ABOUT SOME FEATURES OF THE COMPATIBILITY OF VERBS IN THE RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract:
Comparative analysis of verb system, types of links in language as well as lexical and syntactic collectability in Russian and Uzbek languages are considered in the article.
Key Words: compatibility of some words, syntactic relations, models of phrases, controversial propositions, practice of lexicology and lexicography, semantics of the word & the implementation of the word distributors.

About Some Features of the Compatibility of Verbs in the Russian and Uzbek Languages:

The question of the laws of the compatibility of some words with others draws more and more attention of linguists to themselves. In recent works, along with a description of possible models of phrases and syntactic relations expressed in them, attempts are made, on the one hand, to identify the factors that determine the peculiarities of compatibility of some lexemes with others, and, on the other hand, to distinguish between various types of compatibility.

The solution of the compatibility problem is connected with the choice of a point of view on a number of controversial propositions in the theory and practice of lexicology and lexicography. The study of the meaning of the word is one of the urgent problems of modern linguistics. The questions of the semantics of the word occupied an important place in the works of F.I. Buslaev, A.A. Potebni, A.A. Shakhmatov, L.V. Sherba, V.V. Vinogradov, A.A. Ufimtseva, V.A. Zvegintsev and others.

However, "to date, not even the most general agreement has been reached as to what constitutes a lexical meaning, to what extent it is liable to linguistic analysis, and what is its nature in general" [2, 111]. For example, N.G. Bragin believes that "word compatibility is a set of phrases in which a word acts as a reference or dependent. At the same time, the researcher focuses on the second quality of compatibility - her role as a means of detecting the linguistic characteristics of the word." [1, 170] We define the compatibility of the word as its specific property, which reflects the set and conditions for the implementation of the word distributors. [4, 23]

It should be noted that in recent years, interest in the problem of combining words has increased. This is primarily due to the desire of modern linguistics to find objective methods for analyzing language material. The study of the compatibility of words in both theoretical and applied plans is also associated with the development of the theory of speech activity (language proficiency) and is dictated by the practical tasks of teaching a foreign language. Compatibility is a problem of lexicology (semasiology), grammar (syntax), and psycholinguistics. Features of the verb as part of speech (semantic, onomasnologicheskaya, syntactic, communicative).

The semantic characteristic of the verb should be considered that it often has a certain amount of desemantization of the structural-linguistic phenomenon. Some verbs express the concept of the action of the phonetic shell of the stem of the verb without the "intervention" of the context (compatibility). These are, as a rule, unambiguous verbs, for example, applaud, motivate, get interested, start. In multi-meaning verbs without context, only the first, main meaning can be understood. In this case, the phonetic shell of the verb stem and elements of the minimum context serve as a means of identifying meaning. For example: To read: 1. The student reads (a book, a newspaper, a synopsis ...); 2. He reads (poem, excerpt, monologue ...); 3. Father reads (notation, morality, edification ...); 4. She reads my (thoughts ...); 5. I read (report, lecture ...).

The verb values listed above are almost impossible to express without compatibility. Onomasnological characteristics of a verb are expressed in the fact that verbs usually express connections and relations between subject and object, place of action, cause, effect, and the like. For example: A student is reading a book. A student reads books in the library and at home. The student carefully reads the books necessary for the delivery of the colloquium.

While studying onomasological features of a verb, such types of verbal connections as lexical and syntactic compatibility should be identified. In the semantics of verbal lexemes, subject and object relations should be fixed, or both, and one-subject verbs should be marked (rust-iron, peck-bird); characterized by multi-subject verbs (can stand man, girl, sentry at the post), transport (bus, train ...); hours, weather, day ... and so on.

The range of subjects of action, semantic categories of the verb stand. Compare Uzbek equivalents to the Russian verb pull:

No.	Russian wordto pull	Uzbek word *tortish*
1.	Fishermenpullednets	Baliqchilarno`rnisudrabbboraredi
2.	Thestovepullswell	Pechkayaxshitortadi
3.	Pullcase	Ishnicho`zmoq
4.	Nobody pulled him too much	Unihechkimzo`rlabsudraganiyo`q
5.	From the window pulls cold	Derazadansovuqurmoqda
6.	Pull a song	Ashulanicho`zibaytmoq
7.	Watermelonpullson 8 pounds	Tarvuz 8 kg keldi

As you can see, the Russian verb has only two equivalents

The syntactic characteristics of the verb are determined by the fact that it performs in the sentence mainly the functions of the predicate. If we take into account that the composite nominal predicate also dispenses with a verb (link), then we can conclude that the categories of predicate are obliged to express almost completely the verb as the main class of words expressing the predicate in a simple two-component sentence, as well as the predicate center all but communicative types, one-component (impersonal, infinitive generalized-personal, indefinitely-personal) and complex sentences. Moreover, in complex sentences, the verb, as a rule, expresses various kinds of syntactic relations between parts of its sentence (simultaneity, time difference, sequence, etc.) in the verb usually express modal and temporal relations of a complex sentence.

Communicative characteristics consist in the fact that they have a great ability to express rhematic functions and are actively involved: in the objectification of communicative tasks in the process of speech. The semantic, onomasiological, syntactic and communicative features of the verbal lexemes are largely due to the specificity of the verbal polysemy, in contrast to the polysemy of words in other parts of speech. [3.22.]

Polysemy mainly determines the uniqueness of the lexical system of a language. The individual meanings of a polysemantic word have their own means of material expression in terms of lexical paradigmatics, syntagmatics, and word formation. In linguistic literature, much has been said about the factors that form lexical polysemy. However, the development of lexical polysemy was mostly spoken of without taking into account the semasiological, specifics of the various categories of vocabulary.

It is necessary to point out that the formation of the semantic lexical polysemy in words of various categories: in verbs, the sources of the semantic developed are in the realm of linguistic. This influence of the same compatibility, the influence of some conditions of the use of verbs, at a time when the source of the development of lexical polysemy of nouns are subject-logical factors, while between existing objects and phenomena of reality there is a similarity in color (gold gardens), in shape (bell - "flower"), by location (train head), and the like.

The development of lexical polysemy is a dynamic process. Polysemy as a whole arises only in the process of development of the conceptual content of word forms, which is its source and basis. However, polysemy finds its expression in linguistic means, primarily in words. In speech, the signs contained in the conceptual meaning of a word dynamically act with those signs that are contained in the knowledge of the words that make up its context. That is why new meanings of a word are usually found to be constructively conditioned, lexically limited, or phraseological related in nature.

Thus, among the factors that form lexical polysemy should be called subject-logical. Other reasons are essentially language factors. They are due to the same or similar conditions of speech use of a word, the influence of words that have similarities in lexical-semantic (or even only in syntactic) compatibility. It is difficult to note the general semantic attribute of the meaning of verbs. movements to go, run, trudge, on the one hand, and the verbs to blow, fry, fumble, and the like, on the other. But the use of verbs to give, fry to move the atypical for verbs of the movement to go, run, trail syntactic compatibility, will create a basis for the formation of secondary meanings, the total composition of which is characteristic of these verbs.

As our observations show, students of groups with the Uzbek language of instruction cannot explain what is common to the meaning of these verbs. However, they clearly define these meanings according to different lexical-syntactic compatibility. For example, in Russian, the verb to put has more than 15 meanings. Of these, 8–10 values are most commonly used, and in some of them the equivalent may coincide. As a result of the coincidence of equivalents without context, the values may not be clear. Consider some of these values (in most of them participates the equivalent qo`ymoq).

Russian verb*stavit*		Uzbek equivalent*qo`ymoq*	
Meaning	Example	Meaning	Example
AttachVerticalPosition	Put books on the shelf	Tikaqilibqo`ymoq	Kitoblarnitochkagatikaqilibqo`ymoq
Assign to perform the service	Putonpost	Tayinlamoq, qo`ymoq	Lavozimgaqo`ymoq
Place	Quarter	Qo`ymoq, joylashtirmoq	Kvartiralargajoylashtirmoq

Put	Put the car in the garage	Qo`ymoq	Avtomashinanigarajgaqo`ymoq
Build	Toerect a monument	Qo`ymoq, o`rgatmoq	Haykalqo`ymoq
To make a performance	To put on a play	Sahnagaqo`ymo`	Spektaklnisahnalashtirmoq

From the given examples it is clear that the phrases specify the values and it is impossible to do without them. Since the individual meaning of a multi-valued word is a carrier of properties that are realized at different levels of the linguistic structure, one or other means of their material expression can be found. The outcome of these means can be judged on the separation of one or another sign of a multi-valued word. In the conclusion we can say that in the language system, there are enough tools and ways to define the meanings of a polysemous word, we will name only the main ones:

✓ Conditions of the contextual (combination) environment of a separate meaning in which it is constantly recorded and reproduced;
✓ The ratio of the individual meaning of the word, that is, the relationship to a separate subject of reality.

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