THE FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTIC FIELD OF VERB WORD FORMATION.

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Abstract: In the article, morphology is formed as a branch of descriptive grammar in the traditions of linguistics and one of the richest features of the language - general order, regularity, departure from uniformity. In the functional-semantic field, asymmetry and morphological paradigms interact to shape the meaning and function of linguistic units. The asymmetrical relationships between different elements within a language system can influence how meaning is constructed and interpreted.

Key words: asymmetry, core, periphery, polysemy, linguistic units, discreteness, specificity, consistency, confatibility, polysemy, polyfunctionality, morphological absorption,diachronically, synchronically, semasiologically.

Annotatsiya: maqolada morfologiya tilshunoslik an'analarida tavsiflovchi grammatikaning bir bo'lagi va tilning eng boy xususiyatlaridan biri - umumiy tartib, muntazamlik, bir xillikdan uzoqlashish sifatida shakllangan. Funktsional-semantik sohada assimetriya va morfologik paradigmalar o'zaro ta'sir qilib, lingvistik birliklarning ma'nosi va funktsiyasini shakllantiradi. Til tizimidagi turli xil elementlar o'rtasidagi assimetrik munosabatlar ma'no qanday tuzilishi va talqin qilinishiga ta'sir qilishi mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: assimetriya, yadro, Periferiya, polisemiya, lisoniy birliklar, diskretlik, o'ziga xoslik, izchillik, kelishuvchanlik, polisemiya, polifunksionallik, morfologik yutilish,diaxronik, sinxronik, semasiologik.

Аннотация: В статье морфология формируется как раздел описательной грамматики в традициях лингвистики и как одна из богатейших черт языка - общий порядок, регулярность, отход от единообразия. В функционально-семантической области асимметрия и морфологические парадигмы взаимодействуют, формируя значение и функцию языковых единиц. Асимметричные отношения между различными элементами языковой системы могут влиять на то, как конструируется и интерпретируется значение.

Ключевые слова: асимметрия, ядро, периферия, многозначность, языковые единицы, дискретность, специфичность, последовательность, сопоставимость, многозначность, полифункциональность, морфологическая абсорбция,диахронически, синхронно, семасиологически.

Introduction

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Asymmetry and morphological paradigms play crucial role in the functional-semantic field of linguistics. In linguistic analysis, asymmetry refers to the unequal distribution or relationship between linguistic elements within a system. This can manifest in various ways, such as in the hierarchical structure of language or in the asymmetrical relationships between different linguistic units.

Morphological paradigms, on the other hand, refer to the systematic arrangement of morphological forms that a particular word or lexical item can take. These paradigms help to establish patterns and relationships between different forms of a word, allowing for a more nuanced understanding of its meaning and usage. Verb differs from other independent word formations by its grammatical form and its connection to combining grammatical categories.

In the functional-semantic field of verb word formation, there are also means available; these means are units that play an important role in the structure of language, being formed during the development of language and holding significant positions in the structure of language

The verb is a part of speech that denotes action. Due to the manifestation of action in various forms on the human body, it covers a wide range of phenomena. Accordingly, verbs include various states (laughing, crying, sleeping), mental changes (fearing, dreaming, enjoying), physical-biological processes (blooming, growing, smelling). The verb, especially related to human nature, reflects changes and processes over time in a substantive way. Its main characteristic is its ability to answer the question 'what is being done?' which defines its verbal nature.

Verbs are divided into independent verbs and auxiliary verbs based on their lexical- grammatical characteristics

From a functional-semantic perspective, verbs are classified into:

1) Simple verbs;
2) Functional verbs

Functional verbs, in turn, consist of:

1) Action nouns;
2) Qualifiers;
3) Modifiers.

Independent verbs convey lexical or semantic meaning, meaning that the name of the verb signifies its nominative-onomasiological indication. Each verb historically represents a specific action, and these basic verbs (come, say, read) have their current motivation basis (their relevance to something) identified through etymological examination. For example, the verb "uxlamoq" (to sleep) is related to the state of sleep, tranquility, coming to a state of rest, while in verbs like "saqla" (to keep), "epla" (to eat), the lexical meaning is somewhat clearer.

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It seems like the text is discussing the objective categories of time or tense. The actions and states of objects are always related to time; the subject's movement and state are always associated with time. Time is defined in relation to the point of speech moment, the moment of utterance. If the action coincides with the moment of speech, it is considered present time; if it has been completed before the moment of speech, it is regarded as past time; if it will be completed after the moment of speech, it is referred to as future time. The classification of time is a set of forms determined by the human mind and reflection in language through objective expressions via the category of time.

The movement of the subject is a process that occurs at every moment, starting from the present point and expressing the power that will continue into the future. Tense and mood are general concepts that apply to all verbs. In the context of the objectivity of action, the involvement of the subject, or person, is direct. The relationship of action to the external world, as indicated by the participant in action, determines the mood of the verb. This relationship has a subjective nature and involves various categories of mood, such as indicative mood, subjunctive mood, imperative mood, depending on how the action unfolds.

The emergence of verb formations has been the subject of various discussions and debates throughout linguistic history. While some groups of scholars argue that verb formations preceded noun formations, others claim the opposite, leading to differing perspectives within linguistic research.

During the 19th and 20th centuries, there were discussions regarding verb formations and their relation to noun formations, with particular emphasis on the phenomenon of verb-noun homonymy, especially in ancient Turkic languages. Turkish linguists such as P.M. Melioranskiy, I.A. Batmanov, and E.V. Sevortyan initially provided examples like "koch" (to move) - "koch" (to move a tent), "toy" (to eat) - "toy" (wedding), "soch" (to sweep in all directions) - "soch" (a person's hair) from early Turkic texts, suggesting that verbs and nouns were initially distinguished based on semantic context. However, subsequent analyses revealed the relative inadequacy of such evidence.

As a result, in linguistics, the emergence of verb words began with action nouns closely related to the verb-noun formation (e.g., "kelmoq" - coming, "bormoq" - going, "kelish" - coming, "borish" - going, "boruv" - departure), as well as qualifiers (e.g., "o'qigan" - read, "kelgu-si" ...). These forms initially appeared in the predicative position, and as a result of their association with objects (human objects), verbs formed a separate category.

In the comparative-historical morphology of the Altaic languages - Turkish, Mongolic, and Tungusic-Manchurian languages, during the early stages of

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linguistic development, the synthetic use of verb tenses (with affixes) was widespread. However, in later periods, with the emergence of analytical indicators using noun-like and qualifier forms, the verbal conjugation center (nucleus) was formed, focusing on verb inflection categories. In this process, tense forms began to engage with various degrees of relation to mood, person-number categories.

The primary word-changing system, which is characteristic of Turkish, Mongolic, and Tungusic-Manchurian languages, demonstrates the transformation of verb and noun formations in these languages. This indicates that the phonetic features of affixes in these languages, the generality, uniqueness, and material-semantic basis of word formation shapes, particularly in Turkish languages, provide evidence of their mutual relationship.

In the linguistic system formed in the vast expanses of Europe and Asia, the Turkish language, including the Uzbek language, occupies a unique place with its historical development. The six languages of the Uzbek language, shaped by the Karluks, Kipchaks, and Oguz tribes, find their reflection in historical records and in the archaeological findings of the Altai-Yenisei region, demonstrating their material-material and semantic generality.

Regarding this matter, Academician A.N. Konovalov wrote as follows: "The oldest Turkic monuments of runic script - the first samples of Turkic written-literary language - are a unique testament to the high level of linguistic culture of ancient Turks. Turkic runic monuments, the oldest of which date back to the end of the 7th century, judging by the degree of development of their morphology and syntax, must have had predecessors in the form of literary monuments, which, unfortunately, have not reached us ... The Yenisei runic monuments, represented by numerous epitaphs with standardized lexical, morphological, and syntactic forms and expressions, undoubtedly reflect a long path in linguistic development. The understanding of the significance of words, particularly in the context of Turkic peoples, including the Uzbek language, is expressed through processes of thought that generalize human and existential concepts. These are manifestations of significant linguistic categories that unite various topics into thematic groups and reflect the individual's perception of the world. For example, terms like "ozik-o'vqat" (food), "kiyim-kechak" (clothing), "osimliklar" (shelter), "ob-havo" (weather) are products of such generalizations. Mahmud Kashgari's "Divanu Lugatit Turk" is a seminal work that serves as a dictionary, encompassing the lifestyle, worldview, cultural and artistic expressions of Turkic peoples.

Alisher Navoi's work "Muhakamatul-Lughatain" also stands out among other works. In this work, Turkish and Uzbek languages are compared, showing parallels between them, particularly in various fields related to language. Examples

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of words related to different areas are provided, covering phonetics (sound formation), lexical composition (lexicology), word formation, morphology, and syntax.

The relevance of various words to specific fields of function and content is analyzed as components of the language system.

The assertion is made that basic verbs are formulated with the Turkic vocabulary and are emphasized not to be found in the Persian language: "These are purely Turkic words that are determined based on strange intentions, for which no words are coined in the Persian language..."

Following this, analyses are provided concerning lexical-morphological aspects, with emphasis on differentiation and classification based on synonymous (meaning-related) and homonymous (form-related) words. It is confirmed that words related to recognition and the poetic genre are unique to the Uzbek language, confirming their artistic significance in literature.

Чун парию ҳурдур отинг бегим,
Суръат ичра дев эрур отинг бегим,
Ҳар хадангиким, улус андин қочар,
Нотавон токим сари отинг бегим

This is a beautiful excerpt from Uzbek literature. The lines express deep emotions and vivid imagery. Here's a translation:
"Like a fairy, you fly swiftly, my lady,
Your image flows through the valley, my lady,
From every corner, you bring light to the land,
With your noble demeanor, you shine bright, my lady."

In the first line, "от" is a noun (ism), in the second line, "от" is a verb (uchqur ot), and in the fourth line, "от" is also a verb, meaning "to decree" or "to command" Our great ancestors continued: "Ва андоқ лафз ҳам топилурки, беш маъноси бўлғай".The word "туз" can have several meanings. One of them is to create, to say, or to narrate something. Another meaning is to support a friend. Another meaning is to direct someone in the right direction. Another meaning is to order someone to prepare a feast. Another meaning is to come to an agreement between two people. And another meaning is to designate an item for a gathering.

Compare: In the phrase "Мой айниса туз солур, туз айниса не солур" used by Abdullah Qahhor, the word "туз" (salt) metaphorically refers to the character of a person: just as salt reveals its true nature when tasted, similarly, the true character of a person becomes evident through their actions. This example demonstrates the intrinsic connection between language and cultural concepts in the language of this community over the centuries. See: Mahmud Kashgari's "Divanu Lugat at-Turk"

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for similar instances where the use of the word "от" (fire) and "феъл" (action) illustrates the linguistic nuances of the language.

In the later sections of 'Muhakamat al-Lughatayn', descriptive terms are provided for various aspects of life, such as dwellings (homes), their parts, crops and birds, animals, fire and its types, items used with fire, weapons, planting and its tools, and other objects associated with fire. These words belong to the group of vocabulary that enters into the field of meaning and function.

The work provides abundant evidence of linguistic formations characteristic of that period. The suffix "-chi" in the Uzbek language was also widely used during that period, adding to the list of common suffixes. Occupational titles such as "qurchi" (shepherd), "suvgi" (water carrier), "khazinachi" (treasurer), "kerak-yarogchi" (maker of essential tools), "chovgonchi" (cook), "naizachi" (barber), "shukurchi" (grain keeper), "yurtchi" (dweller), and "shiloqchi" (shoe maker) are mentioned. Craft titles include "qushchi" (bird catcher), "borschchi" (cook), "qurichchi" (weaver), "tamgachchi" (stamper), "yorqachchi" (saddler), "halvochi" (halva maker), "kemachchi" (baker), and "qoychi" (potter).“Андоқки, қуш ҳунарида дағи бу истилоҳ бордур, андоқки қозчи ва қувчи ва турначи ва кийикчи ва товушқончини, сорт лафзида йўқтур. Ва алар мазкур бўлғонларни кўпин туркча айтурлар”. "It's worth noting that these terms were present in the craft of falconry as well, with names like 'andokki qozchi' (falconer) and 'quvchi' (falcon trainer) and 'turnachi' (person who trains hunting birds) and 'kuyikchi' (falcon nest maker), but the word 'sort' (falcon) is absent in the cited examples. And these are just a few examples of many Turkic words."

“Яна бир навъ иборат ва адолари борким, бировдан бир ишни гумон элтмак била ул ишни ул кишига нисбатгуна берурлар, йўққи, таҳқиқ юзидин, балки мазанна ва гумон ҳайсиятидин, аммо мунда диққат кўпдир. Андоқки, борғудек ва ёрғудек ва келгудек ва билгудек ва айткудек ва қайтгудек ва урғудек ва сурғудек ва бу форсийда бўлмас″."Yet another example is when they suspect someone of a deed, they attribute it to that person without hesitation, even though the deed may have no connection to that individual. Instead of conducting an investigation, they rely on assumptions and impressions, but attention to detail is lacking. There are numerous instances like this, but they are not worth mentioning here."

This process of simplification and abbreviation in the Uzbek literary language reflects a natural evolution of language over time. As society changes and communication needs shift, languages adapt to meet these new demands. Therefore, words and linguistic elements that were once central may gradually fade into disuse as speakers opt for more streamlined forms of expression.

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In the text, it is emphasized that there were specific officials who played a significant role in organizing various events and gatherings in the ruler's court. They were designated by the following names: hirovul, qorovul, chingdovul, yakkovul, sozovul, naysovul, kitpovul, yasovul, bakovul, ishgovul, and daqovul. These designations are currently used in historical texts and have been preserved in some articles and folk traditions:

Қарға қақимчи экан,
Чумчуқ чақимчи экан,
Бўри баковул экан,
Тулки ясовул экан….

The phrase describes various individuals in different roles:

"A guard is like a fortress wall,
A snatcher is like a fox,
A singer is like a nightingale,
A wise one is like an elder...."

It's known that in world languages, including Uzbek, word repetitions are one of the most important means of intensifying meaning. This means is referred to with the term "reduplication." They are divided into two types according to their formation: 1) complete repetitions, like "katta-katta" (big-big), "baland-baland" (tall-tall), "qizil-qizil" (red-red), etc.; 2) partial repetitions, like "qip-qizil" (dark-red), "yam-yashil" (black-green), etc.

Hazrati Alisher Navoiy emphasized the particularity of Uzbek language by indicating the intensification of a color or quality through the addition of the letter "п" (p). Examples of "п" include: "op-oq" (bright white), "qop-qora" (pitch black), "qip-qizil" (dark red), "sap-sariq" (vivid yellow), "yap-yangi" (bright green), "op-o'chug" (bright red), "chup-chuqur" (deeply hollow). Another example is "м" (m): "qom-qoq" (deep blue), "yam-yashil" (dark green), "bo'm-bo'z" (deep grey).

In our current language, the letters п (p), м (m), and с (s) not only serve to intensify meaning in a single way but also in a compound or paired manner to enhance the meaning. Examples include: "roppa-rosa" (robust and healthy), "tippa-tik" (point by point), "limmo-lim" (bright and radiant), "bus-butun" (completely whole). In half reduplications, the initial part or segment of the word is taken and then the meaning is intensified. These reduplications are one of the phonetic methods of intensifying meaning. Intensification of meaning can occur not only by adding a suffix but also by using a different phonetic form: "jim o'tirdi" (quickly walked), "ka'tta bino" (a big building), "bala'nd to'glar" (full baskets).

Academician A.N. Kononov writes about auxiliary words, describing them as combinations that introduce syntactic relations between subjects, predicates, or

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objects. These types of combinations are related in terms of constituent, proximity, or functional aspect. They serve to clarify and specify meanings in speech forms, filling in for missing syntactic relationships in sentence structures that have not been expressed in the respective forms. Thus, they are closely related to speech forms from a practical-functional aspect and contribute to the development of auxiliary functions (functionally resembling in this case cases, essentially becoming post-case forms).

The system of the verb word group can be divided into a system consisting of two functional-semantic paradigms that are interconnected as a whole and have their own characteristics: 1) paradigm of word formation types; 2) paradigm of form formation. In turn, the form formation paradigm is: 1) a form formation paradigm that does not have a syntactic essence (form formation in the narrow sense); 2) paradigm of form formation with syntactic essence (in the narrow sense, a system of word-changing forms).

Word formation in the verb group has its own characteristics. If nouns, adjectives, and the creation of new words are distinguished as concrete words with direct existence and specific categories, then verbs transfer concepts related to the movement and state of the object, the dynamic movement of various characters to the verb word group. . This process has been going on since ancient times and can acquire an active tone in response to social and cultural changes of the society in each period.

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