

VERBS WITH THE SEMANTICS OF ‘TO MOVE, TO TRY’

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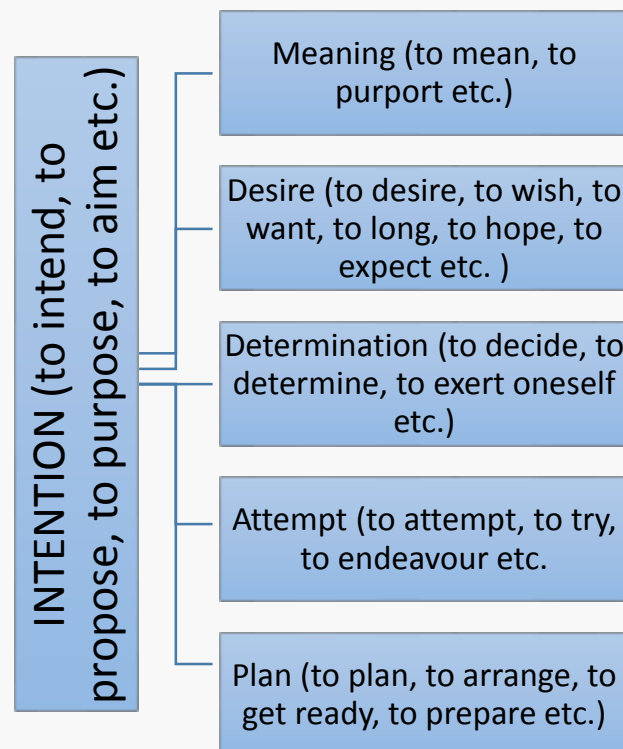
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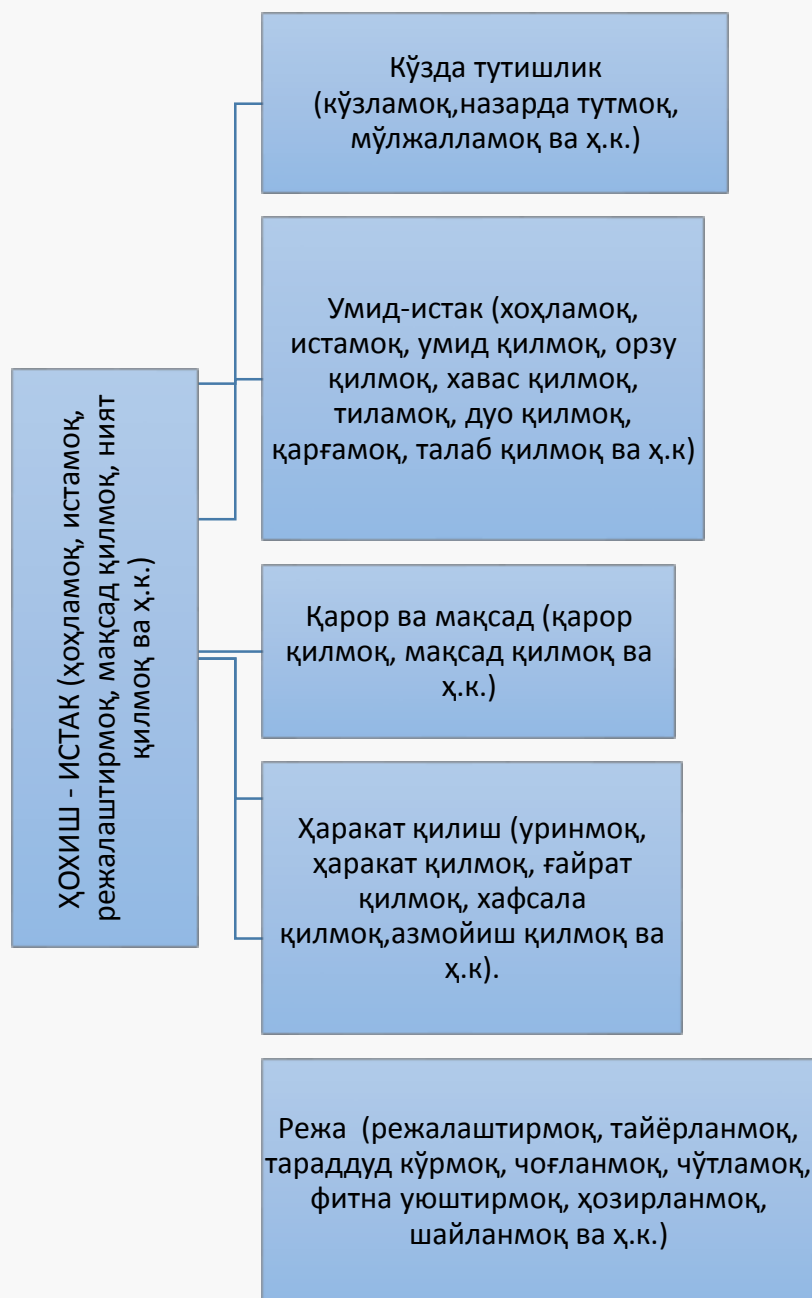
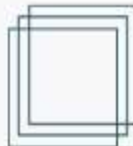
Annotation

The intonational aspect of the intentional forms expressed in speech (oral or written) makes it possible to determine the degree and nature of the communicative effect directed at the addressee. Any speech act occurs because of the speaker / author's intention to adapt a particular pragmatic situation to the needs or obligations of his or her communicative intuition, and in this case implies a plan of illocutive interaction with the addressee.

Keywords. Communicative principle, lexical-semantic hierarchy, distributive, taxonomic model, hyperonyms, semantic, component.

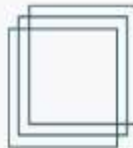
Kutsevich Yu. A. Based on the approach, after compiling and analyzing a card index of examples describing referent-situations involving intentional verbs in English and Uzbek, it became clear that the explicit expression of this category occurs through intonational verbs that can be lexically-semantically classified into five groups. Their distributive location in the lexical-semantic hierarchy can be referred to as follows:





As can be seen, the hyperonyms of this taxonomic model include the original intonation verbs, whose subordinate hyponyms are the verbs that reflect the semantics of "consider," "hope," "decide," "try," and "prepare to take action." is calculated. Below we analyze the communicative-pragmatic nature of the verbs with the semantics of "try, try" from these verbs in speech situations..

The dominant group of verbs with the semantics of "to try" is the lexeme to try. Unlike the dominants of other groups, it has a complex view of the nuances of meaning and a very wide range of applications in speech: from the expression of trying to perform an action (experimentally) to the effort to success or vice versa.. The lexeme "To try" can



be systematized as follows:: to try, to attempt, to make an effort, to strive, to struggle, to endeavour, to exert oneself etc.; In Uzbek ҳаракат қилмоқ, уринмоқ, тиришмоқ, уннамоқ, интилмоқ, азмойиш этмоқ, ғайрат қилмоқ, иштиёқ қилмоқ, саъй этмоқ, курашмоқ.

It is well known that "trying" means "trying to achieve a certain desire without confidence in success.". The above-mentioned semantic structure of these lexical-semantic field units is clearly indicated in their lexicographic descriptions.:

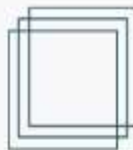
1. to attempt — to make an effort to do, accomplish, solve or effect; 2. essay- to make an effort to perform; 3. strive — to make great efforts to do one's best.

As noted above, the verb to try, which serves as a hyperonym for these verbs, is distinguished by its possession of additional semantic components. Verbs of this group are used with the infinitive, but the verb to try can be used with the gerund in addition to the infinitive, and in this case we observe spiritual changes: to try+ to infinitive = ҳаракат қилмоқ, уринмоқ (there is less doubt about a successful outcome); to try+ing = experimentally, to try with a strong suspicion of the success of the result. Below we can see by translation that the literary passages represent an explicit expression of this semantics: Jem stayed moody and silent for a week. As Atticus had once advised me to do, I **tried to climb** into Jem's skin and walk around in it: if I had gone alone to the Radley Place at two in the morning, my funeral would have been held the next afternoon. So I left Jem alone and **tried not to** bother him (Lee H., 43) – Жем бир ҳафта ёмон кайфиятда жим турди. Бир пайтлар Аттикус менга маслаҳат бергани каби, Жемнинг қалбига қўл солишга ҳаракат қилдим: агар мен тунги соат иккида Радлей Плейсга ёлғиз борганимда, эртаси куни тушдан кейин нақ дафн маросимим ўтказилган бўлармиди. Шунинг учун мен Жемни ўз ҳолига қўйиб, безовта қилмасликка ҳаракат қилдим.

Who the hell is Sharon? What did she do to him? When I **tried asking** him about it, he would give me no answer(Gilbert E., 317) – Шэрон деганлари ким бўлди экан? У нима кароматлар кўрсатибди? Сўраб кўрдим ҳам, бироқ у жавоб бермас эди.

It should also be noted that in situations where the gerund can be combined, the verb in combination with to try may be dropped, provided that the meaning of the verb implied by the context is preserved.: Well, we've **tried Jackson's Island** a little, and we can **try it** again some time; and there's the old haunted house up the Still House branch, and there's lots of dead-limb trees—dead loads of 'em."(Twain M., 143) – Хўш, Жэксон оролига бориб кўрдик ҳам ва вақти келса, тағин бориб кўришимиз мумкин; Стилл хауз массивида бир арвоҳ уй ҳамда кўплаб қуриб адо бўлган дарахтлар бор экан, бирам кўпки, асти қўяверасиз.

Verbs such as to attempt, to undertake also have additional spiritual connotations: they refer to the beginning phase of the action to realize the intention: to attempt — make a start at doing something; to undertake — start.



In the semantics of the verb endeavor, however, there is an implication of the zealous performance of actions that the subject considers a task for himself.: Mrs. Hurstwood was the type of the woman who has ever **endeavoured** to shine and has been more or less chagrined at the evidences of superior capability in this direction elsewhere (Dreiser Th. Sister Carrie, 59).

The verb strive is used in the sense of struggle, as a result of a strong desire to perform an action: They all **strive to** outdo one another culturally, architecturally, politically, fiscally. But Rome, it should be said, has not bothered to join the race for status. Rome doesn't compete. Rome just watches all the fussing and striving, completely unfazed, exuding an air like: Hey—do whatever you want, but I'm still Rome (Gilbert E., 86)

The verb struggle has the spiritual meaning of "fighting to make a wish come true, striving to overcome difficulties.": The boy only struggled to free himself. He was crying—mainly from rage (Twain M., 20).

Thus, there are situations in which the subject may have to overcome external or internal resistance in the process of performing the action, which requires greater force. An indication of the power intensity expended is present in the semantics of the exert verb: I was exerting myself to sing and play for the amusement, and at the request, of my aunt and Milicent (A. Bronte, 136).

If we look at the group of verbs that exist in the Uzbek language, we see that they have almost identical features with their English equivalents. In particular, **тиришмоқ**, **курашмоқ** (to strive, to struggle) verbs indicate the intensity of the sign of action with the sema of diligence:

- Баҳодирхонни кўрмадингизми?

Чол қовжираган кўзларини каттароқ очишга **тиришди-да**, куруққина қўлини силтади:

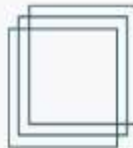
- Қаяғда... Хўжантга бўлғонида, мен шаҳарда бўмапман-та...(Исмоил А., 330)

— Танишиб қўйинглар, меҳмонлар, — деди Ҳатамова, — донгдор звено бошлиғи Қундузхон Ҳайитова... Бу киши бригадир Даврон ака. Шартнома йигирма иккига. Даврон акам олтмиш учун **курашаётибдилар**.(Қаҳҳор А., Даҳшат, 55)

Азмойиш этмоқ- the conjugation of the verb has the meaning of "to try, to act in order to know.", hence, to try + gerund in English is equivalent to compound sentences: Ярим тунда нимадир гупиллагандай булди, кампир тимирскиланиб, у ёқ-бу ёқни азмойиш қилди, куройдинда ҳеч балони кузи илғамади. Эрталаб қўйларига хашак солгани сомонхонага кириб, не куз билан кўрсинки, ун яшар Тошмирза беданинг орасида ухлаб ётибди. (Умматов Р., Одам бор-ки)

The conjunctive verbs to strive are similar to the semantic features of the English verb to endeavor, that is, to engage in a task with a plan of meaning, and although not mentioned in lexicographic sources, applied to the action:

Директоримиз қулоғимдан чўзади.



— Сен аталаларни эса жазолансин, деди, ҳа, жазолансин, деди! — дейди. Жазолайман, ҳа, жазолайман! Буни пахта fronti деб қўйибди! Пахта fronti жавобгарликка тортади! Пахта fronti қаматади!

Тикка тура бериб, уйқуларим келиб кетади.

— Эртаминан **ғайрат қиламан**, — дея сўз бераман. (Togay Murad, 30) – the units used to persuade the director in this passage served to increase the effectiveness of the method.

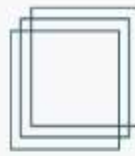
A very strong desire to take action can be expressed by the pair of verbs “zeal / zeal”:

Бироқ ғарб томондан Абдусамад-шианинг тўпчилари ўз замбаракларидан шаҳар томон ўқ ўза бошлагач, шаҳар истехкоми тезда харобага айлана бошлади. Авом бошланган жангда кўп **ғайрату шижоатлар** кўрсатди. (Ismoil A., 362) – if a strong intentional state arises through the use of a double verb, the use of this verb in the plural serves to expand the scope of the intensification, as expressed in this passage.

Hence, the verbs of this group have more in common in the languages being compared semantically than in particular, expressing different levels of aspiration to perform the action..

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