

ON THE LINGUISTIC ACTUALIZATION OF UNREAL OBJECTIVITY

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ABSTRACT

The article encompasses the linguistic peculiarities of actualization of irreality by means of mood category, i.e. the Subjunctive Mood in English and in Uzbek, partially. It analyzes diachronical and synchronical overview of the subjunctive mood evolution. These forms are the same as past tense forms in the external tense, and so grammarians interpret them differently in their work: some regard them as antonyms, others as a form of the past tense that serves in English to express temporal and unreal meanings. One of the characteristic features of speech is modality. Modality is the attitude of the content of speech to reality, the subjective attitude of the speaker to reality.

KEYWORDS: *Irreality, Category, Subjunctive, Mood, Conjugation, Expression, Modality, Inflection.*

INTRODUCTION

Controversy over the expression of irreality by grammarians and linguists continues to this day, and its emergence depends on the unchanging, consistent history of the English language. While some linguists have conversed about the disappearance of subjunctivemood forms, others have commented on its unusual types of expression [Kaushanskaya V.L., Kovner R.L., et al. Grammar of the English Language, Moscow, Iris Press, 2008.]. There is no doubt that the subjunctivemood has undergone sustained changes in the English history.

It should be noted that the Functional-Semantic Category of Irreality has long been a grammatical structure. This phenomenon has its own forms and has been interpreted differently in the Old English and the Medieval English. These forms are the same as past tense forms in the external tense, and so grammarians interpret them differently in their work: some regard them as antonyms, others as a form of the past tense that serves in English to express temporal and unreal meanings. There is a big difference in the opinions of foreign and domestic scholars in the theory of this issue. Disagreements affect the determination of the state of the conditional inclination category, the determination of the number of indirect categories representing noreality, and the notion of the ratio of time and inclination. The solution to these problems is closely related to general linguistic problems. These include the relative dependence of paradigmatics and

syntagmatics, syntax and morphology, homonymy, and polysemy. Despite many interesting and comprehensive studies (see L.S.Barkhudarov, 1975; N.V.Djjali, 1979; V.Jigadlo, 1958; I.P.Ivanova et al., 1981; B.A.Ilish, 1948; F.Irten'eva, 1965; A.I.Smurnitsky, 1957, 1959; A.A.Khadееva-Bikova, 1956, 1961; I.B.Khlebnikova, 1971; D.A.Shteling, 1959, 1961) there are still numerous problems that require in-depth research.

Thus, it is still unknown whether the past tense and the conditional tense in English are incompatible. The facts about the continuity of these two major directions will be revealed later in the research process. In turn, we have partially explored in this article that the category of subjunctive inclinations has also developed gradually. If we refer to the history of the general mood category, the Old English, like other Old Germanic languages, possessed three moods. The command line was used to indicate the actual action. Therefore, in the sentence, the verbs in the imperative mood are expressed with active bases. The possibilities of the indicative were even broader and expressed subjunctive. Both tendencies cited were semantically and functionally transparent. The tendency that has caused the most change and discussion in the period from the Old English to the present is the subjunctive tendency. The diversity in the expression of this tendency attracts the attention not only of language learners, but also of linguists. Our inquiry show that the gradual disappearance of verb affixes in the ancient and medieval English periods, the expression of modal meanings in other expressions, led to the preservation of vague hypotheses, definite relations expressing desire and subjunctive. Expression of other meanings, on the other hand, involves the use of modal auxiliaries, adjectives, and forms. It should be noted that the extended expression belongs to the analytical and modal devices, and the syntactic (inflectional) structure differs from it. According to the grammatical trend, subjectivity is the weakening of only one direction, and this weakening has affected the whole linguistic system. The evolving of subjunctive in the Old English period, i.e. the disappearance of the letter at the end of a verb, in later periods opened the way for the expression of subjunctive mood through modal auxiliaries.

The loss of this perception and the expression of subjunctive meaning through modal means is considered a weakening of subjunctive mood. Due to historical change, the category of inflection has been completely eliminated from the English system of prepositions, whereas in the Past Subjunctive form the first and third person singulars were used “were” and often differ in appearance from the Indicative “was”. In modern English, the basic inclination system is more analytical than intuitive. As experts point out, the number of auxiliary tools in Old English itself has increased, and as a result, language users have the opportunity to choose between expressing unreal meaning in moods or using modal auxiliaries. Some functions of the modal auxiliaries and the message inclination have been assumed by the noreal inclination in modern English. As a result, some of these functions have been abbreviated in modern English. Subjunctive inflection was often used in excerpts from the Old and Medieval English, but the appearance seems to have disappeared in modern English.

Conclusively may we state that the use of subjunctive inflection in modern English may be limited, but it is also inherent, active, and effective. The use of subjunctive mode continues in exactly unrealistic situations and in expressing people’s predictions.

Examining the relationship between mood and the concept of modality in English and Uzbek, we found that the comparison of English and Uzbek demonstrated that there were specific

differences and similarities between the two various languages belonging to different families. Comparing the two languages side by side has been very successful as a methodology of research. It has been confirmed that the study of a particular language in comparison with other languages provides positive outcomes in many foreign countries. It is safe to say that in recent years, many countries have done enough research on comparative grammar, that is, the study of two different languages as a comparison. Mood forms serve to express modal meanings conveyed by verbs. These modal meanings have been used to express meanings such as reality, hypothesis, hesitation, desire, etc. In the modern English verb system, as in other languages, the category of mood is a category specific only to the personal forms of the verb that come as a participle in the sentence. The most important feature of a sentence is predicativeness. Predicativeness is the main nucleus of sentence structure. Another important feature of a sentence is its into national formation. One of the characteristic features of speech is modality. Modality is the attitude of the content of speech to reality, the subjective attitude of the speaker to reality. The forms of mood are the forms of verbs that express the meanings of the action-state message, command desire, condition, expressed on the basis of the verb. Mood is a functional-semantic category, and mood forms are expressed in a number of specific ways.

In the paper, we have attempted to partially analyze the ways of expressing mood in English and Uzbek. There are four types of moods in the Uzbek language, and the most productive way to create mood forms is through suffixes. Conjugation in the Uzbek language is a very active process in the system of moods. In English, on the other hand, conjugation gradually disappeared after the Old English period, and the process of conjugation (inflection as well) in the tendency system completely disappeared. The results of our analysis exhibited that the subjunctive mood in English did not correspond to a particularly one mood in Uzbek. Since there is no absolute proportionality, we have studied the Uzbek mood system as a whole that expresses the meaning of irreality in English; and as a result of our studies, we have witnessed that the semantics of conditional and imperative moods in Uzbek correspond to the subjunctive complex in English.

In English, the expression of irreality, i.e. the subjunctive mood is expressed through syntactical and analytical forms. When we skimmed through traditional English grammar, we came across more subjunctive moodforms constructed through the analytical forms as a productive method. The syntactical form of the subjunctive mood is a left-over from traditional English, and the unreal mood is most desirably expressed in syntactical ways. In traditional English, there was a special perception complex of the subjunctive mood, and it was radically different from the indicative mood. By now, many of the concepts have disappeared and are different from the forms of the subjunctive mood. Nevertheless, the syntactical forms of the subjunctive mood have been preserved in contemporary English. They are “Present Subjunctive” and “Past Subjunctive”.

Observations and analyses have displayed that the “Past Subjunctive” form of subjunctive mood is more widely applied in modern English, not only in literature but also in verbal speech. While we consider the category of mood to be functionally similar in Uzbek and English, we have yet evidenced extensive semantic discrepancies.

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