

МЕДИЦИНА, ПЕДАГОГИКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ: ТЕОРИЯ И ПРАКТИКА

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ACTION VERBS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract:

This article explores the semantic and grammatical characteristics of action and state verbs in the Uzbek language. It focuses on the classification of action verbs, their functional features, and stylistic interpretations. The study highlights the semantic nuances of verbs denoting the beginning and completion of actions, drawing from various scholarly perspectives. The works of M. Sodiqova are particularly examined for their contribution to the stylistic interpretation of action verbs.

Keywords: Action verbs, state verbs, semantic aspects, grammatical features, stylistic interpretation, Uzbek language

Introduction. The Uzbek language contains a rich lexicon of verbs that can be classified into action and state verbs. These verbs play a significant role in conveying meaning in both written and spoken communication. Action verbs, in particular, exhibit diverse semantic and grammatical features that merit detailed analysis. This paper aims to provide a comprehensive overview of action verbs in Uzbek, focusing on their semantic variations and stylistic dimensions.

The term "movement" in linguistics refers to the action performed by a subject in a specific location, either by walking or using transportation. Verbs that express such actions of the subject are referred to as movement verbs in linguistics. Regardless of the type of movement they express, each verb has its own lexical meaning. According to O. E. Mavlonberdiyeva, the lexical meaning of a word is closely connected to an entity independent of language, and it exists in two forms: 1) the significative meaning, and 2) the denotative meaning. Each movement verb lexeme is distinguished from other verbs through its denotative meaning, while they unite within the framework of significative meaning. The connection of words in terms of meaning forms a single thematic group, a single semantic field.

Semantic characteristics of action verbs. Action verbs in Uzbek exhibit various semantic features that classify them into distinct categories:

1. Consumption Actions: Verbs such as "yemoq" (to eat) and "ichmoq" (to drink) describe physical consumption.

2. Creation Actions: Verbs like "yaratmoq" (to create) and "qurmoq" (to build) involve the act of producing or constructing something.

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3. Destruction Actions: Examples include "kesmoq" (to cut) and "chopmoq" (to chop), which denote the act of damaging or breaking objects.

4. Collection and Unity Actions: Verbs like "yig'moq" (to collect) and "birlashtirmoq" (to unite) highlight gathering or unifying elements.

5. Conflict Actions: "Mushtlashmoq" (to punch) and "urmoq" (to hit) depict physical confrontation or struggle.

6. Reading and Writing Actions: "O'qimoq" (to read) and "yozmoq" (to write) signify literacy-related actions.

These categories underscore the rich semantic diversity within the realm of action verbs.

Grammatical features of action verbs. Action verbs in Uzbek are predominantly transitive, requiring a direct object to complete their meaning. For instance, "qurmoq" (to build) implies the presence of an object (e.g., a house or structure). They typically take the accusative case in sentence structures, contrasting with intransitive verbs, which may focus on movement or states rather than direct objects.

Distinction from motion verbs. Motion verbs ("qo'zg'alish fellari") differ from action verbs in that they describe changes in position or direction rather than direct manipulation of an object. For example, "kelmoq" (to come) and "ketmoq" (to go) focus on movement, often using locational or directional grammatical constructions.

Dialectal and phonological variations. In the Uzbek language, action verbs display phonological variations across dialects. For instance: Northern Uzbek dialects feature a richer vowel inventory (11 vowels) compared to other regions. Consonantal differences, particularly in borrowed words, highlight regional linguistic influences.

Discussion. The analysis reveals that action verbs in Uzbek are not only semantically diverse but also stylistically significant. M. Sodiqova's work on the stylistic interpretation of action verbs expands our understanding of their contextual applications in Uzbek literature and communication.

CONCLUSION

This study underscores the importance of action verbs in the Uzbek language, highlighting their semantic richness and grammatical intricacies. Further research could explore cross-dialectal variations and their implications for language learning and teaching.

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