

# Relationship between Logical and Linguistic Categories in the Paradigm of Parts of Speech

Adibabotirova

Teacher of Navoi State Pedagogical Institute; Navoi, Uzbekistan

**Abstract:- Relations of logical and linguistic categories in parts of speech, notion of categorical meaning, general and specific linguistic categories and logical categories are discussed in this article. Comparative-typological study of nominative and expressive categories is given. Specific categories for each layer of a language are proven. Except the comprehensively studied morphological category, other categories are greatly paid attention. Some opinions about the nature of categories that originated on the basis of substance and accident are taken into consideration. And a little information is given about the importance of the categories of quality and quantity.**

**Keywords:-** category of parts of speech, logical and linguistic categories, category of possessiveness, category of parts of a sentence, category of predicate, category of quantity, category of quality, nominative category, substance accident.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The whole human recognition of the world that is directed to the real events as the results of recognition appears in the form of category of thought. The term “category” is derived from a Greek word “kategoria” meaning “thought”, “opinion”, “sign”. Category in philosophy is – the most general and basic notions that reflect the important general features and relations of the events in reality and recognition. Category appeared as a result of historical development of recognition and social practice. Aristotle greatly contributed to the development of the study of the category. As for him, category is – the most general and high degree combination of objective reality that includes the meaning and contents of the notions and ideas that have essence. In his book “Categories” he differs 10 categories: essence, quantity, quality, relation, place, time, rule, state, action and suffer. Scholars as Avicenna, Forobiy and Kindiy developed his views. They differ 6 categories: universe, quality, quantity, action, relation and possessiveness.

Beginning from the books “First teacher” (Muallimiavval) and “Second teacher” (Muallimisoniy) by Forobiy each philosopher stated their ideas about philosophical categories.

Each science has their own categories. And categories of one science never correspond to the categories of the other science, because each science differs from the other having their own objects and objectives, though they all unite in studying the relations of objects and events of the objective reality. No science fully repeats the other.

Each science has a lot of categories but they are not unlimited. Normally, each science works with the most important 10 or 15 categories. These categories have objective and subjective nature. The objective nature of the categories is – each category is closely connected, determined, conditioned and based on an object in reality at least with one general character of it. But this connection and others are through the reflection of the objects in mind. This forms subjectivity in categories of science.

Each category has a complex character and inner relative integrity. It is a stable integrity of objects, events and relations that belongs to the same type. Based on this fact, there is a categorical meaning (function, feature, etc.) in each science. Categorical meaning is – the integrity that is common to a certain category of this branch (for example, language) and commonness (creature, sign, feature, relation, function, etc.) that provides inner integrity of this category. Categorical meaning in each science must have expressive means and forms that peculiar only to this science. If there is no such kind of means and forms in any science, it means that, this science has no such kind of category or these means and forms have different essence. For instance, the Russian language has the category of morphological gender and any noun in the Russian language must belong to one of these three genders. The category of gender is formed in the form of suffixes, in agreement between determiner and determinant, and between subject and predicate. There is no category of morphological gender in the Uzbek language. In necessary cases gender (biological peculiarity) in the Uzbek language is expressed with the help of lexical (man - woman) or lexi co-syntactic ways (man teacher – woman teacher, male snake – female snake). But, this doesn't form any morphological category.

Any category consists of a number of different complex elements as it has integrity. Categorical meaning is divided into the elements of this category on the bases of gender-type (or type-kind, or kind-aspect) objective-logical relations, but the element of the category can never be without relationship with categorical meaning, it can be opposite or against to it (for example, as positive and negative).

It is obvious that it is necessary for a linguist to determine correctly the peculiar categories of linguistics – linguistic categories, making clear their categorical meanings and to be familiar with the ways of analyzing relationship with logical category that functions as real foundation (objective base) for each linguistic category. First of all, it is necessary for us to make clear what the linguistic category is. Because, the notion of linguistic

category is still in abstract character, although commentaries have been given to separate categories in linguistics.

Linguistic category is the expression of a certain edge of the objective world in the system of a language with the help of special forms and means, and integrity consisting of forms, means, meaning (function) and relationship (hierarchical, paradigmatic, syntactic, etc) that peculiar to them. Because there is only a) creature, b) its quality and c) inter relationship in the objective (material) world. As a great scientist Abu Nasr Forobiy said in his book "The second teacher" (Muallimisoniy): "We should know that there is nothing in the world except substance (creature) and accident (quality and relationship) and the merciful Creator (God) of the substance and accidentia" [1,74 ]. All sciences study separate branches of this world. Language –is one of the types of accidentia, and one of the features of human being. The function of the language is to name the creatures, to form, express and keep an idea. Linguistics, which researches a language that is the aspect of the accident as of one of the substances of the world, studies and teaches the ways, means and methods of fulfilling the tasks that a language gave it. The units that are specified to fulfill this task unite into a certain groups according to their similarities and differences. Such groups form linguistic categories. For instance, as one of the essential functions of a language is to collect imaginations of thought in notions and to name them, there is a category of naming (nominative category) in a language. This category – category of naming – naming (nominative) units of a language –includes words and word combinations and in what ways a language names notions, types of linguistic units that have function of naming, their formation, their relations, factors of their development and others are studied in this category. This naming (nominative) category is one of the common linguistic categories. It exists in all languages and closely connected with the all layers and units of a language. Category of expressiveness – harmony of naming with the meaning of individual attitude (subjective, connotative) in language - is also such kind of common linguistic category and is related to all languages, units of layers and means.

Language is divided into – phonetic-phonological, lexical-semantic, grammatical and stylistic layers. That's why, linguistic categories are also divided into specific – phonetic-phonological, lexical, grammatical and stylistic types according to layers or interlayer types – lexical-symmetrical, lexical-grammatical, lexical-morphological, lexical-syntactic, lexical-derivational, lexical-stylistic and functional-semantic. Such kind of separated specific categories, according to their functions, are divided into classification (taxonomic) types and kinds that serve to determine a certain group or category (for example, the factors that determine the usage of a part speech, a sizable group in a part of speech, a certain function or degree in the formation of a sentence, format of a word form and allomorphs of endings), functional type that allows to fulfill a certain function, semantic type that expresses a certain kind of semantic relationship, stylistic type that expresses an individual attitude and lexical-functional type that supports the fulfillment of a certain task in a certain group of words and other types.

It is obvious from the above mentioned facts that there are many different general and special linguistic categories and they are classified according to different bases and purposes. This fact is the real proof that the limit and essence of linguistic categories is not certain in science. In linguistics only morphological categories are definite and profoundly researched among other linguistic categories. The reason of this fact is that comparative learning scientists and young grammarians paid great attention only to the research of morphological structure and each morphological formations (morphological categories as a paradigm of forms), their historical development and researched them much more comprehensively. As a result of this, in science the limits of morphological categories, their inner paradigms and paradigmatic relations are researched relatively well in all languages. Other linguistic categories are waiting for their researchers.

Although linguistic categories are rather abstract and not clearly defined, we can say coming from the current position of the problem that linguistic category is a complex that have different nature by essence, but in each case, is formed on the bases of the same function of linguistic layers or units of different layers of language and its unity is supported with the paradigmatic relations of constitutive elements. Linguistic categories unite with other units, even they can unite with other units functionally on the bases of their functions and can be inter oppositional on the bases of their nature. In philosophical terms, constitutive elements of linguistic categories can unite substantially but can differ accidentally, and, on the contrary, they can unite accidentally but can differ substantially. Substantially formed linguistic categories usually belong to one layer and they form special linguistic categories, but accidentally formed linguistic categories have general linguistic character. As linguistic categories are formed with elements that have form and meaning,\*\*they can be formed both on the bases of substantial features of their elements and on the bases of semantic-functional nature. The base that unite linguistic category – categorical meaning – usually reflects in the name of the category. For example, category of parts of speech, category of possessiveness, category of parts of a sentence, category of predicate etc.

Structure of elements of linguistic categories is closely connected with the features of expressive units of a language (segment and super segment phonemes, prosodic means, peculiarities of root and endings, agglutination, word order, synthetic and analytic character, gestures, etc.), their semantic-functional peculiarities are connected with the case that is called logical or semantic category in science.

---

In this case both form and meaning are understood as very comprehensive notions. Form is any kind of material or substance, but meaning is non material (connotation, functional, expressive, etc). For example, a syllable making function of vowels is their connotation, obstruction of air wave as a result of rising tongue and movement of lips in the throat or mouth cavity in the process of articulation is considered as structural side.

First of all, we must say some words about the term itself. When we speak about logical (notional, semantic) category, structurally different elements of speech connected with giving a name to certain semantics are understood. That's why the first constitutive part of the term is changeable and besides its notional-nominal forms, it is also used in semantic, nonlinguistic and extra linguistic aspects.

When we speak about this term, first of all, it is necessary to emphasize that the word logical which is used in this word has no connection with the subject logics and the phenomena that are understood under the name of logical category shouldn't be understood as a thing connected with logics. In the term logical category the word logical is used in the meaning of "the same meaning", "the same notion", "the same semantics". The scientist O.Esperson introduced this term to linguistics with the English variant as conceptual category, notional category in his book "Philosophy of grammar", [2] in Russian the scientist I.I. Meshchaninov introduced it as *понятийные категории* and proved it in his book "General Linguistics" ("Общеязыкознание") which was published in 1940, in Leningrad.

Logical category is usually formed on the bases of one meaning –gram me ma that have grammatical significance (that is expressed by specific phonetic, lexical, morphological, syntactic, etc. means). Such kind of meanings can be various. For example, time, place, living/non living, person, human/animal, possessiveness, number/quantity, degree, direction and others. In the formation of a language these meanings can be expressed with different means. For example, in the Uzbek language the meaning of a tense can be expressed by lexical way (kun - day, yil - year, oy - month...; endi - now, keyin - then...), morphological way (forms of tenses, cases ...), lexical-morphological way (urushda - in the war, kelganda - when comes...) and by syntactic way (2005 yil 10 yanvar - 10<sup>th</sup> January, 2005). As logical category in a language is expressed by different means, the meaning of a certain logical category that is expressed by a lexical way in one language can be expressed by a grammatical way in another language. In such cases many incorrect interpretations appear in linguistics; on the basis of expressiveness of logical category in one language a conclusion is made about other language phenomena. For example, in the Russian language logical category of gender has got a relationship with the grammatical category of gender and on the bases of this fact in the Uzbek language the category of gender is made up or the state of "astonishment" appears with the absence of this category in the Uzbek language (adib-adiba as poet-poetess, qo'y-qo'chqor as sheep-ram...). Whereas, the logical category which is expressed only in one way in one language can be expressed differently in another language or can be completely indifferent to this meaning. For example, the notion of one member sentence or impersonality (sentence without subject and in passives) in Russian is mainly expressed with non-finite verbs (светает, снежит, знобит ...) and different words in the position of predicate that cannot be connected with the subject, (можно, нужно, много, нет, холодно...). In the Uzbek language the

meaning of this logical category is expressed not with lexical way but with morphological way. [3]

That's why, we must pay great attention to logical categories and their ways of expressing in languages. Besides, as language and thought is closely connected with each other, the size and even their types cannot be similar for languages. For example, logical category of living and non-livingness in Russian divides all nouns into two:

1. Nouns that name human and animals;
2. Nouns that name objects and abstract nouns:

Одушевлённые (living)	Неодушевленные (non-living)
Кто (who?)	Что (What?)
Он (He)	Оно (It)
Девочка (a girl)	Кукла (a doll)
Собака (a dog)	Портфель (a bag)

In the Uzbek language this notion is different. The Uzbek thought differs not living and non-livingness but the notion of human being or not human being. One more example, the Uzbek thought requires to group substances and raw materials into a special logical category. Because the words that name them have a number of grammatical features. Compare: *чўян печ – чўян печи (cast iron oven)*. But there is no such kind of notion in the Russian language. Now we discuss the logical categories of quality and quantity.

The elements of quality and quantity which lie on the bases of philosophical laws are interrelated and have subordinative character as all objective categories [4]. Clearly, it is possible to check these two elements which are under our research in any object (event, phenomenon) in real life. The scientist A.Spirkin who flatly approved this idea came to the following scientific conclusion: "In order to work with the category of quantity it is necessary to take into account the category of quality, whereas quality cannot really exist without quantity and vice versa. [5, 331]

Object – consists of a complex of qualities, that is, "complex of quantity and quality". Its quality is such important feature that with the help of quality the object generalizes in itself ("вещь себе") in a certain period and provides its difference from other objects, its uniqueness and peculiarity through its most general and peculiar features. "Quality – is a peculiarity of an object that contains inner essence for its all changes. (pp. 340)

In the "Precise philosophical dictionary" (-M., 1998) the following definition is given "quality – is an inner and external peculiarity, the characteristic system of qualities of objects, if an object loses it, it loses its objectiveness." In our opinion, this can be the most adequate definition for the logical category of quality. Because the notion of object lives or is kept in our mind on account of characteristic features, inner and external peculiarity. Human mind adjusted to memorize the most common, ideal and the most characteristic notions that have relatively necessary features.

Quality – is a complex of certain features that there are the notions of “feature” and “object” in it. If the category of quality has a united character with the categories of quantity and degree, the category of quality in our mind exists with the categories of “object” and “attitude”.

*feature → object → attitude*

Such qualities of objects as “beautiful”, “big”, “white” are the elements which give stability and qualitative feature and express its relationship with other features. Taking into consideration this theory Hegel gave the following definition to the categories of logical quality that belongs to the notion of object, especially to the meaning of quality: “The quality of an object – is the relationship and interaction of one object with the other; quality (feature) exists only as a certain relation of one object with the other.

One of the categories of thought is the category of quantity. It is such a logical unit that it expresses the external qualities of an object and its certainty – its size, width, height, etc. As the amount of quality of an object increases, its quality changes, too. Such kind of process is called as transition of quantitative changes into qualitative changes [4]. This can be observed in graduonimy in language. For example, as quantitative changes frequently occur, (from a house to a slum or from a house to a palace) in its final point, sharp qualitative changes occur.

*a house – a palace – a slum*

It becomes obvious that comparative study of logical categories and their means of expressing in different languages have a great value for the theory of linguistics and learning a language. It is clear that the relation of logical category with the real life is one stage nearer than the relation of linguistic category and meanings.

Thus, linguistic categories which are the constitutive parts of a language do not reflect the reality directly but they reflect it indirectly - through the reflection of reality in mind, formation in national thought and systematization (uniting into a group on the bases of relations) in logical categories. But the mentioned list is not completed. Because each linguistic category, being general linguistic and specific character of this category, even if it is general linguistic or specific and in what language it is formed, being closely connected with the general linguistic typological and real specific-individual (unrepeatable) features of this language, has unrepeatable character in each language.

As all objects and occurrences, abstraction and definiteness (general and specific occurrences) in the objective world are closely connected with each other the categories of thought and the categories of a language develop together with each other. A language, as a system and a complex of abstract, generalized and not observable (in opposition with speech) elements, is a means of creating the most common and greatest categories of thought and this finds its reality in the relation of logical and grammatical categories. As logical categories are originally non-linguistic (they depend on mind and thought) they cannot be a base for determining, especially, differing linguistic categories.

linguistic categories are determined with pure linguistic bases, but the linguistic expression of logical categories, particularly, comparative-typological research on this field is very essential for science.

## REFERENCES

- [1]. Форобий, Абу Наср(1993).Фозилодамларшаҳри.–Тошкент:Мерос.
- [2]. Есперсен, Отто(1958)Философия грамматики.–М.: ИИЛ, 1958.
- [3]. Хайдаров И.М.(1971).Особенности действия закона взаимоперехода количественных и качественных изменений в современных условиях (09.620-Диалектический и исторический материализм): Автор.дисс...канд.филос. наук. –Ташкент.
- [4]. Саидова М.Р. (1996).Сравнительно-типологическое исследование односоставных предложений в русском и узбекском языках: Автореф.дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. –Ташкент.
- [5]. Хайдаров И.М.(1984).Диалектика становления, функционирования и развития системного качества. –Ташкент.
- [6]. Спиркин А.Г. (1960). Происхождение сознания.–М.