



METHODS OF TRANSMISSION OF THE SEMANTICS OF RUSSIAN PERFECT VERBS INTO THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

Zilola Mustafaevna Ruzieva

Senior Lecturer, Navoi State Pedagogical Institute,

ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the consideration of the semantics of the verb form in the Russian language, in particular, the perfect form of the verb. Methods of transferring the semantic content of perfect verbs into the Uzbek language are presented in detail and illustrated with examples from the texts of fiction.

KEYWORDS: - Aspect category; aspect; semantics; grammatical category, perfect verb, completeness, incompleteness of action, auxiliary verb, perfect, imperfect form, temporal forms.

INTRODUCTION

The problem of the category of species is one of the most controversial and complex issues in Turkology [1:48]. Despite the extensive work carried out and the practical measures taken in this area, expert scientists did not come to a common decision regarding the category of the species. According to some researchers, in the Turkic languages, as well as in the Russian language, there are two types of verbs: continuous or long (imperfect, unfinished action) verbs and full (perfect, completed action) verbs [7: 3]. Other researchers, on the contrary, do not divide verbs into types according to the presence of a specific feature [7:82].

There is an assumption that there are two types of verbs in the Turkic languages – verbs of the

full (perfect) kind and the incomplete (imperfect) kind [7:81]. In accordance with this opinion, constructions with auxiliary verbs denoting continuity are of the incomplete type (imperfect, incomplete), and constructions with auxiliary verbs denoting completeness are of the complete type (perfect, complete).

In the Turkic languages, including Uzbek, there are auxiliary verbs, meaning duration and completeness [7:86]. But this phenomenon cannot serve as a basis for saying that the presence of a species is also observed in the Turkic languages.

In Russian, all verbs have a specific category [2:190], which cannot be said about Uzbek verbs. If we assume the presence of this morphological category in the Uzbek language, then similarly the verbs would be of two types, and



undoubtedly would belong to one of the types. But such a phenomenon is not observed in the compared language. Although there are many auxiliary verbs in it, meaning continuity and completeness, verbs are not always used with one of them. Very often, verbs are used without auxiliary verbs (or other forms in the same sense), denoting continuity or completeness. This means that verbs used without means expressing duration or completeness cannot be attributed to either the perfect or the imperfect form.

Therefore, it cannot be argued that in the Uzbek language, as in Russian, there is a similar category and that there are two types, since this phenomenon is not confirmed by materials (forms) in the Uzbek language.

Forms of a perfect or imperfect form in Russian denote either completeness or incompleteness of an action. The means of expressing the meanings of completeness and duration in the Uzbek language (as well as auxiliary verbs) are used not only to express completeness or duration itself, but also to express continuity or completeness in a certain sense. For example, in the Uzbek language the auxiliary verbs *yot*, *tur*, *yur*, *o'tir*, *bor*, *kel*, *ber* denote duration, but each of them in a certain sense represents duration. For example, *ishlab yotibdi* (works hard) - the auxiliary verb *yot* means action with a continuation, the auxiliary verb *bor* means continuity with the meaning of direction - *yozib bormoq* (write down). If the action is long lasting, but there is no long action in the meaning represented by the auxiliary verbs *yot*, *tur*, *yur*, *o'tir*, *bor*, *kel*, *ber*, then none of the auxiliary verbs indicated to indicate the duration of this action are not used.

This means that auxiliary verbs expressing the completeness or duration of an action cannot always be used as a means of expressing these meanings. And in Russian, the forms that form imperfect and perfect verbs are means of

expressing only the indicated meanings (completeness or incompleteness of an action).

Verb constructions expressing the completeness of an action are a combination of the main and auxiliary verbs. As the latter, one can use the verbs *chiq* - "to leave", *ket* - "to leave", *qol* - "to stay", which denote the completeness of the action, for example: *U yostiqli, adyolni ushlab ko'rdi, palatani ko'zdan kechirib chiqdi-da, doctor yaxshi yasharkan, degan fikrga keldi* (A.P. Chekhov "Qochoq". Translated by Kh. Akhrorova). He touched the pillows and the blanket with his hands, looked around the ward and decided that the doctor was living very well (A.P. Chekhov "The Fugitive"). The verb *chiq* - denotes the completeness of the action, its implementation, its distribution to the entire object.

Men ko'p hayol ko'chalariga kirib chiqdim, ohiri shu fikrga keldim (Ch. Aitmatov "Birinch muallim". Translated by Zainab). I came to this conviction after much thought (Ch. Aytmatov "The First Teacher").

The verb *ket*, denoting completeness, also indicates the directionality from the character: *U chiqib ketdi va yana bir burda non olib keldi* (A.P. Chekhov "Qochoq" Translated by Kh. Akhrorova). She went out and brought a new piece of bread (A.P. Chekhov "The Fugitive").

The verb *ol* denotes speed and some surprise, involuntary action: *Qorong'i ko'rimsiz imoratlar yonidan yugurib o'ta turib bir yorug' derazaga ko'zi tushib qoldi* (A.P. Chekhov "Qochoq" Translated by Kh. Akhrorova). Running past dark, austere buildings, he saw one illuminated window (A.P. Chekhov "The Fugitive").

The lexeme *yubor* - "to send" denotes the instant and unexpected action: *Pashka qonli jomga ko'z qirini tashladi, doctorning of fartugiga qaradi-da, yig'lab yubordi* (A.P. Chekhov "Qochoq" Translated by Kh. Akhrorova). Pashka looked



sideways at the basin with blood slops, looked at the doctor's apron and burst into tears (AP Chekhov "The Fugitive").

The verbs *olmoq* – "to take", "to take", *bermoq* – "to give" denote the direction of the action in the interests of the actor (the verb *ol-*) and, on the contrary, in the interests of others (the verb *ber-*):

Shu mahal ikkinchi g'aroyib hodisa yuz berdi – bunisi endi yolg'iz Berliozga taaluqli edi (M. Bulgakov "Usta va Margarita". Translated by K. Mirmukhammedov). Then the second oddity happened, concerning one Berlioz (M. Bulgakov "The Master and Margarita").

Bo'l – "to be", "to become" as an auxiliary verb with a past participle of the main verb denotes the complete completion of the action: Uning ajin bosgan so'lg'in yuziga g'amgin-o'ychan kulanka tushib, o'tkir qora ko'zlari o'ksiganday bo'ldi, teraklarga dard-alam bilan tikilib qarab qoldi (Ch. Aytmatov "Birinchi muallim." Translated by Zainab). A sad, pensive shadow ran over her fading face, with many small wrinkles around her eyes (Ch. Aytmatov "The First Teacher").

Thus, auxiliary verbs give various additional shades, due to which compound verbs appear in their variety from the lexicon-semantic side.

In Russian, verbs are always used in a form expressing completeness or incompleteness of an action. This phenomenon is not applicable to the Uzbek language, since the verb denoting the completeness or incompleteness of the action is not always used with the auxiliary verb denoting the effectiveness or duration. If in the Uzbek language auxiliary verbs were means of forming a certain type, then their use with the main verbs would be necessary, since they express the completeness or incompleteness of the action. Since any grammatical meaning is always expressed through a certain grammatical form, the use of words outside the grammatical form

leads to the loss of grammatical meaning.

Based on the foregoing, it can be noted that in the Uzbek language, even without the use of auxiliary verbs expressing effectiveness or ineffectiveness, it is possible to express the completeness or incompleteness of the action. Therefore, it is impossible to consider the Uzbek auxiliary verbs, expressing completeness or duration, and formants, which form a perfect and imperfect form in Russian as identical phenomena.

In Russian, perfective verbs are devoid of present tense forms. However, in the Uzbek language, verbal constructions formed by means of auxiliary verbs and denoting the completeness of an action are used in the form of the present tense:

Uning ketidan velosiped mingan Varenka velosiped borardi, qizargan, entikkan, lekin quvnoq, hushchaqchaq edi (A.P. Chekhov "G'ilof bandasi". Translated by I. Razzakov). We go, and suddenly, you can imagine, Kovalenko is rolling on a bicycle, followed by Varenka, also on a bicycle, red, confused, but cheerful, joyful. (A.P. Chekhov "Man in a Case").

The facts considered, indicate that there is no specific category of verbs in the Uzbek language, indicate the absence of forms corresponding to the forms of the perfect and imperfect types of verbs of the Russian language.

Unlike the Russian verb, in the Uzbek language all temporal forms are formed from any verb. If in Russian it is impossible to read the form of the present tense from the ultimate verb, then from the Uzbek verb *o'qib chiqmoq* you can form any temporal forms: *o'qib chiqaman* – present-future tense, *o'qib chiqapman* – present tense of the moment, *o'qib chiqmoqdaman* – present long tense, *o'qib chiqdim* is the obvious past tense, *o'qib chiqanman* is the participle past tense, *o'qib chiqqan edim* is a long past tense.



In the Russian language, specific features lie in the very basis of the verb and are preserved in all verb forms. The specific category of the Russian verb is in close interaction with the temporal attribute [5: 216]: imperfective verbs have the forms of all three tenses, and the perfect verbs – only past and future forms.

However, it cannot be argued that at least some Uzbek verbs have a perfect form for the following reasons:

1) from verbs of this type, you can form the form of the present tense of a given moment, for example, *uchyapti, ketyapti*.

2) the form of the obvious past tense of Uzbek verbs can be combined with words like *bir necha marotaba*, giving the verb the meaning of multiple:

50-apartment *bir emas, bir necha marta bo'lishib, nainki uni sinchiklab ko'zdan kechirishdi, hatto uning devorlarini ham to'qillatib ko'rishdi, fireplace mo'rkoniga ham mo'ralashdi, xufiya joylarni qidirishdi* (M. Bulgakov "Usta va Margarita". Translated by K. Mirmukhammadov).

They visited apartment No. 50, and more than once, and not only examined it extremely carefully, but also knocked out the walls in it, examined the chimney flues, looked for hiding places (M. Bulgakov "The Master and Margarita").

The perfect verb can also be used to denote a repetitive, but limited and complete action: the brother called him several times. (*Akam bir necha marta unga qo'ng'iroq qildi*). His brother called him several times. (*Akam bir necha marta unga qo'ng'iroq qildi*).

Based on the examples, it can be argued that Uzbek verbs do not contain the specific meanings of Russian verbs. Meanwhile, in the Uzbek language there is a number of grammatical means [6: 156], which more or less accurately

convey certain specific shades of Russian verbs. Such means are combinations of basic verbs (in the form of a present or past participle) with auxiliary (in the corresponding verb form of a person, number and tense). In the Uzbek language, combinations of basic verbs in the form of a past participle with auxiliary verbs in the form of an obvious past tense convey the meanings of the past tense of perfect Russian verbs: *He looked through. – U kirib chiqadi*.

Perfect verbs in Russian through the suffix *-n* convey the meaning of a single action [4: 127]. A similar meaning in the Uzbek language is sometimes expressed with the help of the verb *yubormoq*, which plays the role of an auxiliary verb: *The boy pushed the chair – Bola stolni itarib yubordi*. The verb can also convey such a semantic meaning in combination with a numeral: *Bir yozib ko'ringchi, janobi oliylari*. (A.P. Chekhov "Horse surname" Per. O. Sharapova). – *And you try, your excellency* (AP Chekhov "Horse surname").

By combining the equivalent present participle with the *boshlamoq* verb of the obvious past tense, one can convey the meaning of the beginning of the action expressed by the Russian perfect past tense verb:

Pashka, puffing, untangled the handkerchief around his neck, then wiped his nose with his sleeve and began slowly pulling off his sheepskin coat (AP Chekhov "The Fugitive"). – *Pashka pishillay-pishillay bo'yindagi ro'molni yechdi, keyin yengi bilan burnini artidi-da, po'stinini yecha boshladi* (A.P. Chekhov "Qochoq" Translated by Kh. Akhrorova).

The semantics of perfect Russian verbs in the future tense can be implemented in the Uzbek language:

a) the form of the present-future tense without auxiliary verbs:

Hali bu shahar poyiga, butunicha Fulminat



qo`shini, Arab suvorilari kelishadi, ana unda quloklaring achchiq nolayu-faryodlar eshitadi (M. Bulgakov "Usta va Margarita". Translated by K. Mirmukhammedov). Fulminat's legion will come under the walls of the city, the Arab cavalry will approach, then you will hear bitter weeping and groaning (M. Bulgakov "The Master and Margarita").

b) the form of the present-future tense with auxiliary verbs (tell – aytib beradi, write – yozib qo`yasan). By means of auxiliary verbs, the meaning of the future simple tense of Russian perfective verbs is precisely expressed:

Bir vaqt topib, dilkashlik qilganimizda o`z boshimdan kechirganim ayrim voqealarni sizga hikoya qilib beraman, kulaverib ichagingiz uziladi! (M. Bulgakov "Usta va Margarita". Translated by K. Mirmukhammedov). Someday over a glass I will tell you a few facts from my biography, you will laugh out loud! (M. Bulgakov "The Master and Margarita").

The meaning of some perfect verbs of the Russian language, formed by the prefix method, in the Uzbek language is reflected in completely different verbs. For example: came – keldi, left – catdi, left – chiqdi, entered – kirdi (the prefix in Russian changes not only the grammatical form – forms the perfect form of the verb, but also semantics - the lexical meaning of the word changes). However, such a prefix is absent in the Uzbek language, thereby causing difficulties for Uzbeks in understanding the meaning of Russian verbs.

Thus, some tense forms of the Uzbek verb can convey individual meanings of the perfect form of the Russian verb.

In Russian and Uzbek languages, verbs have three tenses, which differ in meaning and grammatical design. The present tense form of Russian verbs differs from the present tense forms of Uzbek verbs in the way of formation and

grammatical meaning. It is formed only from the stems of imperfective verbs [3:98]. And the initial form of any Uzbek verb can form various forms of mood, tense, person and number of verbs, including the present tense forms (qara-y-man, qara-yap-man, qara-mok-da-man).

The meanings of the past tense in the Russian language are closely related to the category of the species, and in the Uzbek language - with various forms. The past tense of perfect verbs shows that this action has already ended in the past: At the station of the Nikolaev railway two friends met: one fat, the other thin (A.P. Chekhov "Thick and thin").

In the Uzbek language, the meaning of this action is indicated by the form of the obvious past tense with suffixes: - dim, - ding, - di, - dingiz, - dilar. For example:

Ho` ancha keyin esim kirib ulg`ayganimda, men bu teraklarning sir-asroridan vogif buldim (Ch.Aitmatov "Birinchi muallim". Per. Zainab). Later, many years later, I understood the secret of the two poplars (Ch. Aitmatov "The First Teacher").

However, this form of the Uzbek verb with a suffix, depending on the context, can also express an action that took place in the past, without indicating its completeness. For example, Khatni ezdi - wrote a letter and wrote a letter.

In order to express the completeness of the action, auxiliary verbs bo`lmoq, qo`ymoq, qolmoq are used, which give the verb the meaning of the perfect form.

Ikkovi ham o`zida yuq khursand bo`lib dovdirab qoldi (A.P. Chekhov "Semiz va oriq" Translated by A Kakhkhar). Both were pleasantly stunned (AP Chekhov "Fat and Thin").

In the Uzbek language, the form of the future simple tense is conveyed by the form of the present-future tense. For example: And your mother will come for you tomorrow! (A.P.



Chekhov "The Fugitive"). – Oying ertaga kelib olib ketadi! (A.P. Chekhov "Qochoq" Translated by Kh. Akhrorova).

The Uzbek participles, like the Russian ones, do not change and do not incline, they have pledges:

yuvinib (returnable bail): Yo'l bo'yi Oltinoy Sulaimonova bir og'iz ham gapirmadi, qattiq o'yga botib, yuzidan g'amginlik arimadi (Ch. Aytmatov "Birinchi muallim". Per. Zainab). All the way she drove in silence, thinking deeply about something (Ch. Aytmatov "The First Teacher");

o'qib (passive voice): Keyin mehmonlar eshikka sayri havo qilishga chiqqanda qaragam, Oltinoy Sulaymonova bir chekkada yolg'iz o'zi tepalikda chaykalgan qo'shterakka tikilib, hayol surib turgan ekan, sekin qadam bosib yoniga bordim. And then, when the guests went out into the street, I saw that she was standing apart from everyone at the irrigation ditch and gazing intently at the hillock - where the reddish autumn poplars were swaying in the wind (Ch. Aytmatov "The First Teacher").

- are used in negative form with the particle -ma: bormay, o'qimay (negative form):

Rostini aitsam, bir o'zim yolg'izlik qilib qoldim, bezovta qilib, es-hushimni o'zimga band etgan bu voqea yuragimga sig'may quchog'im ham yetmay turibdi (Ch. Aytmatov "Birinchi muallim". Translated by Zainab). The story that shook my soul, the story that prompted me to take up the brush, seems so huge to me that I alone cannot embrace it (Ch. Aytmatov "The First Teacher").

The Russian gerunds, depending on the verbs from which they are formed, can be of two types: the perfect adverbs are formed from the infinitive stem using the suffixes -v, -lice, -shi: I hugged Duishen tightly and, burying my wet hot face in his shoulder, sobbing uncontrollably and could not help herself.

However, there can be forms of the perfect type

and with the suffixes -a (сь), -я (сь): after reading, giving. For example: – And he simply lied! – resoundingly, the checkered assistant informed the whole theater and, turning to Bengalsky, added: – Congratulations, citizen, you have lied! (M. Bulgakov "The Master and Margarita")

The Uzbek participle, like the Uzbek verb, has no specific categories. The meaning of the adverbial participles of the perfect and imperfect types of the Russian verb is transmitted in the Uzbek language by the adverbial participle formed by the addition of the suffixes -ib (ib) to the initial form of the verb:

Biroz o'ylab ko'rgach, doctordan onasini ham kasalkxonada qoldirishni so'ramoqchi bo'lgan edi, lekin og'zini ochishga ham ulgurmay qoldi, paramedic hotin uni etaklab zinadan chiqib ketdi. (A.P. Chekhov "Qochoq" Translated by Kh. Akhrorova). – After thinking a little, he decided to ask the doctor to leave his mother in the hospital, but before he had time to open his mouth, the paramedic was already leading him up the stairs (A.P. Chekhov "The Fugitive").

In the Uzbek language, gerunds with suffixes -ib, -ib are often used to form complex verbs, the meaning of which in Russian can be conveyed by the corresponding prefixed verbs: olib kelmoq - to bring, bring, olib ketmoq - to take away, take away.

In the Uzbek language, gerunds are also formed by adding the suffixes -gach, -gani (-kani) - guncha to the stem of the verb. For example: Ko'ylak ishtonni va kulrang choponni kiyib olgach, o'zini mamnuniyat bilan ko'zdan kechirdi va shu kiyimda qishloqni bir aylanib chiqsam yomon bo'lmas edi, deb o'yladi (A.P. Chekhov Per.). – Putting on a shirt, trousers and a gray robe, he glanced over at himself smugly and thought that it would be nice to walk around the village in such a suit (A.P. Chekhov "The Fugitive").



So, taking into account the above-mentioned ways of realizing the meaning of the perfect type of Russian predicates in the Uzbek language, it can be noted that in the Uzbek language, due to the absence of a grammatical species category, the foundations of verbal lexemes from the point of view of their relation to the result of an action are not opposed to each other and can form all temporary forms. Temporal forms, in particular the obvious past tense, reflect some of the meanings of the Russian verb in the perfective form. Verb lexemes expressing the completeness of an action can also be formed by combining the main verb in the form of a past participle of the suffix -б (ib) with an auxiliary verb in the form of an obvious past tense. There is no prefix way of forming verbs that reflect the meaning of the perfective form.

REFERENCES

1. Azizov A.A. Comparative grammar of Russian-Uzbek languages.
2. search.rsl.ru ›ru / record / 01001182467
3. Bondarko A. V. Kind and tense of the Russian verb (meaning and use). M.: Education, 1971. 239s.
4. Vinogradov V.V. Russian verb. M., 1972. 616s.
5. Zaliznyak A. A., Shmelev A. D. Introduction to Russian aspectology. M.: Languages of Russian culture, 2000. 221 p.
6. Kononov A.N. Grammar of the modern Uzbek literary language, M. – L., 1960, 414 p.
7. Reshetov V.V. Fundamentals of phonetics, morphology and syntax of the Uzbek language. -T.: Secondary and higher school, 1961. 243 p.
8. Khozhiev A. Fe'l. www.ziyouz.com kutubxonasi
9. Usmanova, S. R. (2021). The Application Of The Method Of Metamorphosis In The Folklore Of The Peoples Of The East. Psychology and Education Journal, 58(1), 1033-1042.

Texts from works of art:

1. Aitmatov Ch. T. "The First Teacher"
2. Bulgakov M. "The Master and Margarita"
3. Chekhov A.P. "The Man in the Case", "The Fugitive", "The Horse Surname"