BG Pulse Journal USA
ISSN:1947-2536 http://www.bgpulseusa.com/index.php/bg
BG PULSE JOURNAL

THE SEMANTIC BOUNDARIES OF THE ADVERBIAL CATEGORY: ON THE EXAMPLE OF ADVERBS OF TIME AND PLACE

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Abstract

This article analyzes the issue of distinguishing adverbs of time and place in the Uzbek language from other linguistic units expressing the meaning of time and place. The reasons for errors made by students and pupils in the process of grammatical analysis are highlighted, and the morphological criteria for distinguishing adverbs from nouns of time and place, as well as auxiliary constructions, are substantiated. It also briefly examines the role of adverbs in the system of Turkic languages and the features of their formation. At the end of the study, practical and methodological recommendations are given that serve to correctly determine the adverbs of time and place.

Keywords: adverb, adverb of time, adverb of place, noun of time, noun of place, auxiliary, grammatical analysis, Turkic languages, parts of speech, morphology, syntactic analysis, grammatization, nomination, case endings, locative meaning, temporal meaning, linguodidactics, native language education, semantic analysis, students' errors.

In Uzbek linguistics, the study of adverbs, in particular the grammatical and semantic features of adverbs of time, is one of the important scientific issues. In the process of language practice and learning, there are certain difficulties in distinguishing adverbs from other units that express the meaning of time - nouns, case forms, and prepositional constructions. As a result, students and students interpret these units as the same phenomenon during grammatical analysis, making theoretical and practical mistakes. The fact that the meaning of time is expressed in Uzbek not only by adverbs, but also by nouns, adverbial forms, and prepositional combinations, strengthens the semantic proximity between these units. For this reason, comparative study of the functional-semantic properties of time ravishes with other language units that represent the meaning of time, identification of their similar and different aspects is of urgent importance, and serves to more accurately determine the position of ravishes in the system of word categories and to deeply shed light on their grammatical nature.

The functional-semantic aspects of time adverbs and units expressing the meaning of time in the Uzbek language have not been sufficiently studied as a special object of research, which determines the relevance of this topic. A thorough study of this issue will serve to improve the criteria for grammatical analysis, clarify some controversial issues in the classification of language units, and enrich the methodology of native language education. The results of the study also help to develop students' skills in correctly distinguishing between means of expressing time and reducing errors in grammatical analysis. In this regard, this topic is considered one of the current scientific areas of theoretical and practical importance. The expression of time relations plays an important role in the grammatical system of a language, since the human mind has a need to express the time, duration, sequence, and other time-related relations of events, which is reflected in various levels of language. Therefore, the category of time is considered a complex phenomenon not only lexico-semantically, but also morphologically and syntactically. In the Uzbek language, the meaning of time is expressed through various language units - time adverbs, nouns with the meaning of time, adverbial forms, auxiliary devices, and certain syntactic constructions. The

semantic proximity of these tools makes the issue of determining their grammatical nature and distinguishing them from each other one of the pressing problems in linguistics.

The formation and development of the ravish word category in Turkic languages is inextricably linked with a long historical process of development, in which the boundaries of this word category with other independent word categories do not always manifest themselves clearly and firmly. In particular, the fact that adverbs share common features with adjectives and nouns in certain cases creates certain difficulties in determining their grammatical status. As a result, the morphological and semantic nature of adverbs, as well as the question of their interaction with other language units, has been a constant topic of interest in linguistics and has been the focus of extensive scientific attention.

Although a number of scientific studies have been carried out in Uzbek linguistics on raves, including time raves, the functionally-semantically comparative horde-nish issue with other language units representing the meaning of time raves still requires detailed research. Practical observations show that in the course of education, students and students often confuse moment readings with sympathetic devices that express the meaning of moment horses or moment, which leads to the occurrence of errors in the process of grammatical analysis, as well as in some cases to a misinterpretation of the essence of language phenomena. This case indicates the need to further study the grammatical and semantic properties of units that represent the meaning of time, since analyzing the relationship between time statements and other units that represent the meaning of time from a functional-semantic point of view serves to determine the place of these tools in the language system, their general and different aspects, as well; At the same time, such studies allow us to determine the features of the grammaticalization process of adverbs, the semantic development of certain case forms, and the actualization of the meaning of time through language units.

In Russian linguistics, raves, including moment (temporal) raves and units representing the meaning of time, are a wide and deeply studied field. In this direction, the scientific views of representatives of the Russian grammar school are especially important. In Particular, V.V.Vinogradov has developed a system of word categories in Russian, in particular the grammatical nature and semantic classification of Ravish, whose research is an important scientific resource in substantiating the status of Ravish as an independent word Category [5; 718, 6]. Also, A.A.Shakhmatov studied the syntax and morphology of the Russian language historically-theoretically, covering the formation process of ravishes as well as their functional functions in the sentence, with particular attention to the issue of their delimitation with other word categories [15; 620].

L.V.Shcherba, on the other hand, analyzed the semantic features and functional role of adverbs in speech, emphasizing the deep study of the relationship between word meaning and context [17]. In the subsequent period of Russian linguistics, N.Y.Shvedova [16; 239–245] and V.V.Scientists such as Lopatin systematically described adverbs, including time adverbs, within the framework of the "Grammar of the Russian Language" ("academic grammar"), [9] developing their morphological and syntactic features and criteria for distinguishing them from other parts of speech.

In general, in Russian linguistics, time adverbs have been widely and deeply analyzed within the framework of "obstoyatelstvennoe vremeni" (time adverb), and they have been studied in detail not only as an independent part of speech, but also from the point of view of syntactic function. This shows that scientific research in this area is of comparative and methodological importance for Turkic languages, particularly Uzbek linguistics.

A number of scientific studies have been conducted in Uzbek linguistics on the adverb category, its grammatical features, types of meaning, and syntactic functions in a sentence. In particular, works on Uzbek grammar and morphology extensively cover the lexical-grammatical nature of adverbs, their classification, and their relationship with other word classes. In this regard, a.Gülomov, M.Askarova, A.Nurmonov, A.Sobirov, A.Hajiyev, R.Qoğurov, G'.In the studies of such scientists as Zikrillayev, important scientific views were put forward on the grammatical features of ravishes, in particular, on the spiritual groups of the ravishes of times [7; 7, 11; 11-13, 12; 161, 1; 400, 14; 31, 8; 7].

In Uzbek linguistics, the study of adverbs, including adverbs of time, and the elucidation of their grammatical and semantic features have also been the focus of special attention. A. Gulamov deeply analyzed the morphological system of the Uzbek language and the classification of word classes, and also paid special attention to the grammatical features of adverbs. A. Hojiyev, on the other hand, studied the lexical-grammatical nature of adverbs, their word formation, and their usage in the study of Uzbek grammar and lexical-semantic issues. M.Askarova's works also contain important scientific considerations regarding the grammatical analysis of adverbs, in particular units expressing time and place, R.In the process of covering issues of stylistics and lexical layers, Kungurov also paid attention to the functional aspects of adverbs.

In addition, in Uzbek linguistics, the question of rabbis is expressed in Sh.Rahmatul-layev, N.Mahmudov, M.Kurbanova, N.The research of scholars such as Shirinova and Ne'matov [10, 4] in the fields of general linguistics, semantics, and grammar also indirectly covers this issue. These works provide important scientific conclusions on the general classification of adverbs, their relationship to other word classes, and their role in expressing time.

Although a certain scientific basis has been formed in Uzbek linguistics regarding adverbs and adverbs of time, their functional-semantic comparative study with other linguistic units expressing the meaning of time has not yet been fully completed.

Academic grammars also describe adverbs of time as independent semantic groups that indicate the time of action, and their morphological and syntactic features are described. However, the main focus of these studies is on the general description of adverbs, and the issue of studying adverbs of time in a comparative-functional manner with other units expressing the meaning of time has not been sufficiently covered as a separate object of research.

In Turkic linguistics, significant scientific research has been carried out on the issues of origin, grammaticalization and semantic development of Ravish, especially on the basis of materials of tatar, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Bashkir and Turkish languages, the relationship of Ravish with other word categories and the processes of their historical formation has been studied in detail. These studies put forward theoretical views on the separation of adverbs from adjectives and nouns, as well as the emergence of adverbs as a result of the grammaticalization of certain case endings, and shed light on the laws of their historical and morphological development. However, it is noticeable that the functional-semantic relations between nouns, case forms, and prepositional units that express the meaning of time in Uzbek are not sufficiently studied as a special object of research. In particular, scientific research on the problems of grammatical analysis encountered in educational practice, the criteria for distinguishing adverbs of time from other temporal units, and the identification of their usage characteristics is still not extensive enough. Therefore, the question of studying on a comparative basis the functional-semantic properties of units expressing the meaning of time and time, identifying similar and different aspects of them and clearly defining their grammatical status remains one of the relevant and completely unexplored directions in current Uzbek linguistics. In this regard, research in this area serves to enrich existing scientific views, clarify theoretical

conclusions, and create important scientific foundations for applied linguistics and educational methodology.

Among the mistakes that students and pupils often make in the process of grammatical analysis are cases of confusing adverbs of place and time with other language units that express the meaning of place and time. Such errors are especially evident in the process of identifying parts of speech, analyzing sentence parts, and morphological analysis. For example, adverbs of time are often interpreted as the same grammatical phenomenon as nouns or prepositional phrases with the meaning of time, and adverbs of place are interpreted as the same grammatical phenomenon as the case forms of nouns expressing the meaning of place. As a result, students and students incorrectly identify the grammatical nature of words, making mistakes in control work, test tasks, and in the process of mastering general linguistic knowledge. Such errors can significantly affect the results of assessments, especially in entrance exams to higher education institutions and science olympiads. It is important to turn to the experience of other Turkic languages in order to identify theoretical and practical solutions to this problem, since the formation of adverbs in Turkic languages, their relationship with other word classes, and their functional-semantic features have been studied to varying degrees. In particular, in tatar, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Bashkir and Turkish linguistics, special attention is paid to the criteria for distinguishing raves from nouns and adjectives, the processes of grammaticalization and the historical development of raves, in these works the characters of raves as an independent word category are described on the basis of specific criteria. For this reason, the study of the coverage and practical approaches of this issue in other Turkic languages allows you to improve the methodology of teaching place and time syllables in Uzbek, reduce errors in grammatical analysis, and further highlight the linguistic nature of these units.

In the morphological system of Turkic languages, the adverb occupies a special place, and its formation and development are closely related to a long historical development process. Since the formation of adverbs as an independent part of speech is more complex than other parts of speech, their grammatical boundaries are not always clearly defined. This is explained by the fact that adverbs are semantically and grammatically close to adjectives on the one hand, and to nouns in some cases on the other. As a result, it is difficult to clearly distinguish them from other word classes, especially since the historically preserved case endings in the composition of the adverbs of time and place further complicate their distinction from nouns that express the meaning of time and place.

The fact that rhavish have such an intermediate feature creates problems not only in theoretical linguistics, but also in educational practice, since students and students often confuse them with adjectives or certain forms of nouns and incorrectly define their grammatical status. Although research on the grammatical nature, semantic features, and teaching methods of adverbs has increased in recent years, the approach based on comparing them to adjectives does not always yield complete results. Therefore, there is a need to reconsider the methods of teaching and analyzing adverbs, and to study in depth their historical formation and grammaticalization processes. In this regard, linguistic research based on the material of tatar and other Turkic languages is important, which serves to determine the mechanisms of formation of Ravish as an independent word category, their genetic and functional relationships with other units, and to more accurately determine their place in the modern language system.

It is necessary to distinguish adverbs of time from nouns; if the case suffixes are separated and remain nouns, it is a noun. For example: in summer, winter, spring; on the street, even if the suffix of the agreement in the examples from the house is dropped, these words will remain Horsetail: summer, winter, spring; if the suffix of the agreement becomes the word of another category after

separation, it is obvious: recently, far away. If the case endings in these words are removed, it becomes clear that they belong to a different category: close (adjective: close place), foreign (adjective: foreign country).

Similarly, adverbs should be distinguished from adverbs. Even in such cases, the above rule should be followed: even if the case ending is omitted in the words ko'chada, uyda, xonada, these words do not lose their noun characteristics: ko'cha (noun: where?). If the case ending in the words below, on the edge, above is omitted, their meaning changes, that is, they become expressing the meaning of a sign, not the meaning of a place: low, edge, high (place).

The following question arises: is this not a case of nominalization of adjectives? No, it is not a case of nominalization of adjectives, because when nominalization of adjectives occurs, four events must have occurred:

1) It must be the answer to the question of the noun;
2) It must accept the suffixes of the noun;
3) The noun to which the adjective is attached is omitted;
4) The noun in the sentence performs the function of the noun.

In the case we are considering, however, the horse-specific agreement suffixes are added (feature 2), even the quality-bound horse is felt as if dropped (feature 3), but there is no response to the horse's interrogation (feature 1), and in the sentence the horse is not performing the task it completed (feature 4).

So, the shooting did not take place in full. The most important feature is missing - there was no answer to the question typical of a horse. Here we observe another phenomenon, namely, the "freezing" of the case endings in these words: only with these endings are these words considered adverbs.

Sometimes, at the time of the students ' arrival, sympathetic units such as the received tense (at the time, at the time, at the asnoda) are analyzed in the manner of the instantaneous rabbis. These units do not belong to the ravish category, expressing the meaning of the moment. In the second part of these devices, the words coming (in time, at the time, in the time, in the time) are considered prepositions in the structure of these units.

Theoretical analysis shows that the relationship between adverbs of time and place in the Uzbek language and other linguistic units expressing the meaning of time and place is a complex linguistic phenomenon. This complexity is explained by the historical development of adverbs, grammaticalization processes, and the relative vagueness of their boundaries with other word classes. In particular, some adverbs of time and place are close in form to nouns, and the "freezing" of historically formed case endings in their composition makes it difficult to distinguish them from other units. In addition, the meaning of time and place is expressed in the Uzbek language not only through adverbs, but also through case forms of nouns, adverbial constructions, and prepositional phrases. The semantic proximity of these units often leads to their interpretation as the same grammatical phenomenon, but when approached on the basis of morphological and syntactic criteria, it becomes clear that each of them has an independent grammatical feature.

In particular, while nouns retain their lexical meaning even when case endings are dropped, adverbs, when separated from such endings, express an independent adverbial meaning or pass into another word class. On the other hand, adverbial compounds are structurally analytical devices, and their interpretation as adverbs is not scientifically justified. At the same time, the experience of Turkic languages shows that there are general patterns in the formation and development of adverbs, and their intersection with adjectives and noun forms is one of the typological features. Therefore, distinguishing adverbs of time and place from other units that express the meaning of

time and place should be based on a combination of morphological, semantic, and syntactic criteria. Such a comprehensive approach serves as an important scientific basis for determining the true grammatical nature of language units, enriching the theory of adverbs in Uzbek linguistics, and reducing the confusion encountered in the educational process.

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