LEXICAL AND SEMANTICAL MEANING OF CAUSATIVE VERBS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH

Sanjarbek Abdulhamidov Xusnitdin o'g'li,
Teacher of Kokand State Pedagogical Institute
Email: s.abdulhamidov07@gmail.com

ABSTRACT
There are various types of verbs in both Uzbek and English. The purpose of this article is to illustrate some causative verbs used in English and Uzbek. Moreover, it discusses lexical and semantical meaning of the verbs

Keywords: causation, lexical, semantic, syntactic, causative verbs,

INTRODUCTION

Verbs are present in the grammar of all languages, and they mainly express the speaker's action or reaction to an event. Verbs are any members of word classes that function as the main elements of predicates. They express action, state, or a relation between two things, and they can be contained tense, aspect, voice, mood, and to show agreement with their subject or object. Saying more simply, we can mention that verbs describe the subject of a sentence or clause by telling listeners what action a subject performs, what state the subject is in, or what relation it has to another object. In fact, the subject of the sentence or clause tells that *who* or *what* is doing something and verbs tell *what they are doing*. Furthermore, they can also utilize many different verb tenses too, generally speaking. These different tenses consist of tenses like: past, present and future tenses to describe events that happened before now, are happening right now, or will happen later.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Verbs come in various auxiliary functions and serve to express various additional meanings. Auxiliary verbs are divided into 3 main types according to their function:

1) Auxiliary verbs that serve to form a verb: qil, et, ayla, bo'l (qabul qilmoq, taklif etmoq, tamom bo'lmoq in Uzbek) (like accept, offer, be done); 2) Auxiliary verbs that serve to form the analytical form of the verb (these are usually called "auxiliary verbs" in Uzbek "ko'makchi fe'l"). Such forms of the verb express different grammatical, modal and other meanings: read, saw, got scared and others (in Uzbek: o'qib bo'ldi, ko'rib qoldi, qo'rqib ketdi) and others; 3) Auxiliary verbs that function as a link.

So, looking at the lexical and semantical features of the verb, some theories can be given. Lexical semantics include the coding of word meanings (according to Caplan, 1987). This is taken to include semantic features (for example, + animate, + object, — action) that also have implications for grammatical use.

Regarding to the differences of lexic and semantic meaning of the verbs, a lexical field denotes a segment of reality which symbolized by a set of related words. The words in a semantic field share a common semantic property. Mostly, fields are defined by subject matter, such as body parts, landforms, diseases, colors, foods, or kinship relations and many others.

In fact, the ancient philosopher Aristotle addressed the analysis of the problem of cause and effect. He classifies the relationship of cause and effect in a unique way:

1) Typology of the causality of human actions;

2) The typology of the essence and causality of things. Even today, the study of the essence of cause-and-effect relations has not lost its relevance in sociology and anthropology (philosophy, logic, psychology, literature, linguistics, art, etc.). After all, various events, natural phenomena, interactions of members of society in the world around us depend on other processes and events. And this, in turn, happens more or less for certain reasons. Therefore, the law of cause and effect does not lose its relevance in the agenda, regardless of the era.

The lexical meaning of the word is the meaning of the lexeme: the content that arises in the mind of a person by connecting a set of specific sounds to a certain objective reality; dictionary meaning. For example, the first word in the sentence "The children played" indicates a young, minor person, a baby, and the second word indicates an action (an action associated with a child).

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSIONS

In fact, the study of the concept of causation from the semantic side is also subject to the laws of derivation. From the point of view of derivation, any type of derivation (lexical, semantic, syntactic) is considered. Therefore, we observe the formation of causative meaning in this process. Therefore, we call this type of derivation causal-semantic derivation. Because in the example given above, the operands of causative derivation for some reason enter into a derivational relationship in a causative sense through the semantic causative operator expressed by an interrogative pronoun. As a result, a causal derivative (causative derivative structure) is formed. But such operators are not always required in the sentence structure:

After five minutes, the adjutant's mouth reached his ear. (*Besh minutdan keyin ad'yutant og'zi qulog'iga yetib chiqdi.*)

In this case, although a real semantic causal operator is not involved, we understand the causal distribution that gives the meaning of the cause. In this process, the causal operator with zero expression is important. After all, the derivation process does not occur without an operator. The restoration of such an operator is not always possible, because its causative context is clearly noticeable in the speech process from the content of the sentence. It differs from unsigned operators in this respect. The study of causation from the semantic point of view is, of course, a separate topic. But we can prove that causativeness is not a grammatical category through our argument.

The transfer of language signs to speech is undoubtedly connected with the thinking activity of a person. The use of causative devices in speech does not require the mechanical transfer of language elements to speech, but the result of the speaker's relationship with the language system and speech environment. I. V. Arnold also emphasizes that the human factor is of primary importance for the reality of the language system: "Language cannot be imagined only in its shell without the participation of its creator and owner" [1.125-126].

Main causative verbs in English are the causative verbs are: let (allow, permit), make (force, require), have, get, and help.

Analyzing verbs semantically, we can understand the concept of the item. However, lexical verbs show the word structure whether it is verb, noun, adjective, or types of the words.

CONCLUSION

The field of semasiology of linguistics is inextricably linked not only with its department of lexicology, but also with departments of phonetics, morphology, and syntax. For example, speech sounds serve to express meaning in morphemes or word structures, morphemes have an expressive feature, sentence, micro- and macrotext components are surrounded by meaning in logical consistency. In turn, the concept of semantics is also related to the process of causation, which is one of the current problems in today's linguistics. It should be said that causativeness is studied in linguistics not only from a semantic point of view, but also from a morphological and syntactic point of view, and this situation causes the concept of causativeness to be interpreted as a grammatical category.

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