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Problems Of Teaching the Uzbek Language in Russian Groups

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Abstract: The article talks about the problems of teaching the Uzbek language in Russian groups.

Key words: Grammar, predicative category, differentiated teaching, tense category, mood category, voice category, verb categories, grammatical category, grammatical form.

Rus Guruhlarida O'Zbek Tilini O'Qitish Muammolari

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O'zbekiston davlat jismoniy tarbiya va sport universiteti

O'zbek va chet tillari kafedrasi dotsenti v.b

Annotatsiya: maqolada rus guruhlarida o'zbek tilini o'qitish muammolari haqida gap borgan.

Kalit so'zlar: grammatika, tabaqalashgan o'qitish, zamon kategoriyasi, tovush kategoriyasi, fe'l turkumlari, grammatik kategoriya, grammatik shakl.

Teaching the Uzbek language in foreign language groups has some features, which consist in teaching the predicative category, that is, differentiated teaching of time, voice, affirmation-negation and the category of

person and number. Since most of the studies conducted in the modern Uzbek language prove the need for holistic teaching and learning of this category. Until now, in almost all school textbooks these internal categories were studied separately - as if they were not interconnected. Unfortunately, this circumstance is noted in most modern textbooks.

The categories of tense and voice, person and number, affirmation and negation together form a predicative category. The close interconnectedness of these categories and the dialectical connection between them significantly complicates the differentiation of grammatical forms inherent in each of its constituent categories and the differentiation of their categorical and non-categorical meanings. Because of this, in most studies, tense forms are studied together with the category of voice; all linguists recognize the intercategorical connection. In fact, each category is a relatively independent microsystem, which has a content plan that corresponds to a specific form. Despite the fact that they mutually determine each other, sometimes they have their own means of expression.

At the same time, let us clarify the adjacent and accompanying meanings. In some studies, related phenomena of the categorical essence of the form are assessed as non-categorical meanings. In such cases, one-sidedness is striking. Since a phenomenon considered as a non-categorical meaning cannot be called absolutely non-categorical, despite the fact that it is non-categorical for this particular phenomenon. For example, in the general grammatical meaning of tense forms, along with the categorical "core" of the general grammatical meaning, there are also various accompanying meanings of the voice. Despite the fact that this meaning is non-categorical for the form expressing the meaning of tense, it is categorical for the form expressing voice, that is, the voice form forms the categorical core of the general grammatical meaning. Because of this, the transfer of non-categorical meaning in the structure of general grammatical meaning by the term "adjacent meaning" more truthfully reflects the essence of things. It should be especially noted that we used the terms "categorical meaning" and "adjacent meaning" conditionally. Since an adjacent

meaning on the one hand can be categorical on the other, and vice versa, a categorical meaning

Following the principle of distinguishing between original and derived properties in speech acts contributes to the differentiation of categorical and non-categorical meanings in grammatical forms, dispelling false ideas generated by syncrete derivatives in speech.

As it turns out, the grammatical form, in addition to categorical and adjacent meanings that relate to the general grammatical meaning, realizes two different derivatives in speech:

1) meanings formed under the influence of units used together;

2) non-specific meaning, which is not formed under the influence of accompanying units.

We decided it would be appropriate to call these meanings the term concomitant meanings. In linguistics, the term accompanying meaning is used, which in most cases corresponds to the meaning of the term "non-categorical meaning" of the Civil Code [3]. The accompanying meaning, first of all, is a speech derivative; with an empirical approach, it is subject to a form that is not specific to it. Because of this, at this stage the meanings of grammatical forms are too "exaggerated". Such a speech derivative, which at first glance seems to correspond to a certain form, but in fact relates to other phenomena, gives rise to a grammatical illusion.

Consequently, two phenomena are distinguished in grammatical forms:

a) linguistic phenomenon;

b) speech phenomenon.

A linguistic phenomenon is an accompanying meaning in the general grammatical meaning of a grammatical form, which forms a dialectal integrity with a categorical meaning. Without this derivative, the grammatical form cannot realize categorical meaning in the structure of general grammatical meaning. And the accompanying meaning as a speech phenomenon does not relate to the general grammatical meaning of the grammatical form; it is a completely speech phenomenon. The accompanying meaning does not have a

dialectical connection with the categorical meaning; its speech implementation is not determined by the general grammatical meaning. It may not come true.

The relationship between adjacent and concomitant meaning can be depicted as follows:

linguistic - speech

stable - transitory

related to the general grammatical meaning – not related to the general grammatical meaning

social – individual

A meaning adjacent to a certain form can be accompanying for another phenomenon; a meaning accompanying one form can be realized for another as an adjacent meaning. For example, if the meaning of "respect" is concomitant for the second person plural possessive form, and the meaning "you" is for the second person singular, then the meaning of respect is considered concomitant for the plural form -lar, and the third person plural possessive form.

Due to the fact that the accompanying meaning, unlike the adjacent one, is a speech reflection, it stands out for its extreme diversity and inconsistency. It should be noted that the meanings of time and voice are so closely interrelated with each other that in most cases, the semantic features of voice cannot be separated from time, and the meanings of time cannot be interpreted separately from the meanings of voice. But this does not mean that they are dependent. The section "Parts of Speech" of the textbook "Ozbek Tili" ("Uzbek Language") for the 8th grade of secondary schools provides detailed information about the verb, including the tense forms of the verb. The topic on verb tenses provides a definition of verb tenses and information about the three tenses. Exercises, assignments, and questions are provided to reinforce the material covered. In the process of studying topics, performing exercises and assignments, the teacher pays attention to only one thing - the tense forms of the verb. Whereas in the Uzbek language, as well as in other Turkic languages, the connection between tense and voice is very strong, which can be assessed as specific features of our language. Because of this, some linguists argue that

these categories are closely related and interdependent, while others talk about the need to consider these categories as a whole. In the category of time, when determining the place of temporal forms, the value of time is a categorical value, the values of the manner of action, the mood are non-categorical, the value of the voice is adjacent, and the meanings of the image and aspect are accompanying.

Exercise 228:

1. You are dealing very beautifully. (P. Kadyrov).

2. I don't mind now, you'll talk later. (Said Ahmad).

The categorical meaning of the word qilayapsiz in the 1st sentence is the present tense, the adjacent meaning is the meaning of the indicative mood, the accompanying meaning is the reality of the action, statement, 2nd person.

not fit - in the 2nd sentence: categorical meaning - present tense, adjacent meaning - the meaning of the indicative mood, adjacent meaning - unreality of action, negation; you speak categorical meaning – future tense, adjacent meaning – imperative mood, accompanying meaning – reality of action, statement, second person

Exercise 234:

1. You do not know the date of the days. (Aman Mukhtar).

2. I go to school, find what you say, and then I say.

you stay in the 1st sentence: categorical meaning - future tense, accompanying meaning - imperative mood, adjacent meaning - reality of action, statement, second person.

stomp in the 2nd sentence: categorical meaning - present-future tense, adjacent meaning - indicative mood, accompanying meaning - unreality of action, first person; "I'll say" categorical meaning – future tense, adjacent meaning – imperative mood, adjacent meaning – reality of action, statement, first person

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In the system of collateral values realized in temporary forms, the meanings of time are of secondary importance, the meanings of the collateral

are hyper-torified. At the same time, the meanings of the mode of action and type remain accompanying.

The category of mood "expresses the attitude of action to reality." Together with the categories of time, person and number, affirmation and negation, it forms a predicative category. The current textbook "Uzbek language" ("Ozbek tili") for grade 6 contains three forms of mood: indicative, imperative and conditional. In some works, the imperative and desirable moods are differentiated.

Unlike other moods, the indicative mood expresses a real action, that is, a message about the performance or non-performance of an action; this voice is formed by adding the affixes of time and person and number to the stem of the verb.

Command and desire are so intertwined with each other that sometimes "it is difficult to separate them from each other; there is a command only when there is a desire; in cases where there is no desire to perform a certain action, there is no command, call or incentive to carry it out. The main feature of imperative forms is an inducement to action associated with the desire of the speaker, a call to this action." In the imperative mood, the general grammatical meaning of the category of voice is realized as "the relation of action to reality → unreality → command → desire," which is accompanied by the meaning of "future tense." Unlike other types of mood, in the imperative mood the meaning of "person-number" also exists in the meaning of an adjacent meaning. Since in this case the relationship between subject and object is exaggerated and desire is often expressed in the first person, command in the second, and motivation in the third.

In the conditional mood verb, the essence of the mood category comes down to "the connection between the performance of a certain action and the performance of another action," which is realized as "the relation of the action to reality → the unreality of the action → condition." The particular primordial meaning is accompanied by the adjacent meaning of "relative past tense". Because the action of the conditional must be performed before the action with

which it is associated. Therefore, the categorical meaning of "condition" is necessarily realized simultaneously with the adjacent meaning "relative past tense"

The categories of mood and tense are closely related and interdependent with each other. Because of this, the meaning of time as an adjacent meaning lives in inextricable connection with the categorical meaning of mood.

In general, the categories of voice and mood need to be taught in inextricable connection, as a single whole. The categories of tense, voice, mood, person and number, affirmation and negation always mutually condition each other. If one of them is a categorical value, the rest are necessarily adjacent or related.

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