

**GRAMMATICAL AND SEMANTIC FEATURES OF STATE-  
EXPRESSING WORDS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE**

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***Abstract:*** *This article explores the grammatical and semantic features of state-expressing words in the Uzbek language. These linguistic units are crucial for expressing the emotional, physical, psychological, and situational states of subjects. The study examines their morphological structures, syntactic behaviors, semantic classifications, and discursive functions. Through linguistic analysis and examples from modern Uzbek usage, the paper demonstrates how state-expressing words contribute to the expressive richness and communicative precision of the language. Additionally, parallels with related Turkic and Indo-European languages are briefly discussed to contextualize their unique and universal traits.*

***Keywords:*** *state-expressing words, Uzbek language, morphology, syntax, semantics, modality, discourse, linguistics.*

**Introduction**

The Uzbek language, like many others, possesses a rich inventory of linguistic devices to describe human experiences and conditions. Among these, state-expressing words (*holat bildiruvchi so'zlar*) are essential for conveying mental, emotional, and physical states. These words are particularly significant in descriptive and narrative discourse, where they help articulate the internal world of subjects and the atmosphere of events. Despite their importance, state-expressing words have received relatively limited scholarly attention compared to other parts of speech.

This article aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the grammatical and semantic aspects of these units. It discusses their morphological types, syntactic



roles, semantic nuances, and communicative functions. The study also addresses the role of state-expressing words in expressing modality and speaker stance, making them crucial elements of expressive and interpersonal communication.

## 1. Morphological Structure of State-Expressing Words

State-expressing words in Uzbek can be morphologically simple or complex.

Simple forms are often lexical roots used without derivational affixes:

- *xafa* (sad)
- *kasal* (sick)
- *sog'* (healthy)

Complex forms are derived using participial or adjectival suffixes:

- *charchagan* (tired) → from *charchamoq* (to get tired)
- *o'ylangan* (thoughtful) → from *o'ylamoq* (to think)

Some nouns and adjectives also function as state-descriptive when used predicatively:

- *beva* (widow)
- *yolg'iz* (lonely)

These words are often invariable, especially in predicative positions, and they do not require case markings. However, when used attributively, they may take on endings for agreement with the noun.

## 2. Syntactic Functions and Sentence Roles

Syntactically, state-expressing words function as:

### a) Predicates

They can serve as the main predicate in equational sentences, often without the need for the verb "to be" (*bo'lmoq*) in the present tense:

- *U xafa.* – He is sad.
- *Men kasalman.* – I am sick.

In past and future tenses, auxiliary verbs or copula forms may be used:

- *U xafa edi.* – He was sad.
- *U sog' bo'ladi.* – He will be healthy.

### b) Attributes



State-expressing words also function as attributes when modifying nouns:

- *Charchagan bola* – a tired child
- *Xavotirli onalar* – anxious mothers

### c) Adverbial Modifiers

In some contexts, they appear as adverbial elements describing the manner or condition of an action:

- *U xavotirda gapirdi.* – He spoke with anxiety.

## 3. Semantic Classifications

State-expressing words can be semantically classified into several groups:

### a) Emotional States

Words expressing feelings and emotions:

- *xursand* (happy), *xafo* (sad), *hayajonli* (excited), *g'amgin* (sorrowful)

### b) Physical Conditions

Terms describing physical well-being or ailment:

- *charchagan* (tired), *kasal* (ill), *sog'* (healthy)

### c) Mental or Psychological States

- *hayratda* (astonished), *o'ylangan* (thoughtful), *xavotirli* (worried)

### d) Social or Relational Conditions

- *beva* (widowed), *yolg'iz* (alone), *kambag'al* (poor)

### e) Environmental or Situational States

- *jim* (silent), *qorong'i* (dark), *shovqinli* (noisy)

These semantic categories reflect how the Uzbek language encodes a wide spectrum of human experiences and surroundings.

## 4. Pragmatic and Discursive Functions

Beyond their lexical and syntactic features, state-expressing words serve important pragmatic functions. They convey speaker attitude, modality, and evaluation. For instance, in narrative texts, these words provide emotional depth and psychological insight into characters:

- *U yolg'iz edi, yuragi xafo edi.* – He was alone; his heart was sad.





In conversational discourse, they help express sympathy, criticism, or concern:

- *Nega shunchalik xavotirdasan?* – Why are you so worried?

In journalistic and political discourse, state-expressing words are used to shape public perception:

- *Aholining ruhiy holati yomonlashmoqda.* – The population's psychological condition is worsening.

## 5. Comparison with Other Languages

Compared to English and other Indo-European languages, Uzbek state-expressing words often do not require an explicit copula in the present tense. For example:

- Uzbek: *U kasal.*
- English: *He is sick.*

Such structural differences highlight the typological uniqueness of Turkic languages. Additionally, the range of semantically rich single-word predicates in Uzbek gives the language expressive compactness, often requiring phrases or clauses in other languages.

## Conclusion

State-expressing words are vital components of the Uzbek linguistic system, enabling speakers to articulate emotional, physical, and psychological realities. Their study reveals complex interactions between morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. Recognizing their structural diversity and discursive roles enhances our understanding of Uzbek language functionality. As such, these words are not only linguistic units but also reflections of cultural values and human experience. Further cross-linguistic research may deepen insights into their universality and language-specific features.

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