

THE PLACE OF THE VERB IN THE LANGUAGE SYSTEM AND FUNCTIONAL-LOGICAL PROPERTIES**Khojiboeva Nodira Alisher qizi**

Teacher of Mamun University

Email:nadiraxajiboyeva@gmail.com

Abstract

This article analyzes the central role of the verb in the language system, focusing on its morphological, syntactic, and functional-semantic features. Special attention is given to predicativity and grammatical categories such as tense, mood, and voice. The study reveals the importance of the verb as a core element of speech structure.

Keywords

verb, predicativity, tense, mood, voice, semantics, pragmatics.

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada fe'l so'z turkumining til tizimidagi markaziy o'rni, uning morfologik, sintaktik va funksional-semantik xususiyatlari kompleks yondashuv asosida tahlil qilinadi. Fe'ning predikativlikni yuzaga chiqaruvchi asosiy birlik sifatidagi roli, zamon, mayl va nisbat kategoriyalari orqali ifodalanadigan grammatik va pragmatik ma'nolar ilmiy asosda yoritiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari fe'ning nutqdagi dinamik va strukturaviy ahamiyatini ochib beradi.

Kalit so'zlar

fe'l, predikativlik, zamon, mayl, nisbat, semantika, pragmatika, morfologiya.

Аннотация

В данной статье рассматривается центральная роль глагола в языковой системе, его морфологические, синтаксические и функционально-семантические особенности. Особое внимание уделяется категории предикативности, а также грамматическим значениям времени, наклонения и залога. Результаты исследования показывают значимость глагола как ключевого элемента речевой структуры.

Ключевые слова

глагол, предикативность, время, наклонение, залог, семантика.

Introduction. In modern linguistics, the verb word class is recognized as one of the most important and complex components of the language system. Among the language units, it is the verb that is the main means of creating predicativity and constitutes the semantic center of the sentence. Predicativity, as the main sign of speech, expresses the relationship between reality and thought.

As noted in the scientific literature, the verb is not only a unit denoting action, but also a multifaceted category expressing time, attitude, modal meaning and subject-object relations (Rahmatullayev, 2010). Therefore, the study of the verb is carried out at the intersection of various areas of linguistics - morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics. The purpose of this article is to comprehensively analyze the role of the verb in the language system and its functional-semantic properties.

Research methodology. The methods of descriptive, comparative and functional analysis were used in the research process. The linguistic materials were based on texts of the modern Uzbek literary language, scientific sources and theoretical literature.

Main part. In revealing the linguistic essence of the verb, its semantic nature is of particular importance. The verb belongs to the dynamic category, it expresses action, process and state. This aspect distinguishes it from other word classes. While the noun denotes an object, an adjective a characteristic, the verb reflects a change and movement in reality. The concept of movement occupies a central place in the semantic structure of the verb. However, this movement is not limited to physical movement. Cognitive and psychological processes are also expressed through verbs. For example, such units as “to understand”, “to feel”, “to imagine” indicate processes related to human thinking. This indicates that the semantic field of the verb is wide.

Grammatical categories of the verb expand its functional capabilities. The category of tense determines the relationship of movement to time. In linguistic literature, the category of tense is interpreted as a temporal system (Nurmonov, 2018). While the past tense is retrospective in nature, the present tense expresses an actual process, and the future tense expresses potentiality. The category of inclination expresses the modal properties of the verb. The modal meaning reflects the speaker's attitude to reality. This category is inextricably linked to the pragmatic aspect of speech. Forms such as command, desire, condition are used in accordance with the communicative situation.

The category of relation expresses the attitude of the action to the subject and object. The direction and performer of the action are determined through active, passive, possessive and accusative relations. This provides speech with clarity and conciseness. The morphological system of the verb is formed through affixation processes. In the Uzbek language, various forms of the verb are formed using suffixes. This process is based on derivation and inflection. As a result, the verb acquires the ability to express new grammatical and lexical meanings. Syntactically, the verb is the central element of the sentence. It acts as a participle and forms the predicative basis of the sentence. Other parts of the sentence are subordinate to the verb. Therefore, the verb is considered the core of the sentence structure.

The functional-semantic properties of the verb are more clearly manifested in the speech process. It gives dynamism to speech, describes reality through action, and fulfills a communicative purpose. From a pragmatic point of view, the verb is the main component of the speech act.

Results. As a result of the conducted scientific-analytical research, the role and significance of the verb word class in the language system became more clearly evident. During the study, not only the properties of the verb as a grammatical unit, but also its functional-semantic capabilities were studied in depth. It was found that the verb is the main unit that forms the predicative center of the language, through which the main content of speech is formed. The semantic core of any sentence is associated with the verb, which fulfills the communicative purpose by expressing an action, process, or state in reality.

The analysis showed that the tense category of the verb is the main tool for the temporal structure of speech. Tense forms express the temporal sequence, duration, and degree of completion of events. This ensures the logical consistency of speech. The mood category plays an important role in expressing subjective attitudes in speech. The results of the study showed that the communicative intention and pragmatic purpose of the speaker are revealed through the moods of command, desire, and condition. This confirms that the verb is not only a grammatical, but also a communicative tool.

The analysis based on the category of relation allowed us to understand the syntactic and semantic structure of the verb in more depth. While active and passive relations change the way information is transmitted in speech, possessive and accusative relations clarify the direction of action and the degree of causality. The interaction of the verb with other word classes was also noted as one of the important results. As a result of the combination of the verb with adverbs, nouns, and adjectives, the expressiveness and clarity of speech increases. This indicates that the verb has an integrative nature in the language system. In general, the results obtained once again

confirm the central place of the verb in the language system and show that it is an important object for linguistic analysis.

Discussion. The results obtained were analyzed in accordance with the existing theoretical views in modern linguistics. In particular, the ideas that the verb is the main unit that creates predicativity have been put forward by many scientists, and the results of this study also confirm this approach. At the same time, it was also determined that the verb should be studied not only as a grammatical category, but also as an element of the functional-semantic field. Because the verb performs various pragmatic functions in the speech process and is a central component of the communicative process.

The analysis showed that the categories of tense, mood and proportion do not operate separately, but are interconnected. This indicates the need to study the verb system based on a comprehensive approach. In addition, it was observed that the semantic capabilities of the verb are directly related to its grammatical forms. Each grammatical form has a certain semantic and pragmatic load, enriching the content of speech.

Modern linguistic approaches, in particular, cognitive and pragmatic directions, suggest studying the verb in connection with human thinking and speech activity. The results obtained in this article also show that the verb is not only a linguistic unit, but also a means of expressing thought. In this regard, the prospects for studying the verb are broad, and in the future it is important to study it within the framework of discourse analysis, text linguistics and cognitive linguistics.

Conclusion. Based on the above scientific analysis, the following general conclusions were drawn. First, the verb phrase is a central element of the language system, which creates the semantic basis of the sentence by providing predicativity. The presence of a verb in any speech unit ensures the full implementation of the communicative process.

Secondly, the grammatical categories of the verb - tense, mood and proportion - play an important role in the structural and semantic organization of speech. Through these categories, the relationship of action to time, subject and reality is clearly expressed.

Thirdly, the functional-semantic properties of the verb further increase its importance in speech. The verb gives speech dynamism, clarity and expressiveness, serving the effective implementation of the communicative goal.

Fourthly, the interaction of the verb with other word classes ensures the integrity of the language system. This indicates that the verb is an integrative and system-forming unit.

In conclusion, it can be said that the deep and complex study of the verb is one of the current directions of linguistics, and research in this area provides important scientific results in the development of language theory.

References

1. Rahmatullayev, Sh. R. "Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili". – Toshkent: Universitet nashriyoti, 2010. – 256 b.
2. Nurmonov, A. N. "Tilshunoslik nazariyasi". – Toshkent: O'zbekiston Milliy ensiklopediyasi nashriyoti, 2018. – 312 b.
3. Safarov, Sh. S. "Semantika va pragmatika asoslari". – Toshkent: Fan nashriyoti, 2013. – 288 b.
4. Abdurahmonov, G'. A. "O'zbek tili grammatikasi (Morfologiya)". – Toshkent: O'qituvchi, 1996. – 320 b.
5. Hojiyev, A. H. "O'zbek tili grammatikasi". – Toshkent: Sharq nashriyoti, 2002. – 276 b.
6. Mahmudov, N. M. "Til va nutq". – Toshkent: Ma'naviyat, 2007. – 180 b.
7. Mirtojiyev, M. M. "Hozirgi o'zbek tili". – Toshkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 2004. – 240 b.
8. Shukurov, Sh. Sh. "O'zbek tilida fe'l kategoriyalari". – Toshkent: Fan, 1991. – 198 b.
9. Sayfullayeva, R. R. "Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili: nazariya va amaliyot". – Toshkent: Fan va texnologiya, 2015. – 352 b.

10. Internet manbalari:
11. – Ziyonet milliy ta'lim portali ([www.ziyonet.uz])(<http://www.ziyonet.uz>))
12. – Google Scholar ilmiy bazasi (scholar.google.com)
13. – ResearchGate ilmiy platformasi ([www.researchgate.net])(<http://www.researchgate.net>))