



Lexical – Semantic Grouping Of The Verbs Of English And Uzbek Languages

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Abstract

This article investigates the features of linguistic units in the modern linguistics, their semantic field, thematic and lexical – semantic grouping which is discussed in the works of world scientists.

Key words: semantic field, thematic grouping, lexical – semantic grouping, identification, dominant word, nuclear element, field name, hyperemia, periphery

Introduction

The classification of verbs into lexical-semantic groups (LSG) was widespread in the last century, and initially, such a classification arose through the study of the lexical meaning and semantic field of verbs. One of the leaders of this theory, the Western European linguist Yosta Trir, put forward the theory of the "semantic field" in the 30s and 50s of the last century. According to him, any word used in the mind of the speaker and the listener (or reader), other words or words semantically close to that word group. The similarities of these words leads to semantic similarity or opposition. Such similarities or opposites are combined into small or large groups of circles, "blocks." Each concept exists because its meaning is proportional and connected to another concept and meaning. In turn, the loss or change of meaning can lead to the reconstruction of the relationship between meanings, as well as the creation of a new meaning. The range of meanings, the mechanism of interaction and changes in it are called the "semantic field." The semantic field, to put it more clearly, is the largest semantic paradigm (model) and includes words belonging to different word groups that have a single semantic sign. For instance, words expressing speech: *to speak, to tell, to say* etc. All words with one semantic field have a common seme (the common seme of the words *to speak, to tell, to say* is speech).

In addition, the semantic field includes a thematic group (TG) and a lexical-semantic group (LSG). According to the results of lexicological research, while the study of the word groups, it is obvious that the lexical meaning of words is divided into classes according to the content of the meaning they represent. The study of the lexical composition of words by dividing them into thematic groups not only makes it convenient, but is also important.

Investigation

The division of the lexicon of words into thematic groups can be carried out for various purposes, and in this case, the composition of the groups changes independently of the lexical-semantic connection of the words. For instance, I.V. Buylenko in his article "Lexical-semantic associations of words" states that the names of fish can be divided into one thematic group, or this group can also be divided into a larger group - the group of gills, which includes not only fish, but



also crustaceans, mollusks, etc. [Buylenko, 2012: 89] In short, we can say that a thematic group includes words belonging to one part of speech related to a common topic. For example: Furniture: armchair, sofa, bed, chair...

The division of words into lexical-semantic groups (LSGs) is one of the important tasks of lexicology. In modern linguistics, there are different views on the division of words into LSGs. F.P.Filin, A.A.Ufemseva, V.I.Kodukhov, E.V.Kuznetsov, and I.V.Builenko developed the theory of LSG. In particular, F.P. Filin drew attention to the fact that LSGs are linguistic units united by the lexical meaning of two or more words [Filin, 1982: 234], V.I. Kodukhov divides into LSGs units that are close to each other in terms of content. According to L.G. Babenko, LSG is a collection of similar paradigmatic, syntagmatic, and functional features of lexical units [Babenko, 2012: 90]. E.V. Kuznetsova defines LSG as a group of units belonging to one part of speech with common semantic components [Kuznetsova, 1982: 59].

Based on the above, it can be stated that a lexical-semantic group is a classification of words belonging to one part of speech with a common meaning. So units belonging to the verb part of speech can be divided into the group of walking action verbs, the group of speech activity verbs, the group of sensory perception verbs, desire verbs, etc.

There are also different theories of division of the words into LSGs. According to E.V. Kuznetsova, LSG should have the following three characteristics:

1. The presence of categorical features;
2. General syntactic features;
3. General paradigmatic features; [Kodukhova, 1987: 75]

The classification of language units into LSGs demands the method of component analysis. In this regard, L.V. Bistrov, N.D. Kapatruck, and V.V. Levskoy propose the following types of component analysis of language units:

1. Unification of a word by meaning, by the name of the identifier, by dominance, by nuclear elements;
2. According to one common meaning (semantic components).

However, V.I. Suprin believes that such a division of words and meanings is inappropriate. As, LSG is a group of the vocabulary basis of the word, which includes lexemes that have a common basic semantic invariants, belonging to one part of speech that unites the same subject direction and one type of semantics, and have a synonymous (in a broad sense) and antonymous relationship. [Suprin, 2012: 90]

On the other hand, V. Buylenko describing the features of LSG pointed out that it should possess:

- Its own identifier (keyword);
- The same type of semantics;
- Small groups;
- Small size of the units;
- The same part of speech;
- Own field character;
- Semantic relationship with other LSGs. [Buylenko, 2012: 91]

At the same time, scientists give different names to the main word of the LSG:

- Identifier (V.P. Abramov, E.V. Kuznetsova)



- Cateorial archyseme (V.G. Gak)
- Name of the site (Yu.N. Karaulov)
- Hyperseme (V.K. Andreeva)
- Dominant (V.V. Bogdanov)

Thus, if we take the main word in the LSG as its *dominant word*, then other words are called by scientists (V.G.Gak, V.P.Abramov, N.A.Kozelskaya, N.A.Shechtman) *the periphery of the LSG*, that is, other words that have a narrow meaning, a secondary meaning from the main meaning in the group, and the periphery is called lexemes of the LSG with a neutral character. [Kuznetsova, 1982: 92]

Yu.N. Karaulov calls the main word of the LSG "field name" and says that it should not be ambiguous, it should not be difficult to distinguish from the general meaning, it should not be stylistically colored, metaphorical or terminological, semantically simple, and also that the name of one field should not be a homonym, synonym, or antonym with the name of another LSG field. [Karaulov, 1976: 355]

I.V. Buylenko emphasizes that these requirements are justified, and at the same time, there are such LSGs on the basis of which there is no main word. (for example, the LSG of verbs changing in functional state) [Buylenko, 2012: 90]

R.S.Repskaya, agreeing with I.V.Buylenko, states that the dominance (key word) of LSGs is determined by the researcher's intuition, certain requirements or methods.

I.G.Gak and V.P.Abramov claim that the main word of the LSG should have a categorical character and other elements should be interconnected with it.

According to the classification of the aforementioned scholars, based on the characteristics of the LSG, the identification of its dominant word, and the division into internal subgroups, verbs in modern English can be divided into 48 LSGs. [Beth Levin, 1993; 111] (Verbs of Putting, Verbs of Removing, Verbs of Sending and Carrying, Verbs of Exerting Force: Push/ Pull Verbs, Verbs of Change of Possession, Learn Verbs, Hold and Keep Verbs, Verbs of Concealment, Verbs of Throwing, Verbs of Contact by Impact, Poke Verbs, Verbs of Contact: Touch Verbs, Verbs of Cutting, Verbs of Combining and Attaching, Verbs of Separating and Disassembling, Verbs of Coloring, Image Creation Verbs, Verbs of Creation and Transformation, Engender Verbs, Calve Verbs, Verbs with Predicative Complements, Verbs of Perception, Verbs of Psychological State, Verbs of Desire, Judgment Verbs, Verbs of Assessment, Verbs of Searching, Verbs of Social Interaction, Verbs of Communication, Verbs of Sounds Made by Animals, Verbs of Ingesting, Verbs Involving the Body, Verbs of Grooming and Bodily Care, Verbs of Killing, Verbs of Emission, Destroy Verbs, Verbs of Change of State, Lodge Verbs, Verbs of Existence, Verbs of Appearance, Disappearance, and Occurrence, Verbs of Body-Internal Motion, Verbs of Assuming a Position, Verbs of Motion, Avoid Verbs, Measure Verbs, Weekend Verbs, Weather Verbs).

Analyses

Beth Livin in her book "English Verb Classes and Alternations" [Beth Levin, 1993] divided a group of LSGs - LSGs of speech activity verbs into 9 subgroups (verbs of transfer of a message, tell verbs, verbs of manner of speaking, verbs of instrument of communication, talk verbs, say verbs, complain verbs, advise verbs).

Taking into account all mentioned above, we can include more word groups such as *praise verbs* (boast verbs: stimulate, countenance, brag... dominant word - encourage), *consolation verbs* (calm



verbs:, placate, quite, sooth, appease, tranquilize, console, comfort, reassure, set a rest, satisfy... dominant word - quell), *congratulation verbs* (congratulate verbs: felicitate...dominant word - congratulate), *regret verbs* (pity, deplore... dominant word - sorry), *reprimand verbs* (criticize verbs: abuse, rail, swear, lash...dominant word - scold), *motivation verbs* (motivate verbs: stimulate, countenance, dominant word - encourage).

A number of Uzbek linguists have also worked on the lexical-semantic grouping of the semantic field of verbs. In particular, M.S.Sodikova divides Uzbek verbs into 3 large classes (semantic fields):

- I. Verbs denoting action;
- II. Verbs denoting state;
- III. Verbs denoting relations; [Sodikova, 1975: 62]

In turn, the linguist divided these semantic fields into relatively smaller LSGs.

- I. Verbs denoting action;

a) Verbs expressing concrete (active) action. Here moving object is visible (feet movement, hand movement, speech act);

b) Verbs expressing non-concrete (passive) action. Here moving object is hidden (view, verbs, intuition verbs).

- II. Verbs denoting state:

a) Mental-psychological state (thinking, observation, imagination) to make, to think, to remind, intention, goal, dream - desire);

b) Expressive – emotional association with inner experience and the psyche in general emotional states (verbs, verbal combinations, idioms and figurative expressions, lost his mind, stunned, his wound renewed, mind - unconscious, expressive - emotional states, physical and states of mental pain, anguish, suffering, descriptive with phrases (to put the chairman to work - until he brings this, his liver he was crushed).

- II. Verbs denoting relationship:

a) Positive relationship (in the sense of liking, trust, devotion, accommodation, protection, protection, pity, flattery, prayer, praise, consolation, comfort, love-loving relationships, intimate relations (confidentiality, charm, sincerity), customary relationships (greeting, courtesy).

b) Negative relationships (emotional-expressive, sharp-emotional, submissive, manipulative, cold, hypocritical, exposing, revealing secrets, revenge, antagonism, digging a pit, torturing, harassing, belittling, disregarding, disrupting relationships, deceiving, misleading, capturing, protesting, protesting).

- c) Neutral relations (relations of inviolability, advice, compromise).

Other uzbek linguist I.K. Kuchkortoiev, classifies the Uzbek language verbs into following LSGs: [Kuchkortoiev, Tashkent: 19 - 31]

- 1. Verbs of activity;
- 2. Verbs of sensory;
- 3. Verbs of action;
- 4. Verbs of change;
- 5. Verbs of existence;
- 6. Verbs of relationship;



7. Imitative verbs.

The Azerbaijani linguist G. Kuliyeu, in his candidate dissertation "Verbal Governance in Azerbaijani and Turkmen Languages," divided verbs into the following 10 LSGs:

1. Verbs of activity;
2. Verbs expressing feeling;
3. Verbs expressing speech;
4. Verbs expressing sight;
5. Verbs expressing mental activity;
6. Verbs expressing an action;
7. Verbs expressing mental state;
8. Verbs expressing onomatopoeic words;
9. Verbs formed from onomatopoeic words;
10. Verbs expressing natural phenomenon

In conclusion, it is obvious that the investigation of lexical meaning and semantic field of speech units enrolls to exploration of LSG. These units and semantic field is the smallest semantic model and includes language unit's specific to different parts of speech. In turn, the semantic field consists of a thematic group (TG), which makes convenient the study of language units, and a lexical-semantic group (LSG), consisting of several language units belonging to one part of speech. LSG is also a group consisting of sublingual units with the same semantics, having its own dominant word, subgroups, and a field character. Based on these features, modern English verbs can be classified into 53 LSGs, and Uzbek verbs into 7 LSGs.

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