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Comparative Analysis of the Category of Uncertainty
in Germanic and Turkic Languages

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The category of certainty-uncertainty belongs to the category of communicative-grammatical categories that play an important role in ensuring the coherence of the text. In Germanic and Romance languages, this category finds its expression in a special tool - the article. In the Turkic languages, certainty-uncertainty is a functional-semantic field without a universal grammatical core, namely, firstly, it functions as a category associated with possessiveness, and secondly, it is expressed by a semi-grammatical article - the numeral 'bir'. Certainty - uncertainty as a grammatical category is represented in the trial "definite article - indefinite article - zero article". The article examines the main functions of articles in English, German and Russian and their functional equivalents in some Turkic languages, reveals the similarities and differences in their functioning in combination with nouns of different grammatical-semantic (lexical-grammatical) classes.

The category of certainty - uncertainty is a communicative-grammatical category of a noun in Romance, Germanic and Turkic languages. The opposition "definite article: indefinite article" acts as the most universal grammatical means of expression:

Eng. the: a / an, **Germ.** *der / die / das: ein / eine / ein,*. As for the Turkic languages, although this category is described in the section of grammatical categories of a noun, it cannot be qualified as a grammatical category and in the context of the theory of functional-semantic fields, it can be defined as a functional-semantic category without a grammatical core.

1. The use of the indefinite article may be due to communicative factors, i.e. only within the text [1]. Within the framework of a single sentence, the decisive factor in the use of the indefinite article is its theme-rhema-structure. The introduction of a new person, object or phenomenon into the situation, in the field of view, the circle of interests of the communicants is carried out using the indefinite article. The most typical can be considered the antecedent nature of the use of the indefinite article in relation to the definite one. In this

case, the object introduced into the situation can be expressed by a noun with one or another definition or without it. In Turkic languages, uncertainty is often expressed by the word "**bir**", and in Russian, the noun in such cases is accompanied by pronouns

engl. A short figure muffled in a hood stepped inside.

germ. Draußen stand ein kleiner Mann, das Gesicht von einer Kapuze verhüllt.

russ. *Voshel kto-to nizen'kyi, zakutannyi bashlykom* - Someone came in, short, wrapped in a head.

kyrg. Кодойгон кимдир *бир*өө, башына оролгон кирди.

2. When further describing the external or other signs of an object introduced into the situation, as a rule, the corresponding noun is also used with an indefinite article.

engl. The other, *a* broad-shouldered young man with curly reddish hair and *a* check cap pushed back to the nape of his neck, was wearing *a* tartan shirt, chewed white trousers and black sneakers.

russ. *Vtoroi – plechistyi, ryjevatyi, molodoi chelovekv zalomlennoi na zatylok kletchatoi kepke – byl v kovboike, jevannyh belyh bryukah i chernyh tapochkah.* The second – a broad-shouldered, reddish, wavy, a young man in a checkered cap tucked at the back of his head - was in a cowboy shirt, chewed white trousers and black slippers.

3. In English, plural uncertainty is expressed, in addition to the zero article, by words with an uncertain quantitative meaning some in affirmative and any in interrogative sentences, for example, on the one hand this is a book and there are books (uncertainty is expressed in the plural by the absence of an article); on the other hand, Is there *a* book on the table? and Are there *any* books on the table ?; Yes, there's *a* book on the table and There are *some* books on the table. As A. Lamprecht notes, in such cases the indefinite article retains its "relationship" with the numeral "one" [2, p. 76].

4. In all three languages there are lexical analyticisms, stable phrases, proverbs and sayings in which it is impossible to vary the definite and indefinite articles,

A. Lamprecht stated that, in contrast to the German language, in English the indefinite article is used in a number of stable phrases and expressions [2, p. 77]. In this case, we should not talk about the fact that in the German language the indefinite article is not used in the above types of linguistic structures, but about the fact that each language is characterized by its own intra-systemic connections and traditions.

engl. to come to *an* end, to put *an* end to something, to be in *a* hurry, it's *a* pity, to express *a* desire to do sth., to have *a* headache, to make *a* noise and e.t.c. [2, c. 77];

5. The generalizing meaning of the indefinite article in proverbs and sayings is especially clearly represented:

engl.   It's better to make *a* painful break than draw out the agony,

germ. Besser *ein* Ende mit Schrecken als *ein* Schrecken ohne Ende,

kyrg.   Азапты тартып алгандан көрө, кыйналган жакшы

As can be seen from the above examples, the use of the indefinite article is possible in the composition of lexical analyticisms, phraseological units, etc. in all European languages analyzed by us. The use of the article in such cases is in no way determined by the context, but by well-established traditions.

6. When emphasizing the communicatively important component of a statement, as a rule, the indefinite article is used, where in Kyrgyz language the pronoun "biz" is characterized by the uncertainty in this dialogue.

engl.   "Look, professor", said Sherlock, with a forced smile, "With all respect to you as a scholar we take a different attitude on that point".

germ. "Sehen Sie, Professor", erwiderte Sherlok und lächelte gezwungen,"Wir achten Ihre großen Kenntnisse, aber in dieser Frage stehen wir auf einem anderen Standpunkt" –

russ.   *Vidite li, professor, - prinujdenno ulybnuvshis', otozvalsya Sherlok,- my uvajaem vashi bol'shie znaniya, no my sami po etomu voprosupriderjivaemsya drugoi tochki zreniya.* You see, professor," Sherlock responded with a forced smile," we respect your great knowledge, but we ourselves adhere to a different point of view on this issue (Bulgakov M.)

kyrg. Көрдүңүзбү, профессор, - деди Шерлок аргасыз жылмайып, - биз сиздин чоң билимиңизди сыйлайбыз, бирок биз бул маселе боюнча башкача көз карашка карманабыз.

The general condition for the use of the indefinite article in English and German is that nouns have the attribute "calculability" where in the Kyrgyz language this is reflected with the numeral "***bir***"

The category of indeterminacy of nouns and the futural orientation of a proposition are often interrelated

engl. …This evening a historic event is going to take place here at Patriarch's Ponds

germ.   Heute abend wird an den Patriarchen Teichen eine interessante Geschichte passieren!

russ. *Segodnya vecherom na naberejnoy budet interesnaya istoriya* / There will be an interesting story on the embankment tonight (Bulgakov M.)

kyrg.   Бүгүн кечинде жээктин жээгинде ***бир*** кызыктуу окуя болот

The use of the indefinite article is very controversial and depends on many factors, for example, on the types of sentences for the purpose of the statement. The same noun in declarative and interrogative sentences can be used with an indefinite or zero article.

The same noun is used in other types of sentences with the indefinite article. In such cases, the indefinite article resembles in Russian pronouns with an indefinite meaning "*some*", "*someone from*", etc..

Some grammars of the German language indicate the fluctuation of the use of the indefinite article before the designation of the person in the predicative function: Er ist (ein) Englän-der. Sie ist (eine) Heidelbergerin [3, p. 339].

There are differences in the use of the indefinite or zero article in sentences even with identical pro-positive semantics in different languages. So, when designating persons by professional activity, national, party and confessional affiliation in the German language, the article is usually absent.

When a prepositive or postpositive definition appears, the corresponding noun can be used both with a definite and with an indefinite or zero article.

Unlike German, in English, nouns of semantic groups in the predicative function are used with an indefinite article: *I am a worker. My father is a pilot. My sister is an actress* etc. The appearance of a prepositive attribute does not affect the use of the article, if the adjective in the superlative degree or ordinal number does not function as an attribute: *His father is a well-known actor. He is a brilliant producer*, etc. The concretization of a name with a definitive subordinate clause determines the use of a definite article in a passive construction in English and German, and in Russian and Kyrgyz it is transmitted by a demonstrative pronoun [10, p. 280]

engl.   It's the professor whom about we were told,

russ. Etot professor, o kotorom nam rasskazali /   This is the professor we were told about

kyrg. Бул профессор тууралуу бизге айтип беришти

germ. Das ist der Professor, von dem wir gesprochen haben.

The syntactic reasons for the presence or absence of a definite or indefinite article include the following. So, when using the conjunction *als* "*as*" the article in one language may be absent, and in another it may accompany the corresponding noun: **eng**. you've been invited here *as a* consultant, have you, professor?

The presence or absence of an article sometimes changes the meaning of the corresponding noun. So, in the German language the noun Schauspieler in the sentence Sein Freund ist Schauspieler characterizes a person by professional activity "He is *an* actor (artist)" and Er ist *ein* Schauspieler "he is *an* artist, *a* lyceum, *a* hypocrite". In English, in both meanings, the noun artist as a predicative is used with an indefinite article: he is *an* artist (actor) (professional activity) and in the meaning of play-actor "1) negligible. comedian,

actor; 2) insincere person, pretense"; Russian artist, actor. "1. a professional performer of roles in theatrical performances or in films. 2. the one who pretends to be someone. or whatever, hides true thoughts, feelings [5].

The individualizing and generalizing meaning of the definite and indefinite articles for nouns that perform the function of a predicative in a sentence depends on the nature of the qualifiers. So, in the opposition of the verbal name destructor on the basis of certainty-indeterminacy, the opposition of iso-grammatical aspectual semantic features "perfect form - imperfect form and "past-present" is also presented in a latent form [6; 7].

comp.: **russ.** *Он разрушитель Карфагена (□ он разрушил Карфаген)/* He is the destroyer of Carthage (≈ he destroyed Carthage) - **kyrg**. Ал Карфагенди кыйратуучу – **engl**. He is the destroyer of Carthage (□ he has destroyed Carthage) – **germ.** Er ist der Zerstörer von Carthago (□ er hat Carthago zerstört) и он разрушитель по натуре (□ он имеет склонность разрушать) – англ. He is a destroyer by nature (□ It is his nature to destroy) – **germ.** Er ist ein Zerstörer in Wesen (□ er ist geschaffen zu zerstören; es liegt in seiner Natur zu zer-stören).

The generalizing meaning is characteristic of all types of use of the article - definite, indefinite and zero, comp.: *Apples are red, plums are blue. Tigers are smart animals. The horse is less to the Arab, than clay is to the Bursley man* [8, p. 266].

The nature of syntactic structures plays a significant role in the use of articles. So, if the role of a predicative in a sentence is played by a noun in combination with the conjunction as in English, **als** in German and **comme** with the meaning "*as*", then in the German language the article is absent: it. er ist als Mechaniker tätig, er verdient sein Brot als Lehrer, als Sohn eines Arbeiters ...;

In English, a noun with **as** can be used with both a definite and a zero article, compare: *He works as teacher, but: it is regarded as an accident*. "This is seen as an accident.*"* [9, p. 253].

When an attribute appears indicating certain properties of an object, the corresponding noun is accompanied by an indefinite article: comp. in **russ**. like an old friend of your father **engl**: *as a very old friend of your father* – **germ**: *als ein alter Freund Ihres Vaters.*

The category of certainty-indeterminacy is also presented in the Turkic languages; it cannot be qualified as a grammatical category. Unlike Germanic and Romance languages, it can be defined as a functional-semantic field without a universal grammatical core. This category finds its most consistent expression in conjunction with the category of possessiveness of nouns. In the declension system of a noun, definiteness and indeterminacy form an opposition in which definiteness is a strong (marked) member, since it is

morphologically expressed by a special affix of possessiveness integrated into the structure of the noun between the forms of number and case. In the Turkic languages, the possessive type of declension is especially distinguished. So, in the Kyrgyz language "differences from the form of simple declension take place only in the dative case (for I, II, III person)" [9, pp. 30-34]: them. (I sheet) *ata* - "father", *atam* - "my father"; *ataga* - " to father", - *atama* "to my father"; *ataga* " to a father" - *atana* - "to your father", *ataga* - " to show/give/go/take/ to a father ", - *atasyna* - " to his/her father".

In Turkic languages, in addition to the semi-grammatized article / numeral "***bir***", which is the most common means of expressing uncertainty [9], the category of certainty-uncertainty finds its expression in opposing the main and accusative forms as an object, cf. Kyrgyz magician kitepti ber "give me a book, situationally specific, given)" and maga ***bir*** kitep ber "give me any book". The authors of the TG point to the following specificity of this category: the criterion for establishing the meaning of certainty in nouns with the affix of belonging and in proper nouns and kinship terms is that all of them in the meaning of a direct object are formalized in the accusative case. **kyrg**. *Bala enesin zhakshy korot* - "A child loves *a* mother", **kyrg.** *Kadriyany kutup zhatam* "I'm waiting for Kadriya" [12, p. 55-56]. N.K. Dmitriev said about this category in the Turkic languages that the first case (i.e. nominative) should be called the indefinite case. He writes: "This name is justified both from the outside and from the inside. From the outside, the indefinite case is characterized by the fact that it is not determined by any special affixes, like other cases, but coincides with the stem of the name. From the inside, or from the side of content, the indefinite case indicates a special category of indefiniteness, which "in Western languages is realized with the help of an indefinite term (article)" [13, p. 66].

The use of the article is closely related to the semantics of nouns, namely, to which grammatical-semantic (lexical-grammatical) class they belong - common noun, proper, abstract, real, etc. "Full" functioning of the triad "definite article-indefinite article-zero article" is possible only in the group of nouns that form the core of objectivity, ie. countable nouns, which include specific common nouns with the exception of real ones. Proper names, by virtue of their individual denotative correlation per definition, exclude the semantic features of "calculability and uncertainty" [13].

In conclusion, it should also be noted the ability of the indefinite article (as well as the definite one) to form a framework construction of a substantive group:

English Shakespeare's will, which was made on March 25, 1616, is a long and detailed document [9, p. 254]. An extremely successful professional man, a good-humored old man, a little out-of-the-way place "wilderness";

Thus, the indefinite article in combination with nouns of different lexical and grammatical categories is polyfunctional. The use of the indefinite article is often due to the syntactic distribution of the corresponding noun. Comparative analysis of the category of certainty in different languages allows us to state the following. First, there is parallelism in the use of the indefinite article in different languages; secondly, there are significant differences in stable phrases, phraseological units and paremic structures.

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