

ANALYSIS OF VERBS OF THINKING IN ENGLISH
AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation

This article classifies the verbs of thinking in English according to their structural-semantic, lexical, morphological features and the nature of the interrelationships of the parts. Based on the previously created classifications, the work classifies the verbs of thinking in terms of their structure, which shows only one aspect.

Keywords: Uzbek linguistics, verbs of thinking, history, theory, classification, simple sentences.

Introduction: The study of thinking verbs in English has its own history. In the second half of the XVII century, the first information appears in the works of K. Cooper. The leading scientist of this century, R. Lout, continues this theory. In the middle of the 19th century, the theory of thinking verbs began to take shape in English, and in the second half of the 19th century, thinking verbs were formed in English normative grammar and have remained unchanged to this day.

When we look at the problem of interpretation and classification of thinking verbs in English, we are convinced that the typical types of equal and subordinate clauses are widespread. English thinking verbs do not differ in content from thinking verbs used in other languages.

The simple rule that English thought verbs must have two bases (possessive and definite) is not always reflected in simple sentences. was shown to be possible.

Main part: This article describes English thinking verbs based on different points of view. The problem of its interpretation and classification has been approached from the point of view of English linguists as well as Western scholars. All of the above classifications (given in the grammars of different languages) are also based on simple sentences. So, although there are many classifications, they are similar. However, each language, especially those belonging to different families, has its own characteristics and cannot be assimilated.

An analysis of the scientific work of English scholars on the subject of thinking verbs is given. The classifications are based on a mixture of different features of the compound sentence.

Based on the criteria of other English linguists, the definition of a compound sentence is given. From the point of view of scholars (based on their scientific works), the types of verbs of thought in English and the classifications based on them are given.

In English, the classification of verbs of thought according to the nature of the structural-semantic, lexical, morphological features and interrelation of parts. Based on the previously created classifications, the work classifies the verbs in terms of the structure of their parts, indicating only one aspect.

The problem of interpretation and classification of verbs is a very interesting one. We know from the legacy of our scientists that this issue has a long history. The first information about the verbs of contemplation is given in the works published in the 1920s. But that information was not perfect. It was not until the 1940s that the problem of thinking verbs came to the attention of scholars.

The verbs of contemplation are classified according to their various bases. The approach of world scholars to the issues of its interpretation and classification has been studied, albeit briefly, in this chapter. All the classifications (given in Uzbek and Russian) are based on simple sentences. So while there are many classifications, they are similar. However, each language has its own set of rules, and these rules are based on language capabilities.

The second of the two bases that existed in the chapter on the criteria for determining a compound sentence in the 1980s and 1940s each syntactic unit was approached in a system based on a cross-section and a number of exceptions.

Result and discussion: An analysis of the scientific works of Uzbek scholars on the issues of thinking verbs is given. When thinking about classifications, they show a mixed reliance on different features of the compound sentence: structural-semantic, lexical, morphological features and the nature of the interconnection of parts (ie, the combination of grammatical devices, etc.) classifications according to (application // manual) and some of them have been amended.

In the formal-functional interpretation, the classification of thinking verbs is based on a certain aspect of it. Based on the previously created classifications, the work classifies verbs in terms of the structure of their parts, indicating only one aspect. The verbs used in English are essentially the same as the verbs used in other languages. There are many possibilities in the use of verbs in the artistic style. E. Hemingway's "Goodbye Weapon" is not narrow in its use of thought verbs. In this play, the typical forms of equal and subordinate clauses are widely used. Especially noteworthy is the advent of broad-minded verbs. The author has used them effectively and very wisely.

It is also noteworthy that the connected thinking verbs are translated as a compound sentence, followed by a simple sentence, which is used as a separate sentence after it on the basis of the integrity of the text.

When given in English, sentence is translated as a connected verb the expression was also not overlooked.

The components of contemplative verbs are numerically different, with three-part sentences being used more often.

Conclusion: In general, the Uzbek translation of conjunctions and adverbs in English, the problem of their connection with other parts, the emergence of cohesive parts in the parts, the grammatical structure of the two-part grammar in English Issues such as the transfer of fully formed sentences to the Uzbek language in the form of simple sentences, the use of connected, connected thinking verbs in the form of simple one-sentence interrogative sentences in order to preserve the textual content were considered the study of the use of verbs and organized utterances is of interest.

An analysis of the scientific work of English Uzbeks and scholars on the problems of simple speech. When considering the classifications, they show a mixed reliance on different features of the compound sentence: structural semantic, lexical, morphological features, and the nature of the interconnection of parts (i.e., conjunctions, etc. grammatical means. In the structural-semantic interpretation, the classification of compound sentences is classified in a certain aspect of it was given.

In the world, especially in Western linguistics, one-syllable sentences have their own history of study. English and Uzbek linguistics have also studied this issue. In this study, the views of scholars on this issue are clearly divided into groups (data in English,

Uzbek and Russian linguistics). English grammarians do not generally distinguish one-syllable (possessive) sentences. Special research has been made on the use of the dog unit in English to describe impersonal sentences (sentences that cannot be found). Uzbek version of such sentences in English! checked. In the scientific grammars of other Western languages, the subject is classified in a similar way to a foreign language.

The formal-spiritual changes of the verbs of thinking in English when translated into Uzbek, their presentation in the form of verbs of thought were analyzed and their relationship with other words was studied.

The verbs of thought used in English do not differ in essence from the verbs of thought used in other languages. the scope of possibilities in the artistic style in the use of thought verbs is not narrow.

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