

## A Comparative Study of Action Verbs Expressing the Semantics of Intensification in English and Uzbek Languages

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### ABSTRACT

*This research article analyzes action verbs expressing the semantics of intensification in English and Uzbek languages. The verbs indicating the horizontal orientation in both languages were linked to the lines of verbs reflecting the semantics of intensification in the different concepts, such as the "walk," "run," and "flow" action verbs as well as the similarities and differences were identified with examples.*

**Keywords:** Horizontal verbs, vertical verbs, rotational verbs, vibrating verbs, breathing, and sound-producing verbs, denoting resulting performance verbs, denoting abstract performance verbs, and verbs denoting actions in the oral cavity.

### INTRODUCTION

Researchers from our nation and other countries have recently examined contemporary linguistics difficulties in a variety of systematic languages, carried out comparative analysis, compared related and unrelated languages, and discovered parallels and contrasts. For example, we can cite that the issues such as the concept of intensification in English and Uzbek languages, intensification, occurrence of intensity in different level units, as well as occurrence of intensity in different part of speech have been the object of research in English and Uzbek languages.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Language scientists have provided a variety of hypotheses about the category of intensity and its expression in different parts of speech. In particular, Abdullayev (1973) stated that intensification is the increase of meaning. The phenomenon of increasing meaning, intensification, occurs at different levels of the English and Uzbek languages (Abdullayev 1973). For example, the expression of intensification in linguistic units: at the phonetic, morphological, lexical, syntactic levels, synonyms, phraseology is recognized by linguists.

The linguist Ziyayev (2009) emphasizes that the category of intensification is expressed in different parts of speech such as adjectives, adverbs, verbs, and nouns. In addition, we discussed the usage of intensification in different language unit: at phonetic, morphological, lexical levels in our article “Some theoretical issues of intensification in English and Uzbek languages” (Valijonov 2024). According to Ziyaev (2017), it is possible to use the form of synonymy to strengthen the signs, actions and situations in English and Uzbek.

Examples in Uzbek language: *yugurmoq* – *yelmoq* – *vizillamoq-pizzillamoq*; *Baland* – *ulkan* – *bahaybat* – *gigant*.

Examples in English language: Run – race – sprint; Big – enormous – gigantic – colossal.

Category of intensification in English has been studied by many linguists such as Greenbaum (2012), Charleston (1970), Suvorina (1974), Sheygal (1981), Turansky (1992), Ziyaev (2009) and conducted their research based on English materials. Raimjonov (2019) studied intensity in French and Uzbek, and language units expressing intensity in English and Uzbek were studied by Ziyaev (2009) and Jumaboyeva (2017). Abdullayev (1973) studied the category of intensification on the basis of material in Uzbek language and conducted the research on the analytical forms expressing intensity in the Uzbek language. In addition, Abdullayev (1973) explains the phonetic, morphological, and syntactic methods of expressiveness in the Uzbek language. The Russian linguist Shtatskaya (1991) studied the intensification within the part of speech, and determined the

verbs expressing intensity in French language. Uzbek scholar Ziyaev (2009) investigated that intensity occurs within adjective, adverb and part of speech in Uzbek language.

Muhamedova (2007) studied the semantic and valence features of action verbs in the Uzbek language and divided them into two groups: static and dynamic verbs. Dynamic action verbs, in turn, are divided into objectless action verbs and object action verbs. The scientist explains the differences between verbs of motion without an object and verbs of motion with an object, and verbs of motion without an object can be divided following types: horizontal, vertical, rotational, vibrating, breathing, and sound-producing verbs that express the movement of an object from an upright position to another position. Object action verbs are divided into verbs denoting resulting performance, verbs denoting abstract performance, and verbs denoting actions in the oral cavity (Muhamedova 2007).

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

We witness the expression of intensity in the semantic types of the above action verbs. We classified the horizontal verbs expressing intensity in the “walk” concept in terms of intensification.

- **Yurmoq:** *birjoydanboshqabirjoygaharakatlanmoq. U ikkita “VT” sigaretinicho’ntagigasolib, kinoxonatotomyurdi.* (T.Malik)
- **Zimbillamoq:** *tezyurmoq, shoshilibharakatlanmoq. Robiyatog’arasiniko’targanichazimbilladi.* (A.Ubadullayev)
- **Dikanglamoq:** *dik-dikharakatqilmoq, tez-tezketmoq. Murodxo’janingsamani...uyiko’rinishibilanoqo’shatomongadikaniadi.* (A.Ubaydullayev)
- **Zing’illamoq:** *judatezyurmoq, yeldayuchmoq. Chopibborayotgankiyikorqasigazing’illabkelayotgankiyikchagaqar abqo’yardivayanaolg’aintilardi.* (Mirnuhsin)
- **Zipillamoq:** *judatezyurmoq, yelmoq. U birsakrab, hamshiraketidanzipilladi.*

We have seen that the degree of meaning enhancement in the action verbs included in the "Walking" category above has

increased from the lowest level to the highest level. If the beginning of the movement is in the normal state in the action verb “walk” (*yurmoq*), “sidle” (*zippillamoq*) is the highest form of the movement process. The meaning of the action verb *zing’illamoq* is stronger than that of the verb *dikanglamoq*. We can learn this from intensity markers in lexemes. Formation of meaning expressiveness by the above verbs: *Yurmoq-Zimbillamoq – Dikanglamoq – Zing’illamoq – Zipillamoq*.

There are activity verbs expressing horizontal motion that belong to the concept of “walk” in English language. (The definition of lexemes and examples in English is taken from Cambridge advanced learner's dictionary)

- **Slink/prowl:** to move around quietly in a place trying not to be seen or heard, such as when hunting. “There have been reports of a masked man prowling in the neighbourhood.”
- **Shuffle** - [I + adverb or preposition T] to walk by pulling your feet slowly along the ground rather than lifting them. “I love shuffling through the fallen leaves.”
- **Stroll/amble/ramble:** to walk for pleasure, especially in the countryside. “I love to ramble through the fields and lanes in this part of the country.”
- **Prance:** to walk in an energetic way and with more movement than necessary. “It's pathetic to see fifty-year-old rock stars prancing around on stage as if they were still teenagers.”
- **Trip:** [I usually + adverb or preposition] to move with quick gentle steps. “She looked stunning as she tripped down the stairs in her ball gown.”
- **Stride:** to walk somewhere quickly with long steps. “She strode purposefully up to the desk and demanded to speak to the manager.”
- **March:** – [I] to walk somewhere quickly and in a determined way, often because you are angry. “She marched into my office demanding to know why I hadn't written my report.”
- **Sidle:** to walk towards or away from someone, trying not to be noticed. “Tim sidled up/over to the girl sitting at the bar and asked if he could buy her.”

The research has shown that if we pay attention to the definition of lexemes in the “walk” theme of English horizontal movement

verbs, most of them express the meaning of taking a leisurely walk while enjoying nature. Among the above-mentioned verbs, the lexeme “slink” means to walk imperceptibly, while the verb “sidle” means to walk imperceptibly fast. If the “shuffle” lexeme has the intensity of the meaning of walking slowly, the “prance” lexeme is superior in terms of the level of meaning. The verbs expressing the horizontal direction in the English language have the following meaning intensification: Slink/prowl – Shuffle – Stroll/amble/ramble – Prance – Trip – Stride – March – Sidle

Expression of intensity by the *Yugurish* (run) concept of action verbs expressing horizontal direction in the Uzbek language:

- **Yugurmoq:** – *tezharakatqilmoq. uavvalgidanbattarroqoqsoqlanibyuguribketdi.* (O'.Hoshimov).
- **Chopmoq:** – *tezyugurmoq. Sen, chopibguzargachiq. – dediMahdumbolaga.* (A.Qodiriy)
- **Yelmoq:** *tezyugurmoq, shamoldekuchmoq. Poyezdshuqadaryelmoqdaki, Normatningnazaridapoyonsizdashtgir-giraylanayotgandek...* (I.Rahim)

The action verbs expressing intensity in the above “running” scheme belong to the group of structurally basic verbs. Our observations showed that the number of action verbs belonging to this category in the Uzbek language was less than the number of action verbs belonging to this category in English language. The meaning level of the lexeme run reflects normality, while the meaning level of the action verb *yelmoq* represents the highest level. This can be learned from the definitions of lexemes. Formation of intensity by the above action verbs: *yugurmoq – chopmoq – yelmoq*

Expression of intensification by "run" concept of motion verbs expressing horizontal direction in English:

- **Jog:** to run at a slow regular speed, especially as a form of exercise. “What do you do to keep fit?” “I jog and go swimming.”
- **Run:** 1. [ I or T ] (of people and some animals) to move along, faster than walking, by taking quick steps in which each foot is

lifted before the next foot touches the ground. [+ to infinitive].  
 “The children had to run to keep up with their father.” “I can run a mile in 5 minutes.”

- **Sprint:** to run as fast as you can over a short distance, either in a race or because you are in a great hurry to get somewhere. “We had to sprint to catch the bus.”
- **Scamper, scurry():** to move quickly, with small short steps. “The mouse scurried across the floor.”
- **Scuttle:** 1. [I usually + adverb or preposition] to move quickly, with small short steps, especially in order to escape. “A crab scuttled away under a rock as we passed.”
- **Bolt/tear/zip:** 2. [I or T usually + adverb or preposition] INFORMAL to move or go somewhere very quickly. “I’m just going to zip along to the shops – I won’t be long.”
- **Whizz:** INFORMAL to move or do something very fast. “A police car whizzed by, on its way to the accident.”

In English, the amount of action verbs representing the horizontal direction, which expresses the semantics of intensity belonging to the *yurish* (walk) concept, is more than the verbs belonging to the same category in Uzbek. The unifying concept of the two languages, i.e. the integral concept, is that the action verbs representing the horizontal direction of intensity in both languages are structurally composed of root verbs.

“Jog” is a verb of action, running every day in order to improve the health of a person; it is the starting point of increasing meaning. The highest level of meaning was designated as the lexeme “whizz”, the fastest leader of the running movement. The lexeme “sprint” is moving as fast as possible over a short distance and has a lower meaning than “scuttle”. We can see that the meaning of the following verbs is strengthened by the sequence of running: Jog – run – scamper/scurry – scuttle – bolt/tear/zip – Whizz

In Uzbek language, the verbs expressing the horizontal direction in the "flowing" concept include the followings: *sirqamoq, sizmoq, mildiramoq, oqmoq*.

- *Sirqimoq* – *sizibo'tmoq, tomchilaboqmoq.*  
*Bochkadansuvsirqibturibdi...*

- **Sizmoq** (dribble/drip) – *Bog'*  
*birornarsaorqalimildirabyokitomchilaboqmoq.*  
*etagidagizaxyerdansuvsizg'imoqda.* (Yo.Akram)
- **Mildiramoq** (leak) – *ozmiqdordaoqmoq.*  
*Gulzorningo'rtasidaajibmanzaraningustidanchiqdi:*  
*maydatoshlarustidanmildiraboqqankichikariqcha...*(S.Ahmad)
- **Oqmoq** (flow) – *ma'lumbiryo'nalishdasurunkasigaharakatqilmoq.*  
*yurmoq (suyuq).* *Oldingdanoqqansuvniqadriyo'q.* (Maqol)

When we analyze structurally, most of the above verbs in Uzbek language, which are part of the "flow" concept, are basic verbs of action expressing horizontal direction. When analyzing action verbs related to this theme in two languages, it can be stated as a differential theme that Uzbek does not have the highest lexeme of the "flowing" theme. In English, the lexemes *gush*, *course*, *pour* are used to express the highest form of the intensity of the lexeme *pour*. The meaning ranking of the verbs listed above is as follows: *sirqimoq* – *sizmoq* – *mildiramoq* – *oqmoq*.

In English, "flow" verbs expressing horizontal direction include:

- **Leak:** (of a liquid or gas) to escape from a hole or crack in a pipe or container or (of a container) to allow liquid or gas to escape. "Water was leaking from the pipe"
- **Dribble/drip:** to (cause a liquid to) flow very slowly in small amounts. "The water was barely dribbling out of the tap."
- **Gurgle/trickle:** water flows quietly. "Blood trickled out of the corner of his mouth."
- **Run:** to (cause to) flow, produce liquid, or (especially of colours in clothes) to come out or spread. "I can feel trickles of sweat running down my neck."
- **Gush/pour** – to flow or send out quickly and in large amounts. "The sweat was pouring down her face by the end of the race."
- **Course** to flow quickly or in large amounts. "Tears were coursing down his cheeks."

Lexemes related to the meaning of "flow" in English language are structurally composed of root verbs. The lexeme "leak" means "to drip" and is less meaningful than the verb

"dribble/drip". Course lexeme is the one with the highest intensity among the lexemes of the "flow" and the level of meaning is stronger than the action verb run, which is normative. The meaning ranking of the verbs listed above is as follows: leak – dribble – trickle –run – pour –course.

In the course of conducting a comparative study of action verbs expressing intensity semantics in two languages using the component analysis method, we analyzed three patterns of action verbs representing horizontal direction, i.e., "walk", "run", "read" patterns, the similarities and differences were identified:

1. *Yelmoq* lexeme is a unique word among the meaning leveling of action verbs expressing the semantics of intensity in the Uzbek language *yurmoq* scheme. In other words, there are no lexemes in English that represent the verb to walk very fast, i.e. to run. To express this word, the conjunction walk very fast is used as a dot or in written form. When analyzing lexemes related to this topic in English and Uzbek from the structural point of view, most of the verbs were basic verbs. (dikanglamoq, zipillamoqdantashqari).
2. When studying the running patterns of verbs expressing horizontal direction in English and Uzbek, verbs expressing unique intensity were not encountered. It can be seen from the line about the running pattern that represents the intensity above. When the analyzed verbs in both languages were analyzed structurally, the basic verbs were externalized.

#### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, while this research was being investigated in both languages, we found out that there were some similarities and differences in action verbs expressing semantics of intensification. For instances, as we mentioned above, lexeme *yelmoq* signifies walking extremely fast in Uzbek language. On the other hand, if we want to express that lexeme in English language, there is no English equivalent for *yelmoq* lexeme. To convey this expression in English language, it is appropriate to following phrase: to walk extremely fast. This is the first



difference between two languages. Secondly, as carrying out this research, we came across the second difference. The English action verbs that expressing intensification in *yurmoq* concept consist of root morphemes such as slink, prowl, shuffle, stroll, amble, ramble, prance, trip, – stride, – march, – sidle. Whereas, those verbs in Uzbek language contain verbs which are formed affixes.

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