VOLUME 04 ISSUE 06 Pages: 66-71

SJIF IMPACT FACTOR (2022: 5.636) (2023: 6.741) (2024: 7.874)

OCLC - 1368736135













Website: Journal http://sciencebring.co m/index.php/ijasr

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.



CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF HAND MOVEMENT VERBS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH

Submission Date: June 20, 2024, Accepted Date: June 25, 2024,

Published Date: June 30, 2024

Crossref doi: https://doi.org/10.37547/ijasr-04-06-12

Boboyarova Dilrabo Fakhritdinovna

Navoi State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article discusses the semantic issues of action verbs in English and Uzbek, the features of hand action verbs. At the same time, a comparative analysis of the action verb of the English and Uzbek languages is carried out in the space of the corresponding micropole, especially in those that semantically clearly show the parameters of the action verbs, as well as reflect on the facets of meaning.

KEYWORDS

Semantics of verbs of hand movement, verbs of action, verbs of the English language, verbs of action of the Uzbek language, semantics.

INTRODUCTION

In linguistics, verbs, in particular, verbs of action, have been thoroughly studied, as well as their semantics, meanings related to foot and hand movements have been analyzed. In particular, according to G. Mirsanov, the movement of

walking is a linguistic concept, which is used to express the movement of the subject in a certain space with the help of legs or vehicles (1, 39). In linguistics, verbs that reflect such an action of the subject are called action verbs. Each verb has its

Volume 04 Issue 06-2024

VOLUME 04 ISSUE 06 Pages: 66-71

SJIF IMPACT FACTOR (2022: 5.636) (2023: 6.741) (2024: 7.874)

OCLC - 1368736135











own lexical meaning, regardless of what action it expresses.

It is also available in S. Muhamedova's doctoral dissertation. S. Muhamedova divides verbs into two - action verbs without object and action verbs with object. In the first group there are six more (verbs representing horizontal, vertical, rotation, vibration. breath and sound production, transition from standing position to another position), and in the second group there are three smaller groups (resultative performance, abstract performance, ag_ separates the verbs expressing the movement in the trace space. It is convincingly revealed that action verbs have the valence of agent, patient, semantics of grammatical form, emotive, object, place.

According to OE Maylonberdiyeva, the lexical meaning of a word is closely related to an entity independent of language, and it has two forms:

- 1) significant meaning,
- 2) denotative meaning. Each lexeme of an action verb differs from other verbs by its denotative meaning, and they are united within the framework of a significant meaning. Such a semantic connection of words constitutes one thematic group, one semantic field. These views

of the scientist also correspond to the scope of verbs of movement. Similarly, verbs of movement form a unique semantic field in the verb lexeme system, and all verbs of movement are united within this lexical-semantic field. It is appropriate to comprehensively classify the verbs that exist in our language from a semantic point of view. In particular, lexical-semantic, actional classification is one of them. In this article, in order to determine the actional semantics of verbs of movement in the Uzbek language, we divide them into actional groups. When determining the actional semantics of verbs, it is important to divide them into the groups of limitation, nonlimitation, limiting neutrality, because such a classification is of great help for a more in-depth analysis of verb semantics. At this point, it is appropriate to comment on the concept of action classification. According to EV Paducheva, action classification is a lively and developing field.

In fact, there is some minimal movement in the sense of the state as well. But it will be hidden. Various mental-physical, expressive-emotional conditions in a person occur as a result of external and internal influences or relationships. The meanings of the case are different. For example, various situations (situations) in the natural

VOLUME 04 ISSUE 06 Pages: 66-71

SJIF IMPACT FACTOR (2022: 5.636) (2023: 6.741) (2024: 7.874)

OCLC - 1368736135











world, in the world of animals and birds, and in the human body, psyche, and relationships. Most of these are expressed through verb forms.

In this sense, hand movement verbs in Uzbek and English also require systematic learning. Actional classification of verbs in world linguistics was first carried out by L. Vendler, and later by (Melig, Buligina, Maslov, Rizayev, Rakhmankulova, Kholod, Mirsanov). If we study this issue within the framework of Turkic languages, especially Uzbek, it is appropriate to first look at the history of the study of this problem. Until the opinion that the morphological-grammatical tone category does not exist in Turkic languages was confirmed, the meaning of finiteness of verbs in Turkic languages was considered to be a complete tone, and nonlimitation was considered to be an incomplete tone.

According to A. Muminova, when dividing action verbs into action groups, several lexical-semantic groups can be combined into one action group.

In particular, attention is paid to the fact that verbs of movement have directional meaning or not the classification of boundedness/unboundedness. Therefore, we

divide the action verbs into the following action groups: 1) limited; 2) unlimited; 3) two action verbs of action. Action verbs belonging to the semantics of limitation can be further divided into several subgroups: a) verbs expressing the meaning of direction towards the subject or object: to come, to enter, to approach, to reach, etc.; b) action verbs expressing the meaning of moving away from the subject or object: verbs to go, go out, withdraw, go away, go away, go back Compound verbs like to put. However, it should be mentioned that the compound verbs to set off, set out, set off, set off belong to the group of verbs expressing the meaning of moving away from the object and approaching the object. can be entered.

The semantics of hand movement verbs is also directly related to grading. In the chapter "Graduation in the Grammatical System" of O. Bozorov's dissertation. he explained the phenomenon of grading in terms of the semantic content of verbs, between verb categories and functional forms. It touched on the phenomenon of gradation in the semantic scope of verbs, verb categories and functional forms. When the verbs are narrow in terms of their meaning content (send (a person)-move (the people); (fight-fight); when the action moves into a state: 1) there is a

VOLUME 04 ISSUE 06 Pages: 66-71

SJIF IMPACT FACTOR (2022: 5.636) (2023: 6.741) (2024: 7.874)

OCLC - 1368736135











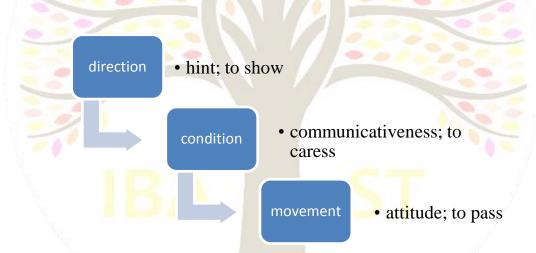


similar semantic gradation in the verbs of hand movement, which showed that they have gradations such as pure movement (fly, run) ^ movement-state (to be happy, wake up) state (to grow old, to blush), in this regard it is necessary to carry out special research.

Hand movement verbs also express the same semantic meanings. Verbs with the feature of hand movement verbs in the Uzbek language look like this:

- a) verbs of direction to the speaker or object: shake, hit, raise, lower, put, etc.
- b) verbs of movement expressing the meaning of "moving away" from the object: to shake hands, to show one's hand.

Verbs of hand movements are classified according to directions as follows:



a group of words that expresses the grammatical significance of a sign 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 presence of a certain object or person. For example:

A chair is a piece of furniture.

He wrote a letter.

He will recover soon.

The important thing is that the verb reflects the characteristics of the action that takes

Volume 04 Issue 06-2024

VOLUME 04 ISSUE 06 Pages: 66-71

SJIF IMPACT FACTOR (2022: 5.636) (2023: 6.741) (2024: 7.874)

OCLC - 1368736135











place during a certain time. These features are manifested in the personal forms of the verb (Finite) and therefore the syntactic function of the personal forms of the verb is to be used only as a participle in the sentence.

of the verb is much richer and more diverse than that of other word groups. It has not only the synthetic method characteristic of inflectional languages, but also the addition of formants to the stem or the analytic method. It is

worth noting that the verb is the only group of words that has analytical forms. If we pay special attention to the self-modifying system of verbs, we can see that the suffixed verbs formed by the affixation method are quite rare, and the compound verbs formed by conversion are much more numerous.

The semantics of verbs related to hand movements can be seen in the table below:

| T/r | Semantics of hand movement verbs | Examples |
|-----|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. | Expressing direction, sign | show, raise, lower |
| 2. | Stateful | wipe, wipe, cover, |
| 3. | Expressing the meaning of warning | pinch, click, push |
| 4. | Representing a relationship | squeeze, hit, grab, push |
| 5. | Representing action | take, give, put, throw |
| 6. | Expressive communicative attitude | to write, to finish, to sign |

The semantics of hand gesture verbs is also evident in expressions and folk proverbs.

For example:

| T/r | In phrases | In proverbs |
|-----|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. | to run hand in hand | A robber threatens, a thief hides. |
| 2. | show your ear when your mouth says | There is an apple. |
| | something | |

Volume 04 Issue 06-2024 70

VOLUME 04 ISSUE 06 Pages: 66-71

SJIF IMPACT FACTOR (2022: 5.636) (2023: 6.741) (2024: 7.874)

OCLC - 1368736135











Cut off the hold The blind does not let the deaf hear 3.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that hand movement verbs express different meanings in context. From preliminary observations, it is known that mainly in proverbs and expressions, the verbs of hand movements express various meanings. Based on the mentioned ideas and examples, it can be said that since the hand is the main organ in a person, the semantics of verbs expressing actions related to it is extensive. The study of gestural verbs in literary texts can provide important scientific conclusions.

REFERENCES

1. Mirsanov G' . Q. English and Uzbek in their languages walking is movement of verbs stock

- and aspectual Features: Philol. science name diss. — Samarkand, 2009. — 155 p.
- 2. Muhamedova S. X. Uzbek in the language direction action of verbs predicativeness and Valence: Philol, science name diss, autoref. Tashkent, 1999. - 22 p.
- 3. Sadiqova M. Stylistics of the verb. T.: Science, 1975. - 108 p.
- **4.** Nasilov D.M. Kachestvennaya aspectualnost v turkskikh yazykax // Vostokovedenie. Vp. 12: Philological studies. — L.,: 1986. — S. 53–59.
- **5.** Muminova AO Action classification of action in Uzbek//Foreign languages in Uzbekistan. — 2022. — No. 1 (42). — B. 47-56.
- **6.** Bozorov O. Grading in Uzbek. doctoral diss. T., 1997. Pages 184-186.

Volume 04 Issue 06-2024

71