

ASPECTUAL AND LEXICAL-SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION OF VERBS

Davlatova Mukhayyo Hasanovna

Bukhara State Medical Institute, Head of the English Department (PhD)

Тел: (91) 2457700, e-mail: hasanovnamuxa@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

This article discusses the study of aspectual semantics and proposes the theoretical foundations of this approach. The main content of the article is to show the difference between field theory and theory of semantic differences in the study of aspectuality. The composition of variation is determined, which makes up some significance of aspectual semantics in the field of predicate. During the analysis, it will be substantiated that semantics occurs on the basis of the causative meaning of the verb and the structural-semantic properties of the emotionally-causative units of the English and Uzbek languages are analyzed.

Keywords: semantic, modal, causative, passive, beneficial, aspectual, classification.

INTRODUCTION:

The study of verbs, the elucidation of their lexical-semantic and grammatical aspects, is carried out mainly in conjunction with the study of the syntagmatic features of the verb. In linguistics, the fact that the functional aspect of language affects its structure and development is recognized in many ways, since language lives and develops in speech. So the development of language is also related to its functional side. Verbs, which play an important role in language functionality, differ from other word groups in their polysemy, variety in form, richness, ability to form compounds and differentiate their meanings, as well as in the ability to cognitively change the subject's internal and external feelings and processes in consciousness.

As an object of research, many researchers have different approaches to verbs, verb categories, verb constructions, verb combinations in different functions. Proof of this is that verbs are studied in anthropological, psychological, cognitive and other linguistic circles.

In general, the breadth of the possibility of classifying verbs in terms of lexical, lexico-semantic, lexico-grammatical, functional semantics can be considered as one of the reasons for the study of this category in these areas.

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Of course, the categorical meanings of each lexical unit change at the syntactic level, the lexical-semantic meanings are enriched. The syntagmatic differential features of words and phrases in speech increase. The change in the semantic-syntactic meanings of these differential signs in language depends on the use of verbs.

The lexical-semantic field of verbs differs from other word groups by the formation of different syntactic forms, the diversity of sentence semantics. The analysis of lexical-semantics of verbs plays an important role in revealing polysemantic problems, in determining the connections between structural components in the semantic-syntactic field.

Verbs are the most important part of expression in any language. The lexical-

semantic meanings of verbs are richer and more flexible than other category words.

When we say flexible, the semantics of a verb can also change depending on the lexical meaning of a component that has the same form in the same situation. In many cases, verb lexemes can combine with other categories to form complex meanings. These meanings can be expressed differently in different languages, i.e. in different combinations. The meanings that emerge can be interpreted as the content of the action, state, and other characteristics of the components in the function of the syntactic units, in particular, are reflected in the situations associated with the subject.

English verb lexemes are distinguished by their distinctive features. The semantic content of English verbs manifests differently in different situations, in different combinations. The difference in such cases can be observed in the example of other languages. In particular, in the Uzbek language we see that verbs are the main organizers of speech.

Z. Wandler's classification of aspectual classes is reflected in the following examples:

- a. John discovered nothing State
- b. John discovered treasures Process / Activities (process)
- c. John discovered three treasures Accomplishment
- d. John discovered a treasure Achievement (result).

This analysis is based on Weinreich's "transformational rules." The concept of the author in the "Transformational Rules" implies that the semantics of all language units in the text, which can change the semantics of the verb, is taken into account.

Russian aspectologists distinguish grammatical categories of verbs as the main components of aspectuality. In defining aspectual meanings in language, the main emphasis is placed on the lexical meaning of the verb and its actional semantics. The

situation based on these studies can also be found in Uzbek aspectologists. They divide the action classification into **limited / telic** and **unlimited / atelic** groups based solely on the lexical meaning of the verb.

Identifying and grouping the lexical-semantic field of a unit in its lexical structure reveals the synonymous and antonymic features in them, from the general semantics to the minor features. In particular, identify and compare the lexical-semantic field of verbs belonging to different lexical-semantic groups, property of the subjects, object relationship, etc.).

Static and dynamic verbs are distinguished by their diversity, the main difference being that the static state does not require any special action from the subject for the duration. Dynamic verbs, on the other hand, do not represent a stable situation. They represent various changes, such as the transition from one state to another.

One of the important contradictions in the internal structure of verbs belonging to the dynamic class is that they are divided into types such as events (events) and events (achievements). The distinction between them is related to the notion of time, and when an event is used to denote the transition from one state to another in a certain short period of time, the process is applied to the development and gradual change of the state. Verbs belonging to the process group include running, playing, and running, while the event is characterized by jumping, exploding, and falling.

Thus, while the process is expected to change over time, it also means that they will end, reaching their end point. For example, if the novel is interpreted in terms of the process of writing, the completion of the writing is considered an event. In the first case, an unbounded property (in English, atelic, unbounded) occurs, while in the second case, it is called limited (telic or bounded). Constraint

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In particular, V.I. Kodukhov also gives his classification: 1) informative verbs, 2) cognitive verbs (mental and emotional), 3) knowledge acquisition verbs, 4) suggestive verbs, 5) reasoning verbs, 6) emotional evaluation verbs. Verbs are also divided into thematic classes. In this regard, E. Paducheva thinks: "Thematic class is a narrower concept than the semantic class.

In the taxonomic category, too, verbs are divided into semantic classifications, but they are not considered a thematic class. Thematic class is a formal view of the semantic field. The semantic structure of words can also include semantic components, so it will belong to several diagnostic thematic classes. They can be verbs that refer to physical action and belong to the emotional class or the emotional-causative class.

The lexical-semantic system includes issues such as semantic relations of lexical and phraseological units, specific features of the groups they form, the nature of interrelationships (lexical-paradigmatic) and aspects related to other subsystems of language, variability in semantic change of language units. This relationship means that it is possible to classify group-semantic groups of verbs at different levels of language.

In English, the sign of an aspect as a grammatical category is seen as an opposition

of the forms Continuous and Non-Continuous. Verbs with limited action do not take the form Continuous, and even if they do, it is concluded that they are events, not processes. In particular, the phenomenon of Continuous and past indefinite tense can be cited as an event of action dependence. In particular, bending can be described as an "event" and was bending as a "process". However, there are also non-morphological ways of expressing action in English. For example: give a cough 'cough' (event) and have a cough 'cough (illness) be' (process, condition).

If we look at the Uzbek verb system, we can see that the auxiliary verbs that make up the analytic forms (this is not mentioned in Uzbek grammars) express aspectual meanings. In particular, it differs from English and Russian in that it has grammatical features (expressed by auxiliary verbs) of intensity, continuity, completeness, repetition (iterativeness), beginning, state change, perfection, and other aspectual meanings.

In particular, there is an intensity, which is expressed using the auxiliary verbs ket: **For example:** The day was getting hotter and hotter. As the slave rose to the heights of uneasiness, his passion for singing grew stronger; As my daughter grew older, my son's memory faded from my mind (O. Hashim, 400). Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz and Turkmen also danced (S. Ahmad, 40).

So what do these concepts look like in Uzbek? Of course, given the lack of work done in this area, no definite conclusion has yet been reached. In particular, in his dissertation G.K Mirsanov in the process of typological comparison of the action (that is limited / unbounded) features of behavioral verbs in English and Uzbek languages analyzes the action (limited / unbounded) features of verbs in Uzbek languages within the semantics of verb lexemes. suggests that language may play an important role in the classification of

leading and auxiliary verb combinations. He points to this idea as an example of the fact that when limited verbs of action are combined with the auxiliary verb "stay", they mean random completion, and when unlimited behavioral verbs are combined with the auxiliary verb "stay", the meanings of beginning and continuation are formed.

Of course, these cases are lacking in order to provide a clearer and more complete response. This requires extensively identifying the limited and unrestricted properties of all verbs and determining their ability to be combined with all auxiliary verbs, as well as comparing the meanings that occur with the help of auxiliary verbs, and only then is it possible to express a clearer idea. In addition, on the basis of Z. Wendler's views, it is possible to draw a conclusion about the aspectual features of the Uzbek verb system by dividing predicates into limited and unbounded types.

CONCLUSION:

The study of verbs is carried out in conjunction with the study of the lexical-semantic and grammatical aspects of verbs, mainly the study of syntagmatic features of the verb. In linguistics, the fact that the functional aspect of language affects its structure and development is recognized in many ways, since language lives and develops in speech.

Hence, the development of language is also related to its functional aspect. The verb, which plays an important role in language functionality, differs from other word groups in that it is polysemantic, in its variety of forms, in its richness, in the formation of compounds, and in its ability to distinguish and change meanings. The set of meanings of verbs, their classification plays an important role in determining their lexical-semantic meanings.

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