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THE ISSUE OF STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC TYPES OF VERBS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract

This thesis examines the issue of structural-semantic types of verbs in English and Uzbek. The issues of semantic grouping of verbs are also highlighted.

Keywords: verb, semantic group, action verbs, state verbs, speech verbs, compound verbs, sight verbs

When the verb comes in grammatical categories such as person, proportion, categorical grammatical suffixes do not change its structure, that is, it remains a simple verb: work-worked - works - working.

Verbs formed from nouns with the help of conversion are also simple verbs: to eye — to look, to observe, to hand — to hand over, to give.

Verbs formed by combining stems and affixes are called passive verbs. For example, to rewrite, to outcry, to sweeten.

Verbs formed by combining two or more stems are called compound verbs. For example, to whitewash, to tongue-tie, to broadcast, to nickname. Verbs made by adding other suffixes to compound verbs are called compound verbs.

Semantic grouping of verbs and conducting scientific work on this problem (both in Russian linguistics and Turkic languages) have attracted the attention of many linguists. But there is no uniformity in the approach and classification of investigators to this complex subject.

For example, L.M. Vasilev in his doctoral dissertation entitled " Семантические классы русского глагол" examines the verbs semantically divided into 4 large groups, for example, I - глаголы чувство (verbs of feeling, verbs expressing intuition), II - глаголы интеллектуальной деятельности (intellectual - thinking verbs expressing activity); III - глаголы культурного восприятия (speech verbs); IV - глаголы поведения (behavior verbs). Groups are further divided into subgroups within themselves. L. M. In his abstract, Vasiliev notes that he has grouped about ten thousand verb forms into these sections. This serious classification has a solid logical-

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grammatical foundation and is suitable for verbs of all languages. In some works, this classification is used with some modifications.

The semantic groups of verbs in Turkic languages were determined by H.K. Dimitrev. He divides verbs into four semantic groups. I - глаголи речи (speech verbs); II - глаголи суственного восприятия (verbs of sense, verbs expressing sense); III - глаголы деятельности (verbs expressing activity); IV - глаголы движения (verbs of action).

Professor Z. Budagova examines the verbs in the Azerbaijan language by dividing them into 5 semantic groups: I - verbs of speech, II - verbs expressing feelings; III - verbs expressing activity; IV - verbs expressing action; Verbs expressing V- state.

L.N. Kharitonov divides the verbs in the Yakut language into 3 semantic groups: I - глаголица действия, состояния (verbs of action, state); II - звукоподражательные глаголы (verbs made by imitation of sound); III - образные глаголы (imitation verbs) and others.

G. Kuliyeu in his candidacy thesis on "Verb management" divides verbs into 10 different semantic groups: I - verbal actions (action verbs); II- verbs of emotional perception (verbs expressing feelings); III - verbal speech (speech verbs); IV - verbs of vision (verbs of sight); V - verbal thoughts (verbs of thought); VI - verb movement (verbs of movement); VII - verbs expressing mental state (verbs expressing mental state); VIII - sound-imitating verbs (verbs that imitate sound); IX - figurative verbs (verbs made from imitative words); X - verbs denoting the nature of phenomena (verbs reflecting natural events) and others. These groups are also based on the above 4-element classification.

It can be concluded from this small scene that the various actions, states, phenomena of perception and impact occurring in nature are indiscriminately diverse, complex and "small". Almost all such phenomena are expressed in the language through verb forms. Therefore, the identification of their lexical-semantic groups leads to great difficulties and causes differences.

In our opinion, in order to carry out the examination in a convenient way, without increasing the number of groups, it is possible to first define large groups, for example, first by dividing the verbs into two large groups into the group of verbs of action and state, and then by dividing them into smaller groups. Some events, for example, the case of the attributive event turns the meaning of the situation into an action or creates a meaning of the relationship (like saw - saw) or "double reporting of the situation" creates differences in the grouping issue and complicates the issue.

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Determining the semantic groups of verbs and in-depth study of each group, as we have seen above, is the object of separate scientific works and requires special research.

In another work (taking into account some complexities) verbs are divided into three large groups: 1. verbs of action, 2. verbs of state and 3. verbs of attitude. The verbs included in these groups were analyzed in our work not on a purely semasiological level, but on a semantic-stylistic level.

In the linguistic literature we come across different opinions about these groups. For example, K. Kholikov in his candidate's thesis on verbs of action divides verbs of action into two large groups from a lexical-semantic point of view: I — глаголы с общим значением, II - глаголы с частным значением . These are further subdivided into smaller groups within themselves.

Let's give another example to show that the issue is related to a very complex, extensive, comprehensive investigation. In her article " Лексико-семантическая группа глаголов воспоминания", G.V. Stepanova fully explained the meaning of the single word " поминат", which means thinking, and clearly showed that verbs are very complex and deep from the inside.

In order to determine the ambiguous nature of the verb, he uses several different methods: he examines the situation of the verb " поминат" in the context of the phrase (which he claims is one of the most characteristic methods for determining the meaning of the word), analyzes the situation in which it takes forms, and compares the meaning of this verb with its compares the semantic nuances of synonyms: shows and substantiates with facts that synonymous variants are close in meaning in some places, united and distant in some places.

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