

CONTINUOUS TENSE VERBS IN “DEVONI LUG'OTIT TURK”

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Abstract

Even in the period of the ancient Turkic language, the verb was considered the most complex, semantically diverse grammatical category compared to all other word groups. In this article, the verbs of the continuous state in “Devoni lugotit turk” were studied in comparison with the verbs listed in “Alisher Navoiy asarlari tilining izohli lugati” and “O‘zbek tilining izohli lugati”. As a result of the development of the period, it was observed that certain changes in the lexeme scheme, that is, the expansion or narrowing of the meaning of some words.

Keywords: lexeme, vocabulary, morphology, verb, state verbs, action verbs, continuous state verbs, grammatical category.

During the historical study of the lexicon of the "Devoni lugotit Turk", we witnessed that most of the lexemes of the verb word group are verbs of action listed in the book. In this place, verbs of situation are also included in the divan. “Verbs of state in the Uzbek language include certain processes related to nature and society, plants and animals, human biology, physiology and psyche, according to their objective basis. Therefore, verbs of situation differ from verb lexemes in other semantic fields by their breadth and complexity, "accommodation" of different situations specific to matter, according to their material basis (object). In the sense of state verbs, the realizable state is characterized by the fact that it occurs only within the framework of a certain logical subject, does not go beyond it, and remains in it. Status verbs express a state, someone (something) is in a certain state”[Расулов Р.1989,19]. Conditional verbs are actively used in speech, because they express various situations specific to existing objects, persons, animals. In addition, they are distinguished by a complex semantic structure. Accordingly, they are divided into spiritual groups. “Continuous verbs express a continuous state that is not limited in time, and when it will end is uncertain. A logical subject is distinguished by the duration of its state. In this case, the sign of continuity is observed as an important, characteristic aspect, component of the state of a person or object. The continuous verbs are: to stand, to sit, to stay, to lie down, to spend the night”[Расулов Р.1989,19].

In "Devoni lugotit turk" we can see that there are fewer continuous verbs than other verbs. In the work, a total of 4 continuous verbs are presented with examples. In particular, the verb **олтурдї-** means to sit: *ол эр олтурдї - that man sat down*(ДЖИТ, I, 1963, 228). In the work, the

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verb **олтурдї-** is used in its primary (denotative) meaning, i.e. "to sit somewhere". But in the "O‘zbek tilining izohli lugati" the meaning of this word is expanded and various forms are listed:

1. Sit down. *Sitting everywhere. Sitting on a chair.*
2. Conversation, hospitality, party organized between close people, friends. *The shepherds, who had never seen anything but pastures and sheep, were very eager to sit together and talk with city guests.*
3. To occupy a place by placing it somewhere. *to sink Gulnor put a blanket under the window, sat the girl down and sat near her.*
4. Basically, to be in a place or space while sitting like this. *Saodat Khan looked at Lola Khan sitting in the front row.*
5. To commit to a work that is done sitting down, to occupy a situation where this work is done. *After the blessing, everyone went to work.*
6. Get on, get off, get on the vehicle. *Get on the plane.*
7. To occupy a position, to work as ..., to be appointed. *Khan was expelled from the throne twice and ascended the throne for the third time.*
8. To be in a certain place for a certain time, to stay, to live. *Hairdressing is not a bad profession. You wear white robes and sit in a neat room.*
9. To serve a sentence. *After reaching the peak of his prosperity, he sat down for a couple of years and left.*
10. To stick, to settle. *The fact that the young man had come from a long way was evident from the pollen on his eyelashes and eyebrows, as well as on his newly growing beard.*
11. To get along, to reconcile. *The red Saxtian boots on his feet fit him very well.*
12. *To welcome, to like. Inspector Arif Saidov did not like him [Ochilov].*
13. Stopping at a low, low level without making progress. *It is natural that our farm has been idle for a long time due to the war.*
14. He is sitting. *He is not married and is very old. Sitting girl.*
15. The leading verb means continuity of action, disapproval. *"This person does not smell, he eats properly," he said(ЎТИЛ,V,2006,177).*

Mahmud Koshgari used the verb **қалдї-** to express the meaning of "remained". *эр кәдін қалдї - the man stayed behind. ол ујунда қалдї - he was bailed out.* The word is also applied to anything left over or thrown away. The proverb says: *әл қалдї тәрјү қалмас - The city will be abandoned, but the painting will not be abandoned.* This proverb is said to motivate a person to act by looking at the picture(ДЛТ,II,1963,32). In the works of Alisher Navoi, the phonetic form of the studied word is used and expresses the following meanings:

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1. To stay, to stop, to stay behind.
Borining jismi tun dudi aro gum,
Ochuq ko 'zlar qolub andoqki anjum.

2. To be (surprised);
Holig 'a hayron qolib kuffor ham,
Rahm etib ul qotili xunxor ham.

Tahayyur aro qol- - being surprised:

G'amida qon yoshim ul nav bahrdurki, kishi

Qolur tahayyur aro, demasamki qondin kech(АНАТИЛ,III,1983,132). Nowadays, the lexeme used in this sense comes in its own and figurative meanings:

1. To be in one's place, not to leave one's place, without going to another place, without smiling, without moving. *My parents want to stay here, they are thinking of building a cistern.*

2. There is, to be in an existing state, there is (in the negative form, it means the state of absence, absence). *Where the horse sheds, wool remains.*

3. To exist in a situation, situation, space. *Many young people were left barren by the Nazis' bullets and daggers.*

4. To use, to be kept free of use, to increase, thus to pass on to the next generation, to become an inheritance. *Is this building left by your father?*

5. Inaccessibility, inability to reach, inability to reach. *I wonder if I stay home from school because I'm afraid of this rain.*

6. To end, to disappear. *Surmakhon, your swagger has not stopped, it hasn't!*

7. To be, to exist in terms of distance and time. *There are still thirty kilometers to the city. It's an hour before the train leaves.*

8. Save, survive. *One of the thieves was caught, and I think the others will be caught as well.*

9. To be deprived of the opportunity to work and use. *Unfortunately for Mariam, my uncle was sick with tuberculosis and lost his job.*

10. To be exposed. *He should not scold his unfortunate daughter in front of people.*

11. To be deprived of something. *One Sunday, Ahmadjon was on duty in the kitchen and fell asleep.*

12. To be directly affected by an event. *Stay in the rain.*

13. Postponing, delaying, rescheduling. *It will snow for the rest of the work.*

14. To lose, to be defeated (in a game). *He left me five times.*

15. To be connected, to look (about a business, issue). *It's all up to you.*

16. Added to the name of the action, it means that it is necessary to perform this work, that there is such a task, obligation. *Now... it remains to explain the decree to the people, to explain its necessity and benefits*(ЎТИЛ,V,2006,327).

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Each word initially represents a specific meaning. Later, as a result of historical development, improvement of science and technology, semantic migration, additional new meanings are acquired and the scope of consumption expands. Therefore, polysemy plays an important role in the development of the language and makes a great contribution to the enrichment of its vocabulary. In the 11th century, one word meant one or two meanings, but by the time of Navoi, these words were used in a wider range of places. Especially in the modern Uzbek literary language, we can see that these words are used in figurative meanings besides their original meaning.

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