

SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION OF VERBS AND THEIR GRAMMATICAL FORMATIONS IN THE UZBEKISTAN LANGUAGE

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Annotation: This article is dedicated to the semantic analysis of Uzbek verbs. It examines the spatial and temporal dynamics of verbs as well as their lexical and grammatical characteristics.

Keywords: Semantics, morphology, classification, time, space, mode of action, lexical, grammatical analysis.

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена семантическому анализу узбекских глаголов. Рассматриваются пространственная и временная динамика глаголов, а также их лексические и грамматические особенности.

Ключевые слова: Семантика, морфология, классификация, время, пространство, образ действия, лексика, грамматический анализ.

The spatial and temporal dynamics of Uzbek verbs play an important role in the structure of the language. This requires a certain methodological classification to highlight the main structural points from the analysis of the content and function of verbs. This scientific study aims to provide a basis for semantic observation of Uzbek verbs and determining their semantic structure. In this process, it is of great importance to study in depth the lexical and grammatical properties of verbs and analyze how they are used in everyday language.

The mode of action and its morphological and semantics The semantic appearance of verbs is divided into simple and complex verbs according to their function. Simple verbs express a simple function, while complex verbs express the dynamics of time and space. For example, simple verbs such as “ol”, “ber”, “ket” express the main meaning of the action, while complex verbs such as “o‘tkazib yubor”, “tashlab ket” express a multi-stage action. One of the factors affecting the semantics of verbs is the context of their use. Also, in order to determine the spatial or temporal content of a particular verb, it is necessary to analyze them in relation to other word classes.

The need for semantic grouping What is the need to classify verbs in the Uzbek language? The main reason for this is the development of the linguistic phenomenon and the creation of a common perspective in providing articles and research in this language. In addition, semantic grouping ensures the semantic completeness of verbs and facilitates their use in various social and cultural settings. For example, verbs of the action type are divided into groups such as practical (verbs denoting action), sensory (indicating a mental state), and abstract (hypothetical

or speculative action). By classifying verbs semantically, it becomes possible to determine their place in the language. For example, if the verb “ket” is analyzed in terms of the beginning of the action and its completion, the verb “kel”, on the contrary, is studied as a verb that reverses the process.

Lexical-grammatical properties of verbs For example, the verbs “ol”, “ber”, “ket” tend to express the dynamics of time. Also, the morphological suffixes of certain verbs create the conditions for their precise semantic expression. For example, the suffix “-ib” indicates the state of the action, while the form “-gan” can provide information about the past. Compounds such as “olib bordi” and “ketgan edi” demonstrate the relationship of verbs in time and space.

In addition to lexical and grammatical features, it is also necessary to consider the use of verbs in communication. In particular, in expressions such as “go on a trip” or “see your friend”, the semantic adaptation of the verb is of great importance. Through these, it is possible to understand the complexity and variety of the language. Methods used in semantic analysis The following methods are used to study the semantic grouping of verbs: Morphological analysis: Studying the functions of suffixes and prefixes. Syntactic analysis: Determining the connection of verbs with other word classes. Lexical analysis: Studying the meaning of verbs and their significance in context. Using these methods, it is possible to divide verbs into semantic groups and show their active use in the language.

Semantic observation of Uzbek verbs and their modern classification provide significant scientific information for other linguistic phenomena. This result gives scientists and linguists hope to draw certain semantic conclusions in exchange for new information. In addition, semantic grouping allows for a deeper study of the theoretical and practical aspects of the language. As a result of new analyses, new ideas may arise regarding the semantic content of verbs in the Uzbek language and their use. The aspectual semantics of a verb is understood, on the one hand, as the limited or unlimited nature of the verb, and, on the other hand, as the completeness or incompleteness of the verb's action. We call the limited or unlimited nature of a verb the actional semantics of a verb. The aspectual meanings, which represent the combination of the actional nature of the verb and the aspectual semantics, are determined in aspectual situations.

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