



SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF THE VERB IN UZBEK AND RUSSIAN

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Article history:	Abstract:
<p>Received: 17th September 2023 Accepted: 17th October 2023 Published: 24th November 2023</p>	<p>A verb is a word category that expresses action, state or process and has grammatical categories such as tense, aspect, declension, proportion, perfective, modality, and others. Verbs are words that mean action. In grammar, the meaning of action is very broad and includes actions, states, mental changes, biological processes, as well as similar actions and phenomena. In addition to the fact that all this has its own private parties, there is also a side that is common to all of them, that is, they are considered phenomena that occur in relation to time. The verb is an independent word category that represents an action, state or process, that is, an action such as the appearance and change of a certain character. All such meanings inherent in the verb go back to the general sense of action, which helps to distinguish it from other word categories.</p>

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A verb is a word category that expresses action, state or process and has grammatical categories such as tense, aspect, declension, proportion, perfective, modality, and others. Verbs are words that mean action. In grammar, the meaning of action is very broad and includes actions, states, mental changes, biological processes, as well as similar actions and phenomena. In addition to the fact that all this has its own private parties, there is also a side that is common to all of them, that is, they are considered phenomena that occur in relation to time. The verb is an independent word category that represents an action, state or process, that is, an action such as the appearance and change of a certain character. All such meanings inherent in the verb go back to the general sense of action, which helps to distinguish it from other word categories.

Yu.S.Maslov points out, the verb is considered to be a words representing the grammatical significance of a sign, an action that occurs over time. The grammatical significance of action can be understood in a broad sense. It not only expresses action and literal activity, but also indicates the state and the presence of a particular object or person.

In both Uzbek and Russian, the verb, which is considered the most complex category of words, means action and case. In both languages, verbs are divided into two types: transitive and intransitive verbs, according to the meanings and tasks they mean. Verbs that express the transition of the perceived action effect from a verb to another subject are transitive (perexodnie glagoli). In Uzbek, transitive verbs are

conjugated with the words of the revenue agreement. In Russian, too, the word that binds to such a verb is in the prepositional *vinitelny* agreement. Such a verb is called intransitive (neperexodnie glagoli) if the effect of the perceived action from the verb does not move directly to something. In Uzbek *kimni? niman?* a verb whose interrogative is unanswered is considered impenetrable. In Russian, such verbs form a conjunction with nouns and nouns that come from *imenitelny* and *vinitelny* in other agreements. But if the noun or the noun is in the form of a prepositional *vinitelny* agreement, then it is combined with an intransitive verb. For example: *Я люблю школу. – Мен мактабни sevaman* (without prep. вин. падеж); *Я иду в школу. – Мен мактабга кетарман* (with prep. вин. падеж). In both Uzbek and Russian, the verb has five categories, with tense, mile, proportion, person-number categories in either language. However, the category *vid* (type) in Russian is not specific to Uzbek verbs, and the category of split-indivisibility is not specific to Russian verbs. But although the categories of tense, mile, proportion, person-number are common to the two languages being compared, they differ significantly from each other in their chances of surfacing, morphological character and syntactic tasks. When these categories in Uzbek and Russian are compared separately, the differences between them are clearly manifested.

The *vid* category, inherent only in the Russian language itself, comes to the surface using various affixes (front prefixes, suffixes, phonetic changes) and serves to mean that movement and posture continue, that it is complete, that it is repeated, that it has taken place



once. According to the expression of these meanings, verbs are classified into types such as *nesovershenny vid* and *sovershenny vid*. V.V. Reshetov, O. Scholars such as Azizov have referred to the first type of verbs as the unfinished type and the second as the completed type. But such a designation does not justify itself much.

In *В этот момент я читал книгу (Men bu vaqtda kitob o'qiyotgan edim); Сейчас я читаю книгу (Hozir men kitob o'qiyapman)* the verb of *читать* expresses unfinished action; in the sentences *Я почитал книгу (Men kitob o'qidim); Я прочитал книгу (Men kitobni o'qib chiqdim)* expresses finished actions. But in *Ирода запела (Iroda kuylab yubordi); Воробьи зачирикали (Chumchuqlar sayray boshladi)* sentences the form of *sovershenny vid* of the verbs *петь, чирикать* *совершенный вид* expresses the beginning of the action. Therefore, the use of Russian *sovershenny vid*, *nesovershenny vid* invasions, in our opinion, is desirable when speaking about verbs in Russian. Usually most verbs in Russian are in the form of *nesovershenny vid*. The *Sovershenny vid* form of verbs is essentially a variety of consoles before *nesovershenny vid* verbs (*при-, про-, на-, с-, о-, по-, за-, в-, из-, от-, у-, до-, при-, пере-, раз-* va h.k.), sometimes the suffix *-ну-* is added to the stem of the word. For example, *писать (yozmoq), написать (yozib bo'lmoq), записать (yozib olmoq) yoki толкать (itarmoq), толкнуть (itarib yubormoq), кричать (baqirmoq), крикнуть (baqirib yubormoq)*.

In addition, these two forms of the verb in Russian can also be distinguished from each other using accents: *насып'ать – нас'ыпать*. The *Sovershenny vid* form of the verb can be converted back to the *nesovershenny vid* form using the suffixes *-ыва-, -ива-*: *закончить – заканчивать, записать – записывать*. Sometimes the *sovershenny vid* form of the verb *nesovershenny vid* can also be formed in a suppletive way. *Nesovershenny vid – Sovershenny vid*: *брать – брать (olmoq); говорить – сказать (aytmoq, demaq); класть – положить (qo'yumoq); ловить – поймать (tutmoq)*.

In Uzbek, verbs are not usually classified into types in this way. Therefore, with the help of the Russian verbs *sovershenny* and *nesovershenny vid*, differentiable meanings are given in Uzbek through forms of way of action. It should also be noted that the forms of the way of action are considered semantically richer in relation to the category of *vid*. Because auxiliary verb conjugations have the property of being able to express not only completion or repeatability, but also a number of additional meanings such as duration, ability, test,

unpredictability, beginning, one-time performance. This can be proved by comparing the verb to say only one in Uzbek and Russian. For example: *aytdi – сказал, aytib qo'ydi – сказал, ayta boshladi – начал говорить, ayta oldi – смог сказать, aytib berdi – рассказал, aytib soldi – сказал, aytib ko'rди – сказал, aytib chiqdi – сказал, aytib o'tdi – упомянул, aytib turdi – пересказывал, aytib tashladi – сказал, aytib bo'ldi – рассказал*.

As we can see, not all of the above meanings can be brought to the surface through the *sovershenny, nesovershenny vid* forms in Russian verbs. True, when a text is translated from Uzbek into Russian, the translator tries to express all these meanings as much as possible, but in this he uses various other means of the language, since the *vid* category itself is not enough. While Russian also has auxiliary and leading verb conjugations, they are not as numerous as in Uzbek. The difference between such suffixes existing in two languages is that in Uzbek, usually the leading form *-b (-ib), -a (-y)* comes first, then the auxiliary verb, and the *tusker Affixes* are added to this next one. In Russian, however, the stressed auxiliary verb comes before, the leading verb follows, and it takes the form of an infinitive (invariant). For example: *Рустам стал изучать английский язык. – Rustam ingliz tilini o'rgana boshladi; Гуля начала заниматься спортом – Guli sport bilan shug'ullana boshladi. Мой друг продолжает жить на Юге – Mening do'stim haligacha Janubda yashab yuribdi*.

In Russian, too, there are certain meanings that are generated in the process of converting *nesovershenny vid* verbs into *sovershenny vid*, which in Uzbek one has to use other means of the language to express them. For example, *подписать – ostiga yozmoq (imzo qo'yumoq ma'nosida ishlatiladi), надписать – ustiga (sirtiga) yozmoq, дописать – oxirigacha yozib tugatmoq, недописать – oxirigacha yozishga ulgurolmay qolmoq*.

This category, which is unique to Uzbek verbs, is one of the main features inherent in the verb. Because in Uzbek, any verb takes the form of being or without being. In Russian, the loadout *ne- (не)* is mainly used to express the meaning of negation. This pronoun is written apart from the verb, so this case is not included in the order of the verb category in Russian. True, in Russian there are not even some verbs that can be added with the *ne- (не)* load (*ненавидеть, негодовать, недопомогать*). But they cannot be supported at all without this download. What in these words stuck to the core not as a load, but in the style of the prefix *ne- (не)*. Therefore, the noun made of these verbs is also used with this front suffix. For example: *ненависть (nafrat)*.



In Uzbek, the affix *-ma*, which expresses the meaning of indivisibility (or) negation, is richer in terms of accessibility and content in relation to the Russian *не- (не)* load. Because, first, the affix *-ma* can apply negation for expressiveness in almost all forms of the verb. Secondly, it also serves to make a non-dividing form of the name of the action. Thirdly, to express different meanings, the way of action can be added to both the leading verb in its forms, the auxiliary verb, and sometimes both at the same time. The meanings expressed in this are given in Russian by various means. For example: *юзмай қо'уди – перестал писать; юзиб қо'умаді – не записал; юзмай қо'умайди – обязательно напишет.*

The negation meaning in the first word conjugation was formed in Russian using the insertion of a preposition before the *стать* auxiliary verb. In general, conjugations in the verb+ put style without being in Uzbek are given in Russian mainly by these means: *бормай қо'уди (перестал ходить), о'уламай қо'уди (перестал думать), shug'ullanмай қо'уди (перестал заниматься)* and others.

The meaning of negation in the second joint is given using a single *не- (не)* load, while in the third neither of these tools was involved. Because the negation in the first part of the non-write addition is negated by the affix *-ma* in the second part, and the strictness is emphasized in this. Therefore, the word *обязательно (albatta)* is involved in the Russian language to give the full meaning of this addition. The *не- (не)* load in the Russian language does not have such possibilities of application.

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