

VERB SYSTEM AND ITS LEXICO-SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION

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Abstract: *the verb system is one of the main grammatical structures of the language and is a set of words that express actions, states and processes. In English, verbs, along with their lexico-semantic features, also include grammatical categories. This annotation examines the lexico-semantic classification of the verb system and its main features. The verb system is one of the basic building blocks of language and plays an important role in language learning and comprehension.*

Key words: *verb system, semantics, action and state, grammar, syntax, lexicon, semantics, linguistics, grammar.*

A verb is a group of words that express an action, and each word that belongs to this group. In grammar, the word "action" has a broad meaning, meaning not only an action, but also a state or event, for example: run, jump, cry, sleep, think, love, rest, wither. Verbs are divided into 2 types according to whether they have a lexical meaning: 1. independent verbs; 2. auxiliary verbs. A verb is a group of words expressing an action, state or process, having tense, aspect, inclination, proportion, perfect, modality and other such grammatical categories. Verbs are words that express the meaning of action. In grammar, the meaning of action is very broad, it includes actions expressed by verbs such as to come, to walk, situations expressed by verbs such as to wake up, to stand. , mental changes represented by verbs such as to astonish, to worry, biological, expressed by verbs such as to blossom, to grow includes processes and similar actions and events. While all of these have their own specific aspects, there is also a common aspect for all of them, that is, they are events that occur in relation to time. A verb is an independent group of words that expresses an action, state or process, that is, an action such as the appearance and change of a certain sign. All such meanings specific to the verb go back to the general meaning of action, which helps to distinguish it from other groups of words. In English, verbs are divided into personal and impersonal forms depending on their grammatical categories and syntactic functions according to their external structure. In both languages, that is, in English and in Uzbek, verbs differ from other groups of words according to their morphological, lexical-semantic, lexical-grammatical characteristics. Verbs in the Uzbek language are divided into independent verbs and auxiliary verbs according to their lexical-grammatical characteristics. Independent verbs indicate action, have an independent meaning and can act as a part of a sentence. For example: The assigned task was completed before the deadline. Grammatical categories specific to verbs in modern Uzbek language are as follows: Level, participle - infinitive, mood, tense, person - number. Grammatical categories of verbs are expressed by contrasting synthetic or analytical forms of words belonging

to the verb group. Speaking about the relative category, it can be explained in such a way that the relative category specific to the verb indicates the nature of the relationship between the participants of the situation expressed by the syntactic construction and its direction. The presence of the relative category in the tilde is usually determined by contrasting the definite relative forms of the verb with the passive relative forms. It is expressed using the adjective form II of the main verb, that is, be - Ven. In such an opposition, the passive level is considered a defined, i.e. expressive and strong member of the opposition. The passive voice expresses the assumption of action by the owner of the syntactic device. The possessor in these devices is called the passive or passive possessor and serves as the object of the action. The definite article form is the weak member of this opposition and summarizes this meaning in the form of anonymity. In Uzbek, this ambiguity can be expressed in the form of causative ratio, self-relative ratio, unitary ratio. In English, the scope of using verbs in the passive form is quite wide. The verb is one of the active word groups in all languages. The semantic scope of the verb is wide, but mainly it means a situation that gives the idea of action and action. The learning of the verb word group is inextricably linked to other word groups. The largest group of words is also a verb. Mahmoud Zamakhshari, who was born in Khorezm, wrote several works on linguistics. The work "Muqaddimat-ul Adab" consists of five parts, in the form of noun, verb, conjunction, noun change, verb change. made up. Zamakhshari was the first scientist to group verbs according to their stem. Zamakhshari's place in the study of morphology is incomparable. One of the important written sources in the study of the history of the formation of the old Uzbek literary language, the work "Tafsir" contains a lot of words belonging to the verb group and used in various forms. Together with the aspects specific to the old Uzbek language, aspects related to the language of the ancient Turkic times are also shown. The grammatical meanings of person, number, tense and mood are expressed in the verb forms mentioned in the work. In this work, full and shortened forms of verbs are used, and detailed information about the word group of verbs is provided. The work "Muhabbatnama", which contains all-Turkish features, was noted by our scholars as an example of the old Uzbek written literary language. Indeed, several morphological features are noted in the work. We can know this from the given information about the verb phrase. Some of the verb forms in "Muhabbatnama" correspond to the old Uzbek language. But the grammatical devices used in some verb forms are characteristic of the language of much earlier periods. In the 14th century, there are two other works whose author is unknown, the first of which is the dictionary "Translator". This dictionary consists of 76 pages and consists of four parts. The first part is devoted to the name, the second part is devoted to the issue of verb tense and action noun, the third part is to the type and declension, and the fourth part is to the use of the word. The first three parts of this work are devoted to morphology, and mainly the verb word family is studied. 8 The second work is the work "At-tuhfa", which also has a very extensive study of the verb family. is given. The categories of

verb proportion, participle-infinitive, person, mood, and tense are covered in detail. This work reflects on the relationship between the unknown, togetherness, addition, and identity.

When we talk about the grammatical nature of the verb, it can be noted that the verb is one of the main word groups and differs from other word groups by its meaning, grammatical forms and syntactic functions. A verb connects action, presence, state, and relationship with reality in a process-like manner, defining it in terms of time. It is by this feature that the verb differs from the noun it is derived from. The verb is characterized as an independent word group according to the following characteristics:

1. Lexical-grammatical meaning as an action, state or process.
2. Possession of the following suffixes (-ize, -en, -ify;) and prefixes (re, over-, out-, miss-, un;) and lexical-grammatical word morphemes.
3. The verb is more developed in terms of changing words and forming words than other groups of words, the reason for this is that it has several grammatical categories.
4. Conjugation of the verb in its own way.
5. It can appear in different syntactic tasks in a sentence.

Lexical-semantic classes which aim to capture the close relationship between the syntax and semantics of verbs have attracted considerable interest in both linguistics and computational linguistics (e.g. (Pinker, 1989; Jackendoff, 1990; Levin, 1993; Dorr, 1997; Dang et al., 1998; Merlo and Stevenson, 2001)). Such classes can capture generalizations over a range of (cross-)linguistic properties, and can therefore be used as a valuable means of reducing redundancy in the lexicon and for filling gaps in lexical knowledge. Verb classes have proved useful in various (multilingual) natural language processing (NLP) tasks and applications, such as computational lexicography (Kipper et al., 2000), language generation (Stede, 1998), machine translation (Dorr, 1997), word sense disambiguation (Prescher et al., 2000), document classification (Klavans and Kan, 1998), and subcategorization acquisition (Korhonen, 2002). Fundamentally, such classes define the mapping from surface realization of arguments to predicate-argument structure and are therefore a critical component of any NLP system which needs to recover predicate-argument structure. In many operational contexts, lexical information must be acquired from small application- and/or domain-specific corpora. The predictive power of classes can help compensate for lack of sufficient data fully exemplifying the behaviour of relevant words, through use of back-off smoothing or similar techniques. On the basis of classification of Suvanova, we singled out a lexico-semantic group of destruction verbs in English, which includes non-derivative polysemantic verbs with a primary meaning of destruction: to annihilate, to beat, to bite, to break and others, which are non-derivative multivalued verbs with a categorical meaning of destruction, as a result of a qualitative change in the subject, a total or fragmented violation of its integrity, a modification of its signs and properties. As a result of the analysis of destructive verb

lexicons, the following groups of destruction verbs that exist both in Russian and in English were distinguished:

- 1) verbs of destruction as a result of human activity;
- 2) the verbs of destruction are not as a result of human activity.

Verbs of destruction as a result of human activity characterize the destruction of an object by a person in various ways and various degrees of destruction, that is, there is a certain lexical specialization:

- 1) verbs of destruction of an object by dividing it into components;
- 2) verbs of destruction when striking;
- 3) verbs of destruction by means of pressure on the surface of the object;
- 4) verbs of destruction with the complete destruction of the object;
- 5) verbs of destruction with damage to the surface of the object;

Verbs of destruction not as a result of human activity characterize destruction as a result of processes in the environment and destruction of an object in ways characteristic of animals:

- 1) the verbs of the destruction of the object in natural processes;

2) the verbs of the destruction of the object with the help of natural devices in living things (teeth, stings, etc.). Verbs are lexico-semanticly divided into several types. They include: Main verbs: express the main meaning of an action or state. For example: to walk, to see. Auxiliary verbs: are verbs that help the main verbs and expand their meaning. For example: go, come. Modal verbs: are verbs that express possibility, necessity, or permission in a thought process. For example: must, can. Lexical verbs: verbs that have a special meaning and are used as lexical units. For example: to lose, to find.

The verb system is one of the main building blocks of the language, and its lexico-semantic classification plays an important role in language learning and understanding. Through verbs of action, state, change and interaction, we can enrich and express language. Grammatical categories determine how verbs are used and deepen their meaning. Therefore, the correct understanding and use of the verb system is important in the process of learning a language.

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