



ISOMORPHIC AND ALLOMORPHIC FEATURES OF NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERBS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Annotation

The article deals with the problem of verb classifications in the English and Uzbek languages, as well as reveals the isomorphic and allomorphic features of non-finite forms of the verb. In addition, explained some ideas about the comparison of verb types taking into account the relationship between grammar and vocabulary, and the theory of optimal scientific classification of verbs is proved. However, the grammatically significant classification of the verbs, according to their lexical grammatical meaning, formation, relation to the object, obligatory valance; whether they require prepositional object or not, the limit of the action in the time, the intransitive verbs which can be used in the passive voice and the verbs which are used with a formal subject have been worked out. When it comes to the objective of the comparative study of verb types, it is crucial to mention that the similarities of the grammatically relevant types of the verbs such as notional, monovalent, bivalent, trivalent verbs and the differences of the non-finite forms of the verbs like infinitive, gerund, participle and adverbial participle have been revealed in the languages compared.

Key words: lexicology, lexical and grammatical classification, lexical and semantic group, categorical meanings, lexical field, notional and structural verbs, standard and non-standard verbs, monovalent, bivalent and trivalent verbs, transitive, intransitive, verbs, terminative and non-terminative verbs, the infinitive, the gerund, the participle, the adverbial participle.

Аннотация

Мақолада инглиз ва ўзбек тилларидаги шахсиз феъл турлари қиёсий таҳлил қилиниб, уларнинг изоморфлик ва алломорфлик хусусиятлари очиқ берилган. Бундан ташқари, грамматика ва лексика ўртасидаги алоқадорликни инобатга олган ҳолда феъл турлари чоғиштирилган ва оптимал илмий тасниф назарияси асосланган. Шу билан бирга, мақолада инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида феълларнинг мустақил маъно англатиши, шакл ясаши, объектга муносабати, валентлиги,





Феълларнинг предлогли тўлдирувчи олиши, ўтимсиз феълларнинг пасив нисбат формасида кела олиши, ҳаракатнинг вақтда чегараланганлигига кўра ҳамда формал эгани талаб қилувчи феъл турлари каби грамматик жиҳатдан аҳамиятли бўлган таснифи ишлаб чиқилган. Феъл турларини қиёсий ва чоғиштирама аспектда тадқиқ қилишнинг мақсади юзасидан муносабат билдирилганда, инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида мавжуд мустақил, бир валентли, икки валентли, уч валентли каби грамматик жиҳатдан аҳамиятли бўлган феъл турларидаги ўхшашлик ва шахсиз феъл турларининг инфинитив, герундий, сифатдош, равишдош каби фарқли жиҳатларининг намоён бўлиши очиб берилганлигини таъкидлаш жуда муҳимдир. Феъл турларини қиёсий ва чоғиштирама аспектда тадқиқ қилишнинг мақсади юзасидан муносабат билдирилганда, инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида мавжуд шахсиз феъл турларининг инфинитив, герундий, сифатдош, равишдош каби фарқли жиҳатларининг намоён бўлиши очиб берилганлигини таъкидлаш жуда муҳимдир.

Калит сўзлар: лексикология, лексик-грамматик тасниф, лексик-семантик гуруҳ, категориал маънолар, лексик майдон, мустақил ва ёрдамчи, стандарт ва ностандарт, бир валентли, икки валентли ва уч валентли феъллар, терминатив, нотерминатив ва қоришиқ феъллар, инфинитив, герундий, сифатдош, равишдош.

Introduction

In world linguistics, the scope of research on verb phrases and their classification is expanding. Engaging and scientific research is underway. It should also be noted that most of the research conducted is specific to only one language, verb types have not been studied in depth in a comparative aspect, and a grammatical scientific classification of verb types has not been developed. This requires the study of the direct relationship of grammatical events with lexical units and their types in determining verb types. In this regard, the verb phrase, which is the main lexical unit of the language system, is a comparative study of all its grammatical, lexical and semantic types, and thus classifies them on the basis of the relationship between lexicon and grammar. Giving is more relevant.

Results and Discussions

In linguistics, the issue of classification is always in the focus of scholars, and classification is of great importance in science. Classification organizes objects, further enriches knowledge, clarifies concepts, and prevents confusion. The





classification process relies on one character or several characters. In general, whether a classification can be grammatically significant or insignificant is reflected in all the works covered in linguistics. For example, the division of horses into animate and inanimate species is very important for English grammar, because horses that represent living objects have a category of consonant, while horses that represent inanimate objects do not have such a category. In the Uzbek language, both types (animate and inanimate) have a category of conjunctions, so this classification is grammatically insignificant in this language. It should be noted that the classification of verbs according to the presence of lexical and grammatical signs is mainly of three types: lexical-semantic, lexical-grammatical and grammatical classifications. Lexical-semantic classification is widely used in lexicology; as such classifications are not grammatically significant because they cover units such as semantic fields, conceptual fields, lexical-semantic groups, thematic groups, lexical fields.

It should be noted that the existence of a number of works devoted to the classification of words in the dictionary as mentioned above does not require a special stop. In particular, Yu.N. Karaulov [Yu.N. Karaulov, 1976; 356], O.Shur [G.S.Shur, 1974; 256], J.Trier [J.Trier, 1931], G.Ipsen [G.Ipsen, 1924]. It should also be noted that the classification of language units based on lexicon and grammar at the same time is a lexicogrammatical classification.

It should be noted that the largest and most comprehensive lexical-grammatical classification in a language is the classification of words into categories. The lexical aspect of word groups is the abstract categorical meanings expressed at their base (action, object, sign, etc.), and the grammatical aspect is the grammatical meanings expressed by their morphological categories (tense, modality, ratio, person, number, etc.). However, since the grammatical sign is an important basis in the grammatical classification from the types of classification given above, it is possible to cite as an example the division of verbs into standard and non-standard types.

Lexical-grammatical and grammatical classifications are of great importance in the teaching and learning of a foreign language. In our opinion, a grammar expert should always deal with grammatically significant classifications, so if this study is based on these classifications, we will determine that only grammatically significant classifications are given in English grammar textbooks and manuals. In particular, we propose an optimal scientific classification theory based on comparing verb types, taking into account the relationship between grammar and vocabulary.

On the basis of personal observations, a number of works on the subject of verbs and the analysis of grammatical works (grammatical theories) resulted in a number of controversial points. Based on the analysis of scientific research, we found it necessary





to give about a dozen new classifications of verbs in English and Uzbek, which are grammatically important. Types of Grammatically Important Verbs Below we describe these isomorphic and allomorphic features of these verb types one by one, from a comparative linguistic point of view: 1. Types of verbs according to their independent meaning: 1.1. Independent verbs (available in both languages) to speak, to read - to speak, to read. The lexical meanings of independent verbs are complete and they are expressed independently. Independent meaningful verbs are usually part of speech, and they are given in both language dictionaries without markers (without highlighting, without symbols). Verbs with independent meanings form an open system, i.e. there is a possibility of the emergence of new verbs, the number of which is variable.

Speech nomination (expressed event) cannot be imagined without independent meaningful verbs, because they form the most necessary part of speech nomination, naming concrete actions, situations and processes in an objective being. For example: In English: When Mercutio was killed, Romeo kept his temper no longer [Charles and Mary Lamb, 1984; 40]. In Uzbek: Жинқарчадай, ҳаммавақт ва ҳар қайда кўриниб қоладиган бу «асл мингбоши»га салом бермоқдан белларингиз толади [Cholpon, 1994; 55]. 1.2. Independent verbs (available in both languages) do not have an independent meaning, cannot serve as part of speech, and serve as independent verbs. They are used to express different grammatical meanings and are often modal, continuous (tense), tense, relative, indivisible to the main verb [O.R.Isarov, 2007; 24] and serves to express other grammatical meanings. This is also the important grammatical significance of independent verbs. Verbs of this type are considered closed systems because their number is so small that in turn they are divided into the following types:

a) Conjunctive verbs (available in both languages). They connect the predicate, which is expressed in English with words denoting the meaning of a horse, adjective, number, rhyme, or case - with the possessive part of the cut, and are not divided into meaningful parts. M.Y.Blokh these verbs are pure (to be - am, is, are, were, were, shall be, will be) and special (look, seem, appear, feel, taste; become, get, grow, remain, keep, turn) divides into conjunctive verbs [M.Y.Blokh, 1983; 91]. • We are all crammed [E. Hemingway, 1983; 274]; I shall be the last person [J.Austen p. 205] - pure conjugation verb. • He looked a little confused [Jane Austen p. 205]; She became queen in 1952 [OALD, 1974; 120] - special conjugation verb. Uzbek does not have separate conjunctions and auxiliary verbs as in English, which is why some linguists combine these two terms and call them “incomplete verbs” [A.P.Hodjiev, 1970; 8]. It can also be observed that some of the independent verbs in the Uzbek language - edi,





emish, ekan and bolmak can be used as conjunctions and auxiliary verbs depending on the context. For example: • Пайшанба – маош куни эди [О. Hoshimov, 1993; 4]; Бунда ҳам исён чиқариш қасдида бўлмоғи унингча жуда яқин ва шубҳасиз эди [А. Kodiri; 73] • Илгари ойимнинг буйраги оғрир эди [О. Hoshimov 9]; Кумушнинг олдиға кирмак учун Зайнабни ўйлар эди [А.Qodiri, 1974; 336], - auxiliary verb.

b) Auxiliary verbs (available in both languages) Auxiliary verbs in English “to do, to have, to be, shall, will, should, would” combine into independent verbs to form their categorical forms. These forms are analytical forms, consisting of one independent and more than one (in English there are one to four cases of auxiliary verbs) and lose their lexical meaning and express grammatical meaning. It also serves to construct grammatical forms of the verb: • I do not think; Do you want a drink of any kind? [E.Hemingway p., 25]; He has slowed much [Jane Austen p., 72]; I will have lost two hundred fathoms of good Catalan cartel and the hooks and leaders [E.Hemingway p., 18]

They serve to express modal meanings such as need, chance, probability, possibility, no reality, suspicion, permission, insecurity, desire, prohibition, as well as many meanings such as emotion, surprise, hesitation. For example, • He could speak English when he was young - He could speak English at a young age; • You may use my pen - You can use my pen; • The letter must be sent at once - The letter must be sent now; • You should be more careful - You should be more careful; • You ought to help Mike - You have to help Mike; • You shall never see me again! - You will never see me again !; • I will never agree to that - I will never agree to that.

g) Auxiliary verbs (available in Uzbek): meanings, forms, uses, functions and etymology have been studied in depth by academician A.Khojiev, who believes that there are no verbs in Uzbek that have become auxiliary verbs. Indeed, some independent verbs are also used as auxiliary verbs and serve to express different meanings [A.Khojiev, 1966; 14–15]. It is also worth noting that there are controversial opinions about their exact number, the auxiliary verbs recognized by most scholars are as follows: Types of verbs according to their form formation. In English, the formation of some verb forms cannot be done on the basis of rules, but the formation of other forms is carried out through certain construction patterns, so that English verbs are divided into standard (correct) and non-standard (incorrect) types. In Uzbek, all verb forms are formed on the basis of certain rules, in this regard, there are no such types of verbs in this language. 2.1. Standard Verbs (Available in Both Languages) He worked. In English, most verbs are standard verbs, and all grammatical forms are made up of certain rules, that is, the correct verbs are formed





using the past tense "Past Indefinite Tense" and "Participle II" (adjective II) -ed suffix:

• Infinitive - to help, to turn, to mark, to travel, to quarrel, to live, to open. • Past Simple - helped, turned, marked, traveled, quarreled, lived, opened. • Participle - helped, turned, marked, traveled, quarreled, lived, opened.

For example: Beatrice now approached him, and said with her usual sharpness, "Against my will I am sent to ask you to come in to dinner" [Charles and Mary Lamb, 24].

2.2. Non-standard verbs (available in English): He came at 2 o'clock; A broken pen. In English, their number is limited, forming a closed system, i.e., these verb types are not formed again today and exist in the language as a product of the past. They can also be considered as exceptions to the formation of the verb 'past tense' and 'adjective II' forms.

Past tense forms of non-standard verbs are formed by unproductive means: • drink - drank - drunk, send - sent - sent (consonant change) • go - went - gone; do - did - done • put - put - put; hurt - hurt - hurt (leaving the core unchanged)

For example: Benedict, surprised at what he heard and said, "This does not like a marriage" [Charles and Mary Lamb; p. 28].

3. Types of verbs in relation to the object: 3.1. In transitive verbs (available in both languages) the action is object-oriented: I swear, I'm telling the truth – Тўғри, Оқсоқол раис бўлган заҳоти Сўпоқни бухгалтерликдан бўшатди; Ҳеч бўлмаса, қонуний ҳақимни олай!

[О.Нoshimov, 389]. 3.2. In intransitive verbs (available in both languages), the action is not object-oriented. In particular, verbs such as sleep, lie down, ache, rejoice, lose weight, gain weight, mature, turn white, blush, sneeze, freeze, run are among them. My watch has stopped - Колхозда ё Зақунчи турсин, ё биз! [О'Нoshimov, 329].

3.3. It should be noted that two-function verbs (available in English) were observed only in English on the basis of personal analysis. They are verbs that also have the property of impermeability, and we recommend that we call this type of mixed verbs - double function verbs. Mixed verbs can be transitive or intransitive depending on the context (distribution).

For example: the verb to sell is used in the first of the following sentences in the present tense and in the second in the past tense: 1. We sell books - (we sell books -).

2. The books sell well. 2 It should also be noted that the examples included in the scope of the above mixed verbs have been interpreted as grammatically incorrect sentences by foreign language learners, and even by most linguists, and the correct version of this type of sentence is expressed as "The books are sold well". The response was expressed through the idea that it was necessary. For example, these types of sentences are grammatically normative sentences, which can also be found in large English dictionaries. Unfortunately, these grammatical phenomena have not been recorded or studied in theoretical and practical grammatical sources, however, a





separate list of mixed verbs has not been compiled. It should be noted here that English language learners use mixed verbs only as transitive verbs. In our opinion, it would be expedient if the above list of mixed verbs were included in a grammar manual or textbook, such as a table of incorrect verbs. In this way, we believe that by using these verbs in the list, language learners would have a convenient opportunity to use them not only as intransitive but also as intransitive verbs. With all this in mind, a list of about 1,600 mixed verbs in English was formed.

4. Types of verbs according to the required valence:

4.1. Monovalent verbs (available in both languages) are intransitive verbs that give place only to the possessive: to go - to walk, to go; to swim; to die - to die; to sleep; to bleed - like bleeding. As an example we see their use in speech: She is sleeping – У ухляяпти; My nose is bleeding – Менинг бурним қонаяпти; I swear, I'm telling the truth; Оқсоқол мамнун кулди [О. Hoshimov; 333].

4.2. Bivalve verbs (available in both languages) Verbs are a type of transitive verb that usually has a possessive and an indirect complement: to kill - to kill; to beat - to strike; to kiss - like a kiss. Examples of their scope of application include: He killed the scorpion - He killed the scorpion; His father beat him; Robbie likes the parties; I made the rope myself [О. Hoshimov; 348].

4.3. It has trivalent verbs (available in both languages) and has two complements - the instrumental and the indirect complement: to tell - to say; to write - to write; to ask - to ask; to buy, to send. It can also be observed that they are used in a variety of ways: He told me a story - He told me a story; He bought me an ice-cream - He bought me ice cream; John asked her about the price. Well, there was an excuse to make my mother happy [О. Hoshimov; 9]. As noted above, the presence of possessives and complements in a sentence depends on the verb that represents the cut. The fact that a verb has possessives and requires complements is its necessary (obligatory) valence (combination). For information in this regard, the analysis of the relations expressed by linguists on this law, ММ Mirtojiev's "Ўзбек тилида феъл валентликлари" ("Verb valences in the Uzbek language") [М.М. Mirtojiev, 2007; 12].

5. Types of movement according to time limits:

5.1. The action expressed by terminological verbs (available in both languages) is completed in a short time: to break, to close, etc.

5.2. The action expressed by non-terminative verbs (available in both languages) is time-limited: to think, to know, to play. In English, these types of verbs are grammatically important, unlike in Uzbek, because some of the non-terminative verbs (to think, to know, to consist, to love, to live) are almost never used in The Present Continuous Tense, but the grammatical meaning of these verbs` importance requires separate research. In the Uzbek language, the use of such types is not considered grammatically significant, as they do not require certain forms of grammatical rules.

6. Types of verbs according to the





prepositional complement: 6.1. Verbs requiring prepositional complement (available in English): to listen to, rely on / upon, to accuse of, to consist of, to depend upon / on, to complain about, to object to, and so on. 6.2. Verbs requiring a preposition without a preposition (available in English): to read, to cut, to send, and so on. There may be similar types of verbs in Uzbek. As an example, we can give verbs that require a complement, expressed by the word in the exit contraction: to enjoy (to enjoy a meal), to be upset (to be upset with someone), i.e. they always require a noun phrase that is preceded by a consonant. In our view, this is an issue that requires special research. 7. Verbs requiring formal possessive (dog) are available only in English, and in Uzbek such verb types are not found. This type of verb serves to express the atmospheric phenomena of nature. In English, these verbs are in the minority: to rain, to snow, to drizzle, to hail. As an example: It snowed all night; It rains a lot in winter; It's hailing outside; The rain isn't too bad - it's only drizzling. Given that in such sentences the dog has a form, it is expedient to note that it does not have a denotation. 8. Verbs used with semi-predicative syntactic devices (available in English): Some semantic types of verbs are grammatically significant in English. Therefore, the semi-predicative syntactic devices called The Objective -with - the - Infinitive Construction, The Objective - with - the-Participle Construction, The Subjective Infinitive Construction, The Subjective - with - the - Participle Construction visual, sensory, auditory and mental activity It should be noted that it is used with verbs or certain causative verbs (to get, to have, to make). 9. Types of intransitive verbs according to their passive relative form (available in Uzbek): In Uzbek, intransitive verbs expressing certain human movements are used in both active and passive proportions (to go - to go, to run - to run), unlike intransitive verbs in English. 10. Types of verbs according to predication: 10.1. While person-indicating verbs (available in both languages) express a predicate independently, they form a section of a sentence through the morphological tense and inclination categories that make up the predicate present in them. Hence, we can say that decisiveness is directly related to personal verbs. As an example, we see their use in the sentence: Sid went to London - Sid went to London. As noted, if we do not take into account the existence of the category of taxi in English, we can cite the following morphological categories in personal verbs in English and Uzbek. 10.2. Verbs that do not indicate a person (available in both languages) do not have some features of the verb, but feature features of another word group. Verbs that do not indicate a person have two functions. Therefore, since nonverbal verbs cannot be used in the cut function, they perform other semantic functions, representing a semi-predicate or not at all. In general, they do not fully retain the grammatical and semantic features of the verb,





and are words that shift to another word group. Their types are: a) infinitive (available in both languages): to write, to speak - to write, to speak; b) gerund (available in English): writing, speaking, helping; c) adjective (available in both languages): written, spoken, helped - written, spoken; g) Ravishdosh (available in Uzbek): write, write, speak, speak. So, analyzing the above points, we consider it appropriate to distinguish that of the 25 grammatically important classifications, 14 are in both languages (English and Uzbek), 8 are in English only, and 3 are only in Uzbek. It should also be noted that the lexical-grammatical and grammatical types of verbs differ in number, meaning, form and use in different languages.

Conclusion

As a result of the comparative analysis of a number of literatures on English and Uzbek grammar, it has been observed that opinions on the classification of verb types differ sharply from each other. The main reason for the differences between these theoretical views is explained by the following: First, the relationship between lexicon and grammar was not taken into account in the classification of verb types. Second, verb types are not defined on the basis of scientific classification. Third, verb types in English and Uzbek have not been studied comparatively. Fourth, almost all grammatical sources on the Uzbek language are intended only for native language learners. Thus, all of these aspects provided the basis for the development of a grammatically significant scientific classification of verb types. An approach to verb classification in terms of lexical-grammatical classification has been proposed. As a result of a comprehensive study of grammatically important verb types in non-sister languages, a new scientific classification of verb types in English and Uzbek has been developed, taking into account the relationship between grammar and vocabulary. In this context, the following grammatically important verb classifications have been identified in English and Uzbek: independent meaning; to form; attitude to the object; according to valence and other grammatical features of verbs: verb types according to the acquisition of prepositional complement, the ability of intransitive verbs to come in the form of passive pronouns, the temporality of action, the requirement of formal possessive and the use of semi-predicative syntactic devices. At the same time, it was found that there is a difference between the morphological categories of personal verbs in English and Uzbek, and the occurrence of the morphological category of taxi in English as opposed to Uzbek. Based on personal observations and analysis, the study of them in English and Uzbek from the point of view of comparative and comparative linguistics revealed isomorphic and allomorphic features.





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