

Югай Д. Т.,

аспирант, Б.Н.Ельцин атындагы
Кыргыз-Орус Славян университети

Югай Д.Т.,

аспирант, Кыргызско-Российского Славянского
университета имени Б. Н. Ельцина

Iugay D. T.

postgraduate student,

Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University named after B. N. Yeltsin

e-mail: iugai2023.2024@gmail.com

ТИЛДИН ТҮЗҮЛҮШҮ: ГРАММАТИКАЛЫК МААНИЛЕРИ ЖАНА КАТЕГОРИЯЛАРЫ

СТРУКТУРА ЯЗЫКА: ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЯ И КАТЕГОРИИ

LANGUAGE STRUCTURE: GRAMMATICAL MEANINGS AND CATEGORIES

Аннотациясы: Бул макалада тилдеги грамматикалык категориялардын жана маанилердин мааниси жана байланышы изилденет. Макалада бул тилдик элементтерди талдоодо ар кандай теориялык ыкмалар, алардын билим берүү жана технология тармактарында колдонулушу баяндалган.

Негизги сөздөр: грамматикалык категориялар, грамматикалык маанилер, тил билими, чак, аспект.

Аннотация: Данная статья исследует важность и взаимосвязь грамматических категорий и значений в языке. Статья описывает различные теоретические подходы к анализу этих языковых элементов, и их применение в областях образования и технологий.

Ключевые слова: грамматические категории, грамматические значения, языковое образование, время, аспект.

Abstract: This article explores the importance and relationship of grammatical categories and meanings in language. The article describes various theoretical approaches to the analysis of these linguistic elements, and their application in the fields of education and technology.

Key words: grammatical categories, grammatical meanings, language education, tense, aspect.

The study of language includes a variety of complex components, among which grammatical categories and grammatical meanings have significant importance. Grammatical meanings and grammatical categories are fundamental concepts in the study of linguistics. Grammatical meanings refer to the various functions and relationships expressed by grammatical forms within a sentence, such as tense, number, or case. On the other hand, grammatical categories are classifications that encompass these grammatical forms, organizing them into specific groups like tense, aspect, mood,

and voice.

Grammatical categories are fundamental to the structure and function of language, serving as the “building blocks” for sentence construction. Grammatical categories form systems of opposed grammatical forms that share similar meanings. These systems are defined by specific categorizing features, such as the generalized meanings of time, person, or voice, which organize the individual meanings of different tenses, persons, and voices, along with their corresponding forms [1, 19]. In many definitions, the focus is often on the meaning of a grammatical category. However, a crucial aspect of a grammatical category is the unity of its meaning and the expression of this meaning within the system of grammatical forms, which function as bilateral units in language.

Grammatical categories are typically divided into morphological and syntactic categories.

Morphological categories include aspects like tense, voice, mood, person, gender, number, and case.

These categories characterize entire grammatical classes of words (parts of speech). For example, in Russian, the grammatical category of gender is represented by forms indicating masculine, feminine, and neuter genders, while the category of number is represented by singular and plural forms. In languages with well-developed inflectional systems, inflectional categories are represented by forms of the same word within its paradigm (such as tense, mood, and person of verbs, and number, case, and degree of comparison in adjectives). Non-inflectional (classifying) categories, on the other hand, cannot be represented by forms of the same word (such as gender and animacy-inanimacy in nouns).

Syntactically defined (relational) grammatical categories indicate the compatibility of forms within phrases or sentences (such as gender and case in Russian), while non-syntactically defined (referential, nominative) categories express various semantic abstractions (such as aspect and tense in Russian). Some categories, like number and person, combine features of both types.

The concept of grammatical categories has been primarily developed based on morphological categories, with less research focused on syntactic categories. The application of this concept to syntax remains somewhat unclear. The term "grammatical category" is also used for broader or narrower groupings of linguistic units compared to its traditional interpretation, such as parts of speech (e.g., "noun category", "verb category") and individual category members (e.g., "feminine gender category", "singular number category").

Morphological grammatical categories are distinct from lexico-grammatical word classes, which are subclasses within a part of speech that share a common semantic feature affecting their ability to express certain morphological meanings. Examples in Russian include collective, concrete, abstract, and material nouns, qualitative and relative adjectives, personal and impersonal verbs, and so-called verb action modes.

Languages vary significantly in the number and composition of grammatical categories. For instance, Slavic languages and some others have the grammatical category of aspect; Caucasian languages have the category of noun class (person or thing); languages with articles have the category of definiteness-indefiniteness; and some Asian languages have the category of politeness, which relates to the grammatical expression of the speaker's attitude towards the interlocutor and the people being discussed. These characteristics can change throughout the historical development of a language. For example, Old Russian had three number forms, including the dual, while modern Russian has only two [6]

Understanding these grammatical categories helps speakers and writers create syntactically correct and meaningful sentences. Moreover, this knowledge is crucial for language learners who must know these categories to use language effectively. It also plays a significant role in various language processing tasks, where recognizing and categorizing words into their correct grammatical slots is necessary for machines to process and understand human languages accurately.

Grammatical meaning involves the functional aspects of language that words express within their grammatical contexts. Grammatical meanings can be expressed in various ways. In English language theory, there are two primary methods of expressing grammatical meanings: analytical

and synthetic. Each method employs a distinct set of tools to convey grammatical meanings. The analytical method includes the use of function words, word order, and intonation. In contrast, the synthetic method involves affixation, alternation, stress, suppletion, and compounding [5, 108-109].

These grammatical meanings are not uniformly expressed across languages. For example, some languages might use different verb forms to express different aspects, while others might use auxiliary verbs or even rely on context. This variability poses significant challenges and opportunities in language learning and translation, where a deep understanding of grammatical meanings is essential for accurate and context-appropriate translation [3].

The interaction between grammatical categories and meanings is important in shaping the structure and interpretation of language.

Grammatical categories provide the means by which specific grammatical meanings are expressed. For example, the category of tense allows speakers to indicate whether an action occurs in the past, present, or future, thereby conveying temporal meaning.

Furthermore, the role of adjectives in expressing degrees of comparison provides another layer of meaning to the nouns they describe. The simple adjective "tall" can evolve into comparative and superlative forms "taller" and "tallest," which are crucial for detailed descriptions and comparisons within linguistic contexts.

This complex interplay is not just academically interesting but also practically important in fields such as language teaching, where a deep understanding of these interactions facilitates more effective communication.

In the study of linguistics, various theoretical frameworks have been developed to analyze the roles and interrelations of grammatical categories and meanings. These theories range from traditional grammar to more contemporary approaches like Generative Grammar and Functional Grammar, each offering distinct perspectives on how language is structured and functions.

Generative Grammar, pioneered by Noam Chomsky, emphasizes the innate structural rules that govern the syntax of any human language, suggesting that all languages share a universal grammar. According to this theory, grammatical categories are part of a deep structure that is transformed into surface structure through grammatical processes. This perspective highlights how grammatical categories are inherently linked to cognitive capacities [2].

Functional Grammar argues that the primary purpose of language is to express and communicate meaning, thus grammatical structures are designed to serve the communicative needs of the speaker. This approach focuses on how grammatical meanings adapt and evolve based on their usage contexts, reflecting a more dynamic interaction between grammatical categories and meanings.

These theoretical frameworks provide a foundation for understanding the complexity of language mechanisms. They allow linguists and researchers to explore how different languages employ grammatical categories and meanings to achieve communication goals, thus enhancing our understanding of language as a tool for human interaction.

Furthermore, the insights from these theories are instrumental in developing language teaching methodologies and computational linguistic algorithms that mimic human language processing, making them crucial for advancements in AI and language education.

In language education, the nuanced understanding of grammatical categories and meanings can help educators develop more effective teaching strategies that align with the cognitive processes involved in language acquisition. For instance, knowing how grammatical categories like tense and aspect are used across languages can aid in teaching English to speakers of languages that might not differentiate these categories in the same way.

To illustrate the practical significance of understanding grammatical categories and meanings, we explore several case studies that demonstrate their application in real-world scenarios. These examples provide insight into how linguistic theories are not just academic pursuits but also tools that solve practical problems in education and technology.

1. Language Teaching

By focusing on specific grammatical nuances, such as verb aspect and noun cases, learners were able to grasp complex linguistic concepts more rapidly, enhancing their overall language comprehension and fluency [4].

2. Natural Language Processing (NLP)

By encoding grammatical categories and meanings more effectively into the system's algorithms, it's possible to achieve a higher accuracy in text interpretation and generation, particularly in multilingual contexts.

These studies exemplify how a deep understanding of grammatical categories and meanings can lead to enhanced communication and comprehension across various fields. By applying theoretical knowledge to practical problems, linguists and technologists are able to create more effective and efficient solutions for language-related challenges.

This article has explored the intricate relationship between grammatical categories and grammatical meanings, demonstrating how these foundational linguistic elements interact to structure and enrich our communication.

In conclusion, the study of grammatical categories and meanings is not only a theoretical exercise but also a practical necessity. By delving deeper into these aspects of language, we can better understand and manipulate the complex web of human communication, making significant strides in education, technology, and beyond.

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