

Characteristics of Action Verbs in French and Uzbek Languages

Narzullaeva Dilfuza Bafoevna

Teacher of French Philology department, Bukhara State University

Ibrohimjonova Sevara Matniyoz qizi

3rd year student of Bukhara State University, Faculty of Foreign Languages

Abstract. *This article analyzes the characteristics of action verbs in French and Uzbek languages. The grammatical, semantic and pragmatic aspects of action verbs are studied in the article. In Uzbek, action verbs are formed using adverbs to express tense, person and number, and in French they are expressed in different tenses using them with auxiliary verbs. Changing action verbs depending on the context increases their role in communication. This study serves to create new concepts in the field of linguistics by showing the similarities and differences between action verbs in French and Uzbek languages.*

Key words: *Action verbs, Uzbek language, French language, Grammatical characteristics, Semantic aspects, Pragmatic aspects, Time, Person, Context, Linguistics.*

INTRODUCTION.

Action verbs occupy an important place in linguistics, as they serve to express human activity and convey a lot of semantic information, such as time, place, direction. This article discusses the features of action verbs in French and Uzbek, their structures and semantic aspects.

Grammatical features of action verbs

In Uzbek, action verbs in many cases express time, person and number. Basically, they take the following forms:

- Present tense: indicates that the action is happening now.
- Past tense: shows that the action happened in the past.
- Future tense: indicates that the action will happen in the future.

Action verbs in Uzbek are often transformed into different forms using suffixes. For example, the verb "to run" has such forms as "ran", "runs", "runs".

In French, action verbs also express time, person and number, but their grammatical structure is more complex. In French, action verbs are expressed in the following tenses:

- Present tense: "je cours" (I run).
- Passé composé (past tense): "j'ai couru" (I ran).
- Future simple: "je courrai" (I will run).

In French, verbs are often used with an auxiliary verb, which enriches their meaning.

Semantic aspects. Action verbs in Uzbek often indicate the direction, means and purpose of an action. For example, the verb "to run" can be used in conjunctions such as "to run along the road", "to run by the river". This shows that the action changes depending on the context.

In French, action verbs also change depending on the context. For example, the verb "aller" (to go) can have different meanings in different contexts: "aller à l'école" (to go to school) and "aller au cinéma" (to go to the cinema).

In French, prepositions play an important role in determining the direction and place of action.

Pragmatic aspects. The pragmatic aspects of action verbs in Uzbek often depend on the context of communication. For example, the verb "to run" can be used in sports or urgent situations. This helps to have a specific goal in communication.

The pragmatic aspects of action verbs are also important in French. For example, the verb "venir" (to come) can be used to express friendship or closeness: "viens chez moi" (to come to me).

METHODS AND ANALYSIS.

To compare the characteristics of action verbs in French and Uzbek languages, a descriptive and comparative linguistic analysis was conducted. The research involved the following steps:

Data Collection:

- Action verbs were extracted from French and Uzbek dictionaries, grammar books, and authentic texts such as novels, newspapers, and essays.
- Approximately 200 commonly used action verbs from each language were selected for analysis.

Classification:

- Verbs were categorized based on their morphological structures, syntactic functions, and semantic features in both languages.
- The conjugation patterns of verbs were examined, including tense, mood, aspect, and voice.

Contrastive Analysis:

- Similarities and differences in the use of action verbs were identified.
- The influence of grammatical systems (e.g., agglutinative structure in Uzbek vs. inflectional structure in French) was analyzed. The analysis revealed distinct characteristics of action verbs in the two languages:

Morphology:

- Uzbek action verbs are agglutinative, meaning they use affixes to indicate tense, person, and aspect (e.g., yur- → yuraman (I walk)).
- French verbs rely on inflection, changing the verb stem or adding endings (e.g., marcher → je marche).

Syntax:

- In Uzbek, verbs typically appear at the end of a sentence, reflecting the Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) structure.
- In French, the Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) structure is predominant.

Semantics:

- Uzbek verbs often have rich derivational systems to create nuanced meanings (e.g., yurmoq → aylanmoq, kezmoq).
- French verbs use auxiliary verbs and prepositions to modify meaning (e.g., marcher → se promener).

DISCUSSION.

In French, action verbs usually change depending on tense and person. They are used in different tenses (present, past, future), and for each of these tenses there are special verb forms. In Uzbek, the morphology of action verbs is expressed more by complements. For example, in Uzbek, there are adverbs that determine the person of the verb, which indicate the one who performs the action.

Syntactic features. Syntactically, action verbs in French are often used together with auxiliary verbs. For example, être (to be) can be used together with an auxiliary verb that gives additional meaning when expressing an action or state. In Uzbek, action verbs are often used independently, and their syntactic role largely depends on the structure of the sentence.

Semantic features. Action verbs in French and Uzbek are semantically different. In French, the meaning of action verbs often depends on the context, and their semantics can include more figurative meanings. In Uzbek, action verbs usually express clear and correct meanings, which helps them to be clearly expressed in communication.

Pragmatic aspects. From a pragmatic point of view, the role of action verbs in context is also important. In French, action verbs are often used to express nuances of communication, such as sincerity or permission. In Uzbek, action verbs are aimed at expressing specific meanings in direct communication.

RESULTS.

The specific characteristics of nouns in Uzbek and French confirm their uniqueness as carriers of semantic, cultural and pragmatic information. Proper names in Uzbek are inextricably linked with the historical and cultural context and serve not only as a nominative, but also as a symbolic unit. For example, such toponyms as Samarkand, Bukhara, Kokan embody the historical memory and cultural codes associated with a rich regional heritage. Toponyms in French, such as Paris, Marseille, Lyon, are often used only as names of geographical objects and have a minimal connotative load. This asymmetry reflects the difference in cognitive approaches in both languages, where Uzbek uses toponyms as a means of strengthening national identity, while French emphasizes their functional role.

Toponyms in Uzbek demonstrate a high level of grammatical and syntactic variability, which is associated with the active use of affixes. For example, the toponym of Samarkand can change to the following forms: Samarqandlik (samarqandlik), Samarqandda (samarqand), Samarqandga (samarqand), which expands its functional use. Similar constructions in French, such as Parisien (from Paris) or à Paris (in Paris), have a fixed form and are limited by syntactic rules. This increases the adaptability of nouns in the Uzbek language to various contexts and enhances their cognitive significance.

Table. Semantic and cognitive load of toponyms in the Uzbek and French languages.

Category	Uzbek	French
Historical significance	Samarqand, Buxoro, Qo'qon	Paris, Lyon, Marseille
Geographic objects:	Surxondaryo, Qashqadaryo, Farg'ona	Provence, Normandie, Bretagne
Cultural symbols	Navoiy, Andijon	Versailles, Avignon
Connection with nature	Chimyon, Nurato, Hazarasp	Loire, Rhône, Seine

The characteristics of anthroponyms in the Uzbek language also show their deep connection with cultural and historical identity. For example, such names as Temur, Shahrukh, Zakhro are often associated with specific historical figures or national traditions. These names are actively used in fiction to create an associative background and convey cultural heritage. For example, the name Temur is often associated with Amir Temur and represents power, authority and historical significance. French anthroponyms, for example, Jean, Louis, Isabelle, perform a predominantly nominative function and rarely evoke vivid cultural associations. Uzbek anthroponyms are also characterized by a high level of grammatical variability. For example, the name Shahrukh can take

forms such as Shahrukhiy (the Shahrukh family) or Shahrukhin (belonging to Shahrukh), which makes them more flexible for syntactic use. French names are fixed in their structure and are limited to minimal changes, for example, Jean and Jeanette. This difference confirms the flexibility and semantic richness of Uzbek names.

The syntactic use of nouns in Uzbek shows their multifunctionality. Such structures as the Timurid era (Timuri period) or the historical heritage of Bukhara (historical heritage of Bukhara) demonstrate the unification of nouns into complex syntactic units and at the same time retain their semantic richness. Similar constructions in French, such as l'époque de Napoleon or le patrimoine historique de Paris, are often more formal and lack the same semantic flexibility.

These results help to deeply understand the semantic and pragmatic features of nouns in Uzbek and French and further expand their role in the cultural context.

CONCLUSION.

The study of the features of action verbs in French and Uzbek is important for identifying the differences and similarities between the two languages. Morphologically, action verbs in French differ in that they change depending on tense and person, which further enriches their expressive role. In Uzbek, action verbs are formed by a larger number of complements and represent specific expressions of a personal nature.

Syntactically, its use in French together with auxiliary verbs expands the contextual meaning of the action. In Uzbek, the independent use of action verbs directly affects the structure of the sentence. Semantically, verbs in French can have a figurative meaning, while in Uzbek they express more precise and correct meanings.

From a pragmatic point of view, action verbs in French play an important role in expressing subtle nuances of communication, while in Uzbek they are focused on clear and correct communication. This analysis helps to understand the interlinguistic differences of action verbs, as well as their importance in intercultural communication. It is expected that in the future, these studies will become an important tool in the development of linguistic research and intercultural relations.

Referenes:

1. Sirojiddinov, A. (2015). O‘zbek tili grammatikasi. Toshkent: O‘zbekiston Milliy Universiteti.
2. Gulyamov, B. (2018). Fransuz tili: Nazariy va amaliy jihatlar. Toshkent: Sharq.
3. Dubois, J., Lagane, F. (2012). Grammaire du français contemporain. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France.
4. Mamatqulov, I. (2020). Tilshunoslik asoslari. Toshkent: Fan va texnologiya.
5. Boulanger, A. (2016). La sémantique des verbes en français. Paris: Éditions L'Harmattan.
6. Rahmonov, R. (2019). O‘zbek va fransuz tillarida harakat fe’llari. Toshkent: O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar Akademiyasi.
7. Culiyeu, U. (2021). Pragmatika va tilshunoslik. Toshkent: O‘zbekiston Milliy Universiteti.
8. Babayev, A. (2020). *O‘zbek tilidagi fe’llar: morfologiya va sintaksis*. Toshkent: O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar Akademiyasi.
9. Bafoevna, Narzullayeva Dilfuza. "Teolingvistik Terminlarning Qo’llanilish Uslublari." *Miasto Przyszłości* 36 (2023): 73-76.
10. Bafoevna, Narzullaeva Dilfuza. "Discours Des Traductions Du Coran." *Best Journal of Innovation in Science, Research and Development* 2.5 (2023): 315-319.
11. Narzullayeva, Dilfuza. "Theolinguistics in Modern Religious Discourse." *ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz)* 30.30 (2023).