

## A FORMAL STUDY OF TENSE CATEGORY

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### Abstract

This article examines the structural study of tenses in the Uzbek language, the relationship between the concept of verb tense and action, and the relation of the grammatical tense category to the moment of speech.

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### Introduction.

Tense is one of the most common categories in world languages. This category has been studied in Uzbek linguistics on a formal and structural basis. Sh. Shukurov, R. Jumaniyozov, S. Sulaymonova, Yu. Jumanazarov, A. Sulaymonov, A. Gulomov, A. Khojjiyev, J. Jorayeva, H. Nematov, N. Musulmonova and others.

Just as the action expressed by the verb is the linguistic expression of the objective action, the tense of the verbs is also the linguistic expression of the objective time associated with the execution of the action. But the expression of the objective tense in the language itself is not considered a category of grammatical tense.

### Maintaining Narrative Flow:

The tense of the verb expresses the relation of the action understood from the verb to the moment of speech. The tense of the verb is determined by the moment of speech, the meeting of the action understood from the verb with the moment of speech is the present tense, and what happened before this moment is the past tense. Being after this moment is the future tense, but this moment of speech is not a subjective event determined by the speaker, but an event that is objectively real both for the speaker and for the person involved in the speech act. [2:29]

A.G. Gulomov explains several features of this category in verbs as follows:

1. Each tense has its own grammatical indicator, but a verb of a certain tense can be used in a speech in the meaning of another tense. For example: in order to express that the work will be done soon, the meaning of the future tense can be given not by its special form, but by the present tense verb: I am flying to Tashkent on the second flight today at 11:00. (from the newspaper). This phenomenon is the inflected use of verb tenses. There are many different forms of the use of transposition, each type of which has its own special interpretation, each transposition resulting from different stylistic and other reasons.
2. We have seen that each tense is defined by relation to the moment of speech. In this respect, the verb of the present tense has certain characteristics: it includes not only the encounter between the time of the action and the moment of speech, but also a wider time. M: I love reading, the verb

"love" in the sentence "love" does not just mean "love", it includes the fact that the work has already started and is continuing, as well as continuing; The verb "I am reading" expresses the fact that I am currently engaged in this work, at the same time, the work started and continues, and the meaning of its continuation. Present future verbs are used to express regular actions that are not limited to a specific time. (Common Tense): *A person breathes with his lungs. Porcelain is made from special soil. Fish live in water*, etc. From the above examples, it can be seen that despite the fact that such verbs correspond to the meaning of the present tense based on the fact that the action always meets the moment of speech, they have the characteristic of not being limited to one tense, the characteristic of the general tense.

3. The verb came is formed by adding the suffix -di to the command verb. This verb indicates the past tense as well as the mood of the verb. (come is a command verb - a command is okay, *kel* is a definite verb - definite is okay). Also, the tense forms sometimes determine the incompleteness, continuation, repetition of the verb. It is understood that the replacement of one tense form with another usually creates a change in other categories and shades of meaning. This phenomenon shows that these categories are closely related to each other.
4. The meaning of time can be expressed in two ways: 1. Expressing it synthetically. For example: I went, I will go. 2. Expressing analytically: M: *I was coming, I was coming*. This phenomenon is a grammatical variation in expressing the meaning of time. The first of these is called a simple form, and the second is a compound form.
5. Some verb forms clearly indicate tense (bordi, went), while some do not (chopib, chopachopa). In this next case, the tense of the verb is determined by the tense of another verb. M: Hastily spoke (past tense) - is hurriedly speaking (present tense) hastily spoke (future tense). So, the tense of the verb in the first case expresses the relation of the action to the moment of speech (past tense, present tense, future tense), and in the second case, it expresses the relation to the tense of another verb. The first of these is called the definite tense, and the second is called the relative tense. Usually, the tense of cousins is relative.
6. Three tenses in verbs - past tense, present tense, future tense - are the primary division; these are large chunks of time. Each time itself is further divided into parts. Each time is differentiated within itself according to temporal differences within its scale. Although the verbs M: read, read, and read are all in the past tense, the first of these verbs is close to the boundary between the past tense and the present tense, while the others are relatively longer, accordingly, they are divided into certain types such as recent past tense and long past tense.

The concept of tense in verbs is the linguistic expression of the objective tense, but this is not a characteristic feature of the category of grammatical tense, that is, the concept of tense in grammar does not study the linguistic expression of the objective tense, but according to the tense expression of verbs types, what is the basis of such a division, only the specific characteristics of this type are studied.[1:40] According to the tense expression of the verb, the past tense can be divided into such types as the present tense and the future tense. So, when talking about verb tenses, first of all, it is necessary to show the reason for this division. This question cannot be answered by stating that the concept of time in verbs is the expression of objective time in language. Because verbs do not differ from each other according to the objective tense.

Therefore, the division of verbs into types according to tense expression requires a different proof. Verbs differ from each other according to the expression of time due to the different attitude of the action to the moment of speech. [1:41] Summarizing all the points, A.Khojijev gives the following definition of R.A.Budakov and G.M.Mileykovskaya, "Grammatical tense category expresses the relation of action to the moment of speech." [1:46]

**Narrative Point of View:**

Just as the action expressed by the verb is the linguistic expression of the objective action, the tense of the verbs is also the linguistic expression of the objective time associated with the execution of the action. But the expression of the objective tense in the language itself is not considered a category of grammatical tense. The grammatical tense category expresses the relation of the action to the moment of speech. The moment of speech is not a part of a sentence determined by the subject, but a part of the speaking sentence of the objective tense, a part of the speech. Depending on the relationship between the time of the action and the moment of speech, there are three different tenses of the verb:

1. The concept of the tense of the verb is the linguistic expression of the objective time associated with the action.
2. Grammatical tense category expresses the relation of the action to the moment of speech.
3. The moment of speech is not a subjective event determined by the speaker, but an objective event.
4. According to the relationship of the action to the moment of speech, it is divided into types such as past tense, present tense, and future tense.[1:46]

So, the concept of time is a language expression of objective time associated with action. Grammatical tense is the relation of the action to the moment of speech.

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