



## SEMANTIC DEVELOPMENT OF VERBS

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**Abstract** *In this article, opinions and comments are made about the development of the verb category from the semantic side i.e. subjective attitude to the scientific views of linguists and educators on the above issue.*

**Keywords** *Verb, semantics, semantic development, action verb, motion verb, status verb, speech verb, casual activity verbs, causal activity verbs, consciousness verb, attitude verb, physical condition verb, biological process verb.*

### **Introduction**

Language is the greatest gift created by man and given to him by his creator. There is language, there is communication, there is history, there is culture and spirituality. Since independence, linguistics, like all other fields, has undergone a series of changes. Linguistics has developed steadily.

### **The main part**

Words that mean action are called verbs. Much work has been done on the study of verbs.

The lexical-semantic and grammatical nature of the verb category in the field of Uzbek linguistics was limited to primitive information in school textbooks until the 1940s. Only Professor E.D. Polivanov's work was the only exception [1]. Beginning in the 1940s, school textbooks also began to shift, to be based on science, to rely on the achievements of Soviet linguistics, including Russian linguistics, Soviet Turkology [2; 3]. The creation of textbooks for universities [4], especially the emergence of the first scientific grammar of the Uzbek language [5], was also the basis for the creation of a monograph on the subject. So, well-known scholars such as ED Polivanov, AN Kononov, VV Reshetov contributed to the development of the verb category [6; 7; 8]. In the development of the verb group from Russian linguists A.M.Shcherbak, S.M.Ivanov, A.Koklyanov, from Uzbek linguists A.Gulamov, A.Kh.Sulaymonov, A.Hojiyev, J.Juraev, SH.Shukurov, G The contributions of Sh.Sharipov, S.A.Akbarov, E.Fozilov, R.Jumaniyozov, M.Shohnazarova and other scientists are great [9; 10].

The great linguist Azim Khodjiev in his monograph on verbs describes the formation of verbs, the grammatical categories specific to the verb from the point of view of modern Uzbek literary language, paid special attention to revealing the essence of the events that came [11]. However, A. Khodjiev did not dwell on the semantics of the verb in the above monograph.

When we talk about the semantic development of verbs, we should also mention what the word semantics means. Semasiology. (Greek Semasia - expression + logos-concept, doctrine). The field of semantic structure of lexical units and related issues [12, 13]

The study of verbs in Uzbek linguistics goes back to Abdurauf Fitrat. In the part of his work "Sarf" devoted to the verb, he finds that the verbs have such categories as indivisibility, transitivity, person-number, time, degree (ratio), inclination, emphasis added. All of these categories are covered separately [14] Abdurauf Fitrat did not comment on the meaning of the verbs in his work.

Rano Sayfullayeva, in her book, Modern Uzbek Literary Language, divides verbs into a number of semantic groups. There are action-specific verbs related to creation, disruption, change, speech, perception, direction, situational psycho-psychological, thinking. Here are some of the ones we found to be interesting:

The action verb represents the action of a living or inanimate object. They can be in the form of walking, impact, punching. The movement of the arms, legs, face, mouth, and torso is clearly visible. A verb that describes the movement of the foot: *yurmoq, kezmoq, yo'rg'alamoq, pildiramoq, lapanglamoq, gandraklamoq, do'konglamoq, tentiramoq, tepkilamoq, tepmoq, toptamoq, depsinmoq, tisarilmoq* (walk); a verb that describes the movement of the hand: *urmoq, solmoq, ushlamoq, silamoq, tirnamoq, shapaloqlamoq, chimchilamoq, uqalamoq, qitiqlamoq, changallamoq, mushtlamoq, chertmoq, hovuchlamoq, chapak chalmoq, paxsa qilmoq* (slap);

There are also a movement related to *face, torso, mouth, lips, ears, nose, etc.*

Speech verbs describe actions related to human speech activity: *gapirmoq, so'zlamoq, aytmoq, demoq, bidirlamoq, to'ng'illamoq, g'o'ldiramoq, vaysamoq, vaqillamoq, javramoq, bobillamoq, javob bermoq, vag'illamoq*

State verbs. The physical and mental state of human nature is different. The state can be divided into four:

a) inner state (related to emotional experiences): *eslash, unutish, yodlash, tubanlashmoq;*

b) external condition (due to internal manifestations): *xafa bo'lmoq, shodlanmoq, esankiramoq, dovdiramoq, g'azablanmoq;*

d) physical condition (related to the human body): *holsizlanmoq, kuymoq, kuchlanmoq, zaiflashmoq;*

e) social status: *boyimoq, kambag'allashmoq, ko'tarilmoq, urilmoq, quvg'in bo'lmoq.*

The system of productive verbs includes units such as *yasamoq, qurmoq, bunyod etmoq, hosil bo'lmoq, chizmoq, yozmoq, barpo etmoq, arralamoq, parchalamoq, sayqal bermoq, randalamoq, sindirmoq, yemoq, o'chirmoq.*

Verbs of contemplation include those related to human thinking as *o'ylamoq, fikrlamoq, xayol surmoq, tafakkur qilmoq, o'yg'a botmoq, ko'z oldiga keltirmoq, bir qarorga kelmoq, xulosaga kelmoq*

Verbs of a positive nature, such as *erkalamoq, suymoq, yaxshi ko'rmq, parvona bo'lmoq, rahmi kelmoq, xushomad qilmoq, yon bosmoq, maftun bo'lmoq, e'zozlamoq kabi ijobiy xarakterdagi fe'llari, beti qursin, xudo olsin, qorasi o'chsin, baloga giriftor bo'lsin, juvonmarg bo'lgur.*

The lexemes of the center and the circle are also different in the spiritual groups of the verb. For example, in synonymous verbs, the dominant word is called the central lexeme of the nest (hyperonym) in the consonant paradigm, while other synonyms and hyphens are called the circle lexeme. Other lexemes meaning the same as the dominant verb [*kulmoq*], [*buzmoq*] forms a hyponym lexeme that represents different forms of breaking. When words are combined into larger units, only the central lexeme is included. Kurshov's lexemes remain below as his "shadow". For example, *kulmoq, yig'lamoq, xursand bo'lmoq* lexemes combine many verbs around them. But they cannot enter the system to which these three lexemes belong, they remain at a lower stage [15].

In grammar, the concept of action is very broad: it means actions such as running, jumping, lifting, writing, flying, situations that mean words such as drowning, standing (standing), thinking, blossoming, drying, growing such as biological processes [16] and similar phenomena. To study the

semantic structure of the word, to analyze, to determine the logical parts of the meaning of the word, to determine the types of its components, to explain the meaning of each semant in the semantic structure, to reveal the relation to the semantics - to find the logical connection between the meanings (to form the semantic syntagm) - to enter the paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations of the words accordingly allows you to identify semaphores that differ from each other. The results are of great scientific and practical importance for semantics, lexicography, lexicology, and linguists in general. Therefore, it is very important to study the semantic structure of Uzbek verbs, including case verbs.

Dividing the meaning of situational verbs in the Uzbek language into components reveals that this semantic field consists of the following lexical-semantic groups [17]:

1. Continuous verbs.
2. Conditional verbs that result from an action.
3. Execution State Verbs.
4. Movement state verbs.
5. Qualification Verbs.
6. Figurative verbs.
7. Biological state verbs.
8. Physiological conditions.
9. Mental state verbs.

In Uzbek, there are a lot of continuous verbs in the case of conditional verbs. Such verbs represent an indefinite, indefinite continuous state. The distinctive semantics of continuous verbs have different logical expressions. These are:

- a) "to sit": to sit, lie down, stand, stay.
- b) "process": getting up, lying down, sitting, sleeping, staying.
- c) "quantitative": double, quadruple.

In Uzbek, verbs that are the result of action are relatively common. The situation expressed in these verbs is a direct result of the action.

- a) representing a complete state of motion
- b) are divided into types that represent the transition from one state to another as a result of action.

For example, *to'xtamoq, tinmoq, o'chmoq, so'nmoq*.

Execution status verbs represent the result of a performance. A situation is a result of a person's performance. For example, *o'qitalmoq, poylamoq, panalamoq, salqinlanmoq, asramoq, qo'riqlamoq*.

In action verbs, action and state are observed as a constant feature of the subject, an important component. the situation occurs on the basis of action. For example, *qulay, osonlashmoq, yengillashmoq, ortmoq, tezlashmoq, kuchaymoq, zo'raymoq*.

Qualitative verbs refer to a skill, a habit, that is formed in the human psyche (sometimes in animals) by a different attitude to an action, an object, which is formed, strengthened, and becomes a constant, continuous feature. For example, *ko'nikmoq, o'rganmoq, odatlanmoq*.

Figurative (figurative) verbs are characterized by a high degree of sensitivity, giving a certain message about the phenomena of the objective being, the relationship between them. This group of conditional verbs is taken individually.

- a) figurative verbs that are neutral in terms of expressiveness: *uxlamoq, qotmoq, gavgaldanmoq*.
- b) figurative verbs that express a positive effect: *oltinlanmoq, jilovlanmoq, tovlanmoq*.
- d) figurative verbs that express negativity: *huvillamoq, shumshaymoq, so'lmoq*.

In the Uzbek language, the verbs of biological state are relatively common. In a broad sense, they are associated with the life and development of living things, and express the natural, necessary

hereditary processes in them *o'lmoq, chirimoq, ochilmoq, yetilmoq, pishmoq, bo'rtmoq, yosharmoq, pishmoq, qurimoq, so'lmoq, qovjiramoqqa qaramoq,shalpaymoq.*

Physiological state verbs form the largest lexical-semantic group in the semantic field of the same verbs. These verbs describe the physical state of human and animal organs. For example, to dry, to lighten, to open, to endure, to rage, to frighten, to stretch, to bleed, to become inflamed, to become serious, to become thinner, to become brighter, to become softer, to become thinner, to become heavier, to bleed.

Mental state verbs represent the mental state of a person. Positive and negative emotions such as pleasant and unpleasant feelings, peace, relaxation, excitement and frustration, courage and hesitation, joy and anger, fear and joy. mental states. For example, to believe, to be jealous, to hold, to melt, to be bored, to feel sorry. Mental state verbs describe a person's mental activity. Positive and negative emotions, such as pleasant and unpleasant feelings, peace, relaxation, excitement and frustration, courage and hesitation, joy and anger, fear and joy, are included in mental states Mental state verbs describe a person's mental activity. Positive and negative emotions, such as pleasant and unpleasant feelings, peace, relaxation, excitement and frustration, courage and hesitation, joy and anger, fear and joy, are included in mental states. For example, *ishonmoq, qizg'onmoq, tutinmoq, erinmoq, zerikmoq, achinmoq.*

### Conclusion

In conclusion, the study of the semantic development of verbs is an important part of linguistics. However, this topic has not been fully studied yet. Each scientist has his own views on this topic. In our article, we would like to emphasize that the views of Rano Sayfullayeva are clearer and we agree with them.

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