

## **Presentation of Conditional Verbs in the Explanatory Dictionary**

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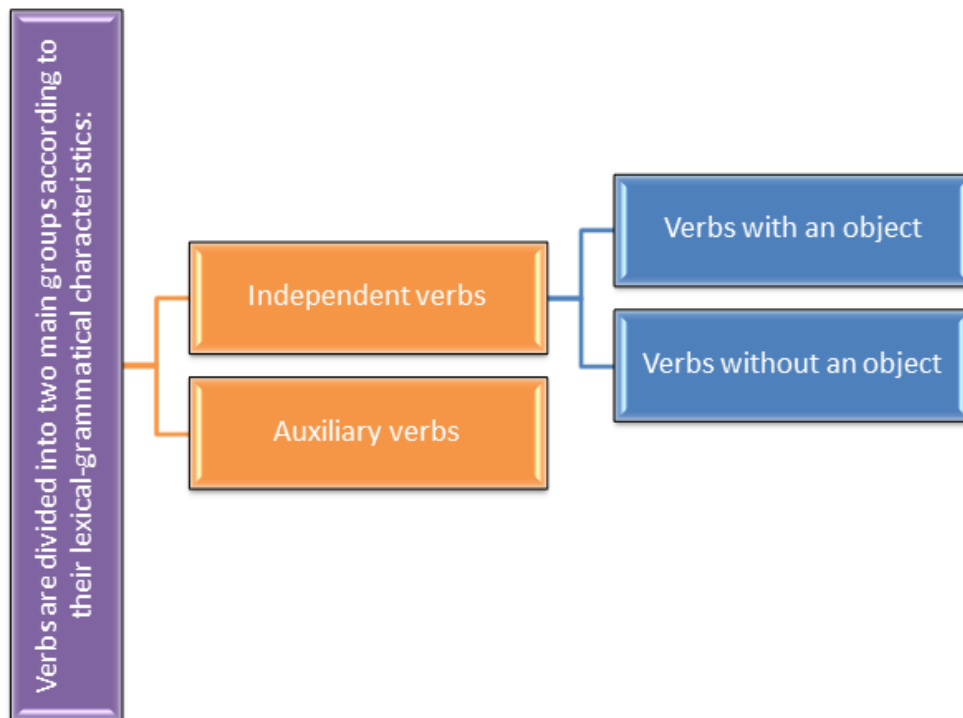
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**Abstract:** This article examines and analyzes conditional verbs in the explanatory dictionary. If we look at the history of language, we can see that lexical units with action and state are studied in two directions: from the point of view of lexical-semantic groups of lexemes and grammatical categories of word forms. In particular, the complex and diverse lexical-semantic classification of verbs in different languages creates a number of difficulties for language learners in mastering a particular language, determining the lexical meanings of words and their compatibility with other words. For this reason, this article analyzed the classification of action and state verbs in Uzbek linguistics, lexical-semantic groups from the point of view of world linguistics, and also made comments about their differences.

**Keywords:** semantics, lexical units, conditional verbs, explanatory dictionary, lexical-semantic group.

The Uzbek language is one of the oldest, rich, lexically and grammatically perfect members of the Turkic language family. Its superiority over other Turkic languages can be seen from the diversity of vowel sounds at the phonetic level, the perfection of categories at the morphological level, and the polysemy of tools at the lexical level. But this rich, wide-ranging, complex structure and system language has been formally studied since the beginning of the last century. Linguistic possibilities of the Uzbek language have not yet been fully modeled within different levels. Linguists continue to define grammatical categories and properties of different semantic paradigms. In Uzbek linguistics, there are different interpretations among research scientists regarding the division of verbs into lexical-semantic groups. At this point, the following question arises: today, how important is it for Uzbek linguistics, as well as for language learners, to research the verb group by dividing it into action and state verbs? Or are the definitions given to verbs of action and state, in general, to the word group of verbs, perfectly worked out?

The fundamental research of the verb word group in the Uzbek language began in the 50s of the XX century. For example, in 1954, the book "Fel" by the great linguist Ayub Ghulamov was published. After Ayub Ghulomov and Sadiq Ferdaus, Azim Hajiyev, the author of a number of researches, monographs, and about thirty scientific articles on the topic of verbs, and known as a thorough "verb scholar" in 1960, wrote "The Modern Uzbek Language" candidacy on the topic "Present tense forms of the verb", and in 1968 he successfully defended his doctoral dissertation on the topic "Imperfect verb in the Uzbek language", and in 1973 a monograph was published under the title "The Verb" [4]. In it, verbs are divided into two main groups according to their lexical-grammatical characteristics: 1) independent verbs, 2) auxiliary verbs. Independent verbs are divided into two groups depending on the relationship of the action to the object: a) verbs with an object, b) verbs without an object [3].



By object verbs, the author means transitive verbs, and by objectless verbs, intransitive verbs. In addition, the monograph describes verb formation and verb-specific grammatical categories from the point of view of the Uzbek literary language. As a result, during this period, the researches on the word group of verbs are studied in detail at the morphological level.

In fact, the fact that the transitive or intransitive nature of the verb is directly related to the ratio category, this ratio changes the meaning of the action into a verb with a state (to paint-painting) or, on the contrary, changes the meaning of the state into a verb with an action (to turn white). It is this idea that transitive and intransitive verbs have their influence on the archiseme of the verb (action or state scheme), which is the basis for calling it not a morphological category, but a lexical-semantic category. If we take a comparative look at existing literature and the opinion of linguists in order to divide verbs into verbs of action and state, and determine how important or not the definitions and descriptions given to them are, Ayub Ghulamov defines a verb as an action or state approaching it as a group of words, it proves that this lexical feature is the basis for dividing it into two groups: verbs of action and verbs of state [5]. The scientist uses verbs such as run, read, and walk, which clearly have a dynamic feature of action verbs. He considers physical phenomena such as hearing, remembering, growing old to be verbs of state.

Azim Hajiyev defines the verb group as the words that express the meaning of action, and the situations represented by verbs such as sleep, lie down, stand up; mental changes indicated by verbs such as to be afraid, to be afraid, to be happy, to be valued; It emphasizes the biological processes and the existence of such semes, which are denoted by verbs such as flower. Based on the fact that "the concept of action in grammar is very broad", the scientist considers that action is common to all verbs [5]. For this reason, it does not combine the verbs into one semantic group, but the monograph provides an analysis of many verbs in the Uzbek language, and expresses consistent opinions about their construction, acceptance of grammatical forms, and their place and semantics.

Ravshankhoja Rasulov in 1989 in his book "Uzbek state verbs and in his doctoral dissertation on the subject of "their valence", while noting 9 lexical-semantic groups of state verbs, it is possible to notice the presence of a movement pattern in all of the given examples, albeit partially:

- ✓ continuous state verbs to stand, to sit;
- ✓ to verbs of the state that are the result of action: to lighten, to darken;
- ✓ verbs of execution state to save, to save;

- ✓ increase, decrease to verbs of the state of action;
- ✓ get used to, learn the verbs of the state of qualification;
- ✓ figurative verbs are as follows: to ignite, to embody;
- ✓ biological condition verbs to grow old, to be thirsty;
- ✓ physiological state verbs to sleep, to be tired;
- ✓ mental state verbs such as to be uncomfortable, to be afraid [3].

According to Muhammedova's words, it primarily means movement, because they "changed their place and state" as a result of a certain movement [2].

Based on all the above-mentioned points, it can be said that the study of verbs into two large groups in terms of meaning: verbs of action and state, in our opinion, all three are correct for Turkic languages, especially Uzbek. As a result of observations, the following reasons can be cited as a basis for this:

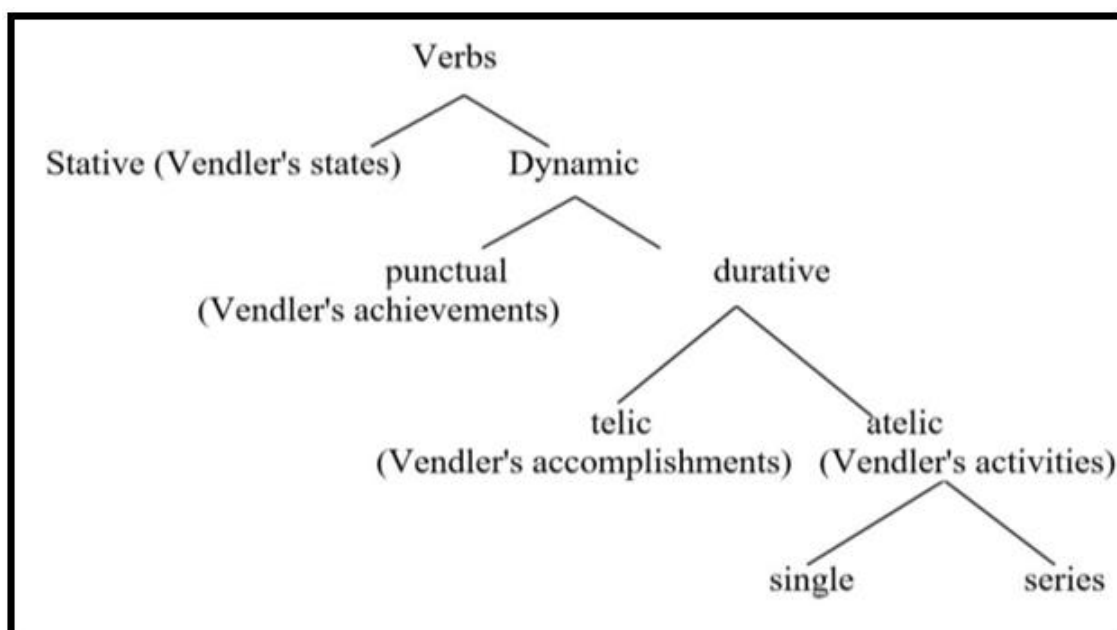
First of all, we do not find this situation, that is, the division of verbs into two large groups: verbs of action and state, not even in the works of Turkologist scientists N.K. Dmitriyev, V.F. Veshilova, E.R. Tenishev, G.K. Kuliyeu, A.M. Memetov, even A.N. Chugunokova and V.S. BarysKhoo [1].

Secondly, from the point of view of the semantic field, verbs cannot be divided into two: verbs with archetypes of action or state. Because some verbs of action can form a verb with a state or a verb with an action as a result of taking the relative form. As a result, an action or state seme deviates from the status of an archiseme for a particular semantic field. In this regard, the linguist scientist M. Mirtojdiyev quotes the following opinions of the German scientist M. Philip: "...this archiseme applies to all units as a genetic seme" [4].

The American philosopher of language, professor Z. Vendler, semantically divides verbs into four types:

- ✓ **activity verbs or dynamic verbs:** run, walk, swim, go, come, return, push or pull;
- ✓ **stative verbs:** to have, to want, to like, to love, to hate, to rule, to know, to believe;
- ✓ **achievements verbs:** to recognize, to realize, to determine, to lose, to find, to reach the top, to win the race, to cross the border, to start, to stop and to continue, to be born, to end to take;
- ✓ **accomplishments verbs:** to draw, to make, to build, to write, to read, to teach, to attend a lesson, to play, to grow up, to improve, to prepare, etc. [3].

Also, a more complete classification of verbs based on the Brinton Vendler classification.



In the drawing, the author divides verbs into dynamic and static types and enumerates their characteristics one by one: for example, stative verbs express unchanging situations such as emotional, mental, and physical states, as well as the situation should be stable, stable; and in dynamic verbs, it is said that the action can continue indefinitely (walk, argue) or be expressed in a variable form (grow, develop). At this point, it should be said that when L. Brinton included such verbs as "sitting on the bed" and "staring at the picture" in the group of dynamic verbs, he included the verb "to sit" in R. Rasulov explains the continuous case in the structure of verbs [4]. So, action and status symbols are relative concepts, and they cannot be the main criteria for semantically dividing the verb into groups. Because in most parts of the verb, the action is embodied, and as a result of the action, the status is created. The only way to solve such a problem is to classify verbs according to the criteria recognized by world linguistics.

In general, in Uzbek linguistics, there are potential scientific works that research the lexical-semantic groups of verbs, and scientific research in this field is still ongoing. The task of researchers is to study the lexical resources of the Uzbek language, which is most common in speech, and to develop important concepts for speakers of this language, including the semantic and thesaurus dictionaries of lexical units with action-states in it. Articles in the dictionary can be further improved. For example, it is necessary to give the grammatical parameters of lexemes before the explanation, and then to give information about the etymology of the word. This is the information that all articles in the dictionary should have. In particular, in the interpretation of directional action verbs, it is necessary to add style meanings to their explanation. It is necessary to enrich it with metaphorical sentences and proverbs that reveal the polysemic properties of the word.

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