

AN ANALYSIS OF STATE VERBS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE: LEXICAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES AND LITERARY APPLICATIONS

Sh.M.Iskandarova

Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor of Fergana State University

Begmuhammadova Mushtariy Iqboljon qizi

MA student of Fergana State University

Abstract: This study examines the lexical-semantic features of state verbs in the Uzbek language, focusing on their classification, usage patterns, and literary applications. Through an in-depth analysis of a corpus of Uzbek literary works, nine distinct categories of state verbs were identified. These categories encompass a wide range of states, from continuous existence and action results to psychological states and figurative expressions. The analysis reveals the intricate semantic structure of these verbs and their significant role in expressing nuanced meanings and creating vivid imagery in literary works. Furthermore, the study highlights the cultural and cognitive underpinnings of these verb categories, demonstrating how the Uzbek language reflects unique ways of perceiving and expressing states of being.

Introduction: State verbs constitute a fundamental element of the Uzbek language, playing a crucial role in expressing conditions, states of being, and qualities. In contrast to action verbs that primarily describe dynamic events, state verbs focus on static conditions, enduring qualities, and ongoing states. This study aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of these verbs, examining their lexical-semantic features, classification, and usage patterns within the context of Uzbek literature. By investigating the diverse ways in which state verbs are employed by prominent Uzbek authors, we seek to gain a deeper understanding of their role in shaping literary expression, conveying nuanced meanings, and reflecting the unique cultural and cognitive patterns of Uzbek speakers.

Methods

This research employed a mixed-methods approach. Data was collected from a comprehensive corpus of Uzbek literary works, encompassing a wide range of genres and authors, including prominent figures such as Abdulla Qahhor, O'tkir Hoshimov, Said Ahmad, and Pirimqul Qodirov. This rich corpus provided a foundation for analyzing the usage of state verbs in authentic literary contexts. Additionally, the study incorporated a review of relevant linguistic literature, particularly focusing on existing classifications and theoretical frameworks related to Uzbek verb semantics.

The analysis involved several stages. Firstly, state verbs were identified and categorized based on their semantic properties, including duration, intensity, causation, and their role in expressing various states of being. Secondly, the morphological and syntactic features of these verbs were examined, including their inflectional patterns, their interaction with other grammatical elements, and their syntactic roles within sentences. Finally, a detailed analysis of the literary contexts in

which these verbs appeared was conducted, focusing on their role in narrative development, character portrayal, emotional expression, and the creation of vivid imagery.

Results

The analysis resulted in the identification of nine distinct categories of state verbs:

1. **Continuous State Verbs (Davomli holat fe'llari):** Expressing ongoing, uninterrupted states (e.g., yashamoq - to live, turmoq - to stand). For example, in O'tkir Hoshimov's works, the verb yashamoq often appears in contexts describing not just physical existence but also lifestyle and social conditions: "Sharofat xola uyda yolg'iz yashar edi" (Sharofat aunt lived alone in the house).
2. **Action Result State Verbs (Harakat natijasi bo'lgan holat fe'llari) :** Describing conditions that arise as a consequence of previous actions (e.g., charchamoq - to tire, ozmoq - to lose weight). In Abdulla Qodiriy's "O'tkan kunlar," the author uses such verbs to trace subtle changes in characters' conditions: "Kumush so'nggi kunlarda anchagina ozib qolgan edi" (Kumush had lost considerable weight in recent days).
3. **Performance State Verbs (Ijro holat fe'llari) :** Representing states of being during artistic or performative activities (e.g., kuylamoq - to sing, raqsga tushmoq - to dance). In Said Ahmad's works, such verbs often appear in scenes of traditional celebrations: "To'yda qizlar yengil raqsga tushib, mehmonlarni maftun etardi" (At the wedding, the girls entranced the guests as they performed light dances).
4. **Movement State Verbs (Harakatning holati fe'llari) :** Describing states while in motion, including the manner and quality of movement (e.g., shoshmoq - to hurry, yugurmoq - to run). In Pirimqul Qodirov's historical novels, movement state verbs often carry symbolic significance: "Bobur tog' so'qmoqlarida shoshib borardi, yuragida vatanning og'riq" (Bobur hurried along mountain paths, his heart aching for his homeland). The combination of physical movement and emotional state creates powerful narrative moments.
5. **Skill State Verbs (Malaka holat fe'llari) :** Representing cognitive abilities, learning processes, and states of knowledge (e.g., bilmoq - to know, tushunmoq - to understand). O'tkir Hoshimov's works frequently employ skill state verbs to show character transformation through learning: "Ali matematikani qunt bilan o'rganib, fanlar bo'yicha yuqori natijalarga erishdi" (Ali studied mathematics diligently and achieved high results in sciences). These verbs help authors portray the intellectual journey of their characters.
6. **Figurative State Verbs (Obrazli holat fe'llari) :** Expressing metaphorical or descriptive states, often with rich imagery (e.g., yarqiramoq - to shine, porlamoq - to gleam). In Oybek's works, these verbs often describe both physical and metaphorical illumination: "Tong nurida oltin boshloqlar yarqirab ketdi" (The golden wheat heads gleamed in the morning light). Such usage creates powerful visual and emotional effects.
7. **Biological State Verbs (Biologik holat fe'llari) :** Describing natural processes and states of living organisms (e.g., unmoq - to sprout, o'smoq - to grow). In G'afur G'ulom's works: "Bog'dagi nihollar ko'm-ko'k bo'lib o'sib chiqdi" (The saplings in the garden grew up lush and green). Such usage often parallels character development or societal transformation.

8. **Physiological State Verbs (Fiziologik holat fe'llari) : Describing bodily conditions and physical states (e.g., og'rimoq - to hurt, uxlamog - to sleep).** In Abdulla Qahhor's "Bemor," physiological state verbs help create a powerful narrative of suffering and endurance: "Kechasi bilan tishi og'rib chiqdi" (His tooth ached all night long). Such descriptions help readers connect with characters' physical experiences.
9. **Psychological State Verbs (Ruhiy holat fe'llari) :** Representing emotions, mental states, and internal experiences (e.g., quvonmoq - to rejoice, xafa bo'lmoq - to become sad). In O'tkir Hoshimov's "Ikki eshik orasi": "Azizaning ko'zlari porlab ketdi, quvonganidan sakrab-sakrab qo'ydi" (Aziza's eyes lit up, and she jumped with joy). Such usage helps create deep emotional resonance with readers.

Discussion

The analysis revealed the intricate semantic structure of Uzbek state verbs and their significant role in literary expression.

- **Semantic Complexity:** The diverse categories demonstrate the language's capacity for nuanced expression, reflecting the cultural and cognitive patterns of Uzbek speakers in perceiving and expressing states of being.
- **Literary Function:** State verbs play a crucial role in creating vivid imagery, developing complex characters, and conveying nuanced emotions in literary works.
- **Grammatical Integration:** These verbs exhibit diverse grammatical patterns, including complex verb formations and syntactic flexibility, which contribute to the richness and expressiveness of the Uzbek language.

Conclusion

This study provides valuable insights into the lexical-semantic features of state verbs in the Uzbek language, highlighting their crucial role in shaping literary expression and reflecting the unique cultural and cognitive patterns of Uzbek speakers.

References:

1. Rasulov.R, Aziyatov.S. (2012). O'zbek tili fe'llarining ma'no tuzilishi, Toshkent: Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti.
2. Qahharova, S. (2020). O'zbek tilshunosligida harakat va holat semali lug'aviy birliklar semantikasiga doir tadqiqotlar. www.myscience.uz
3. G'ulomov, A. (1954). Fe'l. Hozirgi o'zbek tilidan materiallar. Toshkent: O'zSSRFA nashriyoti.
4. O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. (1981). O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi. Toshkent: Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti.