

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF REALIS AND IRREALIS CONSTRUCTIONS

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Abstract:

This article shows the constructions and functional differences between Realis and Irrealis in linguistics. the Realis / irrealis distinction noted in pronominal prefix forms of verbs in Uzbek (e.g.) may not be functionally compatible with other morphological differences in English. the distribution of irrealis information in English and Uzbek into lexical categories within a sentence is not considered to be the opposite of a verb. A pronoun meaning a subject can mean a secondary meaning to represent someone as a subject of speech.

Key words: prefix, lexical category, functional study, pronominal prefix, linguistic unit, irrealis category.

The functional differences between Realis/irrealis constructs make it possible to view many problematic-looking issues of cross-language comparison from a new perspective. That is, the functional properties of any given Realis/irrealis distinction not only depend on language, but also come from grammatical markers. Thus, the Realis / irrealis distinction recorded in the pronominal prefix forms of verbs in Uzbek (e.g.) may not be functionally compatible with other morphological differences in English. More precisely, what we expect from two systems is the basis for dividing some part of the conceptual space in modality into two opposite categories.

It is no coincidence that Reesink emphasizes the importance of accuracy in the use of terms that reflect the meanings inherent in linguistics in a given language (Reesink's 2008). The reason is, if linguists are convinced that the same terms are used to represent functionally distinct states, one can trace the origin of the problem of negating differences between other comparable systems. Linguists argue that the use of the terms "Realis" and "irrealis" in some languages is incorrect, a condition that can disrupt the process of analyzing the above terms. It is important to take into account this situation.

In his paper, Cristofaro warns of "misrepresentation of the distribution properties of categories defined in certain languages as" irrealis" " (Cristofaro 2012: 134). As with the use of many terms in linguistics, I agree with Cristofaro's argument that there are a number of grammatical ambiguities that lead to misrepresentation of information when using the terms "Realis" and (in particular) "irrealis". At the same time, when linguists use the descriptive labels "Realis" and (especially) "irrealis" in relation to certain constructions, it should usually be considered that it is possible to explain and compare what it means, even if not everything is defined as such.

Nevertheless, Cristófaró's view that caution should be exercised when using modal category terms is justified, the reason is that cases of the term "irrealis" being used when expressing different meanings can be observed. However, there is also a downside to this. If we consider the conceptual space of the Realis and irrealis categories only in terms of more theoretical categories (e.g., with respect to tense, aspect, mood and negation) and related concepts, we can take the opportunity to understand the Realis and irrealis category, among categories that are considered irrelevant in linguistics. For example: thagin comforted my face, but waited for the foot of those who came and went to be disgraced, I was here houses that bachki's mother would come to me for bulgapi and believe in Kurish. (Ghafur Ghulam, Yodgor, P. 141)

Her mother may have been Blatchford's third cousin and her father the younger son of a baronet, but that placed them firmly in the gentry. So why had she taken the attentions of Pembroke's son seriously? He had merely been amusing himself with a harmless holiday flirtation—harmless in his eyes. (Allison Lane, CHRISTMAS COLLECTION, 4)

For example, if one characterizes the use of a lexical slice with a suffix meaning "probable" in a sentence of a given language as an "irrealis" construct, it is incorrect to compare this with a language that does not consider Irrealis as a Category. The breakfast room was nearly full. By the time he had filled a plate, the only seat left was next to Victoria. (Allison Lane, CHRISTMAS COLLECTION, 12); as if taking the giraffe with Nina, the jinniying gag fell on the Jinnie, stopping from beating people. (Ghafur Ghulam, P. 159; When a wife leads, I lose the tip of kalavam! (Abdullah Qahhor. "Sinchalak", P. 83;

If only he had known she was going. They still would have partied, but at least he could have bidden her farewell. She had felt jilted, which must have hurt badly. He definitely owed her that apology. (Allison

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Lane, CHRISTMAS COLLECTION, 16). In the languages being compared, the irrealis category refers to the general semantic components of situations, the constructive combination of linguistic units of different levels at different levels. In most cases, the meaning of irrealis is applied to units of language that represent different levels of event-phenomena that do not belong to Real reality. The variety of linguistic units representing the meaning of irrealis is also related to their expression in different terms.

The application of the Irrealis category can include meanings covering all types and levels of the negation meaning in different contexts: temporal or temporal reference (Future); Type and/or type of tense (unfinished states, processes in the media, recurring situations in the past or present); modality (hypothetical, instructive); and negation (imperfect perception). For instance, Sylvia giggled, recalling other incidents from the past. Alice basked in her amity for several minutes before Sylvia's children called her away to witness some daring feat. It had been years since she had been treated as an equal. Even the other governesses were wary of her, unsure whether she was one of them or one of the family. (Allison Lane, CHRISTMAS COLLECTION, 17). "I waited at the folly until after dark, but you never came," she admitted. "I could hardly ask where you were without revealing our assignation, but I overheard one of the grooms say that you had left the day before. (Allison Lane, CHRISTMAS COLLECTION, 19)

In modern linguistics, special attention is paid to the description of the meaning of a sentence. In this aspect, there are different approach methods in the analysis of sentences, but the system of specific concepts has not yet been developed to the end, and therefore the task of identifying and systematizing the semantic types of sentences is considered relevant.

Thus, the distribution of irrealis information in English and Uzbek into lexical categories within a sentence is not considered to be the opposite of a verb. A pronoun meaning a subject can mean a secondary meaning to represent someone as a subject of speech. This situation is greater than in all other referents in this segment of speech, that is, in the verb.

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