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INNOVATION
TADQIQOTLAR**

**ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И
ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ
ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ**

**EDUCATION AND
INNOVATIVE
RESEARCH**

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EDUCATION AND INNOVATIVE RESEARCH



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THE SYSTEM OF BIOLOGICAL STATIVE VERBS MEANINGS OF UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract: the article discusses the features of the verbs of state in the Uzbek language, their types and functions. Biological verbs of state types of verbs were interpreted in it.

Keywords: verbs of state, verbs of biological state, sema, extralinguistics, system, main words, sememe, lexical field.

ЎЗБЕК ТИЛИ БИОЛОГИК ҲОЛАТ ФЕЪЛЛАРИНИНГ МАЪНО ТИЗИМИ

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Аннотация: Мақолада ўзбек тилида ҳолат феълларининг хусусиятлари, унинг турлари ва вазифалари тўғрисида фикр юритилган. Унда ҳолат феъллари турларидан бўлган биологик феъллари изоҳлаб берилди.

Калит сўзлар: ҳолат феъллари, биологик ҳолат феъллари, сема, экстралингвистика, система, ўзак сўзлар, семема, лексик тизим.

СИСТЕМНО-СТРУКТУРНОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ГЛАГОЛОВ БИОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО СОСТОЯНИЯ УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

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Аннотация: в статье рассматриваются особенности глаголов состояния в узбекском языке, их виды и функции. В нем были интерпретированы биологические особенности глаголов состояния узбекского языка.

Ключевые слова: глаголы состояния, глаголы биологического состояния, сема, экстралингвистика, система, ядерные слова, семема, лексическое поле.

Introduction. The semantic structure of a word is directly related to the meaning (sememe). Because, there is no meaning that does not have a semantic construction. Each value is «evaluated» according to its semantic structure and content. It performs a certain task in language and speech as a whole together with its sound basis - the expressive side, forming the meaningful side of a particular word. More precisely, the meaning has its own external (extralinguistic) basis as a spiritual entity — the phenomenon of consciousness. An object, a thing - phenomena of an objective being, which form the basis of each word with an independent meaning, have their own natural structure, constituent elements, each of which is reflected in the name in the language (linguistic) - in the linguistic unit (word), in the meaning of the word. The study of semantic composition (structure) words, its analysis, identification of logical



fragments of the meaning of a word, determination of the types of its components, highlighting the role and significance of each sema in the content of the meaning (sememe), identifying its relationship to other semes - finding a logical connection between the meanings (forming a semantic syntagma) - respectively, introducing words into mutually paradigmatic and syntagmatic relationships, building a chain the identification of semas that distinguish words from each other in paradigmatic relations gives an idea of my discovery. And the results of this have great scientific and practical significance for semasiology, lexicography, lexicology, linguist in general. Accordingly, it is extremely important to study separately the structure of meaning, the composition of verbs in the Uzbek language, including stative verbs.

Main part. When determining the semantic composition of the stative verbs, we relied mainly on the linguosemantic theory, on the method of its differential semantic analysis. It should be noted separately that the method of studying the meaning of this word by dividing it into components (the method of component analysis) is one of the most basic and convenient in determining the composition, structure of meaning. When analyzing the semantic composition of the stative verbs by the differential-semantic method, we used the concepts of a common (archiseme), unifying (integral) seme and differentiating (differential) seme. These semas act as a semantic measure in the study of the composition of meaning (sememe). Therefore, in order to identify and interpret words with a state meaning, we have divided the semas in the structure of the meaning of the same words into an entity: a common seme, a unifying seme and a differentiating seme. Based on them, we interpreted verbs with the meaning of the state. Common, unifying and differentiating semas are unique in the essence of attention. They interpret and «evaluate» the meaning of a word in language and in speech.

As a result of studying the meaning of the verbs of the Uzbek language by dividing them into components, it was found that this semantic field is external to the following lexico-semantic groups:

1. Verbs of continuous state.
2. Specify the verbs that are the result of the action.
3. Verbs of the state of execution.
4. Verbs of the state of action.
5. Verbs of qualification status.
6. Verbs of the figurative state.
7. Verbs of the biological state.
8. Verbs of the physiological state.
9. Verbs of mental state.

In these lexico-semantic groups, «state» will be a common seme, as well as such fragments of meaning as «continuous», «result of action», «performance», «action», «qualification», «figurative», «biological», «physiological» and «mental». it will be a unifying system.

There are relatively many verbs of the biological state expressed in the Uzbek language. They are connected with the life, growth, and development of living (inanimate) beings of broad significance, expressing in them a natural, necessary existing hereditary process-states. An important feature inherent in verbs of such a state is that the state in which they are expressed in their content will be a symbol of the status of a particular subject (being). This condition, as a permanent feature of the subject, is directly related to physical, mental processes and is brought up in dialectical relations, interaction. The biological state reflects the survival of living beings, exposure to external influences, adaptation in some conditions, the direct manifestation of hereditary traits in oneself in accordance with the situation, time, the use for the emergence of certain hereditary possibilities, «vision» in oneself. Biological stative verbs in the activity of speech are associated with humans, animals

and plants in accordance with the source of the state (object).

These verbs sometimes have a plural for components such as time, place, similarity. Verbs of the biological state consist of tuberous and conjugated verbs. The distinctive senses of the meanings of such state verbs as to die, to rot, to open, to mature, to exaggerate, to blossom, to rejuvenate, are as follows: to die - life, in a state with the end of life, to divide: my father died, I was left with tears (Balogardon). Then the remaining Bari (Alpomish) died. The girl's lover died in the war. (A.Hashimov). Meanwhile, four more cows were killed (A.Kahhar). Rot 1. Being in a fragile state: while three or more branches are self-sufficient and tender, they are emaciated, rotten (O.Mukhtarov). 2. And when it is not eaten, it looks as if it has rotted out of the hollow. Chirimok ogzaki and the written nutshka is a general nutshka specific. Open growth and being in a prominent place: tulips open on the side walls (P.Kadirav). ...

The lullabies between them opened in crimson (M.Ismaili). red, purple, pink, flowers (M. Ismaili). It is widely used in colloquial speech. Maturity is to be in an adult state in all possible ways: when a young person turns forty, it is done mentally and physically (Sh.Shamaksudav, S.Galimov). The scarecrows are ripe, the Hunter has come... the skin swells (G.Jakhangirov); maturity is more characteristic of artistic speech. «Stative», common sema, «biological», combining sema, stative verbs again have the following differentiating sema.

a) to reach the level of consumption»: to mature, to mature. According to the source of these distinctive verbs of the semantic state, the plant is often associated with a fruit tree, wet fruit, reflecting a sign of a hereditary condition perceived by their visual perception. Fixed-state verbs express the degree of quality of the subject, i.e., having reached the state of consumption, matured, which can be used. Fixed-state verbs are formed from root verbs and have the following logical expression in the sentence.

To mature - 1. Be ready to eat: fabulous grapes drowned when rare guarded the garden (S.Yunusov). Father, look at that quince, the smell captures the universe, It has been so ripe: -said the straw rider (M.Ismoili). In the grid of a large garden, the fruit of which was drowned, there was a bathtub with a marble dome (P.Kadyorov). During this time, rice was cooked, stung, crushed (G.Gulam).

2. Division in the grown-up state: mulberry twigs ripen in the hosts (M.Ismailiy). The words mature and mature are interchangeable; their main, unifying meaning is the same. At this time, in the meaning of maturing, the level of character of the subject becomes obvious, which is mainly characteristic of colloquial speech. The additional value is neutral from the point of view of the dyc. In the quoted sentences, the word «mature» is used in the literal sense of the word «head», but it is mainly characteristic of the book style. Also, the meaning of the word mature has positivity in terms of emotional expressiveness. The degree of the sign expressed in the meaning to mature is more abstract than the degree of the sign expressed in the meaning to mature. Also, a sign-a sign expressed in the word mature, refers both to the appearance of the object and to the interior, taste-to taste, the level of consumption, is common to them. The meaning of the word maturity is more related to the features of the shape of the object - its appearance.

Verbs of a biological state with a formal meaning express mainly a sign of a state perceived by the visual perception of plants such as a barren tree, a certain part of it, a flower, grass. They denote a trait inherent in the subjects as a sign of an important condition. At the same time, the object acquires a certain external, formal appearance. This formal sign, appearance is characterized by the fact that the subject has ceased to be viable, active, responsive, «alive» - has lost its positive appearance, the negative attitude has turned into a defiant form, appearance. These differentiating verbs of the semantic state form a semantic group of root verbs.. They manifest themselves in the following meanings of the words: to wither-to be in a state of complete cessation of growth, bruises, flowering, such as: here are seven years when the water reached the Naimanchi vein, and the soul entered the withered tree (A.Mukhtor). If there is no water ... trees wither

(S.Yunusov). The yard is large, the flowerbed is lighter in the middle, all the flowers have dried up from thirst, only the rooster flower (A.Kahhor). d) "need for water": thirst, thirst, thirst, thirst, thirst, thirst. This differentiation is the source (subject) of the sign of the state expressed in the semantic verbs of the state, and mainly people, sometimes animals and plants participate in it. Such verbs of state denote the need of living beings for water, aspiration-thirst for water, a state of need for water. These are units of semantic group-members of a paradigm consisting mainly of derived verbs.

They will have such a structure as an adjective-La, a noun-SA, a noun-SIRA. The verbs of the logically expressive case «thirst for water» are as follows: Chankamok (to be thirsty) - to be in a state of thirst for water, tea: My mum suffers every day or every other day: first the rooster is thirsty, and then the drop of his hands is pulled (A.Kahhor). Early in the morning I ate something salty, it made me be thirsty (Mirmukhsin). Gulamjan came with thirst (M. Ismaili). - Polvon, be quick-witted, I am thirsty, camels are thirsty too (Olmos Botir). Thirst is a chankok, requiring a lot of water x, to be on the penis: the cocoon is in a hurry, the melon is in a hurry, the lips at home are puffing with their breasts (Zulfiya). Chullamok (Desolate)-to be in a state of thirst, thirst: the taste of the one who eats himself will be different, because you came from the city of chullamoq (F.Musajonov). Semurg went to the river, sipping water, clapping his hands and flapping his wings (Kh, Olimjan). Suvsamoq (to be thirsty)-to demand water, to be in a state of thirst: in azan there is a habit of waking up from thirst (A.Kahhor). If you are thirsty my boy what shall I do (Balogardon). On the one hand, the day is hot, and on the other-a person is excessively dehydrated, does not bleed from being given water (Sh.Shomaksudov, S. Dolimov). Dehydration is a frequent need for water, being in a state of thirst: a person tries to reach for the pan-coolness, appetite disappears, a person often feels thirsty (voice of Uzbekistan). The units of the semantic paradigm belong to the Family «thirst for water» - synonymous in general component, thirst in stylistic possibilities neutral-the leader of the synonymous series - which is widely used both in literary language and in colloquial speech. The possibilities of meaning are wide-it is used both in relation to humans, and in relation to animals, and sometimes to plants. In the meanings thirst, to be thirsty, thirsty, need to drink. Especially, this a little bit excess in the meanings of tashnamok, suvsiramok (need to drink, to be thirsty). That is, the demand, the need for water in these words is high. These include is comparatively in the meanings of chullamoq and suisamok in the meanings of signs. But if we compare them with each other, then the level of character in the sense of the desert is somewhat higher. Thirst, to be thirsty, thirsty, need to drink are used in speech less often, more bookish.

Conclusion. In addition, the dialect is characterized by chullamoq, suvsamoq. Suvsiramok (need to drink, to be thirsty) by pronunciation, usage, "dimmer", "newer" has not completely lost its color. This is probably why it is used very rarely. Suvsamoq is rich in semantic possibilities, uses a lot, is easy to pronounce, "smoothly", stylistically it is logically related to chankamoq (to be thirsty) in the semantic group. So, the biological stative verbs are related independent in the semantic field of "state", semantic verbs by the expression of the hereditary status sign of living beings in the form of a cardinal and fictitious verb, by the transport of a hereditary message (concept) in content.

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