

Directed Action Verbs and their Semantic Features in the Uzbek Language

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Abstract: Directed action verbs play a key role in the construction of narrative, descriptive, and pictorial texts. They provide dynamics and eventfulness of the presentation. Directed action verbs in the Uzbek language are a semantically and grammatically developed, functionally significant group of vocabulary. This article analyzes some semantic features of Directed action verbs in the Uzbek language.

Keywords: Directed action verbs, the Uzbek language, semantic aspect, characteristics, linguistic signs.

Introduction:

A verb is one of the most complex and important independent lexical and grammatical categories in the system of parts of speech, denoting a procedural feature of an object in the general sense of the term.

Directed action verbs are the subject of research by a large circle of linguists who note the richness and diversity of grammatical forms of Directed action verbs, their stylistic possibilities, and wide connections with other lexical and grammatical categories of words. Interest in Directed action verbs is explained by their complexity, inconsistency, and use in different functional styles [1, 19].

Literature review:

Significant attention is paid to directed action verbs in their research by linguists (A.I. Averianova, V.L. Ibragimova, A.V. Isachenko, A.E. Matveeva, L.B. Pastukhova, V.V. Rozanova, N.N. Sergeeva, N.A. Yanko-Trinititskaya, etc.), Uzbek scholars A.K. Borovkova, N.A. Baskakova, A.N. Kononova, A.G. Gulyamova, E.R. Tenishcheva, D.M. Nasimova, Sh.U. Rakhmatullaeva, M.K. Kuchkartaeva, etc.

Results and discussions:

The semantic aspect of a verb is especially complex, which is closely connected with the problem, with the content plan, the main unit of which is the meaning of linguistic signs.

The study of verbs in the semantic plan is not so widely presented, more attention is paid to the study of grammatical categories of verbs. Obviously, the study of semantics is also important, since the content of verbal units includes the idea of the actor, the object to which the action is directed, the environment and the way the action proceeds, the tempo, the manner of the action, the place of its execution. These logical-objective connections form a verb as a meaning, naming such functional-semantic features as action, state, movement, process, etc. Attempts to classify verbs are undertaken by many scientists, and almost every time the classification differs from the previous one. Another difficulty is that due to the polysemy and diversity of the speech function of verbs, often depending on the meaning, the same verb can be considered as part of different groups [2, 32].

The verb in the Uzbek language is characterized by the following main features:

1. Grammatical categories:
 - Person category (1st, 2nd, 3rd person)

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- Number category (singular, plural)
- Time category (present, past, future)
- Mood category (indicative, conditional, imperative)
- 2. Conjugation system:
 - Personal endings change depending on the person and number
 - Specific endings are used in past tenses
 - There are special forms of the subjunctive and imperative moods
- 3. Aspect-temporal characteristics:
 - The category of time is clearly expressed, but the category of aspect is less consistent
 - Analytical forms are used to convey shades of time and aspect
- 4. Semantic groups:
 - Verbs are divided into semantic fields by the nature of the action (movement, perception, thinking, etc.)
 - The formation of antonymic pairs and gradual series of verbs is developed
- 5. Word-formation models:
 - Productive use of affixation to form derivative verb forms
 - Systematicity of word-formation models using affixes
- 6. Syntactic functions:
 - The verb is the central component of the sentence, organizing its structure
 - Participates in the formation of the control and agreement system in the sentence

The verb in the Uzbek language has a ramified system of grammatical categories and forms, developed semantic and word-formation characteristics, as well as key syntactic functions in the sentence. This reflects the rich possibilities of the verb system for expressing various aspects of action and dynamics.

Directed action verbs in the Uzbek language represent an extensive and semantically diverse layer of vocabulary. They have the following main characteristics:

1. Semantic components:
 - Direction of movement (forward, backward, up, down, etc.)
 - Method and nature of movement (walk, run, fly, etc.)
 - Orientation relative to spatial landmarks
2. Main lexical-semantic groups:
 - Verbs of movement (kelmoq - to come, ketmoq - to leave, o'tmoq - to pass)
 - Verbs of ascent and descent (chiqmoq - to rise, tushmoq - to descend)
 - Verbs of direction (bormoq - to go, olib bormoq - to carry)
3. Semantic oppositions:
 - Antonymous pairs of verbs with opposite directions (kelmoq - ketmoq, chiqmoq - tushmoq)
 - Gradual series of verbs that differ in the degree of intensity movement
4. Semantic compatibility:
 - Compatibility with nouns denoting objects, places, sources of movement



- Use of spatial case affixes to express direction
5. Functional load:
- Important role in describing and characterizing various types of movement
 - Participation in the formation of spatial representations
 - Widely used in contexts requiring specification of direction

Conclusion:

Thus, directed action verbs in the Uzbek language have rich semantic characteristics associated with the expression of direction, method and nature of movement in space. They play a key role in organizing the spatial-orientational picture of the world of native speakers.

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