

INTERNAL CLASSIFICATION OF PHYSIOLOGICAL STATE VERBS IN RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: This research aims to explore the internal classification of physiological state verbs in Russian and Uzbek languages. The study focuses on the lexical and grammatical features, as well as the semantic nuances within the verbs expressing physiological states. By conducting an in-depth analysis, the research aims to provide insights into the internal structures of these verbs in both languages. The article is devoted to a comparatively typological study of the verbs of the physiological state of the Russian and Uzbek languages, where special attention is paid to the semantics of speech units expressing the state of a person.

Keywords: semantic field, physical condition, principle dichotomy, separable concept, paradigmatic relationship.

ВНУТРЕННЯЯ КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ ГЛАГОЛОВ ФИЗИОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО СОСТОЯНИЯ РУССКОГО И УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ

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Аннотация: Целью данного исследования является изучение внутренней классификации глаголов физиологического состояния в русском и узбекском языках. В исследовании основное внимание уделяется лексическим и грамматическим особенностям, а также семантическим нюансам внутри глаголов, выражающих физиологические состояния. Цель исследования путем проведения углубленного анализа - дать представление о внутренней структуре этих глаголов в обоих языках. Статья посвящена сравнительно-типологическому изучению глаголов физиологического состояния русского и узбекского языков, где особое внимание уделяется семантике речевых единиц, выражающих состояние человека.

Ключевые слова: семантическое поле, физическое состояние, принцип дихотомии, разделяемая сема, парадигматические отношения

RUS VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA FIZIOLOGIK HOLAT FE'LLARINING ICHKI TASNIFI

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Аннотация: Ushbu tadqiqotning maqsadi rus va o'zbek tillaridagi fiziologik holat fe'llarining ichki tasnifini o'rganishdan iborat. Tadqiqot leksik va grammatik xususiyatlarga, shuningdek, fiziologik holatlarni ifodalovchi fe'llar ichidagi semantik nuanslarga qaratilgan. Tadqiqotning maqsadi chuqur tahlil qilish orqali ikkala tildagi bu fe'llarning ichki tuzilishi haqida tushuncha berishdir. Maqola rus va o'zbek tillaridagi fe'llarning fiziologik holatini qiyosiy tipologik o'rganishga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, bu yerda inson holatini ifodalovchi nutq birliklarining semantikasiga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: semantik maydon, jismoniy holat, dixotomiya tamoyili, umumiy seme, paradigmatic munosabatlar.

Introduction : Language, as a tool for human expression, offers a nuanced reflection of the intricacies of human experience. One fascinating aspect of linguistic exploration lies in the verbs that encapsulate physiological states – the intricate web of words that embody emotions, sensations, and the overall well-being of individuals. This research aims to delve into the internal classification of physiological state verbs in two distinct languages: Russian and Uzbek. Languages serve as mirrors reflecting cultural, social, and individual realities. The verbs associated with physiological states become pivotal in understanding how speakers of a language articulate and navigate their emotional and physical landscapes. Russian and Uzbek,

while belonging to different language families, share a common human experience, making a comparative exploration of their physiological state verbs insightful. Physiological state verbs encompass a broad spectrum of feelings, emotions, and physical sensations. They capture the essence of joy, sorrow, pain, and pleasure, providing a linguistic canvas for individuals to paint their internal worlds. Investigating the internal classification of these verbs offers a window into the cultural and emotional nuances embedded in the languages. This study aims to achieve a comprehensive understanding of the internal classification of physiological state verbs in Russian and Uzbek languages. The specific objectives include:

- * Analyzing the lexical and grammatical features of physiological state verbs.
- * Uncovering semantic nuances within these verbs.
- * Developing a methodology for the internal classification of these verbs.
- * Conducting a comparative analysis to identify similarities and differences.

The comparative approach is chosen to unveil the unique characteristics of physiological state verbs in Russian and Uzbek. By juxtaposing the linguistic elements, the research seeks to discern shared cultural influences, linguistic patterns, and the impact of historical and societal contexts on the classification of these verbs.

This research is expected to contribute to the fields of linguistics, cultural studies, and language learning. By unraveling the internal structures of physiological state verbs, it provides valuable insights for language learners, researchers, and anyone interested in understanding the subtleties of expression in Russian and Uzbek. As we embark on this linguistic journey, the study anticipates unraveling the layers of meaning embedded in physiological state verbs, shedding light on the unique linguistic landscapes of Russian and Uzbek.

A verb is a category of words that denote an action or state of an object as a process. The word «process» as used here has a broad meaning; This word means work activity, movement, activity of the senses, thinking, physical and mental state, change in state (building, walking, hearing, thinking, sleeping, yearning, weakening, etc.). Maria cries and is sad (P.): the verbs cry and are sad express a state related to the person as the subject of this state, as well as to time. The category of state is a class of words that denote an independent attribute, state (mental, physical or emotional state of a person, the environment and nature) and do not have inflectional forms (declension and conjugation), but can express the meaning of time using a linking verb. They usually answer the question what? and are used, as a rule, as the main member of one-component sentences (predicative member of a compound nominal predicate). Isolating state words in the text is associated with two types of difficulties: The state category is characterized by a system of analytical forms, therefore the forms of the past and future tenses of the subjunctive and imperative mood contain auxiliary verbs that relate to the word form of the state category. When characterizing the category of state as a part of speech, the main difficulty is associated with the need to distinguish these words from homonymous forms of adverbs and short adjectives. Wed: We have very bright stars at night. — The sky is clear today. Outside the windows, women called to each other cheerfully. To distinguish between these parts of speech, one should rely on the semantics of words, the nature of their connection with other words and their function in a sentence: semantics: a word denotes a state (in the broadest sense - the state of a person, an animal, nature, a social state, a state of a social attitude: it is possible, it is necessary, impossible). connection with other words: the word does not depend on any words in the sentence. function: the word is a predicate in an impersonal sentence. For the first time, the term “category of state” was introduced into linguistics by LEV Vladimirovich Shcherba in the article “On parts of speech in the Russian language.” The term “category of state” was also adopted by the outstanding Russian scientist V.V. Vinogradov, who gave a detailed and thorough description of this part of speech in the monograph “Russian language». The category of state is an independent part of speech that denotes the state of a person, nature, environment and answers the questions how? what? Now let's move on to the analysis of verbs of the physiological state of the Uzbek language. Physiological state verbs constitute the main lexical-semantic group of the semantic field of these verbs. These verbs express the physical state of human and animal parts. This physical state acts as the material basis for the meaning of these verbs. Physiological state verbs are root and artificial verbs and are close in meaning to biological

and mental state verbs. Verbs of biological state refer to animate and inanimate objects, verbs of mental state characterize the psyche of humans and animals, and verbs of physiological state are relatively independent, expressing mainly external physical states. On the other hand, the meaning of state verbs reflects certain physiological changes and processes occurring in living beings and their specific organs. That is, the physical condition of a person or animal is observed as the result of a physical change or as a physical state. Therefore, state verbs in sentences reflect a physical state that occurs in living beings as a result of a physical change, or a state that occurs as a physical state. So, physiological state verbs are divided into such internal types as: a) a state caused by a physical change, and b) a state of a physical process. Physiological state verbs that express a state caused by a physical change. In a state that arises as a result of a physical change in a person and an animal, certain situations that occurred in them are observed. It is understood that the transition from one state (or movement) to another physical state is the result of change. kurimok, irishmok, achilmok, enduremok, kizimok, etilmok, kurturmok, khurpaimok, tumpaimok, shirmok, tirishmok, tushtashmok, tulimtok, chuzilmok; tundlashmok, sulginlashmok, aggirashmok, kupirmok, konsiramok, etc. are the result of a physical change. Kurimok is a bulmok in a sad state: If I draw an arrow, the medicine will dry out of my body (Balogardon). Avazkhan says this, the medicine will dry out of my body (Balogardon). Yorishmok is a bulmok in a happy state: As soon as he said this, the face of Ortik aka Asha Urov brightened even more (Kh-Nazir). The same smiles and joy shone on people's faces, their faces were full of suhbag kilishmok. (N. Normatov) Open - well-maintained, in excellent condition: when God gave a lot of happiness, one of them closed and the other opened (M. Ismaili). In the eyes of Zunnunov, Saodatkhan seemed to open up even more (I. Rahim). Physiological state verbs expressing the state of a physical process Physiological state verbs expressing the state of a physical process express the state of a person or animal as the state of a process. They differ from verbs of a physiological state, which are the result of a physical process, by the sign of this process. It also represents a transition from one state to another. Compare: breathing heavily, chimirmok, shigraimok, achishmok, suzilmok, yiglamsiramok, isitmalamok, nozlanmok, zhimirashmok, gilayashmok, yiltiramok, lukillamok. The physical process has a logical expression in the form of a stem and artificial (noun -la(n), adjective, mimeme -illa, -ira) physiological state verbs expressing the state: Khansiramok - tez-tez, ogier nafas olish cholatida bulmok: Several hundred people constantly on the move, sweaty, tired and out of breath (Oybek). The breath gets stuck in the mouth, he suffocates (A. Mukhtar). Yulchi squealed and choked and stung the Cossack soldier (Oybek). Chimirmok is a bulmok in a state of gathered together, touching each other: Muattar wrinkled his eyebrow (A. Kakhor). Mukaddam pulls out his ashes, frowns and smiles (U. Khoshimov). Then he winked at the patient (Kh-Nazir). Shigraimok - a bulmok in the position of a little cut and pulled to the side: A blond boy, lying on his back, probably his brother, began to lick his eyes and he also began to lick his lips (N. Fazilov) Achishmok ~ jizilagan bun in case: He wiped his sore faces (P. Mumin). The killer whale's brain is swollen, opened up, and turned over on its left side (M. Ismaili). Suzilmok is a bulmy in a flirtatious state: Navoi looks at his half-drunk bathing waterfall (Oybek). When autumn floats, lips compress, love awakens (K. Gulom). Guli's pale blue autumns were floating (M. Toshmatov) Crying - in confusion: Muradali opened her autumns wider, the color is strong, and she is crying! said with (A. Ka chlorine). Allakimiyglamsirab spoke (M. Asim). His voice was very strange, it seemed that he was crying (F. Musadzhonov). Isitmalamok1 - a bulmok with a high temperature, in a feverish state: Umarali the night there was no fever (A. Kakhor). After yesterday's trip, his temperature rose at night, and he barely made it to his office... (A. Mukhtar). Nozlanmok is a bullmok in a flirtatious, flirtatious mood: The color of the work rushed into his face again. N caressed him a little (M. Ismaili). He flirted with a charming voice and answered (I. Jabborov). Gilayashmok - the autumn look wrinkled, the gulmok is in a state of shock: Autumn has turned grey, it seems that a change has been made, and the breath of the mouth has decided to set off on a long journey (A. Kodiri). : When he built Botiralini in Khumson, his body trembled and his heart trembled (Khaulom). Every word of the girl acted on his body like drops of ice water, his body trembled (P. Tursun). This joke and, especially, laughter sounded ugly at first, so ugly that it made a person's flesh tremble (A. Kakkhor). Shimmering - a bulmok in a state of emitting light: Muhammaddraj's face and joints shine with oil (A. Kakkhor). A frog

standing at the edge of the water flashed its back, found it and jumped to the edge of the stream (Sh. Kholmiraev). They consist of the following main verbs: State verbs, distinguished by the attribute “golat” sema - structural part (logical source) form one of the main, largest semantic areas of the Uzbek verb family. The Uzbek language consists of nine MSUs in the semantic field of stative verbs. The largest of them are physiological state verbs. These verbs are divided into groups according to the nature of the physiological state: a state caused by a physical change, and a physical process expressing the state “physical process, state verbs expressing a state”: “kulmok”, “yunzhimok”, “hira tortmok”. «, «Shovkin Turmok», «Proficiency in logical expressions such as «argument» and «besarang» implies conducting research on this topic.

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