

STYLISTIC FEATURES OF THE GRAMMATICAL QUANTITATIVE CATEGORY OF A NOUN IN THE AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE

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Abstract. The article analyzes grammatical categories, discusses various ideas about grammatical categories in linguistics. The principles of the division of grammatical categories were discussed, the attitude to the views of some linguists on grammatical categories in Azerbaijani linguistics was expressed. The place of the quantity category among the categories in the Azerbaijani language is explained by the idea of its unity with the possessive category and category of person. Extensive information that the quantitative category has rich stylistic possibilities within the sentence, while maintaining its morphological character, is reflected in the article. Along with the role of morphological categories in the systematization of language patterns, morphological stylistics plays an important role. The article shows the variations created by the quantitative category in speech using morphological style.

Keywords: grammar, stylistics, quantity, category, morphological, speech, norm.

Introduction. The topicality and main purpose of the research: the study of the concept of quantity in languages with different grammatical structures shows the complex nature of the quantitative category. The study of this category is necessary, since various approaches used in the study of the quantitative category reveal a number of controversial issues that have not been studied in general linguistic terms. The same can be attributed to Azerbaijani linguistics. For example, in Azerbaijani linguistics, there are still controversial questions about what is included in the concept of “quantity”, about the means of expressing quantity, about the possession and correlation of the predicate category with the quantity category. In the modern Azerbaijani language, the approach to expressing a quantitative category both morphologically and syntactically is controversial.

The Azerbaijani language is a language with rich grammatical categories: in the Azerbaijani language, grammatical categories play an important role in the systematization of language patterns. But this role is increasing, expanding not only through the grammatical meaning of categories, but also through their stylistic possibilities, so the main purpose of the study is to show the stylistic possibilities that a quantitative category creates in a language.

The topicality of the research lies in the study of language not only at the grammatical level, but also within the framework of broad stylistic possibilities.

Research methods and materials. The study was conducted on the basis of a systematic approach, comparative, descriptive methods. On the basis of this approach, relations to the concept of category are systematized in linguistics, ideas about a quantitative category are compared, the stylistic diversity created by

a quantitative category on the basis of a living language is shown. Using the descriptive method, the national-ethnic features of the grammatical category found in the language are analyzed.

The research mainly involved the works of Azerbaijani and Russian linguists in grammatical categories. The linguistic material was analyzed on the basis of examples from the works of writers and poets, a living folk language. Methods of descriptive, comparative, contextual and stylistic analysis were used to implement the task

Russian linguists A. N. Kononov, I. I. Meshchaninov, V. I. Kozhukhov, A. A. Reformatsky, Y. S. Stepanov, O. P. Sunik commented on their views on grammatical categories and quantitative categories. The authors developed the category only linguistically, based on morphological grammar. During the research, we noticed that the influence of the Russian language on Azerbaijani linguists was clearly manifested. In this regard, prominent linguists such as Azerbaijani linguists A. Gurbanov, B. Khalilov, G. Gasimov, also showed syntactic and lexical techniques in the means of expressing grammatical categories in the Azerbaijani language. In the course of the study, it turned out that scientists such as H. Hasanov, B. Khalilov also wrote about the stylistic possibilities of the quantitative category. G. Gasimov did not devote much space to the quantitative category. The concept of category was first introduced into science by the Greek scientist Aristotle. It is written about the concept of category in philosophy: "Categories in philosophy are concepts that reflect the phenomena of reality, general and special properties of cognition, its sides, relationships. A person perceives it through the categories that surround him. Categories are the results of the development of scientific knowledge, the end points of human cognition, the stage of separation of man from nature, his awareness. The development of categories is conditioned by the development of objective reality, scientific knowledge, socio-technical progress" [1, p.297]

The language associated with objective reality is also closely related to its categories. We express phenomena by means of language. It follows from this that grammatical categories, which are linguistic categories, are a verbalized form of phenomena, properties of cognition. In linguistics, there are different ideas about grammatical categories. Grammatical categories, as in world linguistics, have different definitions in Azerbaijani linguistics, they are defined on the basis of different criteria. But here is the main idea that unites all these differences, different criteria, different definitions: grammatical categories are in close unity with the categories of objective reality, the material world, expressing them.

Grammatical categories are formed on the basis of the grammatical structure of the language. In this regard, it is also impossible to form an idea of the grammatical categories of a language without knowing the grammatical structure of the language.

The grammatical structure of a language is understood as the change of words according to a given system, the rules for correlating these words with each other. Specifically, the grammatical structure of a language is a system of rules, laws related to this language. The existence and survival of a language is possible on the basis of its grammatical structure. Various changes are constantly taking place in the vocabulary of the language: new words enter the vocabulary, certain non-functional words leave the language, words from other languages pass into the language. Thus, the vocabulary of the language regularly undergoes changes. But the grammatical structure is the least changeable area of the language. Even if the words included in the vocabulary of a language do not correspond to the grammatical structure of that language, the grammatical structure changes these words in accordance with national rules and laws. The grammatical structure of the language

develops in relation to the vocabulary, one determines the other. Of course, a language is a system, and all sections of this system are interconnected. And this means that any event that occurs in a language manifests itself in how words relate to each other, whether in an internal or external structure. Variations of all grammatical structures manifest themselves in the form of morphological categories.

“A grammatical category means the expression of grammatical meanings through a grammatical form. But grammatical forms rise to the level of a category when these forms are not one-sided, create a paradigm of change based on a certain system or have opposite sides” [4, p. 148]

The opinion of Professor Yusif Seidov about the grammatical category corresponds to the opinion of academician I.I. Meshchaninov. The scientist claims that a grammatical category includes grammatical concepts and grammatical forms, or that a grammatical category includes grammatical concepts expressed through a grammatical form [5, p. 250]

The approach of linguists to grammatical categories is diverse. A prominent Russian scientist Reformed, a representative of the Moscow Phonological school, a specialist in phonology, transcription, spelling, morphology, terminology, language history, designates grammatical categories as “a set of homogeneous grammatical phenomena and, above all, a group of unity of various forms of homogeneous grammatical words” [7, p.317]. The author determines not the way of expression, but the unity of categories with a common grammatical content. At the same time, in order for a grammatical category to be a fact of language, it is important that it be expressed by one or another grammatical means.

The problem of grammatical categories was also touched upon by the head of the Department of Altaic Languages of St. Petersburg State University, Orest Petrovich Sunik: “The concept of grammatical category is interpreted in two meanings. Firstly, a category means a type, a group, a class of units from the linguistic and speech sphere of homogeneous facts, phenomena. Secondly, through the category of a fact, an event from the language’s own sphere is reflected, fixed, revealed in the science of language” [9, p.28]

Academician Yuri Sergeevich Stepanov in his work “Fundamentals of general linguistics” touched upon the issue of grammatical category. According to Y.S.Stepanov, the grammatical category is not an objective linguistic phenomenon. According to the scientist, a grammatical category arises through one of three types of categorical meaning (nominative, predicate, pronoun) in terms of content. [8, p.144]

A specialist in Ancient Slavic languages, linguist Vitaly Ivanovich Kodukhov identifies grammatical categories of two types: 1. Syntactic categories; 2. Morphological categories. [6, p.258]

The opinions of Azerbaijani linguists regarding grammatical categories were also different. M.H.Huseynzade, M.I.Adilov, Z.N.Verdieva, A.Akhundov, A.Gurbanov, A.Babayev, N.Mammadov, Y.Seidov, A.Rejebli, A.Aslanov and other linguists expressed their opinion on the concept of category. The vast majority of Azerbaijani linguists have divided grammatical categories into general and special. In the Azerbaijani language, the general grammatical categories are the quantitative category, the possessive category, the category of case and the category of predicate.

In the Azerbaijani language, the quantitative category is included by most linguists in the general grammatical category and refers to a noun, adjective, numeral, pronoun, verb. One of the interesting aspects is that the quantitative category is accepted in unity with the possessive and personal categories.

The scientist even notes that this type of quantitative category covers all the main parts of speech. And he adds that as a noun remains a noun, so an adjective remains an adjective, and a number remains a number, while

each part of speech does not lose its nature.

We find the same opinion in Buludkhan Khalilov's book "Morphology of the modern Azerbaijani language". The professor declares that it is impossible to present a quantitative category separately from the possessive and personal categories. [3, 229]

Professor G.Kazimov shows the quantitative diversity of nouns and divides nouns into the following groups:

- 1) Nouns indicating that a thing is singular
- 2) Nouns indicating that the quantity of the item is small
- 3) Nouns indicating the collectivity of the subject. [2, 59]

The grammatical structure of the Azerbaijani language has a very complex system. The Azerbaijani language has rich morphological possibilities. The expedient use of rich morphological units creates wide stylistic possibilities. Each part of speech has great stylistic possibilities, and also retains its morphological characteristics within each morphologically unified sentence. The expectation of morphological norms in the language provides a free, clear, correct construction of speech.

One of the stylistic possibilities of morphological units is that they are associated with conditions. The morphological feature of a word affects the stylistic possibilities depending on the specific circumstances. Let us add to this that along with the role of morphological categories in the systematization of the laws of language, morphological stylistics plays an important role. Morphological stylistics reveals the stylistic possibilities of grammatical categories. In this regard, with the help of morphological stylistics, the varieties created by grammatical categories in speech are clearly visible in the language.

Parts of speech, grammatical categories in the Azerbaijani language create a rich stylistic feature. Suffixes play a special role in determining the stylistic features of the morphological units of the Azerbaijani language. In the Azerbaijani language, each of the grammatical suffixes expresses one or another meaning, serving a certain grammatical category. Considering that the Azerbaijani language is quite rich in grammatical categories and the form of these categories, this wealth in our language acquires an even broader and more diverse meaning from a stylistic point of view. In our language there are grammatical categories, such as case, quantity, possessive, predicate, type, image, negation, tense, which these categories express, manifest themselves in stylistics with a more diverse content. In the Azerbaijani language, the noun has quite wide possibilities in possessive terms, category of case, verb form, tense and style. For example, the possessive category denotes belonging, ownership.

Grammatical categories can be considered both syntactic and morphological categories according to their functions, content and formal features. At the same time, the syntactic-morphological nature of categories creates great stylistic possibilities in the language.

Conclusion:

1. The quantitative category in the Azerbaijani language arose, developed, and improved as a historical category.
2. The quantitative category in the Azerbaijani language is an objective category, its interpretation is subjective. Therefore, the means of expressing a quantitative category by linguists have manifested themselves in different ways.
3. Quantitative category is a morphological category in the Azerbaijani language. Lexically and syntactically,

the expression of a quantitative category cannot be considered correct.

4. Along with the role of morphological categories in the systematization of the laws of language, morphological stylistics plays an important role. Morphological stylistics reveals the stylistic possibilities of grammatical categories.

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