SEMANTICS OF OBJECT AND NON-OBJECT VERBS (BASED ON "DEVONI LUGOTIT TURK")

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the semantic groups of verbs and gives examples of verbs from Mahmud Kashgari's "Devoni Lugotit-Turk". It is known that this work is one of the largest and most important sources on the history of Turkic languages, a rare book that describes the development, status, distribution, differences and similarities of Turkic languages in the X-XI centuries.

As for the semantic groups of verbs, this topic has been studied for many years. Each linguist is divided into groups based on their point of view. We first adopted the patterns of semantic analysis from Russian linguistics, and then divided them into smaller groups, depending on the degree to which a person participates or not, and also into subgroups depending on the function of the verbs. It is in this article that non-object verbs are divided into semantic groups and analyzed for a number of reasons.

KEYWORDS: - Turkic peoples, verbs, semantics, semantic groups, Mahmud Kashgari, "Devoni Lugotit-Turk", object verbs, non-object verbs, vertical, horizontal, speech verbs, breath and sound movement verbs.

INTRODUCTION

Among the word groups, the verb is distinguished by its communicative activity, grammatical and semantic complexity. That is why there is no great linguist in the world who has not paid attention to this topic. The famous Russian linguist A.A. Potebniya and his followers F.F. Fortunatov, V.V. Vinogradov, I.I. Meshchaninov, who paid close attention to the role of the verb in speech, were able to shed light on the grammatical features of the verb. In particular, in the history of linguistics, the emergence of the theory that any sentence is the central verb according to its semantic features has brought the cut to the forefront in the morphological system of any language. This concept became even more widespread around the world through the work of the French linguist L. Tener. In these works, the grammatical features of the verb are deeply analyzed, but the semantics are left out of the theory. Semantics is used only when thinking about the essence of the verb, what it means, and its objective content. In particular, I.I. Meshchaninov, writing about what the verb means in existence, states that in almost all school textbooks it expresses action and state.

METHODS

In Uzbek linguistics, the verb is given a special place in all the centuries related to the grammar created

from Mahmud Kashgari's "Devoni Lugotit-Turk" to the beginning of the century, and attempts are made to explain its grammatical features. In particular, Volume II of the same work is devoted entirely to the rules of verbs, construction, chapters, types, and the interpretation of verbs in general. Classification, study, and comparative analysis of verbs in the "Devoni Lugotit-Turk", in particular, the semantics of action verbs, not only the history of language, but also the general and specific aspects of modern language.

Movement is a very broad concept, and everything in existence is in motion. Because just as the earth is constantly moving in space, so is every object, every living thing. It is possible to directly observe, see, feel, hear and participate in movements. Accordingly, the range of active verbs in Uzbek is much wider. In addition to verbs that indicate the direction and method of movement, this semantic field also includes verbs that affect a particular object and change its shape, position, or location [2. 7].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The semantic field of action verbs is made up of units that represent the processes of movement in nature, society, animals, plants, and the community in general, and they are characterized by their multiplicity in speech and complex semantic structure.

In her monograph, S. Muhammedova classifies action verbs into several groups based on observations on the works of Uzbek writers and verbs used in oral speech. One of them is non-object and objects verbs.

Object action verbs are directed directly to the object, expressing the actions that go into it, and generally form a specific phrase with the nouns in the infinitive. Objective verbs are semantically diverse and require not only words in the infinitive, but also auxiliary words such as with, though, as, side, over. The degree to which a verb is defined by subordinate clauses and the size of the compound depend directly on the meaning of the verb. Objective verbs are usually distinguished by the need to "fill in". Some object verbs may be intransitive and do not require an object. In doing so, it is conceived as an action process, expressing absolute meaning. Kindergarten children, for example, read and write, and the verbs read and write do not require a part of speech to answer the question of what. This is because the verb does not mean that the subject's action is transferred to an object, but that the verb as a whole is capable of performing the action it is meant to be engaged in. In Uzbek materials, this phenomenon is recorded as a generalized expression of the verb.

Objective action verbs can also be called "perform a certain action" verbs. Because in Uzbek (as well as in other languages) verbs, in addition to expressing the direction and method of action, also express a certain action (action). After all, action is the basis of execution (mostly individual execution). In relation to execution and action, action is the basis for the occurrence of execution, and execution is the basis. Execution is an important aspect of the movement. Consequently, action and execution are in dialectical unity.

Knitting - көкläтмақ "creating an object or device". "Ол ӭзар jаïïгïн көкläтті - He stopped the saddle". (Volume II, 379)
To make - бӭзамақ – "to create something, to prepare". Ол мӭҥа бӭзак бӭзашді - He helped me pattern something. "(Volume II, 107)
To make - түрүтмақ – "to create, to prepare something". "Тӭҥрі jаліҥуқ түрүтті - God created man". (Volume II, 350)
To make - jаратмақ – "to create something, to

prepare". "Tǝṇpi jaliṇuḳ– japaттi - God created man and other creatures". (Volume II, 365)

2. Distinguishing semantic verbs "Object binding, attachment and mixing":

Connect - чǝкмақ – "Tie together". "Ол тǝргак бағïн чǝкдï - He tied the knot". (Volume II, page 22)

Tie - jïғмақ – "Attach". "Ол тūргак jïғдï - He gathered clothes and similar items of clothing back to back". (Volume II, page 22)

Binding - чïғмақ. "tying the knot". "Тūгūн чïгïлдï - tying the knot". (Volume II, 153)

Tie - кöкламақ - "Attach". "Ол аṇар азар кöкlашдï - He helped me to tie the saddle stick to the drawing". (Volume II, 261)

Binding - бǝкутмақ . "attachment knot". "In fact, there is no example of a knot being used to tie a knot". (Vol. 355)

Tie - сармамақ - "Attach" "Ол мǝṇа ïшïғ сармашдï - He helped me tie the rope". (Volume II, 251)

Knot - тūгмақ – "knot, tie" ǝр тūгун тūгдï – He was born. (Volume II, page 28)

To wrap is to wrap or tie.

Chaining - кïзïлмақ "shackle". "Ǝр jазуқтïн қïзïлдï - He was handcuffed". (Volume II, 155)

Make - суғмақ – Ол қоjдан қорут сūғдï – He took worms from sheep's milk and made them. (Vol. II, p. 22)

Attach (attach fl.ort.n) - "to attach to each other, fasten, connect." His father made a horse out of wood. In this case, the verb meaning action is formed from the verb meaning.

Knock (knock) – "to fasten, to step". Tighten the button on the shirt. I'd like to have a shave. Birth is a literary language.

Stitching - тақмақ – "stitching, fastening". "ǝр бурундуқ бутлуқа тақдï - He put a snout on the soft part of the camel's nose and tied it". (Volume II, 24)

Walking (greenery) - тафчïтмақ. "temporary stitching". "Ол тонïн тафчïтти - He kicked his coat,

he sewed it, not stitched it". (Volume II, 381)

Knit - қопуlмақ - « ip oʻtkazib tikib chiqmoq ». "Аниṇ тонï қöпуlдï - his voice was loud". (Volume II, 136)

Knit - қадïлмақ - "threading". "Тон қадïлдï, that is, the seamstress sewed the seams as big as a peg, the seam." (Vol. II, 151)

Sewing - тïкмақ – "Stitching with a thread, sewing". "Ол мǝṇа тон тïкïшдï - She sewed a coat for me". (Volume II, 118)

Stitching - қадïмақ - "sparse stitching" "Ол мǝṇа тон қадïшдï - He helped me stitch the tone." (Vol. II, 99)

Non-object verbs represent actions that are not directed directly at the object or cannot be transferred to the object. Although some of them lead a horse with a dream come true, they represent a relation of place, not an object: wandering the field, going around the city. These verbs are also called intransitive verbs in linguistics. We prefer to use the term non-object in our work. Because these verbs do not have the semantic "direct object connection". The non-object verbs in "Devonu Lug'atit Turk" can be semantically classified as follows:

Walking - jурмақ – "moving from one place to another". "Ол мǝнï тǝlïм jурïттï - He led me astray". (Volume II, 355)

Play - турунмақ – "Ат турундï - The horse played". (Volume II, 170)

Running - ǝрïк болмак – "run fast". "Iкïlачïм ǝрïк болдï, ǝрïк jǝрï кöрдï - Shokh, my playful horse ran with a picture and broke the run. (Vol. I, p. 157)

Swimming - Чанмак – "moving in the water by moving the limbs or fins" Ǝр сувда чандï - Man swam in the water". (Vol. II, p. 9)

Flying - Учмак – "Winging in the air, flying in one direction". қуш учдï - the bird flew. (Vol. I, p. 176)

Flying - қонмақ – "Қуш қондї - the bird flew". (Volume II, page 10)

Leakage - ақмақ "Chronic movement, walking in a certain direction (about the liquid)". "ӭдїл сүwï ақа түрүр - Ethyl water hits the foothills". (Vol. I, p. 103).

Exit - ташіқмак – "movement from the inside out". "Ӭр ташіқтї - Man Went Out of the House". (Vol. II, p. 131)

Escape - тӭзмоқ – "Running away to escape persecution". "Köpjik тӭздї - the deer ran away" (Vol. II, p. 15)

Escape - қуjутмоқ – "Running away to escape persecution". "Ол атїғ қуjуттї - He ran away from his horse". (377)

Approaching - jағутмақ – "to go or come near someone or something". (Ол атїғ мӭңа jағуттї - He brings the horse closer to me.) (Vol. II, 336)

Return - қадмақ - "turn in the direction you came from, turn around and return to the starting point". "Ӭр барїр ӭркан қадїттї – "The man went back on the road". (Volume II, 348)

To come is "to approach, to reach a destination". "Кӭлмоқ- қїрғїз кӭлді - Kyrgyz has arrived". (Vol. I, p. 64)

To move - (movement f. Vowel and pas. N.) - қопмақ – "to move". "Тӯбі қопді - Wind Rises and Moves" (Vol. II, 10)

Revolt - (revolt f. and pas. N.) - талғурмақ – "Арт башї талғурді - A cold wind, a storm arose at the top of the mountain." (Vol. II, 207)

Slipping – тоjїтмақ. "Slipping and sliding on a slippery surface". "Ол анї сүwқа таjїттї - He fed him with water" (Volume II, 377)

Sliding (sliding or sliding) - сїзріlмақ – "sliding on a slippery surface". "Ӭр тамдїн сїзріlді - The man slipped and fell from the wall". (Volume II, 269)

Going - Бармақ – "moving towards the destination". "Ол ӭwга барді – "He went home". (Volume II, 12)

To leave - бармак – "to leave the place, to go somewhere else, to another place". "Барді көзум jаруқї - The light of my eyes is gone". (Vol. I, p. 81)

To leave - кӭтмак - to go somewhere else, to another place. "ӭр jӭрдїн кӭттї- The man is gone". (Volume II, 342)

Walking - кӭзмақ. "Walking, walking around, walking" "Ол кӭзїттї – He gave the lands to Umen". (Vol. II, 384)

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, verbs in our language can be divided into many semantic groups depending on their meaning, function, scope, process, human, animal, and level of movement. Teacher A.Khojiev in his book "Verb" states the following: "Independent verbs have the following characteristics: can act as a lag; the plan was executed ahead of schedule. 2) directs a word: to irrigate a crop, to go out into the field: 3) Depending on the relation of the action to the object, the independent verbs are divided into two groups: a. object verbs, b. non-object verbs. The action expressed by object verbs is related to the concept of object, and such verbs control the word in the infinitive. The rest of the verbs do not have this feature. Compare: take, ask, drive - object verb; Come on, sleep, its fun - it's an non-object verb" [3].

To study the verbs in "Devoni Lugotit - Turk" into semantic groups, to get acquainted with the linguistic richness of the Turkic peoples of X-XII centuries and to find today's alternative to the verbs in devoni, what changes have taken place in that time? However, whether the old version of the verbs is preserved in Turkic languages other than Uzbek; it is also a great source for studying the closeness of Turkic languages.

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