

## Classification of Semes of the Verb Word Group

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**Abstract.** *The given article expresses the attitude of the scientific views of such linguists as A. Gulomov, A. Hojiyev, H. Ne'matov, R. Rasulov, who separately studied the research of the verb word group in Uzbek linguistics. Since verb lexemes express a character or a state in action, the problem of different manifestation of graduonymic lines, observation of special gradation phenomena in verb categories and semantic groups was analyzed.*

**Key words:** *lexeme, Semasiology, linguistic meaning, sememe, synonymous lexeme, semantic field of the verb, gradation in semes, series of gradable verbs.*

The task of semasiology is to study the meaning of units at different levels of language. The subject of its study is considered to be linguistic meaning, that is, the meaning of linguistic units. Thus, semasiology studies the meaning of linguistic units. Being a formative system of language, it exists to convey meaning. The essence, structure, types of these meanings, the degree of attachment of the meaning to the units of linguistic levels, the distribution of meanings between the units of the level, from this point of view the similarity and difference of languages, the combination of meanings to form complex content, etc. Teaching is one of the main tasks of semasiology. The meaning of linguistic units is also studied in the departments of lexicology and grammar of linguistics. In these sections, meaning is studied as a function of form along with form. In semasiology, linguistic meaning is studied as a separate entity.<sup>1</sup>

In current Uzbek literary language textbooks, it is possible to see that semema is described as follows: "The inner, meaningful side of a lexeme is called semema. A sememe is a concept embodied in a lexeme, such as a thing, a sign, a quantity, an action reflected in the mind. In other words, a sememe is an internal aspect of a lexeme.

The sememe of one lexeme is not exactly the same as the sememe of another lexeme. In other words, no two lexemes have the same sememe. We can be sure of this by comparing the semes of two synonymous lexemes:

*Yuz* – stylistically neutral expression of the front part of the human head from the forehead to the chin.

*Bet* – a colloquial expression of the front part of the human head from the forehead to the chin.

It seems that the element of "stylistically neutral" in the first sememe is absent in the second sememe, and the element "characteristic of the speech style" of the second sememe is absent in the first sememe.

If the sememe remains exact, then this is a reason to say that there is a defect in their description. When a sememe is perfectly described, from this description, a person who knows the language in detail will clearly understand which lexeme the word is talking about.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ҳақимова М. Семасиология. – Тошкент, 2008. 3-6

<sup>2</sup> Sayfullayeva R. va b. Hozirgi o`zbek adabiy tili. O`quv qo`llanma. – T.,:Fan va texnologiya, 2009. – B.141-142.

If we analyze the graded lines related to the verb word group based on the tariff given to the above semema:

*Koyimoq* – reprimanding speech, saying a word, reprimanding, hitting.

*Do`q urmoq* - sarcasm, meaning a sarcasm in a different way

*Baqirmoq* - Scream loudly, make noise <sup>3</sup>.

If we look at the analysis of this example, we can see that the first sememe "methodically neutral" element is not present in the second sememe, and the second sememe is not present in the first sememe. It also becomes clear that the third sema is "specific to the oral style".

The famous linguist scientist R. Rasulov in his monograph "Meaning structure of verbs of the Uzbek language" devoted to the analysis of the semantics (meanings) of the verb word group describes the situational verbs in the Uzbek languages as follows classifies. "As a result of studying the meaning of state verbs in the Uzbek language, it was found that this semantic field consists of the following lexical-semantic groups:

1. Continuous verbs.
2. Action verbs.
3. Action verbs.
4. Action verbs.
5. Qualifying state verbs.
6. Figurative verbs.
7. Biological state verbs.
8. Physiological state verbs.
9. Mental state verbs.

In these lexical-semantic groups, "state" is a common term, "continuous", "result of action", "performance", "action", "skill", "image", "biological", "physiological" and "psychic"<sup>4</sup> and it can be seen that the pieces of no are proved to be the unifying theme. Each of the verbs of this case shows a gradation in some sense.

Linguist R. Rasulov cites the following examples regarding the manifestation of the phenomenon of gradation in verb semes: in the " O`zbek tili sinonimlarining izohli lug`ati" there is a temperature sign: *isimoq*, *qizimoq* verbs are interpreted as synonymous units: To have a lot of heat, to rise in temperature. Just as any synonyms differ from each other according to the subtlety of the additional meaning (connotation), so *isimoq* and *qizimoq* differ according to the edge of mutual meaning:

*Qizimoq* - the temperature is very high, to heat up: *Kunduz qizib, tunlar kuydirib yomon* (F. Yo`ldosh). *Kundan- kunga havo qizidi* (Oybek).

*Isimoq* - the temperature has risen, to warm up: *Bugun ertalabdan kun ham isidi* (H. G`ulom). *Bahor kelishi bilan kun isiydi* (Sh. Shomaqsudov, S. Dolimov). *Qizimoq* ma`nosida belgi darajasi kuchli bo`lib, u, asosan, og`zaki nutqqa xos.<sup>5</sup>

While continuing his thoughts about the gradation of verb tenses, he notes that the verb to *mayinlashmoq* also has gradation. "Mayinlashmoq - to become soft, pleasant: *Ertalabki sovuq shabada peshinda mayinlashib, bahordan darak beradi* (Toshkent oqshomi). In the sense of *mayinlashmoq*, the level of the sign is higher. This word has an additional "pleasant" sign and represents a positive color. The words *mayinlashmoq* and *yumshamoq* are mostly characteristic of literary language, poetry, and *ilimoq* is mainly for live speech.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 1 жилдди. 1-жилд. – Тошкент: ЎзМЭ, 2006. – Б. 224.

<sup>4</sup> Расулов Р. Узбек тили феълларининг маъно тузилиши. – Тошкент, 2008. – Б.6.

<sup>5</sup> Расулов Р. Узбек тили феълларининг маъно тузилиши. – Тошкент, 2008. – Б.26.

<sup>6</sup> Расулов Р. Узбек тили феълларининг маъно тузилиши. – Тошкент, 2008. – Б.26.

*Qovjiramoq* → *qurimoq* → *qaqramoq* If we take a look at the interpretation of the conditional verbs that are the result of an action according to the structure of the meaning given in the "O'zbek tili izohli lug'ati" and explained by the famous linguist scientist R. Rasulov:

## QOVJIRAMOQ

**1** - To wither from water or heat, from heat, to dry up, *Qovjiragan barg. Qovjiragan o't. shsh*

*Adolat.. chanqab, qovjirab turgan har bir g'o'zaga qarab achinar va tungi suvni shimirib tirilayotgan har bir g'o'zani ko'rib quvonardi.* (I. Rahim, Chin muhabbat.)

**2** Crackling, cracking due to lack of water and heat. *Qovjiragan yerlar. Haroratdan lablari qovjiradi. Gulxanchilarning dala shamoli bilan qovjiragan yuzlariga tiniq qizillik yugurib olovlandi.* (Oybek. Tanlangan asarlar.)

*Keyin boshini shart burib, suvsizlikdan qovjirab yotgan tarnovga qarab yurdi.*

(D. Nuriy, Osmon ustuni.)

**3** *ko'chma.* Pain, suffering, etc. to burn out from. *Shundan buyon qiz ayriliq dardida qovjiraydi.* (Oybek, O. v. shabadalar.)<sup>7</sup>

**QURIMOQ 1.** To be free from wetness, to become dry. *Ho'l bo'lgan kiyimlari o'tobda tez quridi. Arralab, yorib, taxlab qo'yilgan o'tinlar yaxshi quridi.*

*G'ulomjonlar.. o'tobda qurib, taxta oralari katta ochilib qolgan bir tabaqali eshikni taqillatishdi.* (M. Ismoiliiy, Farg'ona t. o.)

*Ipga chizilgan jambillar qurib, qovjirab qolgan edi.* (S. Zunnunova, Olov.) *Qo'ltig'idan qog'ozga o'ralgan, qurib tolqonlangan nosini olib, til ostiga otdi.*

(Oybek, Quyosh qoraymas.)

**2** To run out of water (about water bodies). *Orol dengizi surib bormoqda.*

*Yaxshi so'zdan moy eriydi, Yomon so'zdan soy quriydi.* (Maqol.)

*Yozda chayla qurib ketdi..* («Gulnorpari».)<sup>8</sup>

**QAQRAMOQ** - To run away from moisture or dry up from dehydration, thirst; dry up *Qaqragan cho'l. Tomog'im qaqrab ketyapti. Bemorning lablari qaqradi.*

*Kimsasiz cho'l. Quyoshning jazirama issig'idan hamma yoq qaqrab ketgan.* (From newspaper.)<sup>9</sup>

“**Qovjiramoq** - to dry up from lack of water, become shriveled, wilted: *Tez kunda quyosh devorlar rangini ko'tardi, endigina ko'kara boshlagan giyohlarni qovjiratdi* (O.Muxtorov).

*Adolat ... chanqab, qovjirab turgan har bir g'o'zaga qarab achinar ...* (I. Raxim).

**Qurimoq** - to become dehydrated: *Daryoda suv quridi* (M. Egamberdiyeva). *U tomda quritilgan mayizlarni pastga tushirib ...* (S Yunusov).

**Qaqramoq** - to go completely without water, without water (moisture): *Ariqlar qaqragan, daraxt yaproqlari to'zigan* (M. Ismoiliiy). *Agar suv bo'lmasa, ekinlar qaqrab, daraxtlar quriydi* (S. Yunusov). *Yer qaqragan* (N. Yoqubov). R. Rasulov notes the excess of the sign in the meaning of *Qaqramoq*.<sup>10</sup>

From the analysis mentioned above, it is known that there are relatively many cases of gradation in verb lexemes. But we would like to note that in our scientific sources and "O'zbek tili izohli lug'ati" there is no direct indication that the gradable verb is a lexeme, or we can observe the presence of approaches as a gradable series in the composition of synonymy .

<sup>7</sup> Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли. 1-жилд. – Тошкент: ЎзМЭ, 2006. – Б. 334

<sup>8</sup> Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли. 1-жилд. – Тошкент: ЎзМЭ, 2006. – Б. 402

<sup>9</sup> Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли. 1-жилд. – Тошкент: ЎзМЭ, 2006. – Б. 283

<sup>10</sup> Расулов Р. Узбек тили феълларининг маъно тузилиши. – Тошкент, 2008. – Б.20.

Similarly, there are many verbs expressing the state of action in the Uzbek language, and they consist of stem and passive verbs. Differentiating semas in the meaning of verbs of the state of action have the following logical expressions:

«*Qulay*»: become easy, become light. In case of verbs with the "*Qulay*" distinction, the state of a person's action is mainly expressed. Verbs of the state of this action also have a positive color. The mentioned verbs are passive (adjective) verbs, which take part in the following meanings:

*Osonlashmoq* - become easy; ... *boyvachcha sigirining sutini ikkita bidonga yarim-yarim solib bergani uchun Munisxonga ko'tarish ancha osonlashgan edi* (S.Yunusov).

*Saidiy mag'lubiyatga uchrasa, Abbosxonniig ishi qancha osonlashar edi* (A.Qahhor). *Osonlashmoq*.

*Yengillashmoq* - become light; *Umarqul ... ot-arava qilib oldi va bu bilan O'tarning mehnatini ancha yengillashtirdi* (G'.Gulom). *Yuragi qandaydir dalda sezib, nafasi yengillashdi* (A.Muxtor).

This has the logical expression "quantitative". According to the meaning of this distinction, the action verbs are divided into: 1) "quantitative increase" and 2) "quantitative decrease" meaning verbs.

Quantitative "increase" mood verbs: *kuchaymoq, zo'raymoq, tezlashmoq, yengillashmoq*. In this state verbs, the sign of the state that occurred as a result of the object's movement accelerating and reaching a higher level is understood. The state represents the point at which the movement speed has been reached.<sup>11</sup> In the above opinion, an opinion is expressed about the emergence of verbs expressing the state of action. In short, in Uzbek, there are semantically differentiated variants of words in all semantic nests of the verb word family, which is explained by the fact that verbs have synonyms and antonyms, and the process of the occurrence of the phenomenon of gradation in them is extensive. observed.

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<sup>11</sup> Расулов Р. Узбек тили феълларининг маъно тузилиши. – Тошкент, 2008. – Б.29.