

# Semantic study of speech verbs in world linguistics

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**Abstract:** The main objective of this research is to examine the historical roots of Turkic speech verbs widely used in Uzbek and Turkic languages and to analyze their lexical-semantic development based on their general and specific aspects. This study aims to determine the place of Turkic linguistic units in the dictionaries of related languages and to conduct a comparative analysis to identify the key aspects of semantic development of speech verbs in Turkology. Furthermore, it focuses on analyzing the semantic relationships of specific and diverse terms in Uzbek and Turkic languages and determining the degree of their semantic similarity in translation.

**Keywords:** Uzbek, Turkish, Turkology, grammar, speech verbs.

**Introduction:** Uzbek and Turkic languages belong to the Turkic language family and are spoken in Central Asia. Speech verbs hold an important place in these languages and present an interesting field of study for linguists. This research investigates the semantic structure of speech verbs in Uzbek and Turkish. A general definition of speech verbs is provided, and their linguistic significance is emphasized. The study highlights the functions and applications of speech verbs within different contexts. Examples from Uzbek and Turkish languages are analyzed to illustrate the semantic structure of these verbs.

The semantic study of speech verbs in world linguistics is a significant topic in linguistic research. Understanding the semantics of speech verbs helps linguists grasp how meanings are structured in a language and how they are utilized for logical and social purposes.

Speech verbs are one of the core grammatical categories of a language. They possess distinct semantic, syntactic, and morphological features and play a crucial role in communication. The study of the semantics of speech verbs considers the following key aspects:

1. The meaning and usage of speech verbs in

various linguistic contexts.

2. Their function in communication and discourse.

3. Comparative analysis of their semantic development in related languages.

This research contributes to a deeper understanding of the evolution of speech verbs and their role in language structure and communication.

Speech verbs express specific meanings and usually denote various predicates (actions, states, or changes in states). The semantic specificity of these verbs depends on their contextual usage.

The communicative purposes of verbs play a crucial role in the study of speech verb semantics, as they determine how sentences are structured and how the purpose of speech is conveyed. The study also examines which types of information or social situations these verbs are used to express. It is essential to analyze verb semantics by considering their active (constant) and passive (variable) states, their semantic roles in sentences, and the relationships between subject, object, and predicate.

The study of speech verb semantics must also take into account the modal characteristics of verbs. Modality includes semantic aspects that determine whether an

action is performed definitively or conditionally, such as expressions of possibility, probability, or obligation.

A detailed analysis of the semantic nuances of speech verbs and their practical usage has been conducted. This scientific article presents a comparative analysis of speech verbs in Uzbek and Turkish, highlighting their differences and similarities. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of linguistic relations between these languages and provide valuable insights for linguistic research. The study concludes that research on the semantic structure of speech verbs in Uzbek and Turkish fills an important gap in linguistics and will be essential for future research in this area.

In world linguistics, systematic study of foreign languages has led to significant transformations in understanding their social significance. Language is now regarded as a sociolinguistic and communicative phenomenon. New directions have emerged in the deep study of the structural and functional layers of language, including theoretical paradigms, comparative, typological, and cross-sectional linguistic studies. The communicative role of language and translation in cultural interactions between nations has been recognized.

With globalization accelerating integration processes among countries, the need for translating literary and written monuments, which hold unique historical and civilizational value, has increased. In the 21st century, the development of cultural relations among nations has made the study of translation issues from Turkish to Uzbek an urgent task.

Although some research has been conducted on linguistic semantics in global linguistics, the problem of explaining semantic meanings in different languages and the linguistic specifics of translation have not been sufficiently explored. This includes the structure and potential of speech verbs in Uzbek and Turkic languages, their semantic typology, emotional, expressive, and emotive features, and how they are reflected in bilingual dictionaries. While the formation and classification of speech verbs in Uzbek and Turkic languages have been studied, their linguistic aspects remain incompletely explored.

The differences in words and meanings among Turkic languages are stronger than their phonetic and grammatical differences. As a result, although these languages originated from a common root, their speakers have lived in different geographical, economic, and historical conditions. When language is viewed as a living treasury of a nation's history, it primarily refers to the vocabulary that directly reflects all the changes in the life of the people.

Kaare Grønbech's 1936 book "Turkish Grammar" was

created based on materials related to Turkic languages and dialects, focusing on the general study of word classes, phrases, and certain characteristics of the Turkish language, including simple sentences. In general, the idea that Turkic languages consist of a group of determiners and determinands led Kaare Grønbech to use the terms "subject" and "object," which contributed to the development of the theory that classifying words based on word classes in Turkic languages is highly relative. A. Nurmakhanova's monograph, dedicated to the study of simple sentence types in Uzbek, Karakalpak, and Kazakh languages, explores the grammatical and intonational characteristics of sentences based on their communicative purpose—declarative, imperative, interrogative, and exclamatory sentences.

This scientific article discusses topics such as interlingualism, translation theory and practice, linguistic translation studies, and language culture. The theoretical foundation of this research consists of monographs, books, theses, scientific collections, textbooks, educational manuals, and articles published in the specified fields. Since the 1920s, due to profound socio-economic changes, significant transformations have taken place in the development of most Turkic languages. Over approximately 100 years, the languages and cultures of Turkic-speaking peoples have undergone such major changes that some languages have developed entirely different literary forms due to the influence of other linguistic systems.

The most dynamic and rapidly changing part of any language is its vocabulary. Therefore, studying this aspect is essential in linguistics. However, research specifically dedicated to comparative lexicography is relatively scarce. The comparative study of Turkic language dictionaries allows for analyzing the developmental and interactional characteristics of these languages, making it one of the most pressing topics in Turkology.

Naturally, explanatory and translation dictionaries that fully reveal all meanings of words in Turkic languages, as well as comprehensive historical-etymological dictionaries and historical lexicography of specific Turkic languages, do not yet exist. This situation makes it possible to comparatively interpret and analyze dictionary content. Effective comparative-historical lexical research requires searching through thousands of lexical units and comparing hundreds of variants. It is important to emphasize that the positive resolution of the issue of kinship among Turkic languages facilitates their comparative study to some extent.

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In Uzbek linguistics, numerous studies have emerged that analyze word units and their phenomena using systematic linguistic methods, particularly through systematic lexicography, founded by Ferdinand de Saussure. It is noteworthy that most of these studies deeply examine the lexical semantics, lexical-semantic valency fields, and syntactic scope of verbs, which are considered complex lexical units. Such analytical methods have been applied in Turkology, using Tatar, Turkish, and Kazakh languages as examples.

Many scientific studies on the comparative-historical analysis of lexical units in two or more Turkic languages are based on analytical methods characteristic of traditional linguistics.

For example, some studies on the comparative interpretation of Uzbek and Turkish lexicon and grammar have not gone unnoticed. Within the study of Turkic language syntax, some references to Uzbek and Turkish languages have been made. Although not all of the comparative studies between Uzbek and Turkish languages are at the level of doctoral dissertations, the significant attention given to their comparison is evident.

It is worth noting that Nuray Tamir, a researcher at Gazi University, Faculty of Turkish Language and Literature, is a prolific scholar among Turkish linguists studying Uzbek. This researcher has contributed several scientific works, including:

- "Grammaticalization from Chagatai to Uzbek (on the auxiliary verbs tur- and yat-)", 2020 (Çağataycadan Özbekçeye Gramerleşme (Tur- ve Yat-Yardımcı Fiillerinde));
- "Mongolian Words in Late Chagatai Turkic Texts", June 1-7, 2018, Ulaanbaatar (Son Dönem Çağatay Türkçesi Metinlerinde Geçen Moğolca Kelimeler);
- "Complex Verbs Formed by Noun + Auxiliary Verb in Late Chagatai Turkic" (2015, Çanakkale) (Son Dönem Çağatay Türkçesinde İsim + Yardımcı Fiil Kuruluşundaki Birleşik Fiiller).

Additionally, Faizurrahman Farzam, a master's student at Akdeniz University, conducted a comparative study titled:

- "Comparison of Nouns and Verbs in Modern Afghan Uzbek and Turkish", 2013 (Günümüz Afganistan

Özbek Türkçesiyle Türkiye Türkçesinin İsim ve Fiillerinin Karşılaştırılması).

Despite being a master's thesis, this research takes a deep approach to the topic, providing clear examples.

Fikret Yıkılmaz from Gazi University, Faculty of Literature, Department of Philosophy, defended a doctoral dissertation in 2001 titled:

- "Comparison of Foreign Words in Uzbek Turkish with Those in Turkish", (Özbek Türkçesindeki Yabancı Sözcüklerin Türkiye Türkçesindekilerle Karşılaştırılması).

Moreover, Nuh Doğan, a professor at Ondokuz Mayıs University, Faculty of Turkish Language and Literature, published a research paper titled:

- "Communication Verbs in Turkish: A Hybrid Approach to Verb Classification", Ankara 2022 (Türkçede İletişim Fiilleri: Fiillerin Sınıflandırılmasında Hibrit Yaklaşım).

In this study, five linguistic principles and criteria specific to Turkic languages were developed for communication verbs:

1. Member and role structure
2. Member structures
3. Chain of event structures
4. Syntactic structure
5. Lexical structure

Based on these principles, smaller subclasses of communication verbs were identified, leading to a more systematic and precise classification than intuitive, theme-based verb classifications. Communication verbs were categorized into seven major classes based on linguistic criteria. Then, each major class was divided into specific syntactic categories according to the syntactic structure and behavior of verbs. Additional criteria were used to classify each main semantic and sub-syntactic verb class into four different verb types.

At the final stage, a prototype verb representing each class was identified, and its classification was structured based on meaning. This process resulted in thirty-one subclasses of meaning-sensitive Type I communication verbs.

In his research article "Sequential Verb Constructions in Contemporary Turkic Languages" (Çağdaş Türk Dillerinde Sıralı Fiil Yapıları), Professor İbrahim Ahmet Aydemir from Hacettepe University, Faculty of Modern Turkic Dialects and Literature, discusses different classifications of compound verbs in Turkish. He suggests that compound verbs may be categorized under various names, such as binary verbs, modal

auxiliary verbs, descriptive verbs, semi-descriptive verbs, and compound verbs formed with modal suffixes.

For example, commonly used phrases in Turkish spoken language include *necha bor*, *kap kel*, *kel al*, *al git*, etc. Evaluating sequential verb structures within the context of compound verbs is challenging. Moreover, the lexicalization of certain sequential verb formations into compound nouns (*tormoq*, *qochmoq*, *divan*, *to'lqin*, etc.) serves as crucial evidence of the close relationship between compound verbs and sequential verb constructions.

Similarly, Professor Zilola Hidaybergenova from Bartın University, Faculty of Literature, Department of Modern Turkic Dialects and Literature, in her article "Semantic-Formal Inconsistencies in Affirmative and Negative Sentences in Uzbek and Turkish" (*Özbek Türkçesi ve Türkiye Türkçesindeki Olumlu ve Olumsuz Cümlelerde Anlamsal-Şekli Uyumsuzluk*), explores the similarities and differences between affirmative and negative sentences in Uzbek and Turkish.

First, the definition and interpretation of affirmative and negative expressions in both languages are examined in the context of Uzbek and Turkish linguistics. Then, the means used to form negative sentences in both languages are compared. The study also notes cases where affirmative-looking sentences convey a negative meaning, and vice versa, negative sentences express an affirmative meaning in certain contexts.

## **CONCLUSION**

### **Summary of the Semantic Study of Speech Verbs in World Linguistics**

The research on the semantic study of speech verbs in world linguistics explores how different cultures and languages represent various semantic layers of verbs. This study includes the following key directions:

#### **1. The Evolution and Transformation of Verbs**

Linguists conduct extensive research on the semantic changes in verbs and their role in language development. This allows them to examine how languages evolve through historical and social influences.

#### **2. Semantic Similarities and Differences of Verbs Across Languages**

Analyzing the semantic roles of verbs and their usage characteristics across different languages helps linguists understand both universal and language-specific features.

#### **3. Cultural and Social Influences**

The semantic study of verbs also enables an

examination of the relationship between language and culture, the goal-oriented nature of speech, and the ethical norms embedded in linguistic expressions.

#### **4. Psycholinguistic and Sociolinguistic Perspectives on Speech Verbs**

The study of speech verbs extends to their analysis from psycholinguistic and sociolinguistic perspectives. This approach helps linguists understand language not only from a grammatical standpoint but also in terms of its full communicative potential.

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