



LEXICAL AND SEMANTIC GROUPS OF VERBS OF THE TURKIC LANGUAGES: BASICS OF CLASSIFICATION, VARIETIES

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Abstract

The article discusses various classifications of lexical-semantic groups of verbs of some Turkic languages, as well as their features. The results of scientific research by well-known linguists are presented.

Keywords: Verb semantics, lexical-semantic groups of verbs of some Turkic languages, classification.

Introduction

The semantics of language occupies a central place in linguistics. The study of the semantic system of language has both theoretical and practical significance. Understanding of the nature of language, its laws of functioning and development is achieved through various studies in this area. As it is known, the verb occupies a central place in the lexical system of the Russian language, being the "dominant of vocabulary". (L.M. Vasiliev Semantics of the Russian Verb Moscow: Higher School.1981p.34).

There are many scientific works devoted to the study of the semantics of verbs on the materials of some Turkic languages. For example, the famous Turkologist N.K. Dmitriev in his work "The System of the Turkic Languages" was one of the first to combine the lexical elements of Turkic verbs into one system and divide them into semantic groups. Based on his research, N.K. Dmitriev identified four semantic groups of Turkic verbs: verbs of speech, verbs of sensory perception, verbs of activity, verbs of motion. Subsequently, many linguists used the scientific conclusions of N.K. Dmitriev and, based on their scientific research, divided verbs into the following semantic groups.

Adhering to the traditional division of the meaning of verbs into verbs of motion and verbs of state, M. Sodikova in her monograph "Fel stylistikasi" divides Uzbek verbs into three groups: verbs of motion; state verbs; Verbs of Relation. M. Sodikova notes that each of these semantic groups of verbs has its own varieties (subtypes).

In his scientific work "Semantics of the Kazakh Verb" Orazov M. divides verbs with verbal meaning into twelve lexico-grammatical groups according to their archisems:





verbs of action, verbs of motion, verbs of relations, verbs expressing subjective evaluations, verbs used in connection with the phenomenon of nature, verbs of emotion, verbs of feeling, verbs with the meaning of birth, explanations, occurrences, verbs of thinking, verbs of speech, verbs of sound. The researcher traces the meaning of each lexical-semantic group and the correlations of these meanings. The work determines the place of the members of the lexical-semantic group in their own system, considers their interrelation, and establishes the valence of verbs.

Based on the denotative principle, G.S. Musurmanova offers the following classification of verbs of the Kyrgyz language:

- 1) verbs of motion – verbs denoting the movement of the subject in space;
- 2) action verbs – verbs denoting the subject's impact on the object
- 3) verbs of state. This group can be divided into internal varieties: the position of the subject in space, the biological state of the subject, the emotional state, verbs of qualitative-quantitative change;
- 4) verbs of sensation – verbs denoting the sensory perception of the subject. This group is divided into internal varieties: verbs of visual sensation, verbs of auditory sensation, verbs of sensation of taste, verbs of smell, verbs of feeling;
- 5) verbs of thinking – verbs denoting the mental operations of the subject.

Internal semantic groups of verb meaning are also found in the studies of R. Rasulov. For example, he divides the Uzbek verbs of state into nine lexical-semantic groups: verbs of continuous state, expressing the duration of the state, the completion of which is not limited in time; verbs of the state of the result of an action, expressing the transition to the state immediately through the action; verbs of state, expressing a state manifested as a result of the performance of an action by the subject; verbs of the state of motion; verbs of the state of skill; figurative verbs; verbs of biological state; verbs of physiological state; verbs of mental state.

A. Azizov in his article "Semantics of the present tense of verbs in the Russian and Uzbek languages" divides the Uzbek verbs of the present tense into two groups: the present tense with its meanings and the present tense with not its meanings. Each semantic group of the present tense, in turn, is divided into subtypes. The first group of verbs "present tense with permanent meanings" has five subtypes; verbs "present tense with the meaning of a specific action" - four subtypes. The semantic group of verbs of the "present tense with not their own meanings" has ten subtypes.

A large number of research works are devoted to the study of lexical and semantic groups of verbs of the Turkic languages, which deserve special attention. For example, the works of Budagova Z. (Lexical groups of verbs in the Azerbaijani language), Kharitonov L.N. (Types of verbal stem in the Yakut language), Guliyev G.K. (1. Verbal





control in the Azerbaijani and Turkmen languages. 2. Semantic groups of verbs (based on the material of the south-eastern group of Turkic languages)), Tenisheva E.R. (Verbs of motion in the Turkic languages), Yuldasheva A.A. (Verbs of Sensory Perception), Gadzhieva N.Z. Koklyanova A.A. (Verbs of speech in the Turkic languages), Usekova A.A. (Verbs of Thought of the Russian and Kyrgyz Languages), etc.

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