

## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE INFINITE PROPERTIES AND ACTION STYLE OF THE VERB IN UZBEKISTAN AND ENGLISH

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**Abstract:** This article examines the category of manner of action within the framework of aspectual semantics and its manifestation in Russian and Uzbek languages. It analyzes the expression of manner of action in Uzbek through auxiliary verbs, providing examples of types such as inchoativity, durativity, and resultativity. In addition, a comparative analysis is carried out with the concept of Aktionsart and the telic/atelic distinction in English. The study highlights the universal properties of the manner-of-action category as well as the specific features of the Uzbek language.

**Keywords:** Manner of action, aspectual semantics, boundary, phase semantics, English and Uzbek languages.

Within the framework of aspectual semantics, the classification of predicate meanings by generalizing their lexical and grammatical properties has become widespread. Initially, research was conducted in this regard in Russian linguistics by linguists such as B. Vinogradov (1972), Yu. Maslov (1984), M. Shelyakin (1987), A. Bandarko (1983). This classification is carried out in Russian linguistics under the term "способы действий" (style of action), while in Western linguistics the term "Aktionsart" is used. Style of action is studied as one of the important manifestations of the aspectual category. In Uzbek, style of action is often revealed through the lexical meaning of the leading verb and the semantic load of the auxiliary verb. The unbounded feature mainly indicates the absence of duration, repetition, or an end point of the process:

Continuity: o'ynab yurmoq, o'qib yotmoq

Iterativity: takror-takror so'ramoq, do'pposlammoq

Inchoativeness: buzila boshlammoq, yig'lab yubormoq, sapchib ketmoq

For example: *Azizxon sergaklanib shoshib uyga kirdi. Kurashdan tushgan pullar qiyiqda tugilganicha Orzixon ayaning qutisida turgan edi. U qutichani ochdi-yu, tugunni supaga olib chiqdi. Ochib sholcha ustiga yozib yubordi. Qizil o'ttiz so'm o'n so'mliklar aralash-quralash edi* [Said Ahmad Ufq, p. 218]; *Tog'a ko'zlarini bir nuqtaga tikkanicha o'y o'ylab qolgan Akbaraliga ich-ichidan kuyinib qarab turardi. Bu yigit hech kimga so'z*

*bermagan yaydoq yigitlardan edi. Endi zabun, koʻzlar andishadan yerga boqqan* [Said Ahmad Ufq, p. 26].

The multi-functionality of auxiliary verbs (to start, to go, to stay, to send) plays an important role in this process. For example, the combination to cry out expresses the semantics of beginning + intensity, while to roar expresses the mode of intensifying action.

In English, this feature is expressed mainly by syntactic and lexical means. Undefined (atelic) actions are used in continuous tense forms (Progressive Aspect) or with temporal markers:

Continuity: He is reading a book.

Inchoativeness: to get old, to turn pale, to start crying

Intensity: to burst into tears, to run off, to blow up

In addition, in English, phrasal verbs (verb + postposition) are an important tool for determining the boundedness/unboundedness: to break down (denotes a change in state), to dry up (denotes a final result).

In both languages, inchoativeness is expressed through grammatical and lexical means:

In Uzbek: *buzila boshlamoq, chiriy boshlamoq*

In English: to get old, to turn pale

In both languages, the indefiniteness is associated with duration, but in English it is expressed more by grammatical tense forms, while in Uzbek it is manifested through auxiliary verb combinations.

In English, the telic/atelic contrast is based more on lexical-semantic and syntactic features, while in Uzbek morphological means also play an important role.

In Russian linguistics, the description of the mode of action of a verb is based on two main theories. The first theory analyzes the beginning, limitation or repetition of the action denoted by the verb. The founders of this theory include A.Kh. Potebnya, A.A. Shakhmatov, F.F. Fortunatov. V.V. Vinogradov, Yu.S. Maslov, M.A. Shelyakin, V.M. Pavlov developed this approach. In “Русская грамматика” published in 1980, verbs are divided into three groups: 1) Specifying the nature of the course of action in time; 2) Quantitative nature of action; 3) Denoting the achievement of a result by an action. A.D. Shmelyova and Zaliznyak divide the action of Russian verbs into 14 types: initial, delimitative, predurative, perfective, finitive, cumulative, saturative, intensive-resultative, one-time, multi-faceted, short-term, distributive, mutually multiple, comitative.

In Uzbek, the mode of action is expressed using auxiliary verbs and verb combinations. Models indicating the beginning: -ib boshla, -a ket, -ib yubor. Models indicating the duration: -ib yur, -ib yot, davom etmoq. Models indicating the result: -ib bo'l, -ib tugat, -ib qoy, -ib tashla, -ib chiq. Units with the meaning of intensification: jaranglab ketmoq, yiglab yubormoq. There are also distributive, iterative, cumulative, semelfactive, inchoative modes of action.

In English, the concept of Aktionsart is expressed by verbs such as to begin, to start, to commence. The terms telic/atelic indicate whether the end point of the action denoted by the predicate exists or not. In Uzbek, this phenomenon is expressed by auxiliary verbs and analytical units, for example: o'qib tugatmoq, o'ynab yurmoq.

The mode of action is an important link in aspectual semantics and is inextricably linked with the lexical and grammatical properties of the verb. The classifications formed in Russian linguistics are also observed to a certain extent in the Uzbek language, but in the Uzbek language there is an active role of auxiliary verbs. Although the telic/atelic opposition is common in comparison with the English language, there are differences in terms of means of expression. This study serves to shed light on the place and significance of the category of mode of action in the grammar of the Uzbek language.

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