

Article

The Expression of Indefiniteness in English and Uzbek Languages

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Abstract: This study explores the expression of indefiniteness in English and Uzbek, highlighting its role in indicating that referents are not identifiable due to a lack of shared knowledge or previous mention. While previous research has addressed definiteness in various languages, the specific mechanisms of indefiniteness in these two languages remain under-explored. The aim of this research is to analyze and compare how English and Uzbek convey indefiniteness, utilizing a qualitative approach that includes text analysis and examples from native speakers. Results reveal distinct patterns in the use of indefinite articles and pronouns, contributing to a better understanding of how different languages handle the concept of indefiniteness. These findings have implications for linguistic theory and translation studies, offering insights into cross-linguistic variation in expression and comprehension.

Keywords: Indefiniteness, Pronouns, Article, One, Number, Someone, Somebody, Something, Group, Definite, Person.

1. Introduction

In Uzbek linguistics, a number of studies have been made on specific features of the grammatical forms that make up the category of number of the noun [1]. However, the forms of singular and plural nouns in these languages have not been comparatively studied. In most works the study of the category of indefiniteness, the nouns are studied morphologically [2,3]. There is an agreement among Uzbek linguists regarding the category of number, and no linguist has objected to binary being a separate number category [4]. In Uzbek linguistics, there is agreement in opinions regarding the category of number of the noun. In Uzbek and in some Arabic languages, the category of number can be expressed with the help of pronouns and verbs. In the Uzbek language, there is no category of number in adjective word groups, the plural category of number can be observed only in adjectives [5,6].

For example: *Kattalarga hurmat, kichiklarga izzat/ Respect for elders, integrity for children.*

Literature review [7]. In some studies, it is highlighted that the grammatical category of number is reproduced in several word groups in the language, its function in speech is not the same, and there is no category of number in adjective word group in Turkic languages. It is also worth mentioning that there is a question of the existence of primary and combined meaning [8]. Plural numbers have also discrete, substantive, and other plural forms. It does not refer to the difference in varnishes, but notes this characteristic of them. The plural number form refers to the unity of these parts and at the same time shows the difference between them [9]. If the singular number shows the meaning of summing

Citation: Klicheva Nargiza Ashirbayevna. The Expression of Indefiniteness in English and Uzbek Languages. International Journal of Language Learning and Applied Linguistics 2024, 3(4), 86-90.

Received: 24th August 2024

Revised: 24th Sept 2024

Accepted: 1st Oct 2024

Published: 8th Oct 2024



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up the thing-object to itself or the same objects, the plural form of the number expresses the differences between the units representing plurality [10].

When a noun is used in the singular, it directly represents a single object. In this case, the meaning of the word is generalized, regardless of how much and where the object is, it can be expressed with one word [11]. The plural meaning of the plural form is expressed in relation to other meanings of this form [12]. In "Grammar of the Uzbek language": "It is shown that there are two forms of the number category: -s and a form with a zero index, which is defined in contrast." . The word "bir/one" has both definiteness and indefiniteness semes. When such compounds are expressed by a specific noun, the meaning of unity is clearly manifested [13].

For example:

— *Yo'q, bek aka, — dedi Rahmat, — siz aniqlab bir kunni tayin qilingiz, biz bu yerga sizni taklif qilg'ali kelganmiz.* (A.Qodiriy, O'tkan kunlar, 5).

2. Materials and Methods

Specific grammatical features of a number [14]. Among numbers, one number is distinguished by its own grammatical features. In addition having lexical-grammatical features typical of the above-mentioned numbers, one number also has some exceptional features [15]. Forthcoming before a noun representing the name of an object that was not mentioned before, it expresses the meaning of indefiniteness:

Musulmonqul o'z g'arazi yo'lida orada yo'q nizolarni qo'zg'ab, kuyavi Sheralixonni o'ldirdi, gunohsiz Murodxonni shahid etdi, qo'y kabi yovvosh Toshkand hokimi Salimsoqbekni o'ldirib, o'rniga Azizbekdek zolimni belguladi va o'zini mingboshi deb e'lon qilib, aqlsiz bir go'dakni (Xudoyorni) xon ko'tarib el yelkasiga mindi. (A.Qodiriy, O'tkan kunlar, 8).

Miqdorni anglatuvchi so'zlar so'roq olmoshlari yoki narsa so'zidan oldin bir so'zini kiritish bilan [16] gumon, noaniqlik ma'nosidagi ravishlarni hosil qiladi: bir necha, bir qancha, bir nima, bir narsa, bir zum, bir payt kabi. Bir so'ziga -ov, -on, -or affiksi qo'shilishi bilan ham gumon ma'nosini bildiruvchi gumon olmoshlari yasaladi: birov, biron, biror kabi [17, 18]. Bir soni fe'l, ot, sifat, ravish oldida kelib, kuchaytiruv ravishi (juda, g'oyat) va kuchaytiruv yuklamasi (hatto) kabi ma'noni kuchaytirishga xizmat qiladi:

One comes before a verb, noun, adjective, adverb and serves to form the indefinite meaning:

— *Men uning xon qizini olish maqsadi borlig'ini bilmayman, — dedi kulimsirab, — biroq ul xon qizini olsa arzimaydirgan yigit emas... hatto zarxarid quli bo'lg'anim holda menga ham qattig' so'z aytishdan saqlang'an bir yigit o'z nikohida bo'lg'an ozod bir qizg'a albatta zahmat bermas, deb o'ylayman. Ba'zi xotin uradigan va xotin ustiga xotin olib, xotinlarig'a zulm qiladig'an hayvonsifat kishilardan bo'lib ketishi menimcha ehtimoldan juda uzoqdir, inim mulla Homid...* (A.Qodiriy, O'tkan kunlar, 9).

— *Kutilmagan bir baxt, — dedi va o'zining otidek bir narsaning tovshi kabi qilib kulib yubordi.* (A.Qodiriy, O'tkan kunlar, 32). *Oxiri uning yuzida istehzolik bir iljayish ko'rildi-da, bir narsaga qaror qo'yg'andek bir harakat yasadi va o'rnidan sakrab turib qoziqdag'i kirlab ketkan sallasini qo'lig'a oldi va haoliga chiqdi.* (A.Qodiriy, O'tkan kunlar, 33). *Kamtarlik ham bir xislat. Mening ishonchim bir sensan.*

One acting as a conjunction, it serves to connect parts of a compound sentence:

Bir kattaning gapiga kir, bir kichikning (Maqol).

One means "nobody" and "any" indefinite pronouns with the word it is connected with: «hech kim», «hech qanday» [19].

Yigit og'asining rahbarligi bilan ichkariga kirdi: boshig'a ko'k salla chulg'ag'an, egniga O'ratepaning bosmasidan chakman, beliga kumush kamar bog'lab kumush qinlik qilichini tizasiga

bosqan, qora tanlik bo'lsa ham ko'knorimi, taryakmi iste'molidan yuzi sarg'ayg'an qirq-elli yoshlar chamaliq bir kishi yorliqsumon bir yozuvni o'qub o'turmoqda edi. (A.Qodiriy, O'tkan kunlar, 34).

When performing the function of a participle, it expresses the meaning of agreement, likeness, unity:

Kemaga tushganning joni bir (Maqol).

Odamning tili bilan dili bir bo'lsin.(Maqol).

Indefinite pronouns, adverbs, nouns and verbs are made from a number bir/one: *bir necha, bir narsa, bir daqiqa, bir payt, bir vaqt, birlik kabi.*

Shahar ichidan o'rda darbozasig'a qarab kelmakda bo'lg'an bir necha ot oyog'larini eshitib qorovullardan bittasi — "tuyoq tovushimi?" deb, ikkinchisiga savol tashlab qo'ydi. Ikkinchi qorovul mo'ralab-mo'ralab yo'lg'a qaradi: (A.Qodiriy, O'tkan kunlar, 36). — Sotqi bek ketsin, Aziz bachcha deng, — dedi Homid va Akram hojiga qarab kuldi. — Yaqindag'ina Musulmon cho'loqning bazimi shu Aziz bachcha bilan qizir edi, — dedi, ulug' bir narsa kashf etgandek mag'rur, majliska qarab chiqdi. (A.Qodiriy, O'tkan kunlar, 6). Durust, ul Otabekning muhabbatiga voqif bo'lg'anidan beri bir daqiqa ham uni o'zining ko'z o'ngidan uzoq tutmag'an: mahbubasi kim, kimning qizi, birar ebini qilsa mumkinmi? — Mana shuningdek masalalarni tekshirib, bilib ham o'ylab kelgan edi. (A.Qodiriy, O'tkan kunlar,19). Onangizning o'quy turg'an bayti maning sha'nimga tamoman teskari, chunki ota-ona orzusi hech bir vaqt yangi yorlik vazifasini o'tay olmas va hamisha boshqalarning orzu-havasi bo'lib qola berar. (A.Qodiriy, O'tkan kunlar,96).

3. Results and Discussion

In Uzbek language, indefiniteness can also be expressed by indefinite pronouns [20]. Indefinite pronouns are pronouns that express an unknown idea about a character or event [21]. They are formed with the help of prefix *alla-*: *allakim, allanarsa, allaqaysi, allaqayer, allaqayoq, allanechuk, allaqancha*; and with the suffix *-dir*: *kimdir, nimadir*:

— *O'zingiz bilasiz, bultur padar marhum bo'lg'an edilar, bu kun yana boshimizg'a o'lim tushaturg'an bo'lib qoldi, tog'am Homidni allakimlar chavog'lab ketibdirlar. (A.Qodiriy, O'tkan kunlar,137). Qutidor nimanidir Otabekdan so'ramoqqa og'zini jo'plab tursa ham Akram hoji bilan Ziyo shohichining allanarsa to'g'risidag'i gaplari keti uzilmay davom etar edi. (A.Qodiriy, O'tkan kunlar,5). Bosib tushishi hamono allaqaysi yeri achishkandek sezildi... (A.Qodiriy, O'tkan kunlar,136). —O'sha-o'sha, siz uni qayoqdan taniysiz? —Uning bilan allaqayerda so'zlashkanim bor edi. (A.Qodiriy, O'tkan kunlar,123). Otabek ko'ngli allanechuklangani holda maydondan chiqdi... (A.Qodiriy, O'tkan kunlar,136).*

Chunki qutidor, Yusufbek hojining qanday kishi bo'lg'anlig'ini, bu kunda qaysi ishda ekanligini va o'ziga bo'lg'an munosabatini mayda-chuyda tafsilotlari bilan so'zlab chiqib, so'zi oxirida: "Yigitning naslini aybsitib bo'lmaydir, to'g'risiga ko'chkanda bu yigit naslan bizdan allaqancha yuqorida turadir", deb qo'ydi (A.Qodiriy, O'tkan kunlar,123). Darbozaning ikki biqinini o'rab olg'an loyig'a gullar, naqshlar tushirilib ishlangan sakkiz gazlar yuksaklikda o'rda qo'rg'oni, darbozaning ikki burjida alachami, bo'zdanmi uzun choponlar kiyib, boshlarig'a quloqchin qo'ndirg'an, qayish kamar ustidan qilich tiqinib multiqlarig'a suyang'an ikki yigit ko'rinadirlar — bular navbatchi o'rda qorovuli, qorong'i tushishka yaqinlashqanliqdan qiya yopilib turg'an darbozani kimdir, ichkaridan bittasi zichlab yopdi-da, kuch sarf qilib darbozaning zo'r zanjirini sharaq-shuriq etib bog'ladi. (A.Qodiriy, O'tkan kunlar,36). Homid nimadir aytmakchi bo'lar edida, o'ng'aysizlanib to'xtar edi. (A.Qodiriy, O'tkan kunlar,50).

Indefinite pronouns can also be formed by adding the words *one-two/bir-ikki* to the interrogative pronouns:

Darbozasi sharqi-janubiyga qaratib qurilg'an bu dong'dor saroyini Toshkand, Samarqand va Buxoro savdogarlari egallaganlar, saroydagi bir-ikki hujrani istisno qilish bilan boshqalari musofirlar ila to'la. (A.Qodiriy, O'tkan kunlar,1). Qachon keldingiz, bek aka? Kelganimga bir-ikki kun bo'ldi... (A.Qodiriy, O'tkan kunlar,137). Shu yo'sun ivir-jivir, achchig' va chuchuk holat ichida

uxlab ketdi. Bir-ikki kun mi-yonasidagi kechinmalar turlik rang bilan uning uyqulig dimog'ida akslana boshladilar... (A.Qodiriy, O'tkan kunlar, 204).

In English, uncertainty can also be expressed through the use of indefinite pronouns.

The indefinite pronouns some and any are used to indicate the indefinite quantity of objects or items. They are usually used as qualifiers for nouns and instead of articles. Some is used in participle sentences, any-participle sentences, general interrogative sentences, possessive general interrogative sentences and conditional sentences. They are used as pronoun-adjective, pronoun-noun.

In English the words some and any is used the meaning of indefiniteness: *bir qancha, hech qanday*:

A woman should someday write the complete philosophy of clothes. (T.Dreiser, Sister Carrie, 5). She saw that she would first need to get work and establish herself on a paying basis before she could think of having company of any sort. (T.Dreiser, Sister Carrie, 10).

Oftob oyinning bir qancha yaxshi tilaklar bilan bo'lg'an duosiga ham ishonchsiz qo'l ko'tardi va mash'um "orzu"ning bundog' yaxshi duolarni ost-ust qilishini o'yladi. (A.Qodiriy, O'tkan kunlar,75).Chindan ham maktubning muncha ko'chirilgan jumlasini, o'ylab qarag'anda, hech qanday quvonchga yo'l qo'yimasliq darajada qora ma'nolik edi. (A.Qodiriy, O'tkan kunlar,164).

Pronoun no- is used before singular and plural countable nouns as a pronoun-adjective:

The world seemed to have no attraction. (T.Dreiser, Sister Carrie, 113). These feel as much as the poet, though they have not the same power of expression. (T.Dreiser, Sister Carrie, 59).

As a result of these researches, we got a lot of new information. In addition, in Uzbek language, the category of indefiniteness can be expressed not by articles only, but by indefinite pronouns, the noun and the word "one" also. One of the problems that stand up in the process of language learning is the correct use of articles. Because new language learners have little information on how to use them and where to use them and face difficulties. Because of this, as a result of our scientific research, we brought a lot of information about the use of articles as a solution to such problems [22].

4. Conclusion

Articles are used before nouns and they are a type of adjective. The definite article the is used before a noun to indicate that the identity of the noun is known to the reader. The indefinite article (a, an) is used before a common noun or when its identity is unknown. Articles are special words that come before nouns or noun phrases. Like other adjectives, they help define the meaning of a noun in the sentence. English has two articles: the and a (and its variant an, is used before a word that begins with a vowel). A noun can come without an article. If we're a native speaker, we probably know which article to put before a noun without even thinking about it. If English is our second language, it can be difficult to know which article to use. Learning and consciously applying a few basic principles will greatly improve our article usage. With time and a lot of practice, the correct use of the article will become true.

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