

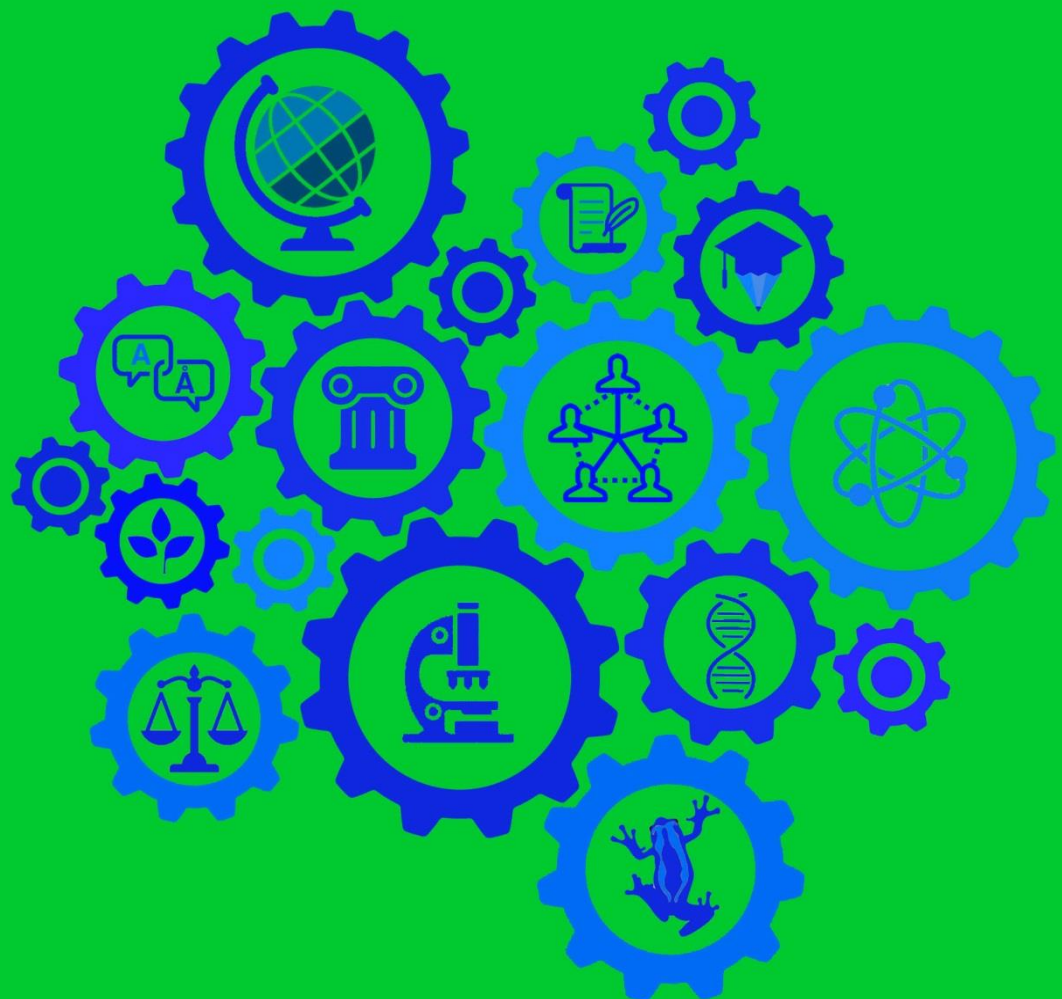
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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL AND SEMANTIC GROUPS OF TRANSITIVE VERBS IN RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES.

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Abstract: Russians Russian and Uzbek languages the article entitled «Comparative analysis of lexico-semantic groups of transitive verbs in the Russian and Uzbek languages» is devoted to the study of transitive verbs, which are an important element of the grammatical structure of both Russian and Uzbek languages. Transitive verbs are verbs that can take a complement, and their systematization and analysis are of great importance for understanding the semantic and syntactic interaction between words in a sentence. In this article, the author sets himself the task of finding out how the lexical and semantic groups of transitive verbs relate to each other in both languages. To achieve this goal, an analysis was carried out, including a comparison of the meanings of transitive verbs and their functions in a sentence. The main focus is on semantic characteristics, as well as stylistic and contextual differences that can influence the use of verbs in various linguistic situations.

Keywords: transitive verbs, lexico-semantic groups, comparative analysis, Russian language, Uzbek language, semantics, context, polysemy, synonymy.

Transitive verbs are verbs that are able to control nouns, pronouns, or numerals denoting an action directed at an object, usually in the accusative (in the genitive less often) case without a preposition. For example, the verb «to read» in the sentence «I am reading a book», «do not drink water».

Uzbek also has verbs that require an object to complete the meaning. For example, the verb «o'qimoq» (to read) in the sentence «Men kitob o'qiyapman» (I am reading a book).

Transitive verbs can be generically classified into semantic groups:

LSG «Action» («see», «hear»)

LSG «Creation» («build», «create»)

LSG «Movement» («move», «bring»)

LSG «Change of state» («change», «lie»)

In Uzbek, transitive verbs also denote actions on objects, but may have specific linguistic constructions.

Lexical and semantic groups:

1 Actions with objects: «olmoq» (take), «qo'ymoq» (put).

2 Actions with living creatures: «yemoq» (feed), «sotmoq» (sell).

3 State change: «yangilash» (update), «osonlashtirish» (lighten).

1 Actions with objects:

I took the book. (I took the + object)

He put the apple on the table. (action + object)

2 Actions with living creatures:

She feeds the dog. (action with the object)

We bought flowers for mom. (action + object)

3 State change:

Rain wet towel. (action + object)

The fire burned the paper. (action + object)

Uzbek language:

1 Actions with objects:

Men kitobni oldim. (I took + object)

U olma vaqb stolda qoldirdi. (he put the apple on the table)

2 Actions with living beings:

U itni ovqatlantirmoqda. (she feeds the dog)

Biz onaga gullarni sotib oldik. (we bought flowers for Mom)

3 Changing the state:

Yomg'ir polotni ho'l qiladi. (the rain is soaking the towel)

O't qog'ozni kuydiradi. (fire burns paper)

To indicate changes in the state in Russian, «He closed the door» (the door became closed); «She sank the ship» (the ship became sinking) To indicate an action on an object, «I am reading a book» (the book becomes an object of reading), «He bought a car» (the car became his property)

In Uzbek, to denote changes in state, «U eshikni yopdi» (He closed the door), «U kemani cho'ktirdi» (She sank the ship) To indicate the action on the object, «Men kitob o'qiyapman.» (I'm reading a book), «U mashina sotib oldi.» (He bought a car.)

An analogy can also be drawn in the Uzbek language, but agglutinating forms are often found that change the semantics of the verb.

In Russian, there is a clear distinction between transitive and intransitive verbs, which cannot always be traced in Uzbek.

Uzbek transitive verbs can have a pronounced meaning of reversion or reflection, which is not present in Russian.

In Russian, the structure of transitivity is more pronounced, while in Uzbek, the emphasis may be on gradation and contextual meanings.

We have described a comparative analysis of transitive verbs of the Russian and Uzbek languages. It is known that in the Russian language, the category of gender, the category of person, the category of animacy and inanimacy are closely related to the declension system of nouns. There is no such connection in the Uzbek language.

Conclusion

The article presents a comparative analysis of lexical and semantic groups of transitive verbs in the Russian and Uzbek languages. Transitive verbs play an important role in shaping the syntactic structure of a sentence, as well as in conveying meaning and meanings.

The relevance of this study is due to the need to understand the interrelationships between languages in order to more effectively master foreign speech and study linguistic phenomena.

The analysis is carried out on the basis of comparing the lexical content of transitive verbs in both languages, which allows us to identify both general trends and specific features of each language system. First of all, semantic categories related to transitive verbs are considered, such as active and passive meanings, as well as contextual attachment of verbs.

Special attention is paid to lexical and semantic group features that influence the use of transitive verbs. This includes an analysis of aspects such as the possibility of using direct and indirect complementation, as well as the semantic load that verbs carry depending on their context. It is also worth noting the influence of cultural and historical factors on the semantic characteristics of transitive verbs in Russian and Uzbek.

As a result of the analysis, both the general mechanisms of functioning of transitive verbs and the unique features that distinguish one language system from another are revealed. For example, some transitive verbs may have different additions depending on the context, which expresses cultural nuances and traditions.

The conclusion of the article emphasizes the importance of such a comparative analysis for future research in the field of lexicology and semantics. It opens up new horizons for further lexicographical, translation and didactic research, contributing to a deeper understanding of both Russian and Uzbek languages.

Thus, the work is a contribution to the arrays of comparative lexicology and semantics, providing valuable data for researchers and students studying these languages.

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