

CREATING GRADUONYMIC ROWS IN VERB SEMANTIC CATEGORIES IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Annotation. This article is developed to the analysis of graduonymic lines, formed on the basis of verb semantic categories of the English and Uzbek languages and the phenomenon of graduonymy in verbs.

Key words: verb, semantic category, graduonymy, graduonymic lines, action verbs, communication verbs, mental verbs, causative verbs.

Every science has studied by mankind has its own history of gradual development. This process is continuous, with one scientific study replacing another, enriching, analyzing, and transforming it with news.

There are many fields of study in linguistics. While we have conducted research on the increase and decrease of word meanings in lexemes representing action (verbs) in linguistics, we would like to dwell on the work or information on this topic first in Uzbek linguistics.

The phenomenon of graduonymy is defined by the decrease or increase of word meanings at different word levels. The phenomenon of graduonymy (grading) is defined as a decrease or increase in the amount of a sign or event in a word. In linguistics, as mentioned above, there are a number of researches devoted to the phenomenon of grading. In this work, we will also talk about the lexemes that mean action, that is, the hierarchy of verbs, and we will focus on the work done on this topic.

One of the largest studies on the phenomenon of grading in Uzbek linguistics is O. Bozorov's doctoral dissertation on "Leveling in the Uzbek language" (1997). In his research, the scientist studied the phenomenon of grading at the phonological, lexical and grammatical levels. In her dissertation "Lexical graduonymy in Uzbek language" Sh. Orifjonova also provided information on the phenomena of gradation and graduonymy. (1996). As a continuation of this research, J. Djumabayeva in her doctoral dissertation "Lexical and stylistic graduonymy in Uzbek and English languages" studied the phenomenon of language grading in the lexical and stylistic level. (2016). Professor O. Bozorov in the chapter "Grading in the grammatical system" of his doctoral dissertation "Leveling in the Uzbek language" covered the phenomenon of grading in the scope of the spiritual content of verbs, between the categories of verbs and functional forms. This research work focuses on the phenomenon of grading in the spiritual dimensions of verbs, verb categories and functional forms. Verbs are narrow in scope (fight (go to war) – fight (quarrel each other)) in terms of spiritual content; in the transition of action to a state: 1) pure action (flying, running) - action-state (rejoicing, waking up) - showing that it has such hierarchies as state (aging, blushing). The scholar has also compiled lines of self-leveling of verb categories. For example, there are some grading as the action sign decreases, the verb – name of action (in Uzbek grammar has a non-finite form of the verb .It's function is equal with Gerund in English grammar.)- noun; verb – participle - adjective; verb – participle - adverb; verb-functional form-conjunction; verb - functional form - auxiliary; verb - predicative form – exclamation sentence.¹

¹ . Bozorov O. Doctoral dissertation "Leveling in the Uzbek language" Tashkent 1997, page 183.

Also, J. Djumabayeva's doctoral dissertation on "Lexical and stylistic graduonymy in Uzbek and English" also touched upon the graduonymy of verbs in Uzbek and English, highlighted their similarities and differences. In lexemes which mean action (verbs), the phenomenon of grading can be expressed by the formation of graduonymic rows in speech verb semantics, mental state verbs, mental (physical) and biological state verbs, action verbs. Researcher J. Sh. Djumabaeva considered the graduonymy in these groups on the basis of the division of verbs into six action groups (based on the textbook "Modern Uzbek literary language" created by Professor R. R. Sayfullaeva and others).

- Graduonymy in action verbs:

a) foot-related verbs: kick – tap with foot – thresh – crush

b) hand-related verbs: push – shove – strike / hit -- lash

- Speech verbs: argue – complete – quarrel

- State verbs are divided into several types:

a) internal state verbs: upset – angry – irate

b) external state verbs: blush – turn pale

c) physical state verbs: shake – tremble – frighten

d) social state verbs (society related): start (e.g. performance) – grow – climb

- Effective verbs: decorate – polish – embroider

- Verbs of contemplation: think – invent – discover

- Relational verbs: dislike – hate – despise .

Also in English, verbs are divided into seven semantic categories and their graduonymic rows are given. These semantic groups include various semantic groups: activity verbs, communication verbs, mental verbs, causative verbs, verbs of occurrence, verbs of existence or relationship, verbs of aspect based on Longman Grammar and A.I. Smirnitsky's "Morphology of the English Language". Below there are examples of these semantic groups:²

- **Activity verbs:** Take the verb "move" from the verbs in this group as an example, and create graduonymic row for its synonyms according to the acceleration of the action. In English this graduonymic row can be given as follows: stir – advance – move – leave .

- **Communication verbs:** Considering the verb "speak" in this category as an example, we placed it in a graduonymic row from the lowest to the highest level of the sound: mutter -- whisper -- speak -- shout.

-**Mental verbs:** If we take the verb "read" from this group of verbs, we can cite the following graduonymic row from its synonyms: skim – read -- scan.

- **Causative verbs:** the graduonymic row of the verb "help" in this category can be revealed by increasing the number of means: help - aid - support.

- **Verbs of aspect:** Given that the examples belonging to this group can be antonyms (start-stop) or synonyms (begin -- start) to each other, it is possible to form graduonymic rows of them: start – continue – stop .

It has been stated that it is not possible to form graduonymic row because verbs belonging to the categories of **verbs of occurrence and verbs of existence or relationship** have only contextual semantic units and are not rich in synonyms.

Professor O. Bozorov, in his research, noted that verbs have graduonymy, both in terms of broad and narrow meanings (send (one person) –move (people)). He considered that grading can be

². Djumabayeva J. Monograph "Lexical graduonymy in Uzbek and English languages" Tashkent, 2014, page 17-18

expressed in verb categories and functional forms. There is also an increase or decrease in meaning between the forms (read – may read – seem to read – not read – not read at all).³

He also considered that there is a phenomenon of graduonymy of verbs in the transitive and intransitive senses, and divided them into such types as: partial transition of the action to the object (eat from the bread, drink from the water), complete transition (eat bread, drink water)⁴. Also, he considered that the phenomenon of transition can be divided into three stages: the initial relationship (look at the bread (as Help your self!)); partial transition (eat from the bread); full transition (eat the bread). The author formed graduonymic rows in the categories of verb voices⁵, according to the position of performing the action of subject (active/reflexive - togetherness - superlative - passive); according to the increase in the number of persons in the performance of the action (reflexive - superlative - togetherness); according to the degree of the influence of others in the performance of the action (moderate (active, reflexive, passive) - equality or cooperation (togetherness) - dependence (superlative); according to decrease of accuracy of action (active – reflexive – togetherness – superlative – passive) . Assuming that there is a graduonymy in each of the functional forms of verbs (forms of name of action (in Uzbek grammar has a non-finite form of the verb name of action (harakat nomi) it’s function is equal with Gerund in English grammar.), in particular, in the forms of name of action , the movement weakens and moves towards the concept of "object" (-moq - -v (-uv) - -sh (- ish): o’qimoq -- o’quv – o’qish (to read)). In English the equal form of name of action Gerund is formed only with “to” or without “to”. In this case such kind of graduonymic row inside one non – finite form is not belong to English language. Participle forms are also arranged in descending order of meaning (-yatgan - -digan - -gan - -r (-ar) - - (u) vchi: oqayotgan – oqadigan- oqqan- oqar- oquvchi (flow)). In English has two kind of Participle : Present Participle and Past Participle. Present Participle is formed by adding –ing end of the verbs: flowing, reading . Past Participle is formed in two ways that there is difference between formation of regular and irregular verbs: written, read, cleaned, opened.

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.

J. Djumabayeva took action lexemes (verbs) as lexical units and formed graduonymic rows, dividing them into different categories according to the types of meaning. O. Bozorov explains the grammatical ranking of verbs as a morphological unit. From the above, it can be concluded that action lexemes (verbs) can have their own graduonymy, both logically and functionally.

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³ . Bozorov O. Doctoral dissertation “Leveling in Uzbek language” Tashkent 1997, page 184.

⁴ . This transition may differ from English. In Bozorov’s Doctorial dissertation partial transition expressed suffix of case. This suffix is equal meaning of preposition “from”. Complete transition also expressed with one of the suffix of cases. (Explanation from author)

⁵ . In English has only two voices: Active and Passive. In Uzbek there are six voices (Aniq (active), o’zlik (reflexive), birgalik (togetherness), orttirma (superlative), majhul (passive)). (Explanation from author).

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