

COMPARISON OF THE EXACT, PASSIVE AND SELF-PROPORTIONS OF THE
VERB IN UZBEK, RUSSIAN AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: In this article, the comparison of the verb word category in Uzbek, Russian and Karakalpak languages, verb proportions: exact, majhul and self-proportions, their similarities and differences were studied.

Keywords: Verb word category, proportion, definite, majhul, self, comparative, transitive and intransitive verbs, object and subject, affix, generality.

Verb-the richest in grammatical categories in all 3 languages, grammatical nature is the most complex category. Words belonging to the verb word category indicate the process.

The action, state meaning of a verb is expressed through its special grammatical categories. The verb has grammatical categories like rank – zalog – da'reje, mile – naklonenie – meyl, tense – Vremya – Ma'ha'l, person and son – liso I chislo – bet Ha'm san in all 3 languages.

The verb stands out among all word categories in terms of its versatility in meaning, its richness in grammatical categories, forms, as well as its most important place in the composition of the sentence. The Russian linguist academician Peshkovsky was certainly right when he said: "when word categories are compared to planets, the verb is the sun among them." The use of the verb as a central clause in Uzbek also proves this¹.

The ratio category of verbs represents the relationship between the subject of action and its object. Depending on the attitude of the action to the object, verbs are divided into 2 large groups: transitive and intransitive verbs. Transitive verbs express the direct transfer of the syllable to the subject. Therefore, in Uzbek, Russian and Karakalpak languages, the transitive verb leads the word in the Income agreement. For example: Gazeta(ni) o'qidim. – Я читал газету. – Gazetani oqidim. - I read a newspaper.

In Uzbek and Karakalpak, the meaning of Transitivity is expressed in a lexical way and by adding affixes. In Russian, however, transitive verbs are usually expressed lexically. For example: kiymoq – одевать – kiyiw – wear, yuvmoq – мыть – juwıw – wash.

Non-transitive verbs indicate that the action has not passed to the object and do not require a word in the revenue agreement. Therefore, non-transitive verbs cannot express the relationship between the subject of action and the object. It is based on this to say that in

¹ Muhiddinova X va boshqalar. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. Toshkent. 2006. – B. 110.

transitive verbs of the Russian language there is no proportion made². For example walking without transitive verbs meaning movement does not make a proportion in Russian. In this respect, Uzbek and Karakalpak languages are considered more accessible. In Uzbek, any verb can form the basis for making a proportion. That is why Uzbek has 5 verb ratios: exact ratio, majhul ratio, self ratio, concomitant ratio and gain ratio; Russian has 3 verb ratios: deystvitelny zalog, stradatelny zalog, vozvratny zalog; and Karakalpak has 5 verb ratios: Tu'p da'reje, özlik da'reje, partnership da'reje, özgelik da'reje, unmarked da'reje.

1. Aniq nisbat - действительный залог - tu'p da'reje The exact ratio.

In Uzbek, Russian and Karakalpak, transitive verbs express the meaning of a definite ratio, denoting an action directed directly at the object. For example: Aeroportda mehmonlarni kutib oldik. – На аэропорте встретили гостей. – Aeroportta miymanlardi ku'tip oldiq. - We welcomed guests at the airport. In this example we have met – the verb vstetili - Ku'tip oldiq is a transitive verb, and the action it represents is the object of the direct action that has passed guests to the word – gostey – miymanlardi. In Russian, the word representing the object – object usually follows a verb of a definite ratio, and in Uzbek and Karakalpak languages it precedes. For example: Kitob(ni) o'qidim. – Читал книгу. – Kitap(tu) oqidim - I read a book.

2. Majhul nisbat - страдательный залог - belgisiz da'reje – passive voice.

In Uzbek, majhul is made of transitive verbs with Affixes relative -(i)l, -(i)N. Together with this, it is combined with the word by the word, which means the subject.

In Russian, however, majhul is made with the addition of the relative –sya(-s) load to the exact ratio form of the verb³.

In Karakalpak, however, the majhul ratio is mostly made morphologically. The complement of the Majhul ratio is-il, - il, - L.

The Majhul comes in the function of the word ega, which means the object of action in the sentence in which the relative verb is involved. And the word denoting the subject of action comes in the function of an intermediary filler, forming in the curd agreement. For example: Elektrostansiya ishchilar tomonidan qurilmoqda. – Электростанция строится рабочими. – Elektrostanciya jumishilar ta'repinen qurilip atir. - The power plant is being built by workers. Bu rasm mashhur rassom tomonidan ishlangan. – Эта картина написана известным художником. – Bul kartina tanikli su'wretshi ta'repinen islengen. - This painting was worked by a famous artist.

In Uzbek, verbs with majhul ratios are used sparingly. In Uzbek and Karakalpak, majhul nisbat yasovchi are used to represent a cross section of impersonal sentences. Since the Russian language does not have a suitable form for this, it is represented by various grammatical means. For example: Pochtaga borildi. – Сходили на почту. – Pochtag'a

² Azizov O. va boshqalar. O'zbek va rus tillarining qiyosiy grammatikasi Toshkent,1965. – B. 67.

³ Azizov O. va boshqalar. O'zbek va rus tillarining qiyosiy grammatikasi Toshkent,1965. – B. 68.

barildi. - Went to the Mail. Maqsadga erishildi. – Достигли цели. – Maqsetke erisildi. - The goal was achieved.

3. O‘zlik nisbat - возвратный залог - o‘zlik da‘reje - refundable deposit.

In Uzbek, the eigenvalue ratio is made primarily with the affix -(i)n, sometimes -(i)l, to denote the return of the action performed by the subject to the subject itself again.

In Russian, the self is represented by the relative –sya (-s) load.

In Karakalpak, the subject in proper relation verbs also serves the object, meaning that the work-action is directed at the subject and the object at the same time. For this reason, the main character in determining the identity ratio in Turkic languages is based on the meaning “self”, - “self”⁴. In Karakalpak, the self-ratio is generated in lexical and morphological ways. It is often formed by adding affixes –in, -In, -N, -il, -il, -l, -liq, -lik, -iq, -ik, -q, -k to transitive verbs.

In Karakalpak, verbs with proper relation have the following semantic identities.

1. Self-ratio verbs have the meaning of true self-ratio. Verbs in this sense clearly show the meaning of the self-ratio, and the subject of the work-action becomes clearly self-centered. For example: Nurjan juwindı, kiyindi, tarandı - Nurjan was young, dressed, and groomed.

2. Generality means self-ratio. The verbs of self-ratio in this sense do not express work-action that is clearly directed at the subject. it denotes the state of that subject, or that the work-action has moved from one state to another⁵. For example: shadlandı, quwandı, so‘ylendi, ko‘rindi, tazalandı - He was healed, he saw, he was refreshed.

In Russian, some actions do not deviate from the subject itself. The meaning of this is given lexically in the Uzbek language, sometimes with Affixes -(i)l,- (i)N. For example: Mashina to‘xtadi. – Машина остановились. - The car stopped.

In place of the conclusion, it is worth noting that verb proportions control the word in which the transitive verb proceeds in all 3 languages. Verb proportions are 5 in Uzbek, 3 in Russian, 5 in Karakalpak. In Russian, a proportion is not made from non-transitive verbs. And in Uzbek and Karakalpak languages, a proportion is made from non-transitive verbs. In Uzbek and Karakalpak languages, 5 ratios – i.e. non-separable in Russian-are represented by different grammatical means of conjugation and concomitant ratios. Verb ratios have many similarities in these languages, except for some cases in Uzbek and Karakalpak languages.

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