



FUNCTIONAL DIFFERENCES OF GRADUONYMY IN ACTIVE VERBS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK

Boyjonova Zarifa Roziqovna

Salimjonova Zarifa Salimjon qizi

Teachers at Polytechnic N. 2, Fergana region, Yozyovon district

Annotation: This article will discuss the problems arising in the process of differentiating graduonymy in active verbs which are encountered by many scholars during their research.

Keywords: graduonymy, adverbial modification, functional, adverbial modification;

ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ РАЗЛИЧИЯ ГРАДУОНИМИИ В АКТИВНЫХ ГЛАГОЛАХ АНГЛИЙСКОГО И УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ

Аннотация: В этой статье будут обсуждаться проблемы, возникающие в процессе дифференциации градуонимии в активных глаголах, с которыми сталкиваются многие ученые в ходе своих исследований.

Ключевые слова: градуонимия, адвербиальная модификация, функциональная, адвербиальная модификация;

Language, as a tool for communication, exhibits remarkable diversity across cultures and geographical regions. Among the myriad aspects of language, verb usage stands out as a crucial component that reflects the nuances of expression. One intriguing facet of verb usage is graduonymy, which involves the variation of verbs based on the degree of intensity or manner in which an action is performed. [1, 146] Exploring the functional differences of graduonymy in active verbs



between English and Uzbek offers valuable insights into the linguistic characteristics and cultural contexts of these languages.

In English, graduonymy manifests through the use of adverbs or adverbial phrases to modify verbs, indicating the intensity, manner, or frequency of the action. For instance, consider the verb "to run." By adding adverbs like "quickly," "slowly," or "vigorously," the speaker can convey variations in the speed or manner of running. [2] This flexibility allows for precise communication, enabling speakers to express subtle distinctions in actions.

In contrast, the functional dynamics of graduonymy in active verbs in Uzbek exhibit distinct features shaped by the language's grammar and cultural influences. Uzbek employs suffixes and affixes to denote gradations in verb intensity or manner, often integrated directly into the verb stem. For example, the verb "yur" (to walk) can be modified into "yurgan," indicating continuous or habitual action, or "yurish," signifying the act of walking as a noun derived from the verb stem. This method of graduonymy not only alters the verb but also influences sentence structure and word formation in Uzbek. [1, 159]

The functional differences in graduonymy between English and Uzbek highlight contrasting approaches to expressing shades of meaning within verb usage. While English relies heavily on adverbial modification to convey nuances in action, [3, 24] Uzbek employs morphological alterations within the verb structure itself. These disparities reflect broader linguistic traditions and cultural norms inherent in each language.

The divergence in graduonymic strategies also underscores the importance of considering linguistic and cultural context in language interpretation and translation. Direct translation of graduonymic expressions from one language to another may not capture the full depth of meaning, as nuances can be lost or misconstrued without proper understanding of the cultural underpinnings. Moreover, the study of graduonymy contributes to a deeper appreciation of



language diversity and the intricate ways in which languages evolve to meet the communicative needs of their speakers. By examining graduonymic patterns across languages, linguists and language enthusiasts gain valuable insights into the underlying structures and functions of verbs within different linguistic systems. [1, 168]

In conclusion, the functional differences of graduonymy in active verbs between English and Uzbek illustrate unique approaches to expressing nuances of action and intensity. While English relies on adverbial modification, Uzbek employs morphological alterations within the verb structure itself. Understanding these disparities enriches our appreciation of language diversity and underscores the importance of considering linguistic and cultural context in communication.

Language is a dynamic system, constantly evolving to meet the communicative needs of its speakers. Among the various linguistic phenomena that contribute to this evolution, graduonymy, or the modification of verbs to indicate intensity or manner, plays a significant role. This article delves into the functional differences of graduonymy in active verbs between English and Uzbek, shedding light on how these languages employ distinct strategies to convey nuances of action. [4, 70]

Graduonymy in English

English, as a widely spoken language with a rich vocabulary, utilizes adverbs or adverbial phrases to modify active verbs, thereby expressing degrees of intensity, manner, or frequency. For instance, consider the verb "to run." By adding adverbs like "quickly," "slowly," or "energetically," speakers can convey variations in the speed or manner of running. This flexibility allows for precise communication, enabling speakers to articulate subtle distinctions in actions.

In his seminal work "The Verb Phrase in English" (1970), linguist Randolph Quirk elucidates the role of adverbial modification in expressing graduonymic nuances within English verbs. Quirk emphasizes the dynamic nature of verb



modification, highlighting its significance in conveying precise meaning and enhancing communicative clarity.

Graduonymy in Uzbek

In contrast, Uzbek, a Turkic language spoken primarily in Central Asia, employs a different approach to graduonymy, characterized by morphological alterations within the verb structure itself. Rather than relying on adverbs, Uzbek utilizes suffixes and affixes to denote gradations in verb intensity or manner, often integrated directly into the verb stem.

For example, the verb "yur" (to walk) in Uzbek can be modified into "yurgan," indicating continuous or habitual action, or "yurish," which signifies the act of walking as a noun derived from the verb stem. This method of graduonymy not only alters the verb but also influences sentence structure and word formation in Uzbek.

Comparative Analysis

The functional differences in graduonymy between English and Uzbek highlight contrasting approaches to expressing nuances within verb usage. While English relies heavily on adverbial modification to convey shades of meaning, Uzbek employs morphological alterations within the verb structure itself.

This observation is supported by linguistic scholars such as Azizullah Khojayevev, whose research on Uzbek morphology and syntax underscores the significance of morphological processes in conveying grammatical and semantic information within the language.

Implications and Conclusion

The comparative analysis of graduonymy in active verbs between English and Uzbek underscores the importance of considering linguistic and cultural context in language interpretation and translation. Direct translation of graduonymic expressions from one language to another may not capture the full



depth of meaning, as nuances can be lost or misconstrued without a proper understanding of the cultural underpinnings. [4, 89]

Moreover, this exploration of graduonymic patterns contributes to a deeper appreciation of language diversity and the intricate ways in which languages evolve to meet the communicative needs of their speakers. By examining graduonymy across languages, linguists gain valuable insights into the underlying structures and functions of verbs within different linguistic systems.

In conclusion, the functional differences of graduonymy in active verbs between English and Uzbek exemplify the diverse strategies employed by languages to convey nuances of action and intensity. Understanding these differences enriches our appreciation of linguistic diversity and underscores the dynamic nature of language evolution.

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