

FORMS OF THE EXPRESSION OF MOTION IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK: A LEXICAL-SEMANTIC APPROACH

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Annotation. This article examines the lexical-semantic characteristics of forms of motion in English and Uzbek. The study of how motion is expressed in language is one of the significant linguistic issues, since each language has its own unique ways of representing action, direction, manner of motion, as well as its duration and repetition. A comparative linguistic analysis of these features is carried out using examples from both languages.

Keywords: form of motion, main verb, auxiliary verb, phrasal verb, prepositional loading, distinctions of direction and manner.

Models expressing forms of motion occupy a central place in human communication. These models are characterized by certain universal functions: spatial direction, trajectory, repetitiveness, duration, purpose, and manner of action, which convey both denotative and connotative meanings. Despite these universal functions, their realization through lexical units differs from one language to another. It is well known that English and Uzbek belong to different language families, namely Germanic and Turkic. *“The paradigm of motion forms occupies a special place in the system of word inflection in Turkic languages as a complex system of morphological forms. In Uzbek, forms of motion are also characterized by their ability to express national and mental features specific to the people. In this process, the structural organization of motion forms, the degree of their complexity, i.e. chains of forms, as well as their realization depending on pragmatic situations, play an important role”* [Eshmirzayev, 2023].

While English mainly relies on verb particles and prepositions to express forms of motion, Uzbek predominantly employs agglutinative morphology and verbal derivations to convey subtle semantic nuances of motion.

Lexical semantics studies word meanings and the interrelations between lexical units and elements. It investigates how words evoke semantic concepts, how they acquire different meanings in various contexts, and how meanings change within contextual frameworks. From a lexical-semantic perspective, the following components of motion-expressing lexical units are identified:

- manners of motion (sitting, standing, walking, running, jumping);
- trajectory and direction (climbing, entering, exiting, descending, ascending);
- reference point and relative motion (passing, approaching, moving away);
- purposive or intentional actions (going in order to talk).

At this point, Talmy's theory of motion events is relevant. According to Talmy, a motion event is a translational situation in which an entity (Figure) moves along a path. A motion event consists of four basic components forming a stable structure:

- **Figure (F):** an entity that is considered to be moving or located relative to another entity;
- **Ground (G):** an entity relative to which the Figure is moving or located;
- **Direction (D):** the relation of the Figure to the Ground in terms of motion or location;
- **Motive (M):** the manner or state according to which motion or location occurs [Fortis, 2010].

In English, forms of motion are predominantly expressed through phrasal verbs, in which verb particles and prepositions play a key role. English makes extensive use of phrasal verbs. In contrast to English, which relies on the verb + particle model, Uzbek depends on morphological modification of roots and auxiliary constructions. In Uzbek, main verbs and auxiliary verbs can combine in three main ways depending on speech characteristics, semantic nature, and the speaker's communicative intention:

1. through the -(i)b converb form: *aytib berdi* "said and explained," *kelib qoldi* "ended up coming";
2. through the -a/-y form: *kela boshladi* "began to come," *o'qiy qol* "read for a moment";
3. directly: *aytib qo'ydim* – *aytdim-qo'ydim*, *ketib qoldi* – *ketdi-qoldi*.

One of the most productive patterns is the morphological form created by combining the -(i)b converb of the main verb with an auxiliary verb. For example: *ketib qolmoq* ("to leave unexpectedly"), *berib turmoq* ("to give temporarily"), *kutib turmoq* ("to keep waiting") [Eshmirzayev, 2023].

For instance, the Uzbek construction *sakrab tushdi* ("jumped down") expresses a literal downward trajectory, but metaphorically it can also convey a psychological or emotional state. In this figurative sense, it may become synonymous with *uchib tushmoq* ("to fall suddenly"), though in literal usage these expressions differ significantly in denotative meaning. While both imply downward motion, the manner of motion differs. In English, *jumped down* corresponds to the literal meaning of *sakrab tushdi*, indicating a downward jump. However, it does not convey emotional or psychological meanings. Differences in duration, repetition, and manner between *jump* and *jump down* are clearly manifested in both languages. Single-occurrence actions in English can be expressed by verb + noun constructions. For example: *to smoke* vs. *to have a smoke*; *to drink* vs. *to have a drink*. While *to smoke* and *to drink* express general actions, *to have a smoke* and *to have a drink* indicate a single instance of the action. In Uzbek, such constructions may carry slightly negative connotations.

This phenomenon is partially observable in Uzbek as well, for example *suhbatlashmoq* vs. *suhbat qurmoq*. In English, the difference between *to talk* and *to have a talk* clearly signals a one-time, specific interaction. In Uzbek, however, this distinction is less explicit. Expressions such as *suhbatlashib olmoq* or *gaplashib olmoq* evoke an implicit understanding that the conversation concerns a specific, mutually known topic. Numerous linguists have studied motion verbs in English using syntactic, semantic, and cognitive approaches. B. Levin classifies motion verbs into several groups: verbs of inherently directed motion (*to ascend*, *to tumble*),

manner of motion verbs (*to roll, to creep*), verbs of motion using a vehicle (*to bus, to jeep*), waltz verbs (*to waltz, to rumba*), chase verbs (*to track, to follow*), and accompany verbs (*to accompany, to escort*) [Holmatova, 2022].

Unlike English, Uzbek does not allow the conversion of nouns into verbs to express motion via a means of transport. For example, English *to bus* conveys both motion and means ("to go by bus"), whereas Uzbek lexicalizes this as *avtobusda borish*. In Uzbek discourse, the action of going is primary, while the means of transport is conveyed only if contextually required.

This comparative study demonstrates that forms of motion in English and Uzbek differ significantly in terms of lexical-semantic formation. English primarily relies on combinations of verbs and particles, as well as zero derivation from nouns to verbs, to express manner and direction of motion. In contrast, Uzbek employs suffixes and main + auxiliary verb constructions. English strengthens stylistic and idiomatic expression through phrasal and prepositional structures, whereas Uzbek integrates direction and reference points into the semantic core of the verb through its morphological system. These differences reflect the typological diversity of how languages conceptualize motion.

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