВЕРБИАЛЬНЫХ КОНСТРУКЦИЙ ОБРАЗА ДЕЙСТВИЯ

Аннотация

В данной статье рассматриваются этапы развития конвербиальных конструкций образа действия в узбекском языке в исторической перспективе. За долгое время языковой феномен, рассмотренный в этой статье, являлся объектом сравнения в работах, посвященных к категории аспекта в славянских языках, в частности в русском языке. Однако со временем лингвисты пришли к выводу, что в тюркских языках аспектуальные значения передаются по-другому. В узбекском языке аналитическая форма, как конвербиальная конструкция образа действия, занимает важное место в аспектологических исследованиях. В статье исследуются различные подходы и точки зрения относительно конвербиальных конструкций образа действия с ранних работ до нынешнего времени.

Ключевые слова: аспект, вид, конвербиальная конструкция образа действия, вспомогательный глагол, процесс, способность.

HARAKAT TARZI SHAKLLARI TADQIQIGA DIAKRON YONDASHUV

Annotatsiya

Mazkur maqola o'zbek tilshunosligida alohida o'rin tutgan harakat tarzi shakllarini o'rganilish tarixiga bag'ishlangan. Maqolada yoritilgan ushbu til hodisasi uzoq yillar mobaynida slavyan tillari, ayniqsa, rus tili, aspekt kategoriyasi tadqiqiga doir ishlarning qiyosiy obyekti bo'lgan. Zotan, vaqt o'tishi bilan, turkiy tillarda aspektual ma'nolar ifodalanishi slavyan tillaridan tubdan farq qilishi o'z isbotini topdi. Xususan, o'zbek tilida harakat tarzi shakli analitik formasi tadqiqi aspektologiya rivoji uchun muhim o'rin egallashini alohida ta'kidlash lozim. Ushbu maqola yuqorida ta'kidlangan harakat tarzi shakllarining tarixiy rivojlanishidan tortib, to hozirgi kungacha mavjud munozarali fikr-mulohazalarni tahlil qilishga qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: aspekt, tarz, harakat tarzi shakli, ko'makchi fe'l, jarayon, qobiliyat.

Introduction. In Turkic linguistics the issue of "aspect" emerged earlier than that of in Europe and is closely connected to the Russification policies implemented during the Soviet period. During this time, Russian was taught alongside native languages to Turkic-speaking populations. This educational practice was part of a broader effort to promote the Russian language and culture across various ethnic groups within the Soviet Union. Consequently, the need arose to explain the nature of Russian grammatical aspect to students, as well as to address this topic in the creation of textbooks.

In the 1940s and 1950s, scholarly works began to emerge that described the concept of "aspect" in Turkic languages. The authors of these studies aimed to demonstrate and prove the existence of grammatical aspect within Turkic languages. These researchers undertook significant efforts to analyze and articulate how aspects functioned in Turkic linguistic contexts, contributing to a broader understanding of grammatical structures in these languages. However, despite the abundance of specialized works, the question of the

category of aspect in Turkic languages remains contentious and requires thorough study.

Literature Review. A special coordination meeting dedicated to the grammar of Turkic languages was held in Almaty in 1956, where the issue of verbal aspect in these languages was subjected to extensive scientific discussion for the first time. As a result of this comprehensive debate, it was identified as one of the most pressing issues in Turkic linguistics, necessitating in-depth research. This recognition highlighted the importance of understanding and exploring verbal aspects to further advance the study of Turkic languages.

As early as 1869, the authors of the "Grammar of the Altai Language" noted that in Altaic languages, an individual verb by itself does not signify the state of an action, such as its beginning, completion, etc. The state of the action is determined by the combination of the verb with a participial adverbial. It is precisely these combinations that express verb aspects, for which in the Russian language there are verb

aspects and complex prepositions with verbs, which do not exist in the Altai language[1].

A more detailed positive solution to the problem is proposed by B.A.Serebrennikov in the book on the aspectual system of Finno-Ugric languages[2]. Here, he analyzes materials on Turkic languages, and he concludes that the most typical feature of aspect is the expression of the manner of action.

One of the first to attempt to theoretically justify the existence of special forms with semantics of verbal manner of action and the absence of aspects (as a grammatical category) in Turkic languages, analogous to the Russian perfective and imperfective aspects, was V.M.Nasilov[3]. He identified two types of meanings in combinations with auxiliary verbs: they either 1) convey a spatial characteristic of the action, or 2) acquire the meaning of aspectual category in other languages.

One of the first in turkology F.A.Ganiev classified the meanings realized in the Tatar language by complex verbal constructions into the category of the nature in which verb actions unfold, or the category of manner of action, and described them on this theoretical basis[4]. He identifies 8 groups of actional, or aspectual meanings: 1) inchoativity; 2) directionality; 3) durativity; 4) multiplicity; 5) partial development of action; 6) suddenness; 7) resultativity; 8) completeness.

European turkologists have also been interested in the problem of aspect in Turkic languages. One of the pioneers, Swedish linguist L.Johanson, suggested that the periphrastic forms (combinations) such as Turkish -mis ol-/bulun-; -ir ol- should not be classified as grammatical elements but as "lexeme extensions", which carry "regular lexical modifications – in terms of manner of action (aktionsartmaessig) – of the content of the verbal lexeme[5]. Johanson's ideas are further developed and deepened by K.Schöning in his work dedicated to the special study of biverbal constructions in one of the Turkic languages as a means of expressing manner of action[6].

In Uzbek linguistics A.Hojiyev was one of the first scholars to focus on the study of assistant verbs as a specific grammatical phenomenon, rather than trying to find aspectual correspondences with Russian aspects. This unbiased approach allowed him to identify three areas of assistant verb usage: expressing the characteristics of the action's course, expressing modal meanings, and expressing the direction of action towards the subject or object. He also detailed the phases of action's progression, identifying up to ten meanings[7]. His work on assistant verbs put the cornerstone into the modern aspectological studies in Uzbek linguistics.

Research Methodology. In order to avoid misunderstandings and misinterpretations, to maintain consistency in academic communication, it is important to use agreed-upon terminology. For this reason, the term "converb construction of manner" is adopted from foreign turcologists to denominate Uzbek term "harakat tarzi shakli".

Table 1. O.Shukurov's classification of converb construction of manner

Subcategory	Meaning	Assistant verbs	Example
Instantaneity	Unexpected start of action	-(i) b ket, -a/y ket,	do'pposlab ketdi o'y nay ketdi
Durativity	Start and continuing of action	-(i) b boshla	o'qiy boshladi
Iterativity	Repeated action	-(i) b tur -a/y tur	yozi b turibdi kuzata tur
Noniterativity	Occurred action for a long period of time	-(i) b yot	yozi b yotibdi
Completedness	Whole occurrence of action	-a/y ket	tugab ketdi
Uncompletedness	Last phase of action	-(i) b ket	kelayozdi
Self-directedness	Action directed toward subject's benefit	-a yoz -(i) b ol	o'rganib oldi cho'chib tushdi
Momentaneity	Action happening momentarily	-(i) b tush	
Physical or mental ability	Ability to accomplish action	-a/y ol -a/y bil	yoza oladi ishlay bildi
Trial	Try and test	-a/y -(i) b ko'r -(i) b boq	borib ko'r sanab boq

It should also be mentioned that the term "assistant verb" is used in this paper in regard to Uzbek auxiliary verbs to distinguish them from other forms of analytical verbs. In Uzbek language, along with other Turkic languages, they play a crucial role in determining diverse meanings of manner of action. The term was first suggested by U.Yusupov[8], and was later used in the works of Sh.Jalolova[9].

Analysis and Results. As noted above, A.Hojiyev's work on assistant verbs put the cornerstone into the modern aspectological studies in Uzbek linguistics. He provides definition of assistant verb and clarifies its difference from other verbal constructions in Uzbek. The main part of his work examines twenty-seven individual assistant verbs, their meaning, usage and what meanings they explicate with main verbs. These verbs are: "boshla" (to start), "yot" (to lie), "tur" (to stand), "yur" (to go), "o'tir" (to sit), "bor" (to go), "kel" (to come), "bo'l" (to be), "bit" (bitir) (to finish), "chiq" (to exit), "yet" (to reach), "o't" (to pass), "ol" (to take), "ber" (to give), "qol" (to stay), "qo'y" (to put), "ket" (to go), "yubor" (to send), "tashla" (to throw), "sol" (to put), "tush" (to come down), "o'l" (to die), "ko'r" (to see), "qara, boq" (to look), "bil" (to know), "yoz" (to write).

Here it should be noted that A.Hojiyev used the terms "asosiy va ko'makchi fe'ldan tuzilgan fe'l konstruksiyalari", "yetakchi va ko'makchi fe'ldan tashkil topuvchi birikuv" to name verbal constructions with main and assistant verbs. He does not offer a term, but applies readily available terms from Russian literature dedicated to Turkic languages. Scholars already used terms like "бивербальные конструкции", "сложновербальные конструкции", "глагольные сочетания с вспомогательными глаголами", "деепричастные сочетания с вспомогательными глаголами" to name these constructions in question. This issue was addressed in the works of O.Shukurov, whose work "Harakat tarzi shakllari paradigmasi" shed new light into the study of verbs and aspectual meanings in Uzbek linguistics[10]. O.Shukurov argues that these verbal constructions have approximately 50 constituents, which is even bigger than the category of time that is considered to be the biggest morphological paradigm with 18 constituents. He proposes to unite these verbal constructions under the category of "tarz" (aspect) and names verbal constructions "harakat tarzi shakli". He then examines these constructions and distinguishes the following categorization: general grammatical meaning – "tarz" (aspect), which is divided into intermediate grammatical meanings of "jarayonlilik" (process) and "qobiliyat" (ability). Process is then divided into beginning phase, durative phase, completed phase (boshlanish, davomiylik, tugallanganlik). These three have their own subcategories: instantaneity, durativity, iterativity, noniterativity, completedness, uncompletedness, self-directedness, momentaneity, physical or mental ability, trial.

Introducing a new term of “harakat tarzi shakli” to name converb construction of manner was important to bring the focus of research into a new direction. Works of A.Hojiyev, O.Shukurov show that Uzbek converb constructions of manner are unique as they can convey very diverse meanings of manner of action as well as ability.

Conclusion. It can be concluded that the interest in the aspect in Uzbek language, along with other Turkic languages, emerged much as Russian became official language in most of these countries, and there was a need to explain the students the nature of Russian “вид” and present this topic into the textbooks. The linguists invested all their efforts into proving that Turkic languages also have aspect; a conference was organized, where prominent scholars gathered to discuss this

problem. On the course of this debate, Uzbek linguist A.Hojiyev approach this issue on a new light. He decided not to focus on the search of aspect in the Turkic languages or how they are expressed in these languages. Instead, he dedicated his work to the study of assistant verbs. His works were then further developed in the works of contemporary linguists. Later termed as “harakat tarzi shakli” by O.Shukurov, converb constructions of manner, which was till that time named differently by various linguists, came to light as a new approach to the study of aspectual meanings in the Uzbek language. Thoughly examined by O.Shukurov, converb constructions of manner in Uzbek are unique in their way of conveying different shades of aspectual meaning.

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