



MATERIAL CATEGORIES AND THEIR CLASSIFICATIONS IN LINGUISTICS

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Abstract:

In Linguistics, categories of substance and their classifications are one of the important areas of linguistics. Substance, i.e. modal categories, serves to express the views, attitudes, probability, necessity, permission, and other moods of the speaker in the sense of the sentence. These categories are closely related to the semantic layer of language and also include the social, cultural and psychological aspects of speech. Substantive categories not only enrich the meaning of a sentence, but also help to fulfill the communicative functions of speech.

Keywords: linguistics, modality categories, language, linguistic studies, intonation, sentence, speech, grammatical forms, pragmatics.

The existence of categories of substance and their modes of expression are inherent in different languages of the world. Each language expresses substance through its grammatical means. Categories of substance can be expressed mainly precisely by grammatical forms, vocabulary or intonation. Linguistic research distinguishes its various properties in the analysis of matter, including semantic, syntactic, lexical and pragmatic aspects of matter. The classification of material categories is largely based on their semantic content. In such classifications, mainly modals such as probability, necessity, permission, obligation, ability, desire, intention are distinguished. Probabilistic modality represents the probability of a speaker's occurrence of an event or state. The substance of necessity, on the other hand, indicates what should or should not be done, commitment or necessity. The substance of consent indicates the consent of the speaker with respect to the action or condition specified in the sentence. The obligation and ability clauses emphasize what a person can or must do. Desire and intention clauses indicate the speaker's own intentions, future plans, and desires.[1]



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Another aspect in the classification of a substance depends on its form of expression. In some languages, modality is mainly expressed using special modal verbs. For example, English words such as "can," "must," "may" are the most obvious expressions of the category of substance. In other languages, modality is indicated by suffixes, auxiliary words, or syntactic constructions. Intonation and speech style also play an important role in expressing modality, especially in oral speech. The role of modality categories in linguistics is very important. They help to determine the pragmatic meaning of a sentence, to correctly convey the goals and intentions of the speech. Through substance, the speaker expresses his or her attitude towards the listener, as well as showing how he or she views the event or action that is happening. This property makes substance one of the effective tools in the social communicative process of language.[2]

In the study of categories of substance, along with their semantic aspects, their syntactic and pragmatic properties are also researched. Syntactically, the substance can control or relate to different parts of a sentence, such as a verb, a noun, etc. Pragmatically, however, substance is closely related to factors such as the context of speech, the intentions of the speaker, the relationship with the listener. Therefore, the categories of substance play a very important connecting role between different branches of linguistics, including semantics, syntax, and pragmatics. In linguistics, categories of substance need a multilevel analysis. At the first stage, the lexical basis of the substance is determined, that is, which words or morphemes represent the substance. Subsequently, their syntactic position and function within a sentence are studied. Finally, the communicative functions and pragmatic possibilities of substance are analyzed. This process serves a deeper understanding of matter and allows for the perfect classification of matter in linguistics. The classification of material categories is based on the grammatical and lexical system of the language. Grammatical forms of the substance, namely modal verbs, modal suffixes or special modal vocabulary, their morphological changes and their place in the sentence, are studied separately. Lexical modality, on the other hand, means that words express substance in their own sense, for example, words such as "necessary," "possible," "necessary" denote substance. Studying these two types of matter together helps to better understand the material system of language.[3]



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The semantic classification of categories of substance is formulated by many scientists in a different approach. Some researchers focus primarily on the separation of substance into forms of probability and necessity. Others also analyze substance on the basis of social and psychological factors. For example, aspects such as the consent, desire, permission, obligation of the speaker are seen as different manifestations of substance. Therefore, the classification of material categories always depends on the approach of the specialist and the research objectives. Categories of substance are universal in many languages, with similarities and differences between them. These differences are often associated with the grammatical construction and cultural context of the language. For example, in some languages, modality is expressed in much more grammatical forms, while in others modality is manifested through more lexical means. For this reason, the study of substance can also help determine the typological properties of language.[4]

The linguistic classification of categories of substance is not limited only to semantic and grammatical aspects, but also includes their communicative and pragmatic functions. Substance helps in speech to express social relations, contextual conditions that arise. This shows substance as an active and dynamic part of the language. Substantive expressions in speech play an important role in communicating with the listener, as they allow for a clearer understanding of the purpose of the speech, the speaker's mood, and intentions. The study of the category of substance is of great importance in many areas of linguistics, including semantics, pragmatics, syntax and lexicology. Each direction analyzes the substance from its point of view and shows their interaction. This serves to study matter as a complex system. As a result, a complete understanding of the categories of substance is formed, and the communicative possibilities of the language are further expanded. The importance of material in pedagogy and language learning is also great. Explaining categories of substance to language learners helps in the correct and effective expression of speech. In particular, the proper understanding and application of substance categories is important in teaching foreign languages. Also, knowledge of the communicative functions of substance within a language allows language learners to create speech in context.[5]



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Linguistic substance is one of the concepts that occupies an important place in linguistics, it denotes various nuances in the meaning and communicative expression of a sentence or words, such as opportunity, necessity, permission, obligation. The concept of substance is reflected through the semantic and pragmatic layers of language. Semantic and pragmatic aspects are the two main dimensions of linguistic substance, each of which reveals different properties of substance in the process of language and speech. Semantically, substance refers to the internal, stable, and clear layer of meaning of language. This aspect studies what meaning matter introduces at the linguistic units — word, phrase, sentence — level. Substance words and modality constructions represent the properties of meaning in a sentence, such as the conditions for the occurrence of events, the degree of probability, the need, permission. For example, modals such as "possible", "necessary", "worthy", "forced" denote semantically explicit meanings. They are closely related to the main content of the sentence and provide information about the likelihood or conditions of the event. Therefore, semantic substance is an important part of the lexical and grammatical system of language.

In the study of semantic substance, its various forms and levels of meaning deserve special attention. While probabilistic modality denotes the probability of an event occurring, necessity modality represents the binding or necessity of an event. For example, in the sentence "he can come", the word "can" indicates the possibility of an event occurring. At the same time, in the sentence "you have to do it", "it is necessary" means the need for the implementation of a fashionable event. Semantically, modality plays a strict role in shaping the basic meaning of this sentence, and in a series of language units, elements of modality become associated with a constant and clear meaning. However, the semantic aspect of the substance is purely static, representing a layer of meaning within the language. In the process of speech, the pragmatic aspect of the material becomes more complex and multifaceted, closely related to the subjective attitude of the speaker, the context of the speech, the communicative goal, and the social situation. Pragmatic substance studies the meaning of modality elements in speech within the context of contextual usability and communicative tasks. This aspect indicates the intention, feelings, character, attitude of the speaker with the audience and increases the communicative



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efficiency of speech. Pragmatic materialism focuses on the study of changes in speech and the functions of matter in context. For example, a sentence with the same semantic modality can be interpreted differently in different contexts. In the sentence "you can do it" pragmatically it can be an expression of permissiveness, suggestion or tenderness. The meaning of the element of modality here will depend not only on the literal meaning of the sentence, but also on the function of the speech and the audience.

Pragmatic substance makes speech richer and more complex, helps to convey subtle meanings in communication between the speaker and the listener. Another important aspect of pragmatic substance is how flexible it is to the state of speech. The speaker can use elements of modality to express his opinion more clearly, politely, or rigorously. At the same time, through pragmatic materiality, the speaker determines the tone of the speech, taking into account his social status and cultural context. For example, the use of modality elements in formal or informal conversation varies. This aspect shows the relationship of the pragmatic aspect of linguistic modality to the social and cultural context.[6]

The main difference between semantic and pragmatic substance comes from their functions in language and speech. Semantic materiality represents the tightly defined meanings of the internal, grammatical and lexical system of a language, which is an invariable and generally accepted layer of meaning. Pragmatic substance, on the other hand, provides a meaning that covers the context-dependent, subjective and social aspects that occur in the process of speech. Therefore, the semantic modality of the substance "what?" is a layer that answers the question "What is the pragmatic substance?" and "for what purpose?", he answers. These two aspects are inextricably linked and complementary to each other for a complete understanding of linguistic substance, which form two different but interconnected layers of language and speech. Distinguishing between semantic and pragmatic aspects of substance helps to achieve more accurate results in linguistic analysis and speech research. While semantic substance forms the clear and stable meaning of language units, pragmatic substance studies the changes in meaning, subjectivity, and communicative tasks in speech.



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Conclusion:

As a result, in linguistics, categories of substance are a complex but very important part of language. They enrich the semantic and pragmatic layer of speech, express the intention, attitude, emotion of the speaker. The correct classification and in-depth study of categories of substance serves to develop new theoretical and practical approaches in linguistics. At the same time, substance is an effective tool in language learning, communication and language pedagogy. The classification and analysis of categories of substance reveals the universal and cultural characteristics of language, which plays an important role in the development of linguistics.

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