

## Verbs in English and Uzbek Semantic Typology

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### Abstract

The article studies the place of the verb in word classes, its features, expression, forms, meanings, morphological categories, usage of verb types in both languages, as well as their typological and pragmatic features. It also reveals the similarities and differences between them in the languages being compared (English and Uzbek).

**Keywords:** Typology, verb types, morphological category, semantic typology, classification.

### Introduction

In world linguistics, there is an increasing need to study the morphological, lexico-semantic, stylistic features of the verb category, and semantic groups in a comparative aspect. As a result, it has become necessary to determine the semantic typology, mutual translation, and lexicographic interpretation of speech verbs in English and Uzbek [1]. Determining the general features, semantic classification, and mutual alternatives of the meanings of speech acts in English and Uzbek, which are structurally completely different from each other, is an important task in the translation process. Surface coming interlingual inconsistencies eliminate verb on the subject scientific proven concepts work exit possibility to give with important is considered [4].

### Literature Review

Among the world's linguists, B. Levin created the most extensive semantic classification of verbs in the English language. Also, the study of the lexical-semantic, morpho-syntactic, diachronic features of verbs in the English language was carried out by G. Leach, by E. von Glazersfeld, A. Korhonen, T. Briscoe, A. Miura, V. Egbeydo, F. Palmer and others. Various linguistic features and classifications of verbs in the Uzbek language have been studied in doctoral theses, monographs and textbooks by I. Kuchkortoiev, M. Sodikova, G. Kuliev, A. Khojiev, U. Tursunov, A. Mukhtorov and Sh. Rakhmatullaev. Recently, attempts to study individual verb groups and study them in a comparative aspect are evident in the dissertations of M. Dzholdasova, M. Ergashev, Sh. Jalolova and other researchers [6].

### Discussion and Results

Semantic typology studies the differences in the way different languages divide things into concepts. In other words, it is a branch of linguistics that studies the concept of meaning across

languages from a typological perspective. The study of the concept of meaning across languages is the study of the interaction between language, culture, and perception.

From this, its interdisciplinary nature between linguistics and other disciplines such as anthropology and psychology emerges. Its connection with cognitive linguistics is particularly evident.

Of all the aspects of linguistics, it is in semantics that the changes in language due to cultural development are most clearly manifested. A. Verbitskaya describes it as “the dazzling beauty of the world of meaning”. According to Spitzer, “content is the best barometer of the cultural climate” [3]. However, the units of the expressive plan of language (morpheme, word, and utterance) have been studied much more thoroughly and precisely

if it falls into patterns, is systematic, obeys laws,

its content plan units (semes) are still complete and detailed

unexplored and contextual rather than systematic

[2] “Of the infinite concepts and categories that exist in language, most are distinguished by their diversity, vagueness, and lack of clear boundaries.

Only a very small part has relatively close boundaries, and it can be seen that the speech verbs in the Uzbek language are categorized into another group. The reason for this is that the verb *demok* does not correspond to the semantic criteria of any of the existing categories. The syntagmatic difference of this verb from the English verb *say* led to the differentiation of its semantic features and, as a result, to the formation of a separate group. It is considered an intransitive verb in the English language, and forms such compounds as *say a word, say for certain/sure, say goodbye, say hello, say no more, say nothing, say something, say sorry*, and through these arguments expresses the syntagmatic relationship “verb + complement without a means” in speech: – *Small children find it difficult to say long words. // – She said goodbye to all her friends and left.*

However, the syntagmatic features of the Uzbek compounds “*say something,*” “*goodbye,*” and “*excuse*” are not consistent with their English equivalents. The use of the conjunction already shows that in the last two examples the verb “say” is used as a verb of the author's speech. It is not difficult to determine that in the compound “*say something,*” the pronoun is used in place of the passive voice. To do this, it is enough to restore the same passive voice: “*What do you say?*” “*It was all my fault,*” “*What do you say?*” With other verbs, the process is different. For comparison, let's give examples of verbs of information presentation: “What do you say?”

It is clear that the only and most important function of the verb of speech in the Uzbek language is to express the author's speech. For this reason, we rightly included it in the microcategory “author's speech verb”. Another important difference can be seen in acoustic verbs. The Continuous and Instant verbs from the category of English acoustic verbs are absent in the Uzbek classification. The reason for this is the lack of verbs that absolutely meet the criteria of this microcategory. This indicates that English speech verbs have more semantic components.

In general, this is a characteristic of analytical languages. In English, the verbs *yap, blather, chatter, patter, gas, natter, burble* can already indicate the unpleasant duration of speech, and the verbs *twitter, patter, gabble, babble, jabber* can indicate the rapidity. In Uzbek, however, to express the continuous or rapid implementation of a voluntary speech act, additional lexical means are required, such as for an hour, for a whole day (indicating duration), without breathing, like an automaton (indicating rapid speech). Of course, in Uzbek, the verbs *vaisamak* and *valaklamok* can

also partially indicate the unpleasant duration of speech, but additional lexical means are still needed to clearly indicate the element of duration.

## Conclusion

The semantic aspects of speech acts cannot be studied without analyzing human nature and psychology. This shows the connection of semantics with anthropology, psycholinguistics, and sociolinguistics. The units of the content plan of language (sememes) have not yet been fully and thoroughly studied and are more contextual than systematized. Determining the research unit of semantic typology

It is also impossible to come to a definite conclusion about: this can be a certain image, sound, addition, word, phrase, etc., which is expressed by the word "sign", because they can create meaningful associations in the human mind.

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