

CONCERNING VERBS WITH SOCIAL SEMANTICS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE



Linguistics

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Abstract

This paper is devoted to the analysis of verbs with social semantics in the Uzbek language; it discusses the concept of the social component and its linguistic expression, analyzes research on the topic, and provides a comparative opinion on them. Social group, social status, and social relations are discussed. The social aspect of word semantics is openly or covertly expressed in various social relationships. Additionally, with respect to speech activity verbs in the Uzbek language, the characteristics of the manifestation of the social component in them were considered. The verbs belonging to this group were divided into two subgroups according to the fact that they clearly express the subject's position in the social environment and that the subject is a higher or lower person than the addressee through the social context, and analytical examples are presented.

Every language has a lexicon that expresses the relationship between people related to different personal and social statuses, as well as the relationship between the individual and society. The lexical meanings of such words refer to the nature of these relationships, that is, whether these relationships are based on subordination or equality. This means that there are social components of word semantics.

The concept of the social component entered the language as an object of study of semantics studies after the 1980s and 1990s. A number of scientists have created important works devoted to this topic. In particular, in the book "The Language of Social Status" by V.I. Karasik, the social component was analyzed in detail sociolinguistically, pragmalinguistically and linguosemantically as part of linguistic expression. The author defines the meaning of the term "social position (status)" as a semantic category that organizes various relationships between the participants of the dialog [1, p. 279].

In the works of L.P. Krisin, the expression of social position in the meaning structure of words in various relationships between people was deeply researched. In the process of analyzing words denoting asymmetric role relations, the scientist divides them into two groups: words in which the role of the subject is greater than the role of the addressee (*арестовать* – *qamoqqa olmoq*, *аудиенция* – *qabul qilmoq*, *велеть* – *buyurmoq*, *верховодить* – *boshqarmoq*, *надзирать* – *nazorat qilmoq*, *помиловать* – *avf etmoq*) and words denoting cases where the subject's social status is lower than the addressee's (*новинуться* - *bo'ysunmoq*, *рапортовать* – *raport*).

In the research of N.V.Kovyazina, the social scheme of units with the meaning of movement and space was revealed. On the basis of his analysis, the scientist states that there is no special component responsible for expressing social meanings in the sentence [2, p. 23]. In fact, in the meaning structure of linguistic expression, social meaning is not expressed by a specific sign, a

special indicator. Perhaps, according to the definition of L.P. Krisin, the social component in a certain word belongs to the presuppositional part of the lexical meaning of the word and secretly expresses meaning [3, p.69]. This meaning is understood through the specific context of this word.

Therefore, on the basis of the above points, it should be emphasized that it is necessary to look at the social aspect of language as a phenomenon. Knowledge about social groups, social status, and social relations is important not only in the social life of a person but also in the whole system of ideas of society expressed in language. In particular, there are certain social relations between members of one social group and members of another social group, which are reflected at the semantic level of language. Social relations are a system of various stable interrelationships between individuals, their groups, organizations and communities that arise in the process of exchanging information, establishing relationships and assessing their social status and social roles during interpersonal communication [5, p.226].

From this point of view, this article reveals aspects of the manifestation of social semantics reflected in some speech activity verbs through various social relations.

N. Mahmudov emphasized that it is important to make such judgments on the basis of sociolinguistic analysis and to prove his points on the basis of examples. In particular, in the analysis of the verb *buyurmoq*, the main meaning of this verb is correct, but it is incorrect that it expresses such meanings as "to instruct, force to perform an action or desire", and the social component in the meaning of the word is not reflected in the descriptions given to this word, i.e., the one who orders and the one who is ordered. Inequality between - notes that social inequality is not shown. In this case, according to the difference in the social status between the two subjects, for example, the child cannot "order" his father or mother, the head of the employee, and it is appropriate for these aspects to be reflected in the description of the meaning of the verb [4, p. 17]. In fact, "*Tushlikdan keyin ustaxonamga bosh nazoratchi bir qop kiyim olib keldi-da, shularga to kechki ovqatgacha raqam yozib, tayyor qilib qo'yishimni buyurdi*" (S. Ahmad, Sarob.) or "*Direktor o'rnidan turib, qabulxonadagi kotibaga Asrorni topib kelishni buyurdi*" (T.Malik, Alvido... bolalik), it can be understood that this verb expresses the inequality between the commander and the commandee, that is, the commander is a higher-ranking person than the commandee.

The analysis revealed that, compared with other semantic groups of verbs, there are more verbs with a social semantic load in speech activity verbs. The verbs belonging to this group clearly express the position of the subject in the social environment and imply that the subject is a higher or lower person than the addressee through the social context. The verbs belonging to this group were studied in two subgroups: the first group included verbs with the meaning of the subject's high position, and the second group included verbs with the meaning of the subject's lower position.

The synonyms of the above-analyzed verb **buurmoq** (to order) are included in the first subgroup. In these verbs, the theme of the subject's higher position than the addressee is clearly

felt. For example, Putin Sankt-Peterburgda harbiy parad o‘tkazishga **farmon berdi**. ("Qalampir.uz") Qishloq xo‘jaligi vaziri Urkinboyev ot minib tutzorlarni oralaydi. Qurt boqayotgan xonadonlarga kirib, uni undoq qil, buni bundoq qil, deb **ko‘rsatma beradi**. (S.Ahmad, Sarob.) Davlatpanoh Sohibqiron hazratlari **amr qiladurlar**: ushbu farmoni oliy yetib borg‘on kundan boshlab hududsiz davlatimizdagi barcha bekat va rabot nozirlari choparlar va ayg‘oqchilar uchun eng sara otlar, eng tezchopar yuguruk tuyalarni shay qilib qo‘ysunlar! (O. Yaqubov, Avlodlarga vasiyat.) Musulmonlar idorasi Ramazon qanday o‘tishi yuzasidan **fatvo berdi**. ("Sputniknews.uz"). In these examples, the position of the participants is understood through the social component of the verbs; that is, all these verbs are used as a form of reference from top to bottom.

Additionally, in the semantics of verbs such as *tanbeh bermoq*, *dakki bermoq*, *koyimoq*, *ruhsat bermoq*, *ijozat bermoq*, and *javob bermoq*, the social role of the first participle is understood as “superiority” over the social role of the second participle. *Prezident Namangan shahar hokimi va ushbu mahallaga mas’ul sektor rahbari bo‘lgan shahar prokuroriga tanbeh berdi*. ("Sputniknews.uz"). *Ona bo‘lgandan keyin vaqti kelsa koyiydi, vaqti kelsa erkalaydi*. (T. Obidov, Yusufjon qiziq.) *Nafisa muallim gapidan to‘xtab: – Ha, tashqariga chiqasanmi? Mayli, lekin tez qayt, – deb ruxsat berdi*. (A. Azam, Tugmachagul.) *Boshliq kattalari bilan maslahatlashib unga ikki kunga ijozat berdi*. (T. Malik, Murdalar gapirmaydilar.) *O‘zbek xotin-qizlarini uyidan ko‘chaga chiqarishni o‘zi... katta gap edi!.. Birov – qozon-tobog‘ini vaj etar edi. Birov – erkagim javob bermaydi, der edi*. (T.Murod, Bu dunyoda o‘lib bo‘lmaydi.) make our point clearer.

The second subgroup is *tanbeh yemoq* (*eshitmoq*), *dakki yemoq* (*eshitmoq*), *dashnom yemoq* (*eshitmoq*), *ruhsat so‘ramoq* (*olmoq*), *izn so‘ramoq*, *ijozat so‘ramoq*, etc., combines types of lexemes. The interpretation of these words does not refer to the asymmetry of the social roles of the participants in the situation; the sign of the social position can be determined only through the primary knowledge of the speaker and illustrations.

For example, *...bu ishdan ham ayrilib qolmay, deb astoydil ishladi, xo‘jayindan biror tanbeh eshitmadi*. (Y.Xaimov, M. Rahmon, Hayot-Mamot.) *Kecha alifni kaltak deyolmay o‘qituvchisidan dakki eshitgan va oxir-oqibat “xudosizlar jamiyati”da qo‘nim topgan notavon bola bugun “biznesmen” bo‘lsa-yu, xususiy samolyot sotib olsa, hayron qolmayman*. (O‘. Hoshimov, Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar.) *Xurram qotma daf‘atan ne gapligini anglamadi. Anglamagani uchun ham momosidan dashnom eshitib, nari ketmoqqa majbur bo‘ldi*. (N.Norqobilov, Kurash). *O‘g‘limning yuzi birdan o‘zgardi va menga o‘qrayib qaradi. – Endi yosh bola emasman, sizdan har bir narsa uchun ruxsat so‘raydigan, – dedi va indamay xonasiga kirib ketdi*. (N.Eshonqul, Maymun yetaklagan odam.) *Toshkandan bir chopar bor, huzuringizga kirish uchun izn so‘raydir!* (A.Qodiriy, O‘tkan kunlar.) *Natijada, Said Mahmudixon To‘ra boshliq to‘qson uch o‘zbek oilasi Turkiyaga ko‘chib ketish istagini bildirib, ijozat so‘rab Turkiya hukumatiga rasmiy*

murojaat etdilar. (M. Ali, Abadiy sogʻinchlar) can prove this.

Therefore, the semantic structure of the analyzed verbs includes an agent and an addressee, and the semantics of these verbs express the meanings of “buyruq berish”, “boshqarish”, “boʻysunish”, “itoat etish” (“command”, “manage”, “submit”, “obey”). These differences appear on the basis of the meaning of the language unit or the rules of its compatibility with other units. The social component of these verbs is expressed directly through differential symbols, and the lexical meaning is understood at the level of hidden and connotations.

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