

Comparative Analysis of Verbs of Motion in Uzbek and English Languages

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Abstract: This article discusses the semantic issues of verbs of motion in English and Uzbek languages. At the same time, a comparative analysis of the verb of motion of the English and Uzbek languages is carried out in the space of a particularly relevant microfield, which specifically indicates the semantic parameters of the verbs of motion, as well as involving the application of a variety of methods of linguistic analysis.

Keywords: Semantics of verbs, verbs of motion, verbs of the English language, verbs of the Uzbek language.

1. Introduction

In recent years, the study of semantics has been recognized as one of the global problems of linguistics. In particular, the complex and varied lexico-semantic classification of verbs in different languages creates a number of difficulties for learning languages, i.e. in mastering a particular language, in determining the lexical meanings of words and their semantic relationships with other words. The achievements of linguistics in describing the language system from the point of view of various approaches and directions have prepared the basis for understanding language processes in the light of a new scientific dominant - the language of a thinking person, for the development of ideas in this direction.

The verb is one of the most complex and important independent lexical and grammatical categories in the system of parts of speech, denoting the procedural feature of an object in the general sense of the term. The most difficult are all the lexical and grammatical aspects of verbs in comparison with the lexical and grammatical aspects of other independent parts of speech. The verb in the system of parts of speech is opposed mainly to the name. The semantic aspect of the 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 problem of meaning is an integral part of the relationship between language, thinking and reality.

Not a single semantic layer of vocabulary can exist without verbs of motion. The verbs of motion are understood as a group of verbs that are interconnected semantically, morphologically and categorically [1]. They can indicate movement in one direction and back, in different directions, in a circle. It is important to study the functioning of verbs directly in speech in order to delimit their meanings with the help of context.

English, Russian verbs of motion were studied from the point of view of their lexical meaning, the attention of researchers was drawn to the semantic features of this group of verbs, including in the comparative aspect, the features of the functioning of the verbs of motion in the text were considered.

The introduction of the verb of motion in the English and Uzbek languages into the space of a particularly relevant research microfield, the explication of linguistic factors that specifically indicate the semantic parameters of the verbs of motion (displacement), suggest the application of various methods of linguistic analysis to them.

Verbs of motion in English have a complex semantics, which is conveyed by the movements made relative to a certain landmark. When describing the situation of movement, it is necessary to take into account the spatial characteristics of the movement of objects.

Unfortunately, there is still no stability in the terminology, there is no consensus on the principles of singling out and delimiting the verbs of this group in the space of the English and Uzbek languages, its quantitative composition is established differently.

2. Literature review on this topic

A large number of works of domestic and foreign linguists are devoted to the verbs of movement. English, Russian verbs of motion were studied from the point of view of their lexical meaning, the attention

of researchers was drawn to the semantic features of this group of verbs, including in the comparative aspect, the features of the functioning of the verbs of motion in the text were considered.

Many authors dealt with the study of the English verb, for example, L. Talmy, W. Chafe, V. Cook, R. Longacre, Z. Vendler, C. Fillmore, N.A. Kobrina, N.T. Valeeva, O.L. Gamova, T.A. Maysak, E.V. Rakhilina, E.E. Golubkova, I.V. Loginova, L.A. Abdyukova, A.N. Zlobin and others. Verbs of motion in the English language stand out as a separate lexical-semantic group; they were studied by B. Levin, R. Longacre, G. Miller and F. Johnson-Laird, M. Murphy.

The problem of expressing movement was of interest to such researchers of semantics and grammatical features of Russian verbs as Yu.D. Apresyan, N.D. Arutyunova, V.G. Gak, R.M. Gaysin, G.A. Zolotova, N.Yu. Shvedova and others. And the works of R. Yunusov, S. Giyasov, B.R. Mengliev, A.A. Salkalamanidze, B. Zhuraeva, R. Safarova, M. Narzieva and others are devoted to the study of verbs of motion in the Uzbek language.

The lexico-semantic group of verbs of motion in the comparative-typological terms is considered in the works of U.G. Andreev (English and Russian), M.R. Sattarova (Russian and Uzbek), M. Sirbu (Russian and Romanian), L.D. Umarova (Russian and Tatar languages), R.Kh. Khartashkina (Russian and Mongolian), A.K. Chokubaeva (English and Kyrgyz).

3. Analysis of verbs of motion in English and Uzbek languages

In recent years, there has been a wider spread of such an approach to language learning, in which the analysis of similarities and differences, carried out for practical purposes, is carried out against the background of typology data, but the features of the compared languages are determined in relation to the general means of human language. In other words, comparative typology is at the intersection of typology and comparative linguistics. The transformation of language systems and subsystems of two languages, their study, regardless of kinship and territorial prevalence, is called comparative linguistics. In modern comparative typology, despite its significant successes, many questions remain unresolved. The famous Swedish linguist G.K. Jakobson [2] wrote in the late 70s: "It is well known that despite the growing efforts of scientists in the field of a comparative description of languages for 25 years, we are still wandering in the dark and have no generally recognized linguistic theory underlying this field of science, nor the corresponding method. G.K. Jakobson sees a way out of this situation in the creation of a general theory of systemic comparison of languages. The study of multi-system languages is carried out on the basis of highlighting topical problems, among which the most priority, in our opinion, is the verb and the study of its multi-aspect system. From the side of word-formation possibilities, and in general the derivational potential, the verbs of motion seem to be one of the most active groups in the Russian and Uzbek languages. The verbs of motion belong to the Proto-Slavic vocabulary. They have correspondences not only in Slavic, but also in Indo-European and Baltic languages. Despite their archaic nature, they have been actively used in the Russian and Uzbek languages for many centuries. Verbs of motion have a high frequency. For example, according to the Lexical Minima of the Modern Russian Language dictionary, some of these verbs are included in the 500 most common words in the Russian language. Verbs of motion are traditionally an object of linguistic and methodological research. Information about them can be found not only in studies specifically devoted to this group, but also in publications of the academic grammar of the Russian and Uzbek languages, in textbooks for students of the philological profile and in Russian and Uzbek language manuals for foreign students. However, as a rule, they reflect the use of verbs of motion in colloquial speech in their direct meaning and in some secondary meanings. Our modest contribution to the study of this group of verbs lies in the fact that for the first time it raises and attempts to solve the issues of the functioning of verbs of motion in the multi-structured English and Uzbek languages. The verbs of motion are understood as a group of verbs that are connected not only semantically, but also morphologically. Universal situations receive unequal articulation and are differently imprinted in different languages.

However, in the works of these linguists, the study of the semantic aspect of the Uzbek verb of motion does not sufficiently meet the requirements of modern science of language. So, in the book "Fe'l" - "Verb" by Professor A. Gulyamov [3] it is noted that "a verb is a part of speech that expresses an action and a state". According to this lexical feature, verbs are divided by the author into action verbs and state verbs.

The action and state denoted by verbs are usually associated with persons and objects. In grammar, the word “harakat - (action)” is used in a broad sense. It, together with the words “yugurmoq”, “yurmoq”, “qimirlamoq”, which express dynamic action, also expresses the meaning of such words as “eshitmoq-tinglamoq”, “ko'rmoq”, “eslamoq”, “hidlamoq”, “ushlamoq”, “yotmoq”, “quvonmoq”, “mudramoq”, “oqarmoq”, “qoraymoq”, “yasharmoq”, “qarimoq”, which are related to the physical condition of people and are not directly related to the dictionary meanings of the action. Therefore, the value of the state also belongs to the values of the action. No wonder it is written that “the verb is that part of speech that denotes an action”.

The semantic aspect of the verb differs from the semantic aspects of other independent parts of speech, such as a noun, in that the verb performs a function in the language, which is determined by three factors [3-7]:

- 1) correlation with reality, which is not the faces of objects, but the faces of their relations, actions and states;
- 2) categorical semantics of subject names combined with the verb;
- 3) the type of semantic relations between the action, its subject and object, and, accordingly, the type of thoughts “subject-action”, “action-object”, “subject-action-object” [6].

For example, the Uzbek verb of movement “uchmoq” - (fly), like other verbs of movement, correlates with reality - it means movement in the air; the meaning of “movement” is closely related to the meaning of the animate noun in the singular (qush-bird); the meaning “uchmoq” corresponds to the predicate meaning and can be realized according to the model “S (subject) + P (predicate)” (Qush havoda uchdi) - The bird flies in the air.

It should be noted that these definitions do not exhaust the semantic possibility of the Uzbek verb “uchmoq”. Here its semantic potentiality is listed from the point of view of usage. “Uchmoq” is also used in relation to the movement of people, where its secondary, non-usual (usual) meanings will be realized, but one of the potential meanings of the connotative use of the verb “uchmoq” - (fly) is realized.

Or, for example, the word “Yurmoq” - (to go) // “bormoq”. The subject of the Uzbek verb “yurmoq // bormoq” - (to go), which is too broad in terms of the concept it expresses, can be “odam” - (human), “hayvonot” - (animal), vehicle (mashina, arava, parovoz, tramvay), a natural phenomenon “yomg'ir” - (rain), “qor” - (snow) and even abstract concepts - “vaqt” - (time), “hayot” - (life).

The Uzbek verb “yurmoq” in English has a number of lexical equivalents, for example: “walk, move, ride”.

4. Conclusions

All original non-prefixed verbs of motion are imperfective. However, they make extensive use of prefix word formation, as a result of which they have new shades of meaning and often change the specific form. Derivative prefix formations in the sphere of verbs of motion are characterized by the presence of specific correlations, the formation of which is non-standard

The aspect category in the Uzbek language is expressed to a lesser extent by synthetic and to a greater extent by analytical forms. All analytical aspectual forms of the verb are opposed to each other and form a system. The question of the aspect category in the Uzbek language is disputable. Some of the Uzbek scholars generally deny the existence of the grammatical category of aspect, while the verb of movement, being a dynamic part of speech, is inconceivable outside this category. At the same time, the correct solution of the question of the types of the verb in the Uzbek language is associated with the solution of general issues of grammar, with the definition of grammatical categories in general, as well as with the definition of strict boundaries of word formation and inflection. The question of whether there is a grammatical category of aspect in the Uzbek language is connected, first of all, with the question of defining the very concept of a grammatical category.

The aspect of the verb of motion is a grammatical category. It covers all verbs of motion, expressing its meaning already in verbal stems. Since aspect is one of the most important grammatical categories in the verb system.

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