

Analysis of Social Relations Verb Lexemes

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Annotation: The article examines the verbal vocabulary expressing social relations; the semantic structure of verbs is determined; the types of semantic changes in the semantic structure of word forms functioning in the context are established; the conclusion is made about the patterns of verb use.

Keywords: verbs of social relations, semantic structure, semantic field, verb groups, analysis of verb lexemes.

Social relations are a system of connections and dependencies of human activity and life in society, they are indirect connections between people, determining the possibility of interaction between them in time and space, outside of their direct contact. The vital necessity of these connections is fixed by the subject conditions, means and results of activity, as well as the needs, interests, desires, attitudes of people “directing” them to contact with the specified social qualities and human forces” [3].

Social relations of people are determined by their status, role in the process of activity. People spend a significant part of their life in various social groups (at work among colleagues, in the educational institutions, among classmates and groupmates, in the family of relatives, in the company of friends, etc.). Thus they come in contact with other members of the groups, interact with them helping each other, make a competence etc [4]. As a rule, a certain inequality is found in the relationship between people, which can manifest itself in different ways: by role (main/secondary), by activity, by function. Ideas about social relations are reflected in language, primarily in vocabulary. The subject of consideration in this article is the verbal vocabulary denoting social relations; the purpose of the study is to identify patterns of use of the heads of the corresponding semantics, reflecting their features in the system of Uzbek and Russian languages.

Nowadays, the discussion and debate of our scientists in the field of linguistics is noteworthy of discussions on the semantic area of the verb. Similarly, recently our scholars identified that the verbs represent various lexical meanings and that these meanings will be reflected in different relationships later. A lot of work is done on this issue, that is, on the verbs of social attitudes in Uzbek linguistics.

M.S.Sodiqova, Qo'chqortoyev I.K, A.Hojiev's monographs of “Verb” and other linguists works in the fields, forms of verbs, their semantic fields and groups are in a great attention. M.S. Sodiqova recommended the doctoral dissertation of the verbs where she divided them into three groups: 1) verbs of action; 2) verbs of state; 3) verbs of relation[1]. However, it is not appropriate for verbs expressing all relationships within the study. Accordingly, the signatures of different edges of linguistics are being examined separately. Qo'chqortoyev I.K in his work “Semanticheskaya klassifikatsiya glagolov v uzbekskom yazike//Aktualniye voprosi russkoy i uzbekskoy semasiologii” he noted that the semantic field of the verbs of relation are available and these verbs have the semantic, lexical-semantic properties of social relation[2].

Verbs of social relations have a complex semantic structure, which allows one and the same lexeme to be defined not only as an angle characterizing social relations, but also as a verb of movement, speech activity, gathering, professional and labor activity, social status, etc.

Such ambiguity in solving the question of which verbs form a lexical-semantic group of social relations leaves it relevant, debatable, unresolved and creates difficulties in describing the semantics of these linguistic units.

Here are some examples of verbs of social relation in English and Uzbek languages:

“coercion” (to ask, to demand, summon, send, order, etc.), “the resolution” (to allow, to let, skip, etc.), “impact” (impact, inspire, cajole, etc.), “protection” (to protect, defend, secure and etc.), “victory” (to win, conquer, defeat and etc.), the “help” (to help, to assist, to aid and etc.), “control” (to control, to check, to manage and etc.), “defeat” (to lose, to blow and etc.), “security” (supply, support and etc.), “submission” (to obey, follow, hold by and etc.), “prohibition” (to forbid, disallow and etc.). These verbs implement different categorical-lexical meanings that indicate the ‘character of the subject’, ‘the nature of the object’, ‘the nature of the subject-object orientation’, ‘the nature of social promotion

of relations', 'the purpose of coercion', 'the way of protection', 'assistance', 'character security', 'method of permission/prohibition', 'governance', 'method of impact on the object', a 'sphere of manifestation of relations', which specifies various differential characteristics.

The verb 'protect' with its direct lexical meaning (to protect from encroachment, falling, hostile actions, etc.) has also the social meaning which reveals in different categorical positions (protection by action, the military sphere

of the manifestation of relations):

e.g. He had to be protected Mc Johns. - Someone needed to protect the city from these... bandits.

The verb to cover and to cover up (the direct meaning is "covering, covering with something, hide from the eyes, protect, protect from something) can also be used both in the literal sense and in social meanings:

e.g. On the way to school, it rained heavily with snow and parents covered their children with what they had so that they would not catch a cold in such cold weather-

One platoon remained and, rolling the rumble, hit the arrow, covering the departing platoons.

The verb "exist": to be as a fact and not as a mode; to have an actual or real being, whether material or spiritual, to be manifest in any manner; to continue to be; as, great evils existed in his reign, to live; to have life or the functions of vitality;

e.g. as, men can't exist in water, nor fishes on land as, great evils existed in his reign.

Here different examples also in Uzbek language:

1. Ayblamoq-1. aybli deb topmoq, ayb qo'yamoq. *Birov u dedi, birov bu dedi, kim kelinni aybladi, kim-kuyovni(Gazetadan). Qizni olib qochganda, ehtiyotsizlikda, bo'shanglikda qora Axmadni aybladi(Oybek.Tanlangan asarlar).* 2. Huq. Jinoiy ayb qo'yamoq. *O'sha vaqtlarda mahalliy rahbarlarni ayblashga bahona topilmay qolganda, ularning farzandlari va qarindosh urug'larini tuhmat bilan qamashardi(Gazetadan).*
2. Amallamoq- iloj qilmoq, ilojini topmoq. *U hamon kelgan yangi kishilarning tunda, ochiq havoda qolishidan qo'rqqar edi. "Ko'z- qo'rqqoq, qo'l-botir" degan keksalar, bir amallarmiz,- dedi u, o'ziga tasalli berib. Oydin, Mardlik-mangulik.*
3. Aralashmoq- 1. Bir-biriga qo'shilmoq. *Ikki tomon qo'ylari aralashib ketdi.*
 - Biror guruh, to'da yoki sh.k. ga qo'shilmoq, qirmoq. *Oqimaydiyam, ishlamaydiyam bu takadaltanglar. Sen nimaga bularga aralashib qolding?*
 - Bosh qo'shmoq; qotishmoq, qatnashmoq. *Noiloj mening ham aralashishimga to'g'ri keldi.*
4. Bajarmoq-1. Biror ish, reja, majburiyatni amalga oshirmoq, bajo keltirmoq, ado etmoq. *Belgilangan ishni o'z vaqtida bajarish kerak.*
 - Biror harakatni ijro etmoq(rol, musiqa va h.k). *Ba'zan u rolni qiyinchilik bilan bajarar, keyin yolg'iz qolganda o'zini qotib-qotib kulardi.*
5. Bekor bo'lmoq- 1. Amal, vazifadan tushmoq, ishdan bo'shamoq. 2. Kuchini yo'qotmoq. *Bu qonun yangi yildan bekor bo'ladi.* 3. Aramaydigan, arzimaydigan. *Bekor bo'ldi iqtidorim, bekor bo'ldi yuragim. Bekor bo'ldi she'riyatim u go'zalning qoshida. **Bekor qilmoq-** 1) ishdan bo'shatmoq, ozod qilmoq. 2) amaldan, kuchdan qoldirmoq. *Qarorni bekor qilmoq 3) behuda o'z bo'lmoq.**
6. Majburlamoq- Majburiy tarzda, zo'rlab yo'llamoq, zo'rlamoq. *Aniqrog'i, ularning real ehtiyoji bormi, yo'qmi, baribir majburlab tiqishtirardilar. "Mushtum"*
7. Mazammat qilmoq(etmoq) -ta'na, malomat qilmoq. *Jinni odamni xor dorga tortibdi, deb xalqi olam mazammat eturlar. S.Siyoyev, Yorug'lik.*
8. Rag'batlanmoq- Manfaatdorlik oshuvi yoki taqdirlash natijasida biror ish, faoliyatga qiziqmoq, rag'bat oshmoq. *Muvaffaqiyatdan rag'batlangan paxtakorlar g'ayratga g'ayrat qo'shmoqdalar.*

It is known from the above verbs, their lexical-semantic area is wide, i.e. each meaning can state different views and thus expand the ability to apply in different relations.

The status of the category "social relations" as an extra-linguistic conceptual category is determined on the basis of knowledge of the disciplines of the humanities cycle, as one of the forms of universal interrelation of objects,

phenomena, processes in nature, society and thinking - in general, as a form of interaction of representatives of various social groups - in particular.

Based on the status of the category of social relations, semantic structuring of verbs correlated in their meaning with the category of social relations is carried out. Since many verbs are polysemous, the object of research in some cases are lexico-semantic variants of verbs.

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