

# From The History Of The Designation Of The Verb Tenses

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**Annotation:** The article analyzes the views expressed in the history of Uzbek linguistics on the definition of the tense category of the verb.

**Keywords:** verb, tense category, past tense verb, present tense verb, future tense verb.

## Introduction

In the history of Uzbek linguistics, the tense category of the verb word group is considered one of the categories with the most meaningful past according to the historicity. A. Hojiyev's large monographs such as "Verb", "Compound, double, repeated words" (1963), "Helping verbs in Uzbek language" (1966), "Imperfect verbs" (1970)[1,348], dedicated to the historical development of verb forms. Scientific works of Sh. Shukurov, treatises such as E. Fozilovni's "History of verb tenses in the Uzbek language"[2] can prove it.

The category of time was initially theoretically based on Mahmud Kashgari's historical dictionary[3].

It is said that there are three forms of verbs - past, present and future: "The past form of a verb is made by adding -di to all verbs, it does not change anywhere" [4,41].

It is shown that the future tense verb is formed by adding the suffix -r from all types of verbs: turur (to stand), kelir (to come), kulur (to laugh). He also notes that the affixes -g'ay, -qay, -kay, -gay represent the future tense: qurg'ay, sag'qay, kelgay.

So, in the history of our linguistics, in the Kashgari dictionary, the past tense form of the verb in Turkic languages is -di and future tense forms: -r, -gay.

The unique scientific heritage of the Middle Ages "At-tuhfatuz zakiyatu fillugatit turkiyya" covers verb tenses in relation to devan.

Three tenses of verbs are shown: 1) past tense; 2) present tense; 3) future tense.

Past participle -di, -mish, -ib (-ip): aldi, uyaldi (uyandi), ketti, ichti.

Present tense form -a, -y: keladirman, so'ylaydirman, keladirbiz, so'ylaydirbiz, keladirsan, so'yladirsan, keladirsiz, so'yladirsiz, keladur, so'ylaydur, keladirlar, so'yladirlar.

It is said that the present-future verb is contradictory according to the sign of certainty-probability, and when expressed by the suffix -ir, the present-future tense gives the meaning of probability (suspect): kelgayman, chiqqayman, kelgaybiz, chiqqaybiz, kelgaysan, chiqqaysan, kelgaysiz, chiqqaysiz, kelgay, chiqqay, kelgaylar, chiqqaylar.

So -di, -r, -gay in Kashgari's classification -di, -mish, -ib (-ip) in the work "At-tuhfa"; -a, -y; -ir is enriched by showing tense forms.

By the twentieth century, Fitrat approaches the verb from a semantic and grammatical point of view, based on the classification of Western linguists. It states that the verb expresses an action and has forms that express the grammatical meanings of person and tense as follows: "Each verb expresses a subject and a tense." These three aspects of the verb are its three "branches". Depending on the change of these three branches, it is shown that verbs undergo different changes.

According to the meaning of time, Fitrat divides the verb into three tenses: past tense, present tense, and future tense. Each of these verbs is discussed separately. "Recent tense" verbs, in

turn, are divided into command, future, conditional, transitive, inciting verbs.

Verbs with the addition of -(a)r and -(a)jak are future verbs and give the person-number, participle-infinitive paradigm of both forms: yozar, yozmas, yozarmiz, yozmasmis, yozajak, yozmayajak, yozajaklar, yozmayajaklar.

The verbs with the suffix -gay, -g'ay are transitive verbs, the verbs with the suffix -sa are conditional verbs, and the verbs with -chi added to conditional verbs are the verbs of excitation. For example, yozsa-ch, yozmasa-chi.

As can be seen from the above, Fitrat does not separate the categories of the verb's inclination and proportion, but studies it as part of the tense category.

It is explained that the verbs of the present tense are expressed by means of the suffixes -yotir, -moqda, and -(y)dir, -(a)dir, and the paradigm of each form according to person-number is given: yozadir, yozayotir, yozmoqda(dir)

Past tense verbs are also divided into three types:

- 1) seen verb;
- 2) heard verb;
- 3) narrative verb.

The meaning of the past tense expressed with the suffix -di is given under the term of the verb seen: yozdi, yozdim, yozding.

A verb with the suffixes -gan, -g'an, -mish is considered a heard verb: yozg'on, yozg'onsan; yozmish, yozmishman, yozmishsan.

-(i)b suffixed verb is a past tense narrative verb: yozibdir, yozibman, yozibsan.

In the 1960s, the tense category took on this form[5,270]:

#### I. Past tense verbs:

1. Past definite verb: -di.
2. Historical past tense verb: -gan.
3. The long past tense verb was: -gan edi.
4. The past tense narrative verb was: -b, -ib.
5. The verb of being heard in the past tense: -b, -ib.

6. Verbs of the past tense without tygal or the verb of the past tense: -r, -ar edi.

#### II. Present tense verbs:

1. Verbs of the present tense expressed with the help of affixes are -yotib, -yotir, -yap, -moqda.

2. The verbs to lie down, crawl, walk, and sit play an important role in expressing the meaning of the present tense of the figurative present tense verbs.

#### III. Future tense verbs:

1. Present-future tense: -a, -y.
2. Future tense verb: -r, -ar.
3. The verb of the definite future tense: -ajak.
4. Historical future tense verb: -gu, -g'u, -ku, -qu; -gay, -giy, -kay, -qay.
5. Future continuous verb: -digan.
6. Future purpose verb: -moqchi.

The classification used in the seventies [6,150] is still the basis of our science program in its perfection.

Past tense verbs are divided into the following types:

1. Recyent (exact) past tense. It is formed by adding the tense form -di and the second form of the person-number affix to the verb stem: keldim, kelding, keldi.

2. Types of the long past tense form are formed in two ways:

1. By adding the first form of the person-number to the verbs formed by the affix -gan: olganman, olgansan, olgan.

2. It is formed by marking the analytic form of the verb in the -gan form and an incomplete verb with person-number: olgan edim, olgan eding, olgan edi.

3. The past tense of the narrative verb form is formed by denoting the verb formed by the affix -b, -ib or an incomplete verb: aytibman, aytib edi.

4. The past continuous verb is formed by -r, -ar, -mas followed by the imperfect verb: kelar edim, kelmas edim.

5. The verb of purpose in the past tense expresses an action that was intended to be performed before the speech, but it did not happen. It is formed by adding the imperfect verb edi to the suffix -moqchi, -adigan, -ydigan: o'qimoqchi edim, boradigan edim, o'qiydigan edingiz.

The present tense verb expresses whether the action is being performed at the time of speech and is of two types:

1. The present-future verb expresses the action that happens during and after the speech and continuous action.

It is formed by adding the suffix -a, -y to the verb stem and conjugation with the 1st form: olaman, o'qiyman.

The present-future tense is used in several ways:

1. Indicates an action that is performed during the speech and continues after the speech: O'ktam uzoqqa tikiladi, tanish joylarni birma-bir so'roqlaydi.

2. Indicates the action performed after the moment of speech - the future tense: ertaga bug'doy o'tog'iga boramiz.

3. It means generality in tense: Har kun tinmay paxtasiga ishlaydi.

4. Indicates an action performed before the moment of speech: O'qish boshlandi: yuraklarda zavq qaynaydi.

2. The present continuous verb indicates that the action started before the time of speech and continues during the speech. Adding the affixes -yap, -ayotir, -moqda, -ayotib to the verb stem is formed by adding the 1- form:

The future tense indicates whether the action will be done or not after the speech and is of two types:

1. The future tense of the subjunctive verb expresses whether the action is intended or not to be performed after the speech.

2. The verb of purpose in the future tense represents an action that is intended to be performed after the speech is made.

In the literature of the eighties [7,352-366]:

1. Past tense forms:

1) the form formed using the -di affix: yozdim, yozding, yozdi;

2) the form made using the affix -gan: yozganman, yozgansan, yozgan;

3) the form formed using the -ib affix: yozibman, yozibsan, yozibdi;

4) form formed using the incomplete verb edi: yozgan edim, yozib edim, yozayotgan edim, yozayotib edim, yozmoqda edim, yozar edim, yozguvchi edim.

2. Forms of the present tense:

1) -yap, -yotib, -yotir, -moqda: yozypman, yozayotibman, yozayotirman, yozmoqdaman;

2) yot, tur, o'tir, yur: yozib yotibdi, yozib turibdi, yozib yuribdi, yozib o'tiribdi.

3. Present-future tense form:

1) -a, -y: yozaman, ishlayman;

2) -r, -ar, -mas: ishlarman, yozarman, yozmasman.

It can be seen that by this time, the tenses are defined on the basis of suffixes, and the internal naming is not a picture.

In the textbook of the nineties [332-347] verb tenses are classified according to the root.

Past tense verbs are divided into the following types:

1. Exact past tense: -di: yozdim;

2. Form of the long past tense: -gan/ -gan edi: yozganman, yozgan edim;

3. Past tense narrative form: -ib edi: yozib edim;

4. Past continuous form: -r, -ar, -mas edi: yozar edim, yozmas edim;

5. Past tense form of heard: -ib: yozibman.

Present tense verbs:

1. The definite present tense: -yotir, -yap, -moqda: yozayotirman, yozypman, yozmoqdaman.

2. Present-future tense form: -a, -y: yozaman.

There are 4 types of future tense:

1. The definite future tense: -ajak, -gu: yozajakman, yozgum.

2. Future objective form: -moqchi: yozmoqchiman.

3. Future tense tense: -r, -ar, -mas: yozarman, yozmasman.

4. Future perfect form: -adigan: yozadiganman.

So, compared to the literature of the eighties, the forms of the time category are much richer, and great importance is attached to the internal classification.

In the study guide published in 2009 [10,214-217], the past tense: with the affixes -di, -gan, -ib and edi, ekan, emish imperfect verbs; present tense verbs: with the affixes -yap, -yotib, -yotir, -moqda; There are 2 types of future tense verbs: 1) future definite form -a, -y; 2) the future

tense form: it is determined that it is formed with the affixes -r, -ar, -mas, past and future tense verbs are not divided into small meaning groups.

As we have seen above, although the classifications are different, before evaluating one as poor and one as perfect, we can witness the improvement of the quality of the work as a material for further research.

Only in the classifications of the following years, the issue of classification according to the internal basis is focused on the generality, and this classification brings some inconvenience to the students in the educational process. From the classifications seen above, recommendations belonging to the seventies are distinguished by their perfection and specificity to the speech situation.

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