

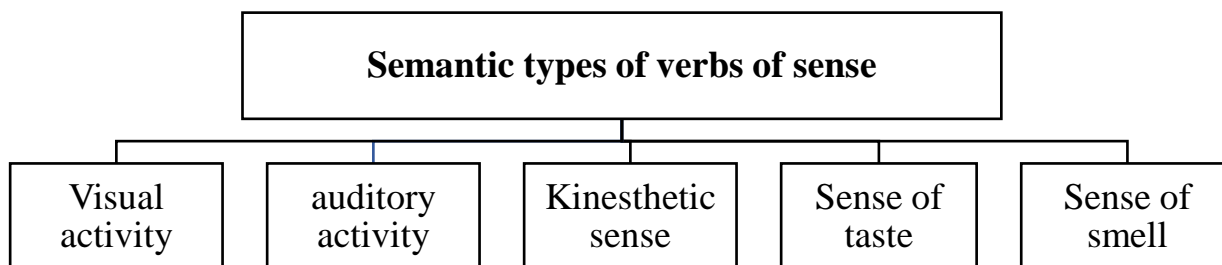
SEMANTIC RELATIONS OF THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK VERBS OF EMOTIONAL STATE AND SENSE

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**Abstract:** In this article, based on different approaches to the verbs of emotional state and sense in the English and Uzbek languages, there is a detailed discussion about the priority relationships with such verbs.

**Key words:** Classification of verbs, lexical source, types of senses, visual activity, hierarchy, semantic group, linguistic meaning, synonymic relation, hyperseme, sensory signal, speech context, graduonymic rows.

The classification of the verbs of sense was approached differently in different studies [8, 22; 7, 18]. Based on the lexical source in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language and a number of explanatory dictionaries of the English language, \*as well as the results of research conducted on the topic [6, 13; 4, 605-622] it is better to classify the verbs of sense according to the source of sense. In this classification, the types of meaning are classified as follows:



There is also a view that it is necessary to distinguish the five main types of sense and the verbs of sense that are naturally understood from them according to the degree of importance. That is, the listed types of perception should be classified according to the amount of information perceived between signals and the level of importance. Because the main purpose of the activity of sensory organs is to form knowledge, skills and understanding about the environment and nature in a person. In this regard, the ability to see - the visual activity takes the lead, followed by the activity of the auditory organs. From the next steps of the hierarchy are the activities of taste, smell and kinesthetic sense. According to linguists, it is for this reason that verbs of sense related to visual activity outnumber the other types. Lexemes in semantic groups that are at the lower level according to the level of importance are much less [1, 302-310].

In our opinion, regardless of the degree of importance, the lexical meaning of the verbs of sense has the themes of duration, immediacy, consequentiality (completion) and causativeness. The verbs of sense enter into different semantic relations based on their same meanings.

Each lexical element has two types of relations - the first of them is the type of syntagmatic relation, which is the grammatical and semantic relations with other units when the word occurs directly in speech. The second type of relation is formed by the collision of a word with another lexeme in its semantic group according to a certain semiotic sign. Linguistic meaning relations are known to be built on the basis of synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, hyperonymy, graduonymy. Verbs of sense in the English and Uzbek languages can enter into relations such as synonymy, antonymy, semantic gradation within their own sub-paradigm.

Elements of the lexical-semantic group of the verbs of sense are meaningful based on two signs. The first type of synonymy is based on the source of sense. That is, the signals sent by the eye, ear,

kinesthetic (body), nose, and taste organs can be said to evoke a certain sense in the brain and have a synonymous relationship according to the source of the lexical units representing this sense:

<b>Visual activity:</b>	<i>beam</i> – olazarak bo‘lmoq, <i>eye</i> – ko‘zlamog, <i>gaze</i> – tikilmoq, <i>glare</i> – yaqqol ko‘rinmoq, <i>glimpse</i> – ko‘z qirini tashlamoq, <i>look</i> – qaramoq, <i>observe</i> – kuzatmoq, <i>scan</i> – sinchiklab qaramoq, <i>scope</i> – nigoh bilan qamrab olmoq, <i>see</i> – ko‘rmoq, <i>sight</i> – ko‘zdan kechirmoq, <i>spot</i> – qarab aniqlamoq, <i>spy</i> – poylamoq, <i>stare</i> – termulmoq, <i>view</i> – ko‘zdan kechirmoq, <i>watch</i> – tomosha qilmoq, <i>witness</i> – guvohlik bermoq.
<b>Auditory activity:</b>	<i>Hear</i> – eshitmoq, <i>listen</i> – tinglamoq, <i>overhear</i> – zimdan eshitmoq, <i>pick up</i> – quloqqa chalinmoq, <i>auscultate</i> – quloq bermoq, <i>catch</i> – eshitib qolmoq, <i>descry</i> – elas-elas eshitmoq, <i>devour</i> – quloqqa singimoq, <i>hark</i> – quloqqa quyib olmoq (eshitib eslab qolmoq), <i>heed</i> – quloq solmoq, <i>strain</i> – yoqimsiz shovqin eshitmoq
<b>Kinesthetic sense:</b>	<i>Caress</i> –junjikmoq, <i>contingence</i> – seskanmoq, <i>cuddling</i> – jimirlamoq (g‘ujg‘anak bo‘lmoq), <i>fondling</i> – siypalamoq, <i>itch</i> – qichishmoq, <i>burn</i> – lovullamoq, <i>bitter</i> – achishmoq
<b>Sense of taste:</b>	<i>Try</i> – tatimoq, <i>taste</i> – ta‘m sezmoq, <i>relish</i> – rohatlanmoq (taom mazasidan), <i>bitter</i> - achishmoq
<b>Sense of smell:</b>	<i>Smell</i> – hidlamoq, <i>stench</i> – qo‘lansa hid taratmoq, <i>trace</i> – hidlab topmoq

The table covers the verbs of the main sense, based on which it can be said that the linguistic expression of visual, audio, kinesthetic sense is extensive compared to the other two types. Source semantics in sense verbs is limited to separate intermediate meanings. However, in the second type of meaning, such a limit disappears. In this case, verbs belonging to different groups of intermediate meanings enter into a synonymous relationship by means of small senses, in particular, the meaning of duration, immediacy, result. In linguistics, such small terms, which affect the larger lexical meaning only methodologically, are said to be related to the expressive meaning of the word, and the synonymy between them is also evaluated as the meaning of the expressive meaning:

<b>Sense of duration:</b>	<i>gaze</i> – tikilmoq, <i>listen</i> – tinglamoq, <i>spy</i> – poylamoq, <i>stare</i> – termulmoq, <i>auscultate</i> – quloq bermoq, <i>itch</i> – qichishmoq, <i>burn</i> – lovullamoq
<b>Sense of immediacy</b>	<i>pick up</i> – quloqqa chalinmoq, <i>contingence</i> – seskanmoq, <i>cuddling</i> – jimirlamoq, <i>Try</i> – tatimoq
<b>Sense of result:</b>	<i>trace</i> – hidlab topmoq, <i>hark</i> – quloqqa quyib olmoq (eshitib eslab qolmoq)

As it is understood, one verb of sense can have two types of semantics at the same time with another lexeme in the small lexical-semantic paradigm, that is, synonymy according to the source of the sensory signal and the semantic style of the sense. However, it is not possible to build a relationship of contradictory meaning based on the principle of the first type of synonymous

relationship. The perception of a signal from one source does not create a semantic contradiction with the perception of another source. Because the types of sense formed from different signal channels are parallel to each other. Although they generalize only in the sense of "state", they do not stand in contradiction with the other senses. Such a semantic relationship can also be called a hyponymic relationship. Because the basis of meaning is the name of the source from which the sensory signal comes. However, verbs of sense with small senses of duration, result and immediacy in the lexical meaning can have mutually contradictory meanings. Such a contradiction is not clearly understood, antonyms among the verbs of sense are determined only in different speech contexts according to the sense of style. Similarly, based on the aspectual (style) patterns in the meaning of verbs of sense, the level of meaning in these lexemes is determined and graduonymic rows are created. It is known that "the main sign of the row of gradation is the gradual increase or decrease of quantity and quality" [5, 617-620], in the lexical-semantic group of verbs of sense, the row of gradation is built according to the increase or decrease of the sign of duration, immediacy, result in the meaning of words. Of course, it is important to pay attention to the fact that all lexemes are related to the same intermediate meaning when creating a row of gradation. Because lexemes that are not combined with a general hyperseme are graded according to the sense of style, the content integrity of the row is broken.

<b>Sense of duration</b>	<i>To see – ko‘rmoq \\ to spy – poylamoq \\ to observe – kuzatmoq</i>
<b>Sense of immediacy</b>	<i>To listen – tinglamoq \\ to catch – eshitib qolmoq \\ to descry – chala yarim eshitmoq</i>
<b>Sense of result</b>	<i>to catch – eshitib qolmoq \\ auscultate – quloq bermoq \\ hark – quloqqa quyib olmoq (eshitib eslab qolmoq)</i>

It is known that "in contrast to gradation row in other word groups, only verb lexemes with the same or different structure can participate in one gradation row of verbs. It is even possible to use phraseological units that differ from lexical units in terms of meaning, continue the row of gradations, and complement them. Lexemes with synonyms and antonyms can participate in the gradation row formed from verbs, because graduonymy is manifested by words with similar meanings as well as words with opposite meanings. We witness this linguistic regularity in the graduonymy of verbs of sense. Verbs in the rank line, especially in the Uzbek language, differ from each other according to their structure - there are compound verbs and complex verbs along with basic verbs. In the sequence of the gradation, which is formed according to the increase of the sense of immediacy, the first lexical unit is understood to have the opposite meaning to the lexeme in the expression meaning.

Emotional state verbs, whose main semantic feature is abstraction, have many types of meaning, and they can be generally classified as expressions of negative and positive emotions. In many studies, the lexical-semantic group of emotional state is classified according to these meanings [3, 7-9; 2, 56-67]. But such a classification does not fully cover this paradigm, and such a superficial classification does not clearly demonstrate the semantic relations between the means. For this reason, it is better to promote the following classification model based on comprehensive explanatory dictionaries created in Uzbek and English. In this classification, although the means in the groups of intermediate meaning are not numerically proportional, we refrain from lumping together lexemes such as *love and shame* that are far from each other as having a positive meaning.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF MEANING OF EMOTIONAL STATE VERBS

<b>Myxabbat - love:</b>	<i>to love – sevmoq, to adore – ardoqlamoq, to cherish – e‘zozlamoq, to treasure – ko‘z qorachig‘idek ko‘rmoq</i>
<b>Naftrat – hatred:</b>	<i>to dislike – yomon ko‘rmoq, to abhor – past ko‘rmoq, to detest – jirkanmoq, to envy – hasad qilmoq</i>

<b>Quvonch – joy:</b>	<i>to rejoice</i> – zavqlanmoq, <i>to fancy</i> – shodlanmoq, <i>to wonder</i> – hayratlanmoq,
<b>G'am-g'ussa – desperation:</b>	<i>to grieve</i> – g'am chekmoq, <i>to regret</i> – afsuslanmoq, <i>to feel desperate</i> – bo'shashmoq, <i>umidsizlanmoq</i>
<b>Qo'rquv – fear:</b>	<i>to fear</i> - qo'rqmoq, <i>to hesitate</i> - hadiksirammoq, <i>to worry</i> – havotir olmoq
<b>Uyat – shyness:</b>	<i>to feel ashamed</i> – uyalmoq, <i>to be circumspect</i> – hijolat tortmoq
<b>G'azab – frustration:</b>	<i>to get frustrated</i> – g'azablanmoq, <i>to be angry</i> – jahl qilmoq, <i>to be impatient</i> – toqatsizlanmoq
<b>Ishonch – belief:</b>	<i>to believe</i> – ishonmoq, <i>to suspect</i> – shubhalanmoq, <i>to hope</i> – umidlanmoq
<b>Hurmat – respect:</b>	<i>to respect</i> – hurmat qilmoq, <i>to feel proud</i> – fahrlanmoq

This classification includes verbs of the main emotional state, which are actively used in speech. As a result of psychosomatic and psycholinguistic analysis, it is possible to determine more types of meaning, or to divide these types into smaller groups in the lower class, of course. However, these basic types of meaning are enough to determine the main relations of meaning in the lexical-semantic group of verbs of emotional state.

So, verbs of emotional states have two types of meaning, just like verbs of sense. The first type of synonyms is within an intermediate semantic group. The second type of cognates is observed in groups of different intermediate meanings, and in this case, lexemes that are completely different from each other according to their lexical meaning are combined with such terms as immediacy, duration and beginning phase.

<b>Sense of duration:</b>	<i>to respect</i> – xypmat qilmoq,
<b>Sense of immediacy:</b>	<i>to get frustrated</i> – g'azablanmoq, <i>to fancy</i> – shodlanmoq, <i>to grieve</i> – g'am chekmoq, <i>to regret</i> – afsuslanmoq

In terms of antonymous relations, emotional state verbs can be antonyms according to their two different meanings, unlike the verbs of sense. It was noted that verbs of sense do not contradict according to their main meanings of the intermediate meaning group in the classification, i.e. hearing, seeing, kinesthetic, smelling and tasting. Because even if the source of the signal is different, the result is influencing the human senses. However, emotional state verbs also enter into antonymous relations based on the main meaning attached to the intermediate meaning. It should be noted that not all types of intermediate meanings are mutually antonyms. For example, it should be noted that lexemes with meanings such as hate and anger, love and trust, respect and shame are not mutually exclusive, but logical continuations and complements of each other.

The second type of antonymous relations is based on additional senses of style, as in the verbs of sense. That is, an immediate emotional state verb is opposed to a lexeme with a continuous emotion of expression, regardless of which intermediate group its main meaning belongs to. Sometimes lexemes belonging to the same group of meanings, which have a certain degree of mutual meaning (*like-love*) come into contradiction with regard to the meaning of the minor style (*initiation-continuation*).

It is also possible to put emotional state verbs in a graduonymic row based on a sign in their semitic composition. When creating a row of gradation, we are based on the increase or decrease of meaning signs of these verbs, such as duration, intensity.

<b>Duration:</b>	<i>to wonder</i> – hayratlanmoq    <i>to fancy</i> – shodlanmoq    <i>to rejoice</i> – zavqlanmoq
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<b>Intensity:</b>	<i>to love</i> – <i>sevmoq</i> \\ <i>to adore</i> – <i>ardoqlamoq</i> \\ <i>to cherish</i> – <i>e'zozlamoq</i> \\ <i>to treasure</i> – <i>ko'z qorachig'idek ko'rmoq</i>
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As a result of the semantic analysis, it was found that the verbs of sense enter into relationships such as full and partial synonymy, partial opposite meaning and degree of meaning. It turned out that the emotional state verbs have relationships such as partial and full synonymy, partial and full antonymy, and degree of meaning.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

The article presents the role of family, forming system of upbringing, traditional-educational system and traditions in Uzbekistan.

In an article consistently revealing the principles of the Bologna process for measuring the quality of education, the dynamics of internationalization and the logic of integration in European higher education and in Eurasia.

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