

## THE PROBLEM OF THE CATEGORY OF TENSE IN MODERN ENGLISH

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### ABSTRACT

This article provides information on Shakespeare's morphology. His poems are morphologically analyzed and sources related to poetry are presented. Grammatical problems are studied. In addition, in this article Shakespeare's works are analyzed.

**Keywords:** Immigration, Assumptions, Fluently, Bilingual, Adjustment, Values, Customs, Efficient, Requires, Questionnaire.

“It's time to launch a new system of foreign language teaching that will lay a solid foundation for the future.”

It is time to introduce a new system of foreign language teaching in our country, which will be a solid foundation for the future. Since we have set ourselves the goal of building a competitive state, from now on graduates of schools, high schools, colleges and universities must be fluent in at least 2 foreign languages. This strict requirement should become the main criterion of the activity of the head of each educational institution.

In the globalized world English has become the most important means of international communication among the Peoples of the World. In any part of the world English is either actively learned or taught to day. In such a condition the study of English as a part of linguistic science is more important. Tenses in English occupy a great volume of English grammar which have not been fully investigated up to now. In the article the developing process of the in the system of the English language, the expression of its characteristic features, are analyzed, the (FSF), model of structure of the notion of future (futuralnosti) and its semantic characteristics are given, also communicative and pragmatic features of language elements composing the constituent parts of the mentioned field are analyzed. The problem of future tense, functional-semantic characteristics of future tense in the system of language, structural, semantic-cognitive features of the constituent parts of notion of future (futuralnosti), Communicative features of futural situations are investigated on the materials of the Modern English Language. In the process of the study of the problem we cope with

view points of different scholars linked with the analyses of specific features of future tense in the English language and we base upon these views in the article. Time characters expressed by means of language among the peoples of the world possess similar and distinctive features. Concepts on the tenses are not identical among the different peoples of the world because each of the peoples keeps cultural and social features of cognition of time. From the appointment of social meaning, tense forms depend on the forms of life and activity of human being. In the article the developing process of the category of future tense in the system of the English language, the expression of its characteristic features, are analyzed, the functional-semantic field (FSF), model of structure of the notion of future (futuralnosti) and its semantic characteristics are given, also communicative and pragmatic features of language elements composing the constituent parts of the mentioned field are analyzed. The problem of future tense, functional-semantic characteristics of future tense in the system of language, structural, semantic-cognitive features of the constituent parts of notion of future (futuralnosti), Communicative features of futural situations are investigated on the materials of the Modern English Language. In the process of the study of the problem we cope with view points of different scholars linked with the analyses of specific features of future tense in the English language and we base upon these views in the article. In the last decades, the immigration has grown in Sweden, which in turn has increased the cultural diversity in society. As a result, new requirements have been set in schools as the students have limited knowledge regarding the language courses. The teachers are thus faced with new questions and concerns regarding the students language skills. Modern Paradigm of investigations linked with language, basing on the semantic core of the investigated language requires the analyses of language structures. Grammatical structure of any language for all the languages can be classified as the system of means of expression of a certain collection of categories of notions. So, it is possible to say that grammatical means do not only compose of the elements of paradigms of language systems, but also these means include those structures, which possess their belonging to the materialization of categories of certain understandings in speech. As to the view points of a number of scientists, for example, as to G. Bybee, L. Pagliuja, grammaticalization of language means are not only the process of transformation embracing structural-semantic levels, but also it is a result of deep cognitive process indicating proper changes in the understanding of world by human beings, linked with paralinguistic events. In Indo-European languages grammatical category of future tense form has been formulated a little later than preterit and presence categories. It is surmised that it is associated with extralinguistic factors. Temporal understanding of the people of the ancient times cordially differentiated from the people of the modern period of time. Future as the

category of world cognition was not completely formulated in the people of the ancient times, and as a result of it, it was not needed for the formulation of grammatical deictic category to belong the action to future. In the system of world outlook of Europeans the adoption of Christianity and refusal from paganism brought to a number of changes. Alongside the change of surrounding world outlook the model of time was subjected to the changes as well. “In the middle ages, during the transition from paganism to christianism, the reestablishment of the essence of time notions of all structures was observed”. The notion of conscious of future (futuralnosti) of continued to be developed along with the development of manufacture and urbanization. Already a human being does not link his/her activity with the natural period of time and keeps away from the nature. The more a human being concentrates consciousness, namely the more he/she becomes mentally richer, the more attention is paid to the development of the mankind, the model of time becomes more historical, the general imagination of future is more clearly, distinctly gained, the more typological characteristics of future manifests itself in the human conscious. A human being begins to understand that he/she can control his/her fate and as a result of this he/she expresses still more free notion of future. The categorization of future passes through several stages in the human thought. In the final stage the category of the future tense passes through the process of grammaticalization. In the period of

Early Middle Ages, in the XII—XIII centuries started such a process which M.M. Gukhman called it as the “paradigmatization of futurum”. Such a thought existed that the existence of “futural presence” or “modal futurum” is the characterization of complete paradigmatization of the very form [8]. Only towards the XIII century in the English language modal constructions with “wilan” and “sculan” in comparison with other constructions oftener began to be used for the expression of future events, with which they began to enter the paradigm of the verb. The future paradigm of verbs in the English language gradually was improved with new forms, truly to say, it is enriched with old forms which already existed in the language, but which already possessed new semanticfunctional duties. In the Modern English the construction “to be going to” is used. This construction was subjected to the process of grammaticalization in the XV century. Gradually along with its initial lexic meaning it began to be used in the planned, newly-accepted meaning of future tense [4]. In Modern time the category of future in English is not only used with the auxiliary verb “will”, and the construction “to be going to”, but it can also be used with the help of other modal verbs and constructions which are the implicit and explicit means of expression of one and the same event. A number of linguists by means of the systems of functional-semantic fields accept the methodological lawfulness of learning linguistic and extralinguistic phenomena. As to the determination of A.A. Bondarenko, “functional-

semantic field (FSF) is the grouping of grammatical and “common” lexic units basing on “certain semantic category and also on different combined grouping of lexic-semantic and other means, influencing one-another on the basis of similarity of semantic functions of the very language”. Within the frame of functional approach a number of scientists, for example A.V. Bondarenko, Y. S. Maslov, Q.A. Zolotova, M.V. Vsevolodova, Y.I. Sendels, T.V. Bulingina, M.Y. Golovchinskaya, Y.V. Guliga, M.A. Shelyanina, T.A. Suckomilina and others investigate functional-semantic features of semantic category of Tense. On this ground they formulate grammatical category of tense in the language system. Among the entire tense categories future tense category is the most subjective one. In most cases it is associated with the positions, dreams, intentions and claims of the speaker and that's why category of notion of future (futuralnosti) by means of transformation of modal verbs and constructions, expressing wish and desire is subjected to the process of grammaticalization. This process does not only take place in the English language, but also in many cases it is observed in other Indo-European languages. G. Bybee has carried out analyses of future tense forms of about 300 hundred modern languages and consequently has compiled the list of grammatical and lexical means, establishing the basis of futural forms. He referred action verbs and means of expression of obligation, wish and possibility and adverbial modifier of time to this list. For the expression of future tense which is used in the Modern English Language, possibility to accept the analytic forms of the auxiliary verb “will” which establishes the tense paradigm of English verb remains unsettled up to now. Particularly, B. Comrie, referred the future tense to the grammatical category of the tense of verbs in English, beyond the borders of the limits of the paradigm of verb, classifies it as something formulated on the basis of privative oppositions of past and past indefinite tenses. The grammatical form of the future tense formed by means of auxiliary verb “will” has appeared relatively late and that's why today, by the substitution of the functions, notion of future and modality today, keep certain semantic polysemanticism. Basing on these facts, we may come to the conclusion that the grammatical form of future tense is still passing the process of grammaticalization and in the system of the English language the existence of different thoughts on its status causes debates.

Identification of parts of speech. The words of 1-ge, depending on various formal & semantic features, are divided into grammatically relevant sets or classes. Traditionally they are called parts of speech (“lexico-gram.” series of words or categories). Today they are discriminated ac. to 3 criteria: semantic, formal & functional. Semantic (meaning): presupposes the evaluation of the generalized meaning, characteristic of all words of a given part of speech. The meaning is

understood as “categorical meaning of the p.of sp. Formal (form): provides for the exposition of the specific inflexional & derivational (word-building) features of all the lexemic subsets of a part of speech.

Functional (function): concerns the syntactic role of words in the s-ce typical of a part of speech.

Notional parts of speech in English. Acc.to these criteria words on the upper level are div.into notional (the noun, adj., numeral, pronoun, verb, adverb), words of complete nominative mean.characterized by self-dependent f-tions, & functional (the article, prepos., conj., particle, modal verb, interjection). Noun: 1) meaning-substance (thinness), 2) the changeable forms of number & case; specific suff.forms of derivation, 3) the substantive f-tions in the s-ce (subj., obj., substantival predicate); prepositional connections; modiication by an adj. Adjective: 1) the categorical mean. of property (qualitative & relative), 2) forms of degrees of comparison (for qualitative adj.), spec.suff.forms of deriv., 3) adj.f-tions (attribute to a noun, adjectival predicate). Numeral: 1) number (cardinal-порядк. & ordinal-колич.), 2) narrow set of simple numerals, sp.forms of composition for compound num., sp.forms of deriv.for ordinal num., 3)f-tions of numerical attr. & numer. substantive. Pronoun: 1)indication (deixis), 2)narrow sets of various status with the corresponding formal properties of categ.changeability & w-building, 3)the subst. & adjectival f-tions for dif.sets. Verb: 1)process (finite process & non-finite pr.), 2)of verbal categories of person, number, tense, aspect, voice, mood; opposition of finite & non-finite forms, 3)f-tion of the finite predicate for the finite verb; mixed verbal-other than verbal f-tions for the non-f.verb. Adverb: 1) secondary property (i.e. of process or another property), 2)of degrees of comparison for qualitative adverbs; sp.suffixal forms of derivation; 3) f-tions of various adv. modifiers. Functional parts of speech.-Words of incomplete nominative meaning & non-self-dependent, mediary f-tions in the s-ce. Their number is limited. Article: expresses the specific limitation of the substantive f-tions. Preposition: expr.the dependencies and interdependencies of substantive referents. Conjunction: expr. connections of phenomena.

Particle: unites the funct.words of specifying&limiting meaning. Modal verbs:

expr.the attitude of the sp.to the situation. Here belong words of probability (probably, perhaps), of qualitative evaluation (un/fortunately, luckily), of affirm. & negation. Interjection: is a signal of emotions.

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