



## ISOMORPHIC AND ALLAMORPHIC ASPECTS IN VERB GRADUONYMY IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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### ANNOTATION

This article is presented as an example of research on the study of the graduonymy of verbs in the Uzbek and English languages, and the similar and different aspects of the graduonymy series formed according to the semantic categories of the verbs in the languages being compared. cited. Also, in the article, the semantic categories of verbs of action, verbs of speech, verbs of state, verbs of thought, action verbs of result in Uzbek and verbs of action, verbs of thought, verbs of reason in English Verbs were separated into semantic groups such as verbs, verbs of the state of occurrence, aspect verbs, and the verbs were analyzed from the explanatory dictionaries, and ranking lines were created with the participation of their synonyms and opposite meanings.

**Key words:** graduonymy, gradation series, semantic category, verbs, action verbs, relationship verbs, speech verbs, state verbs, semantic groups.

### INTRODUCTION

When we focus on the graduonymy of lexemes representing action and state in different systematic languages, during our research we found out that there are many similarities and differences between the Uzbek and English languages. It turned out that there are semantic groups of verbs in both languages that are

compatible with each other or completely different. For example, activity verbs in Uzbek have the same meaning as activity verbs in English. Conditional verbs in Uzbek are similar to mental verbs in English, and mental verbs in English also have the same mental types as mental verbs in Uzbek and relational verbs.

### LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

The possibility of creating graduonymic lines in English language verbs of activity, mental verbs, communication verbs and causative verbs is somewhat wider. In the verbs of occurrence and aspect, graduonymy is rarely noticeable, while in the case of verbs of existence and relationship, it is difficult to make a graduonymic row, or not observed at all.

Activity verbs in Uzbek and activity verbs in English represent almost the same semantic group. Verbs of action in the languages in question represent actions performed with human body parts. Verbs of action in both languages have a wide range of gradations. Based on each of the principles of graduonymic series, there are members with graduonymic characteristics in both Uzbek and English, and they differ in terms of more or less meaning.

Earlier, we made a series of gradations with the participation of action verbs in Uzbek and English languages. For example, according to the strength and consistency of the "close" sign: *ilgaklamoq*→*tambalamoq*→*qulflamoq*→*zanjirlamoq* and we formed it in English as *latch /fasten* → *lock/padlock* →*chain*. The Uzbek gradation series has 4 members, while the English series has 5 lexemes, and taking into account that two of their members have synonyms of the same level, such a series is considered 3 members. The Uzbek verb *tambalamaq* does not have a synonym expressed by a lexeme in English. Since it is given in the form of a phrase with a complement, this combination was not included in the ranking.

The Uzbek verb *yurmoq* and the English verb *walk* were compared. From the explanations of the synonyms of the verb *walk* in the English language, it is

possible to form a graduonymic row of walk→stride→trek→hike for long distance walking. The verb *yurmoq* is not found in the explanatory dictionary of synonyms of the Uzbek language, therefore, when it and its synonyms are checked from the annotated dictionary, it is found that there are no lexemes between them that mean the distance of walking, besides these, the verb *yurmoq* does not. It was not possible to create a graduonymic row for long-distance walking even among the verbs *kezmog* and *sayr qilmoq*. Among the synonyms of the verb "walk" in the English language, mutual differences were also noted in terms of "surfing" and "just walking", and the gradation series saunter→wander→roam was formed from them, which in Uzbek has the form of "*sandiroklamak*" can be brought. The number of terms in the gradational series in both languages is equal, and these words also have a negative connotation.

The graduonymic rows formed according to the increasing speed of movement, consisting of verbs expressing the meaning of movement in Uzbek language, *qimirlamoq*→*qo'zg'almoq*→ *siljimoq/surilmoq* →*qadam bosmoq* /*qadamlamoq* →*yurmoq* →*tezlashmoq*→*pizillamoq* →*yugurmoq*→*elmoq* → *quyundek uchmoq*; and in English, it forms a series of degrees like *budge*→*shift*→*transfer*→*stir*→*move*→*walk*→*run*→ *scamper*→*jog* → *trot*→*gallop* →*rush* → *print*. 12 verbs participate in the Uzbek language sequence and it consists of members representing 10 levels. In English, there are 13 members of this verb semantics, all of which represent different situations in terms of gradation. In Uzbek, graduonymic series composed of increasing movement speed consists of 10 members, two of which are composed of words with the same meaning, and the English series consists of 13 members. consists of 13 and is slightly more than the number of members in the Uzbek language.

Since the verb *ishonmoq* (*to believe*) is not given in the "Annotated Dictionary of Synonyms of the Uzbek Language, We searched the word in order to find its synonyms and create a graduonymic series, it is possible to increase trust

through the explanations given to the verb *ishonmoq* (to believe) from the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language": *umid qilmoq*→*ishonch bog'lamoq*→*ishonmoq* graduonymic row created. In English, the verb *believe* means to believe. The synonyms of this verb are given with their comments, forming a ranking line of *consider truthful/honest*→*believe*→*be convicted by*→*trust* according to increasing trust. The Uzbek graduonymic series consists of 3 members, while the English series consists of 3 verbs, one of which is given with the sign /. It can be seen that the number of members in English is higher than in Uzbek in the rankings based on increasing confidence. In both languages, words with opposite meanings are included, creating bipolar gradation series. In Uzbek: *shubhalanmoq/gumonsiramoq*→*ikkilanmoq*→*ishonmoq*→*ishonch bog'lamoq*→*ishonqiramoq*→*umid qilmoq*; in English: *doubt*→*hesitate*→*trust*→*be convicted by*→*believe*→*truthful/honest*. Although there are synonyms of the verb *believe* in English, according to their comments, it was found that the verb *trust* is at a higher level than the verb *believe*. There are 6 members of this line in the Uzbek language, and in one of them the word expressing the same meaning is given together. In the English language, there are 6 graduonyms in this graduonymic row, and in one of them there is a word with the same meaning.

Since Uzbek speech verbs and English communication verbs correspond to each other according to their meanings, in the presence of the verbs to *pichirlamoq* and *whisper*, to their synonyms and opposite meanings based on the explanations given in the explanatory dictionary and thesaurus, ranking lines were created: according to the rising of the sound in Uzbek: *shivirlamoq/pichirlamoq*→*gapirmoq/so'zlamoq*→*shovqinlamoq*→*baqirmoq*→*shang'illamoq*→*bo'kirmoq*; according to the decreasing of the sound: *bo'kirmoq*→*shang'illamoq*→*baqirmoq*→*shovqinlamoq*→*gapirmoq / so'zlamoq*→*pichirlamoq / shivirlamoq*; according to the intelligibility of the sound: *g'o'ng'illamoq*→*ming'irlamoq*→*shivirlamoq/pichirlamoq*→*gapirmoq*. In English, according to the increasing

volume of the voice: *mumble /murmur* → *whisper* → *speak softly* → *breathe* → *shout* → *yell* → *cry (out)*; according to decreasing volume: *cry (out)* → *yell* → *shout* → *breathe* → *speak softly* → *whisper* → *murmur /mumble*; according to the intelligibility of the sound: *murmur* → *whisper* → *speak softly* → *breathe*. In the Uzbek language, there are 6 members in the series according to the rising sound, and 2 of them are considered equally strong variants. In English, 5 synonyms of the verb *whisper* are given, all of which participate in the construction of the gradation series, and 3 verbs are given throughout, in total there are 7 members of this series, and one has an equally strong meaning. A descending series is the same as an ascending series. There are 4 members of the graduonymic row according to the intelligibility of the sound in the Uzbek language, and one of them has a variant with an equally strong meaning. In English, it has 4 members.

The verbs *gapirmoq* in Uzbek and *to speak* in English, which belong to the semantic group of speech and communication verbs, and their synonyms, have also created graduonymic row, and we will analyze the similarities and differences between them. According to the duration of the conversation in Uzbek *so‘zlashmoq / gaplashmoq / suhbatlashmoq* → *gurunglashmoq* → *laqillashmoq* → *otamlashmoq* → *hasratlashmoq / dardlashmoq*; in English: *talk/speak* → *prattle* → *jaw* → *chew the fat* graduonymic sequences are given. Although there are 8 verbs in the graduonymic rows in Uzbek, this series is considered to have 5 members, because the words *to speak*, *to talk*, *to talk* and the words *to be sad* and *to be in pain* have the same strong meaning. represents the zone. The English graduonymic row consists of 4 members, one of which is given by a variant with an equally strong meaning. In accordance with the "intensification" of the conversation in Uzbek, a graduonymic series is formed: *so‘zlashmoq/gaplashmoq/suhbatlashmoq* → *chaqchaqlashmoq* → *gurunglashmoq* → *otamlashmoq/ulfatlashmoq*. In English, it was not possible to create this line due to the lack of lexemes that express the meaning of the

"intensification" of the conversation. In the same way, the equivalent of the so 'zlashmoq/gaplashmoq/suhbatlashmoq → ko 'nglini yozmoq → hasratlashmoq/dardlashmoq was not found in English.

Although the verbs *gaplashmoq* in Uzbek and *talk* in English are not involved, it is gradational sequence of possible to form a graduonymic row of talking about trivial things among their cognates. In the Uzbek language, it's like *laqillamoq*→*g'iybat qilmoq*→*yomonlamoq*; in English like *chatter*→ *gossip*→ *prattle* →*babble/rattle on*→ *yak/gab*. The gradation series in Uzbek language consists of 3 members, and the series in the English language consists of 5 members, and both members have equally strong connotations.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Uzbek language has a graduonymic row of gendered verbs such as *ulfatlashmoq* and *otamlashmoq*. There are no gendered verbs in English, and there is no possibility of creating such gradations.

It was noted above that the verbs of communication in the English language correspond to the meanings expressed by the verbs of speech in the Uzbek language. However, some verbs that are part of English communication verbs are not Uzbek speech verbs, but result action verbs. For example, the verbs "write" and "listen" when translated into Uzbek mean *yozmog* and *tinglamoq* and belong to the group of action verbs. With these verbs and their synonyms, based on writing for cases that are stored for a long time in the ranks as follows: *write* → *record* → *log* → *inscribe*; *qayd qilmoq*→*yozmog*→*muhrlamoq*→*bitmoq*; to write something down quickly: *scrawl* → *jot down* → *write*; It is graded as *belgilamoq* → *qoralamoq* →*qayd qilmoq*→*yozmog*. For long-term storage cases, the members of the ranking series based on writing are equal to 4 members in both languages, while the series based on fast recording has 4 members in Uzbek and 3 members in English. are different from each other.

Although graduonymic lines are formed with the participation of demand, which belongs to the group of cause or effect verbs in English, and Uzbek equivalent verbs, according to the increase of desire and demand: expect → ask for → want → desire → being in need of → necessitate → require → need → insist on – order/demand → command; and in Uzbek, the following lines are formed: *umid qilmoq* → *kutmoq* → *xohlamoq/istamoq* → *so‘ramoq* → *buyurmoq* → *talab qilmoq*. If we compare the gradation series given in both languages, the gradation series in the English language differs in the number of members, taking into account the presence of 10 members and one word with the same meaning, a total of 11 words are involved. . In the Uzbek language, 7 verbs are involved, 6 of them form a series of gradations.

### CONCLUSION

Verbs of existence or relationship in English do not exist in Uzbek either. Since the verbs belonging to this group have stylistic and contextual synonyms, there is no ranking between them. However, it is possible to make a series of gradations with verbs belonging to this group and other semantic groups. For example, the verb die, which is the antonym of the verb live, belongs to the group of verbs of occurrence. Using this verb, *be born* → *live* → *die* forms a series of gradations. We can come to the conclusion that the phenomenon of gradation between different semantic groups occurs in English, but this situation is not observed in Uzbek.

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