



## THE ROLE OF CONTEXT IN ANNOTATING TENSE GRAMMATICAL FORMS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE CORPORA

Submission Date: July 12, 2022, Accepted Date: July 19, 2022,

Published Date: July 26, 2022

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/philological-crijps-03-07-02>

Journal Website:  
<https://masterjournals.com/index.php/crijps>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

**Elyor G. Khonnazarov**

PhD student, Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language & Literature Named After Alisher Navoi, Uzbekistan

### ABSTRACT

This state provides information about the importance of context in naming grammatical forms, representative tenses, and corpus of the Uzbek language. In particular, cases of modern expressions that deviate from the general meaning of temporary forms under the influence of the context are analyzed. The article analyzes the use of present tense forms in past and future tenses, as well as future tense forms in past and present tenses based on examples. Reasons for inconsistencies in form and meaning are discussed.

### KEYWORDS

Corpus, verb, tense, past tense, present tense, future tense, grammatical form, context, annotation, tagging, visual meaning, discourse meaning, transition of tenses, moment of speech, action tense.

### INTRODUCTION

The role of the context in the analysis of linguistic units is focused on the basis of their characteristics in all paradigms in the history of linguistics. In particular, in traditional linguistics, the description of a specific

unit is given on the basis of its function in the text. In this regard, it is appropriate to recall the thoughts of the linguist A. Ghulomov that “The real life of the word is in the speech” [Ghulomov 1954, 29]. In the system-



structural paradigm, due to the diversity and infinity of the speech meaning of the unit, it is emphasized that it is not always correct to rely on this meaning in the description, and it is important to restore the intermediate and general grammatical meanings based on them. However, this general grammatical meaning is formed as a result of summarizing the speech meanings of the unit in different contexts, in the words of V. Vinogradov, “everything is in the context, in the connection and relationship of syntagms” [Vinogradov 1947, 451]. Today, even in studies within the framework of the anthropocentric paradigm, attention is paid to the reflection of aspects such as the speaker's consciousness, thinking, age, level, speech situation, social conditions, and national-cultural identity in the context of the use of the unit.

Under the influence of the context, a grammatical form can withdraw from its grammatical meaning, and also add new meaning fragments. These changes are carried out by the requirements of various means, tone, speech situation in the text.

In Uzbek linguistics, the importance of context in the use of tense forms is partially studied under such topics as migration of tenses, stylistic features of tenses. In this regard, the researches of A. Gulomov, A. Hojiyev, M. Sodikova, J. Abdullajonova are considered important. In particular, J. Abdullajonova's research acquires a special value by the fact that it widely reveals the methodological features of the forms of time, as well as summarizes the results of the works carried out before it. The scientist explains the concept of time migration as follows: “During transposition, the grammatical meaning and function of the tense form expands, and it also enters another tense zone. The classification of verb tenses based on their original meanings and their classification based on their mobile use are different from each other” [Abdullajonova

1993, 94]. Therefore, in the transition of tenses, the grammatical form should go beyond the classification to which it belongs according to its usual meaning and express the meaning of another tense. The methodology of tenses is relatively wider, and it also covers the realization of different meanings of a grammatical form within one tense. It should be noted that both situations, i.e., the grammatical form expressing different meanings in one tense, and meaning in another tense, occur with the requirement of a certain context. In fact, the importance of the context in expressing the meaning of time cannot be limited to these two cases. According to the meaning of grammatical forms expressing time, the meaning of time is general: before the moment of speech, at the moment of speech, after the moment of speech. Time-meaning words and phrases in the context make this general time concrete, that is, show which part of the past, present, and future time it belongs to. For example, in the verb “I went”, it is known that the action was performed before the moment of speech, but in the case of “I went yesterday” in the context, it is also determined which part of the past tense the action belongs to under the influence of the word “night”.

### THE MAIN PART

Under the influence of the context, the following types of grammatical forms are observed, deviating from the meaning of the time they essentially mean, and expressing the meaning of a different time:

1. The past tense means the present tense.
2. The past tense means future tense.
3. The present tense means the past tense.
4. The present tense means the meaning of the



future tense.

5. Future tense means past tense.
6. The form of the future tense means the meaning of the present tense.

As we have discussed in detail in other works the issue of past tense forms expressing the meanings of the present and future tenses under the influence of context, in this article we will consider the meaning of other tenses by the present and future tense forms as required by the speech situation.

Representation of the meaning of the past tense of the forms of the present tense, The understanding of the meaning of the past tense through the form of the present tense is related to the embodiment of the events that took place in history in the eyes of the listener as if they were happening now. Mainly in fiction texts, the author uses this situation in order to give the reader a clearer picture of the events that happened before.

Present continuous forms retain the sense of continuity even when used in the past tense sense. This continuity is not connected with the moment of speech, but is an expression of an action-state that continued in the past tense. In the same way, they are *-r edi (-ar edi)*, *-yotgan edi (-ayotgan edi)*, *-yotib edi (-ayotib edi)*, *-yotir edi (-ayotir edi)*, *-moqda edi* creates grammatical synonymy. In this case, the fact that some sentences in the context are in the past tense, as well as various lexical tools referring to the past tense, influence the meaning of the forms before the moment of speech.

When narrating an event in the past, the speaker emphasizes the continuity and repetition of the action-

state by repeatedly using the verb in the forms -a (-y), -yap. In this case, when the participle after the repeated verb takes the tense form -a(-y), the meaning of the past tense is understood.

For example: *Yo'l bo'ylab ketyapman-ketyapman, odam zoti ko'rinmaydi. Kutamiz-kutamiz, ulardan hech darak yo'q.*

(I'm walking along the road, I don't see any people. We wait and wait, but there is no sign of them)

All forms of the present tense mean the past tense under the influence of the word *qarasa* in the context: *Qarasam, meni tushirib qo'ygani qo'lini cho'zib kelyapti. "Voy o'lay" deb tutdan o'zimni tashlab yuboribman. (A.Qahhor).*

(I saw that the one who dropped me was reaching out. "Oh, I'm going to die," I threw myself away.) (A. Qahhor). *It expresses the meaning of an unexpected action-state. The -sa form is associated with the tense content: Bir mahal qarasam, qorli yo'lakdan Abdusaid aka yurib kelayotir. (xs.uz)*

(When I looked, brother Abdusaid was walking down the snowy road.)

Also, such compounds as **qay (ne) ko'z bilan ko'rayki**, **qay (ne) ko'z bilan ko'rsinki** in the sentence also affect the past tense meaning of the present tense forms that come after it. shows: *Qaytishda ne ko'z bilan ko'rayki, uch-to'rtta yigitlar zo'r berib beton quyishyapti. (On the way back, I saw three or four young men pouring concrete.) (xs.uz).* In this case, the meaning of an action-situation that occurred by chance, unexpectedly is understood from the sentence.



The verbs to lie down, to walk, to sit, to stand up can express the meaning of the past tense as well as the synthetic forms of the present tense in the functions of a verb of status and an auxiliary verb. This situation is considered to be a change of tense under the influence of the context, and it should be distinguished from the past tense of these verbs as verbs of action.

1. *Spektaklga tushdim, birinchi qatorda o'tiribman. "Sizsiz o'tmas kunlarim" qo'yilayotgan edi. (kun.uz)*  
(I went to the show, I'm sitting in the first row. "My Days Without You" was being played.) (kun.uz)
2. *Direktor kirganda shoshib o'rnimga o'tiribman.*  
(When the director entered, I hurriedly sat down)

In the first example, I am *sitting* as a verb of state, and in the second example, as a verb of action, it expresses the meaning of past tense. In the first example, under the influence of the past tense meaning of the words "I fell" and "it was being put", the verb "sitting" has also moved from the present tense to the past tense.

- a (-y) is used in the past tense to express a recent situation with the second person infinitive under the influence of the context: - *Sizga nima bo'ldi? Chaqirsam, qaramaysiz.* (What happened to you? When I call, you don't look).

**Expressing the meaning of the future tense of the forms of the present tense,** The expression of the meaning of the future tense through the form of the present tense is related to the speaker's strong belief in the realization of the planned action in the near future. This belief is so strong that the speaker imagines the action as if it is happening at the moment of speech and uses the present tense. Through the general meaning in the context, as well as through lexical devices that indicate the future tense, it is understood that the action will take place after the moment of speech. The meaning of the future tense

can be understood through the forms of the present continuous tense -yap, -yotib, -yotir. In particular, the -yap form is widely used to express the future tense. For example: «Aka, avgust oyining falon kuni to'y qilyapmiz. Muxbirsiz, gapingizni olishar? O'sha kuni tokni o'chmaydigan qilishga yordam bering». ("Brother, we are having a wedding on such and such a day in August. Are you a reporter? Help make the electricity not black out that day") (kun.uz)

**Representation of the future tense forms of the past tense.** The -a(-y) form of the future tense is widely used when telling stories about events that happened in the past. In this case, the speaker aims to make the listener imagine the situation more clearly. The form of the future tense -a(-y) used in the speech of the author in the process of telling tales, narratives, legends, stories is synonymous with the form of the past tense -(i)b:

*Bir kun yigit qizning uyiga kelganida stol ustida turgan chertyojlarga ko'zi tushadi. (A.Qahhor).*

(One day, when the guy came to the girl's house, he noticed the drawings on the table.) (A. Qahhor).

The use of the future tense is also common in describing the details of various crimes in order to restore in the audience's imagination the events that took place in the past, but which are not known to many. In this case, the form -a (-y) is synonymous with the form -gan of the past tense: *Karmana tumanining Ayronchi mahallasida yashovchi, 19 yoshli J.K. o'ziga tegishli bo'lgan "Samsung-J-2" va "S-3 mini" uyali telefonlarini sotish uchun Navoiy shahrida joylashgan eski buyumlar bozoriga boradi. (xs.uz)*

(19-year-old J.K. goes to the second-hand market in Navoi to sell his Samsung-J-2 and S-3 mini mobile phones).



**Representation of the future tense forms of the present tense.** The meaning of the present tense can be expressed through the forms of the future tense -a (-y), -(a)r. At this point, it is worth noting that these forms have common features for both times.

- We mentioned above that the form a(-y) is a means of forming both the present tense and the future tense. The fact that this form expresses the meaning of the present tense under the influence of the context in verbs that mainly express the meaning of the future tense (for example, verbs of directional action) should be evaluated as the realization of the meaning of the present tense of the future tense form. However, the usual use of the -a(-y) form in present tense verbs (for example, the verb to love) should be considered as the present tense meaning. The form -a(-y) of the future tense is synonymous with the form -yap when expressing the meaning of the continuous present tense. This situation is mainly found in folk epics, in colloquial style:

*Ko'kaman der: Kashal g'ordan kelaman, Ko'llarni sayr etib bunda yuraman...* (Kokaman says: I come from the Kashal cave, I walk through the lakes...) (“From the epic “Alpomish”).

Since the form -(a)r/-mas historically means the general present tense, today it expresses the meaning of the present tense in many proverbs, sayings, proverbs: *Boy boyga boqar, suv soyga oqar.* (The rich look after the rich, the water flows into the stream.) (Proverb). In this case, the form -(a)r corresponds to the suffix -a (-y) of the common present tense. However, in the modern Uzbek literary language, this form mainly forms a future tense verb and means suspicion, assumption.

-(a)r/-mas form is actively used with incomplete verbs **ekan, emish**. In this case, depending on the context, as well as the semantics of the main verb, the meanings of the present or future tense can be expressed.

1. *Burungi zamonda bitta odam, mening bilishimcha, juda nari borsa uch yarim pud paxta terar edi, hozir yigirma besh pudga yetkazib terar emish.* (In former times one man, as far as I know, picked three and a half pounds of cotton, but now he can pick twenty-five pounds.) (A.Qahhor).
2. *Shundan uch-to'rt oy burun «Ultarmada g'ulu chiqdi, shahardan soldat kelib ancha odamni haydab ketdi, bularni guberning o'zi so'roq qilari emish» degan gap tarqalgan edi.* (Three or four months ago, there was a rumor that “there was a ruckus in Ultarma, a soldier came from the city and drove away many people, and the governor himself was going to question them”). (A.Qahhor).

In the first example, -ar emish means the present tense, and in the second, the future tense. The meaning of the present tense was also influenced by the word now in the context.

Linguist Azim Hajiyev “Because an imperfect verb cannot express action by itself, it cannot have meanings such as indeterminacy, degree, tense, and forms expressing this meaning” [Hojiev 1973, 57 ] states. It follows from this that in the examples, means such as sucking are not connected with the meaning of time and served to give meanings such as “being heard”, “unknown aspect being known”. They, along with other words in a sentence, help clarify the speech situation.

## CONCLUSION



In general, in the Uzbek language, it is quite a common phenomenon that a grammatical form belonging to one tense expresses another tense under the influence of the context, and they cause problems in automatic annotation. Relying on the results of statistical study and description of different meanings of grammatical forms expressing time in corpus texts gives relatively reliable information about the form.

At the contextual level of determining the tense from the text, the changes that occur in the meaning of the grammatical forms under the influence of the speech environment are analyzed. This is the most complex level in the annotation process, and it is possible to partially solve the problems associated with the inconsistency of form and content by identifying commonalities in examples related to the transition of time and developing their models on this basis. However, there are cases where one tense form means another tense without being based on constant syntagmatic relations arising from the content of the whole text, which cannot be covered within the framework of specific models.

## REFERENCES

1. Abdullajonova J. Stylistic features of verb tenses. Tashkent: Science, 1993. - 100 p.
2. Comrie B. Tense. – Cambridge: Cambridge university press, 1985. – P. 139.
3. Karaulov Yu. Linguistic time and linguistic space (on the concept of chronoglasses)//Bulletin of Moscow University. Philology. - 1970. - No. 1. - p. 32-36.
4. Ghulamov A. Verb. -Tashkent: Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences, 1954. - 92 p.
5. Sulaymanov A., Hojiev A., Jo'raeva J. Verb tenses. Tashkent: 1962. –P. 168.
6. Hojiev A. Verb. Tashkent: Science, 1973. –P. 190.

7. Zikrillaev G'. Spirit and language. Tashkent: Science, 2018. –P. 464.
8. Khamroeva Sh. Linguistic support of the morphological analyzer of the Uzbek language: Philology. science. doc. ...dis. - Tashkent, 2021. –P. 268.
9. Vinogradov V. Russian language. - Moscow, 1947. - P. 451.
10. Sodikova M. Stylistics of the verb. - Tashkent: Science, 1975. –P. 106.
11. [www.uzschoolcorpora.uz](http://www.uzschoolcorpora.uz)
12. [www.daryo.uz](http://www.daryo.uz)
13. [www.kun.uz](http://www.kun.uz)
14. [www.marifat.uz](http://www.marifat.uz)
15. [www.xs.uz](http://www.xs.uz)