



COMPARISON OF THE PROPORTIONS OF THE VERB IN COMBINATION AND GAIN IN UZBEK, RUSSIAN AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES

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Abstract.

In this article, the comparison of the verb word category in Uzbek, Russian and Karakalpak languages, verb proportions: conjugation and gain ratios, their similarities and differences were studied.

Keywords: verb word category, verb ratios, degree, declension, tense, person-number, concatenation ratio, gain ratio.

Verb-the richest in grammatical categories in all 3 languages, grammatical nature is the most complex category. Words belonging to the verb word category indicate the process.

The action, state meaning of a verb is expressed through its special grammatical categories. The verb has grammatical categories like rank – zalog – da'reje, mile – naklonenie – meyl, tense – Vremya – Ma'ha'l, person and son – liso I chislo – bet Ha'm san in all 3 languages.

The verb stands out among all word categories in terms of its versatility in meaning, its richness in grammatical categories, forms, as well as its most important place in the composition of the sentence. The Russian linguist academician Peshkovsky was certainly right when he said: "when word categories are compared to planets, the verb is the sun among them." The use of the verb as a central clause in Uzbek also proves this¹.

The ratio category of verbs represents the relationship between the subject of action and its object. Depending on the attitude of the action to the object, verbs are divided into 2 large groups: transitive and intransitive verbs. Transitive verbs express the direct transfer of the syllable to the subject. Therefore, in Uzbek, Russian and Karakalpak languages, the transitive verb leads the word in the Income agreement. For example: Gazeta(ni) o'qidim. – Я читал газету. – Gazetani oqidim. - I read a newspaper.

¹ Muhiddinova X va boshqalar. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. Toshkent. 2006. – B. 110.

In Uzbek and Karakalpak, the meaning of Transitivity is expressed in a lexical way and by adding affixes. In Russian, however, transitive verbs are usually expressed lexically. For example: *kiymoq* – одевать – *kiyiw* – wear, *yuvmoq* – мыть – *juwiw* – wash.

Non-transitive verbs indicate that the action has not passed to the object and do not require a word in the revenue agreement. Therefore, non-transitive verbs cannot express the relationship between the subject of action and the object. It is based on this to say that in transitive verbs of the Russian language there is no proportion made². For example walking without transitive verbs meaning movement does not make a proportion in Russian. In this respect, Uzbek and Karakalpak languages are considered more accessible. In Uzbek, any verb can form the basis for making a proportion. That is why Uzbek has 5 verb ratios: exact ratio, majhul ratio, self ratio, concomitant ratio and gain ratio; Russian has 3 verb ratios: *deystvitelny zalog*, *stradatelny zalog*, *vozvratny zalog*; and Karakalpak has 5 verb ratios: *Tu'p da'reje*, *özlik da'reje*, *partnership da'reje*, *özgelik da'reje*, *unmarked da'reje*.

4. Unity ratio-vzaimniy zalog-partnership da'reje.

In Uzbek, togetherness is made with the affix ratio *-(i)sh*. This expresses the act that several subjects come together, or the movement that moves from one subject to the other. The coherence ratio is accordingly: 1. Come together and represent an act of equal participation. The morphological means by which the conjugal relation gives such a meaning is absent in Russian; therefore, this meaning is assigned to the verb with the conjugation of the words *vmeste*, *sovместno*. For example: *ishlamoq* – *ish-la-sh-moq* (работать – совместно (вместе) работать) - to work – to work together, *chopmoq* – *chop-ish-moq* (бежать – вместе (совместо) бежать) - run – run together, *o'qimoq* – *o'qi-sh-moq* (читать – совместно (вместо) читать) - read – read together. 2. Represents reciprocal motion. This meaning of togetherness ratio is given in Russian by verbs expressing the meaning of togetherness-self (*glagoli vzaimno-vozvratnogo znacheniya*). For example: *so'zlamog* – *so'zla-sh-moq* (говорить – разговоривать) - to talk – to talk, *quchoqlamoq* – *quchoqla-sh-moq* (обнять – обнять-ся) - hug – hug-xia. 3. Represents an effort to help another subject. In this case, the word denoting the assisting subject comes in the initial agreement, and the word denoting the assisted subject comes in the departure agreement. In Russian, such a meaning of the unity ratio is expressed in a lexical way. For example: *Qizimiz katta bo'lib qoldi, endi onasiga hovli supurishadi, kir yuvishadi.* – Наша дочь стала взрослой, теперь она помогает матери подметать дворъ, стирать. - Our daughter has grown up, now she helps her mother sweep the yard, do the laundry.

In Russian, the self-form of a verb formed with *-sya* denotes that the action returns to the subject itself or does not deviate from the subject itself. In Russian, such meanings of the verb are given in Uzbek with the affix *-(i)l*, *-(i)n*, or lexically³. For example: *купаться* – *cho'milmoq* - bathe, *беспокоиться* – *tashvishlanmoq* - worry, *радоваться* – *quvonmoq* – joy.

In Karakalpak, the conjugal ratio form is formed mainly by the addition of the affixes *-is*, *-is*, *-s* to the base and suffixed base verbs. For example: *qaz-is*, *so'yle-s*, *oyla-s*, *ko'r-is* - the judge, the counselor, the counselor, the counselor. Conjugal ratio verbs will have

² Azizov O. va boshqalar. O'zbek va rus tillarining qiyosiy grammatikasi Toshkent, 1965. – B. 67.

³ Azizov O. va boshqalar. O'zbek va rus tillarining qiyosiy grammatikasi Toshkent, 1965. – B. 69.

differences of meaning according to the attitude of the subject and objects to the work-movement as follows.

1. Conjugal ratio verbs have the meaning of togetherness-complicity. Verbs in the sense of togetherness-complicity are divided into 2 groups, depending on the attitude of the subject and the object to action:

a) indicates the work-effort or the work of several subjects together: sa'lemlesiw – greetings, so'ylesiw – withdrawal, ko'risiw – highlighted, xoshlasiw – farewell.

b) the work –action of two or more subjects indicates a togetherness in the sense of helping, facilitating each other: qazıstı - old school, ja'rdemlesti – support.

2. The unit ratio form expresses the work-action of several subjects in the plural sense and agrees with ega in the plural number. Subjects of propositions whose section is expressed through a cohesive ratio will consist of words with a plural affix or with a plural meaning. For example: Olar ha'r bir bo'limde, ha'r bir brigada da ushirasadi. (Q.E). - They're in every division, in every brigade.

Relying on similar differences, the –is,- is,- s form of the unity ratio from the side of Turkic speakers is considered in the formative relation to the plurality category⁴.

5. Orttirma nisbat – понудительный залог - o'zgelik da'reje - compulsory deposit.

In Uzbek, the acquired ratio is formed by adding affixes such as –t, -dir,-tir, -giz, -kaz, -qaz, -qiz, -(a)r, -ir to the verb base. This ratio is made from transitive and intransitive verbs, differing from each other in meaning and scope of application. 1. Adverbial ratio verbs made of transitive verbs express the action performed by the subject himself. 2. A gain ratio made from transitive verbs expresses the action being performed directly by the second subject. For example: jo'namoq – jo'natmoq - leave – send; yemoq – yedirmoq - eat-eat.

In Russian, adverbial relative verbs made of transitive verbs in Uzbek are not distinguished, and such a meaning is mainly expressed by verbs of definite relation. For example: keltirmoq – приносить – bring.

In Russian, this grammatical meaning is given lexically by relative verbs made from transitive verbs in Uzbek. For example: yedirmoq – кормить - to feed, ichirmoq – пить - to drink.

In Karakalpak, the adverbial ratio means that the work-action is not worked through a grammatical subject, but through another other logical subject. For example: deceived, jazzed, like dressed. In Karakalpak, the inflection ratio is made with the following affixes:- dir/-dir,-

⁴ Дмитриев Н.К. Категория числа. Сб. «Исследования по сравнительной грамматике тюркских языков, III М., 1956, 71-бет; Nasirov D.S. Qaraqalpaq tilinde ko'plik kategoriyası. No'kis, 1961, 34-бет; Qirg'iz tilinin grammatikasi (1964), 59-бет, Ha'zirgi zaman uyg'ir tili. Almata, 1966, 122, 128-бетler; Гаджиева Н.З. Основные пути развития синтаксической структуры тюркских языков. М., 1973, 204 бет; Демесинова Н.Х. Развитие синтаксиса современного казакского языка. Алма-Ата 1974,17 бет; Da'wletov M.Ha'zirgi qaraqalpaq tilinde qospalang'an jay ga'pler. No'kis, 1974, 106-107- бетler.



tır/-tir, -t, - IT/-it, -qız, -kiz, -gız, -giz, - qar/ - ker (qır/ger),- qır/-kir (qır/-gir), - ar/ - er / - ir / - IR: aldir-t, aldir-g'ız, al-g'ız-dır - bring it, bring it, bring it.

In conclusion, the verbs of the conjugal and acquired ratio in Uzbek and Karakalpak languages are not distinguished in Russian. But it is given in other grammatical and lexical ways. In Turkic languages, the ratio category is more likely. Because in Turkic languages, a proportion is made from non-transitive verbs, and in Russian, a proportion is not made from intransitive verbs (glagoli dvizheniya).

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