

# THE INFLUENCE OF LINGUISTIC FACTORS IN PAST TENSE FORMS

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**Annotation:** in this article, opinions on the role of linguistic factors in the speech use of past tense forms of the verb are presented, and conclusions on the solution of the problem are presented.

**Key words:** moment of speech, lexeme composition, morphological form, syntactic device, categorical meaning, syntactic and stylistic levels, syntagmatic relationship, sentence structure.

When morphological forms are part of a lexeme, its meaning is determined. When these forms are connected with another word in speech, its meaning is further defined. For example: *I read this book now.* (*Bu kitobni hozir o‘qidim.*) In this syntactic device, *I read* that the action was performed before the moment of speech through the form, when used in the text with the word *now*, it is determined that the action was performed recently. We will consider the same form through other examples. *After this incident, I studied for a year.* (*Shu voqeadan so‘ng, bir yil o‘qidim.*) In this sentence, the tense form of the word "one year" indicates an action that took place in the past tense, but continued for a certain period of time.

*-di* form represents an event that the speaker or writer witnessed in the past. Under the influence of syntactic and stylistic levels, this form shows the events of the long past, or, if not, an unrealized, i.e. non-existent, action. For example, *The meaning of the -di form appears in speech passages such as our prophet said (payg‘ambarimiz aytdilar)... This type of usage comes from a textual requirement. Use in the form of -di increases the effectiveness of the text content.*

In the sentence, "Come on, comrades, we are leaving (*Qani o‘rtoqlar ketdik*)", the past tense indicates the action that happened after the moment of speech, not the action that happened before the moment of speech. It's like that "*We left by car (Biz mashinada ketdik)*" the meaning of the past tense is clearly used in the sentence. The form of *khdik* in the first example is used in the sense of present future tense and is stylistically correct. Logically, if we change this form, which represents the present future tense, to the future tense, that is, if we use it in the form of "*Qani o‘rtoqlar ketamiz, or Qani o‘rtoqlar ketaylik,*" then stylistic insanity will be allowed, and the intended purpose of the sentence will not be revealed.

It can be seen from the examples that the form *-di* cannot occur in speech in a separate, isolated case. Cooperation of lexical and syntactic levels is a necessary requirement for its use in speech.

Since the -di form expresses events not far from the moment of speech, it combines the words now, today, morning, tomorrow, and yesterday from the words indicating the moment. He can't connect words that express a long time.

The past tense form -gan cannot appear as a morpheme and does not indicate the meaning of time. It comes into direct contact with the lexical and syntactic levels in order to be realized in speech. The -gan form of lexemes such as *yoʻzgan*, *o'qigan*, *chizgan*, *kelganman*, *sevganman* indicates that the action was performed before the moment of speech. It can be seen that the meaning of the morphological form without the lexical level never emerges. The role of the lexeme in its determination is incomparable. This form indicates that it was long before the time when the speaker and the listener were talking to each other. For example, *Boynikida uch yil ishlagan. Lekin butun mahrumiyatlarga ko'niksa ham, tayoqqa chiday olmagan*. If the -gan form of the lexeme in this example shows that the event happened a long time ago, it shows that the action continued for a certain period of time as a result of its connection with the word form "three years" indicating the time.

The participle is expressed in this form when the speaker or writer expresses an opinion based on a source or based on evidence heard from someone. In this case, when it is combined with a lexical unit, its categorical meaning emerges, and when entering into a syntactic relationship, the meaning of being heard emerges. In this type of sentences, the sentence contains an introductory word, an introductory phrase, and an introductory clause. The meaning of being heard emerges as a result of coming into contact with these constructions. For example, *Aniq bilgan odamlarning aytishiga qaraganda, Madrayim askarlikka o'zi ariza bergan*. (A.Qahhor).

If the action has been performed and the state resulting from it still exists, the part of the sentence is expressed in this form.

For example, *O'rinda ham gaplashaveramiz, sen juda charchagansan*.

The infinitive form of -gan expresses an action that was not done or was not intended to be done in the past tense. The above meaning emerges when the tense in the infinitive form -ma enters into a syntagmatic relationship with the lexeme. The inseparable form of the past tense, which occurs in speech, attaches to itself words denoting time, such as never, ever.

The forms -di, -gan are the same in that they represent the past tense. The difference between them is in the distance and proximity of the time when the action is performed. For example, *Univrsitetni o'tgan yili tugatdi – Universitetni o'tgan yili tugatgan*. In these examples, the meaning of time is the same because of the use of the word form Last year. If this form of the word does not take part in the structure of the sentence, the difference in the meaning of time is clearly felt. That is, he graduated from the University - he graduated from the University. This situation can also be observed when the forms do not have a syntagmatic relationship with other words. For example, *sevdi-sevgan, uyg'ondi-uyg'onagan, ko'rdi-ko'rgan, esladi-eslagan* etc.

The categorical meaning of the past tense form -ib emerges as a result of entering into a syntagmatic relationship with the units of the lexical level. For example, *o'qibman, o'qibsan, o'qibdi, yozibman, yozibsan, yozibdi*. When this form comes into contact with the units of the syntactic level, its meanings such as non-observation, awareness after the action, duration of

the action, condition appear. For example, *eshitishimga qaraganda, Qo'chqor tuman markaziga ketganicha qaytib kelmabdi* (S.Anorboyev). here, the meaning of hearing from someone else without witnessing the events is due to the syntagmatic relationship with the introductory phrase.

*O'zim ko'rdim, tosh chap yelkasiga tushibdi* (M.Ismoilij) In this example, there is a sense of witnessing the result of the action, not the process of execution. If the sentence is given in the form of a stone fell, the meaning of not observing the movement is realized. It is the result of the syntagmatic relation of the phrase to the left shoulder in the emergence of the meaning of witnessing the result of the action.

The meaning of first not knowing and then awareness can refer not only to the action itself, but also to the verb and the unit connected to it. For example, *Mariyamning yotog'iga kelib, Mariyamning o'zidan so'rabman*. (G'.G'ulom). *To'nni bekor kiyibman deb ko'nglidan o'tkazdi*. Here, the meaning is expressed not of asking and knowing later that he wore it, but of knowing later that he asked Mariam from himself and that he wore the dress in vain<sup>1</sup>. Inter-level relations are clearly visible here.

*Shuni ayting-a, men hadeb odamlar orasini qidiribmanu, boshqa yoqqa qaramabman*. In this example, the meaning of being informed about the need to perform an action is realized. In this case, the content of the sentence is also important, but its meaning depends more on the appearance of the form without division. For example, I didn't look, (I should have looked), I didn't see (I should have seen), I didn't notice (I should have noticed).. [ *qaramabman*, (qarashim kerak edi), *ko'rmabman* (ko'rishim kerak edi), *sezrabman* (sezishim kerak edi)] etc.

*Kimki buni tushunmabdi, o'z ishida ko'p xatolarga yo'l qo'yadi*. In this sentence, the conditional meaning of the -ib form has emerged. It represents the action necessary for the occurrence of the incident in the main sentence, and it is also a means of connecting simple sentences. -ki, when combined with a conjunction, becomes part of an adverb clause, it means that the adverb is a continuation of the action expressed in the main clause from the period given in the adverb until now. The combination of simple sentences imposes the meaning of continuity on the categorical meaning of the form.

Sometimes the meaning of this form can be used very close to the meaning of the form -di. For example, *Yalinib-yolvorib Shokirvoyni zo'rg'a qutqarib olibman*. (H.No'mon). The participle of this sentence can be used by replacing it with the -di form, in both cases the meaning of the action performed by the doer is noticeable. However, when it is used in the form of olibman, it also has the meaning of performing the action without knowing it. Both forms have the same categorical meaning.

The past tense form formed by the imperfect verb -edi is formed by adding another past tense form in advance.

When the form -gan -edi comes into syntagmatic connection with lexemes, its categorical meaning emerges. For example, *yozgan edim, yozgan eding, yozgan edi*.

<sup>1</sup> Hojiyev A. Fe'l. Tashkent. Fan, 1973 – B. 138



If the event expressed in the speech occurred long before the moment of speech, the part of the sentence is expressed in this form. The part of the sentence in this form cannot be replaced by -di, -ib forms. But the forms -gan and -gan edi have something in common in terms of expressing an action related to the long past. However, they do not necessarily represent the same phenomenon. If two things in the language represent exactly the same event, one of them is forced to go out of circulation by itself. The -gan form indicates that the event is in the past, but does not emphasize it. When the action is in the past tense, the participle must be in the form of -gan edi, when the meaning of emphasis is imposed on its meaning. For example, *uchinchi asrda yashagan – O‘rmonjon brigada va zveno boshliqlaridan xohlagan kishilarni haftada ikki marta choyxonaga yig‘ib o‘qita boshlagan edi.*

If the participle of the sentence follows the words indicating the time like now, now, just now, then the incomplete verb cannot be omitted. Action is also emphasized in such sentences. For example, *Hozirgina ketgan edi. Hozir kelgan edi, yana olib ketasizmi.*

When expressing a situation that existed for a certain time in the past, the part of the sentence is expressed in this form. When the participle is used with the -gan form, it shows that this situation still exists, and the tense word in the sentence is omitted.

## LITERATURE:

1. Hojiyev A. Fe‘l. Tashkent. Fan, 1973.