

HISTORY OF THE STUDY OF ACTION AND STATE VERBS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

Abdurakhmanova Dilafruz Salim qizi

Master's student at the University of Information
Technologies and Management

Email: d.abduraxmanova84@gmail.com

Telefon: (93) 540-81-84

Annotation. This article is devoted to the study of the means of action in modern Uzbek linguistics, and the expression of verbs of action in Uzbek is analyzed. The differences in the functional nature of verbs of action and their expression in Uzbek are considered. Their use in various forms of expression and methods is studied.

Key words: cognitive, concept, action style, grouping, separation, classification.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola hozirgi o'zbek tilshunosligidagi harakat vositalarini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, o'zbek tilidagi harakat fe'llarining ifodalanishi tahlil qilingan. Harakat fe'llarining funksional xarakteridagi farqlari va o'zbek tilida ifodalanishi ko'rib chiqiladi. Ularning turli ifoda shakllari va usullarida qo'llanilishi o'rganiladi

Kalit so'zlar: kognitiv, konsept, harakat tarzi, guruhlashtirish, ajratish, tasniflash.

Аннотация. Статья посвящена изучению средств действия в современном узбекском языкознании, анализируется выражение глаголов действия в узбекском языке. Рассматриваются различия в функциональной природе глаголов действия и их выражении в узбекском языке. Изучается их употребление в различных формах и способах выражения.

Ключевые слова. когнитивный, концепция, стиль действия, группировка, разделение, классификация.

Among the many pressing problems awaiting a solution in world and world linguistics, the issue of the use of verbs of action and state is also widely discussed. Currently, the use of verbs has become one of the most relevant areas of modern linguistic research. The reason for the urgent importance of this issue is, on the one hand, the increase in new concepts as a result of the dynamic development of science, and on the other hand, it is noted that it is a phenomenon associated with the insufficient study of issues such as the formation and development of language, their multifunctionality.

According to the existing hypotheses in linguistics, "action" is considered a secondary concept, unlike the major concepts of world culture such as "reason", "fate", "belief" and "law". However, unlike the above concepts, the concept of action is considered not only a spiritual, but also a material category. The need to study this very unipolar concept of "action" as a first-order concept can serve as the basis for a more consistent study of various other categories related to it [1: 5].

In Uzbek, a verb is a unique complex linguistic phenomenon that encompasses many grammatical and semantic functions. [2: 24]. It is known that in traditional Uzbek linguistics, grammatical categories of the verb such as person-number, tense, mood, and

aspect, as well as forms such as participial/inpartitive, imperfective verb, and auxiliary verb, have been thoroughly studied. [3: 21].

However, one can observe regular changes in scientific conclusions regarding the meanings of the style of action and the forms of stylistic expression. After all, the linguistic conclusions of the 20th century on this issue differ sharply from the results of modern linguistics. However, it is impossible to completely abandon the initial views and linguistic conclusions regarding the category of style of action. On the contrary, all the research conducted on the topic ensures that new conclusions regarding verbs of action and state will be more truthful, rational and comprehensive. Based on the research conducted and at the same time, in contrast to them, the classification of stylistic means based on the meaning they express will more clearly reveal the style of action and its essence at a new stage.

In Uzbek linguistics, verbs of action and state have been widely studied, especially in the context of auxiliary verbs. Initially, A. Gulyamov studied auxiliary verbs as verb combinations of the “verb + verb” type, while A. Hojiev called the units of expression expressing the meaning of style at the morphological level auxiliary verbs. The scholar’s monograph “Auxiliary Verb” is noteworthy in another respect, in that although the formal features of the units of action are in the center of attention, the scholar touches upon the meaning of each auxiliary verb. Thus, such meanings of the action as “continuity”, “regularity” and “secondness (instantaneity?)” emerged as a result of preliminary considerations.

Of course, over time, Uzbek linguists began to doubt that the means of expression of style are much broader than the scope of the auxiliary verb and that this category can be limited only at the morphological level. The fact that the term auxiliary verb alone is a mistake in itself is that this term covers only units such as köy, ol, tur, qol added to the main verb, and in this case the adverbial form added to the main verb was left out. Thus, later the term style of action was created.

‘The concept of grammatical category, when interpreted in relation to the concepts of grammatical meaning and grammatical form, can be fully explained and justified from the perspective of the dialectic of generality-particularity.’ [4: 41].

Although stylistic forms have been studied in different approaches in research, their only common feature is that the form is the focus of attention, and their meaning is considered as one of their distinguishing features. In this way, research has developed in the direction from form to meaning. Of course, conducting the analysis in this direction was important for its time: since the identification and classification of systems of language units was a priority task in Uzbek linguistics at that time, the meaning of these means was studied in a secondary plan to form.

The era of anthropocentric approach to languages puts on the agenda the need to study language expression units not in the direction of "from form to meaning...", but on the basis of the principle of "from meaning to form...", to cover stylistic means at different levels and levels, and to study the issue on a broader scale - as a functional-semantic field. In this, the system-structural relations of language become even more evident. After all, "language, by its material essence, forms a system of signs or a semiotic system [5 : 41].

Of course, this view was typical of its time, the initial stage of the formation of Uzbek linguistics, and today it is considered one of the linguistic “archaisms”. At the same time, it is necessary to mention that in the studies of A. Gulyomov and B. Jurayev, these morphological phenomena expressing the style of action were considered as a coherent system for the first time. But it was only at the level of putting the issue on the agenda. In studies conducted on means of stylistic expression and not going beyond the scope of

morphology, three types of auxiliary devices were distinguished: analytical, synthetic and synthetic-analytical, depending on whether they were added to the verb stem or not: analytical, synthetic and synthetic-analytical.

In accordance with social needs, the era and the level of development of modern Uzbek linguistics, the interpretation of linguistic phenomena began to be studied from the perspective of inter-level connections, the integrity of linguistic and pragmatic factors. Among the works carried out within the framework of the topic, O. Shukurov's research on the topic "Paradigm of movement patterns" is of particular note. Although the scientist did not go beyond the morphological level in his interpretation of this phenomenon, the very fact of referring to exit doors was a major event.

The conclusion is that the state of action is not only expressed by a grammatical or lexical form, but also a complex linguistic phenomenon that covers all levels of the language and has a special semantic value in speech. Therefore, we consider it appropriate to study the essence of this phenomenon across levels.

References:

1. Степанов Ю., Проскурин С. Концепт «действие» в контексте мировой культуры // Логический анализ языка: модели действия. – М.: Наука, 1992. – С. 5.
2. Мадраҳимов И. Сўзнинг серқирралиги ва уни тасниф қилиш асослари. Филол. фанлари номз. ...дисс. автореф. – Тошкент: 1994. – Б. 24.
3. Зикриллаев Ғ.Н. Феълнинг шахс, сон, ҳурмат категорияси системаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1990; Бобожонов Ш. Семема, унинг нутқий воқеланиши ва лексикографик талқини: Филол. фан. номз. дисс. ... автореф. – Самарқанд: 2004. – Б. 21.
4. Сайфуллаев А. Предлог ва қўмакчиларнинг номинатив синтагматик ва типологик структуравий мақоми: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент: 2017. – Б. 41.
5. Косовский Б. Общее языкознание. – Минск: 1969. – С. 37.
6. livelib.ru: <https://www.livelib.ru/author/444884-gerbert-pol-grajs>.