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## EXPRESSION OF THE «ABILITY» MOTION MANNER MEANING IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

**Abstract:** At the morphological layer motion manner meaning of “ability” is expressed through motion verb + adverbial suffix + auxiliary verb formation, whereas at syntactic level, the meanings of “ability” are expressed by phrases involving the verb of motion: the verb is combined with diverse adverbs. This meaning can be expressed at the lexical level through certain motion verbs independently. Although the intermediate meaning group “ability” is smaller in structure than the “process” group, its means are stylistically neutral and can be used in both formal and informal speech, thus their scope of use is much more wider as compared to the means which express motion manner meaning of “process”.

**Key words:** motion manner, specific grammatical meaning, general grammatical meaning, process, ability, trial, opportunity, language layers.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

The second group of means of motion manner expression serves to mean “ability,” and this group is smaller than the group of “process” mentioned above. After all, there are two categories in the following group. If “ability” is an intermediate grammatical meaning, then this meaning can be divided into two specific groups: “ability” and “trial”. Furthermore, while the meaning of “ability” is divided into physical-mental activity and mental activity, there is no internal division in the meaning of “trial”. It should be noted that “as the general grammatical meaning is

introduced into the speech, the more it is poured downwards, the more it is influenced by other phenomena - different language levels”<sup>1</sup>.

### II. Literature review

Based on the table below, it can be said that the general grammatical meaning here is not stretched down so much, which means that the influence of different language levels in these divisions is not clear and definite enough.

<sup>1</sup> Mengliev B.R. Interlayer relations in the integrity of the linguistic system: Philol. fan. doct. ... dis. - Toshkent: 2002. - p. 212

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**Table 1.**

“ABILITY”			
“Ability”		“Trial”	
Physical-mental activity	Mental activity		
Possession of the physical ability to perform motion	Possession of the mental opportunity to perform motion	To test, try or experiment the motion	To analyze, know or recognize the motion

At this point, it is necessary to clarify the confusing notions of opportunity and ability before dwelling on the meanings of having the opportunity to perform an action and the ability to perform an action.

“Opportunity is a budding view of reality, a reality that has not yet emerged. Opportunity consists of objective and subjective conditions of development that give rise to reality. Opportunity is an event that has not yet materialized, but can occur, that can become a reality. The transformation of opportunity into reality signifies the process of development”<sup>2</sup>. It is clear from this that the means of motion manner representing opportunity mean that the movement has not yet emerged. For example, *ўқий олади (can read)* – the combination means that the action can be performed, *ўқий(б) олди* – this combination means that the action has been performed. Thus, when the means of opportunity are combined with the forms of the past and the present, they automatically begin to take on a grammatical meaning of “process”, because in this case the forms of tense are also expressive of motion manner, subtle but firm between the two meanings, they serve as a delimiter.

### III. Analysis

The following is the meaning of “having the ability to perform an action.” First of all, “Abilities are the degree to which a particular person meets the

requirements of a particular activity, the structure of a particular person, the structure of the requirements for a particular type of activity, the degree to which certain personal characteristics are compensated by others”<sup>3</sup>. As for the connection of mental activity, in V. Dahl's explanatory dictionary the word “capable” is explained as follows: “Capable” is defined as “fit or inclined, dexterous, handy, fit, co-operative, comfortable. A capable person - mentally gifted or developed; capable of mathematics, painting - inclined to this, and teachable to it”<sup>4</sup>.

It should be noted that the units denoting “the ability to perform an action”, like expressions of opportunity, mean only ability without the suffixes of the past and present. If these suffixes are added to the means, the spontaneous units will begin to express one of the specific grammatical meanings in the “process” group.

The second special grammatical layer of the intermediate grammatical meaning of “ability”, “trial” is divided into two groups, “test, try or examine the action” and “know, analyze, determine the action.” Units such as read, think, and taste, unlike units in the “ability” group, can mean the same “trial” meaning even if past and present tenses are added.

Below we review the units that make up the intermediate grammatical meaning of “ability”.

**Table 2.**

“Ability”			
Physical and mental activity is the ability to perform an action			
Phonetic layer	Morphologic layer	Syntax layer	Lexic layer
Stress on verb+ adverbial suffix + auxiliary verb	-a'y+ol, -a'y+bil o'qiy oldi (could read) o'qiy bildi (able to read),	Амаллаб (barely), аранг (hardly), бамайлихотир (calmly)	амалламоқ (to cope), удалламоқ (to manage), эпламоқ (to handle),

<sup>2</sup> [https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imkoniyat\\_va\\_voqelik](https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imkoniyat_va_voqelik)

<sup>3</sup> Platonov K. About the system of psychology. - M.: Mysli, 1972, - p. 135.

<sup>4</sup> [https://studopedia.su/13\\_132384\\_psihomotornaya-odarennost-i-kreativnost.html](https://studopedia.su/13_132384_psihomotornaya-odarennost-i-kreativnost.html)

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“It is not possible to strictly regulate all forms of motion manner according to the degree of loss of lexical meaning. Because most of them are plural, some of the meanings they mean are connected with independent meanings, while some are not related at all. This can be seen in the example of the verb *ol*”<sup>5</sup>. In these examples we can see that the auxiliary *al* is added to the stem of the main verb. In general, this auxiliary is often combined with the verb stem, but it can also express the meaning of the process of focusing and completing the action, and the ability in the intermediate grammatical meaning group of ability can mean the specific grammatical meaning.

If the form is in the form of a *verb + (i) b + ol*, in speech it means the completion of an action or self-focus (*ko’ra oldi – could see, yoza oldi – was able to write, eshita oldi – could hear*), the *verb + (a) + ol* represents the ability to perform an action (*ko’ra oladi – can see, yoza oladi – can write, eshita oladi – can hear*).

Meanwhile, it becomes clear that the *ol* auxiliary verb, which can be considered semantically polysemantic, can be functional in both groups of meanings when it is combined with different verbs to acquire different meanings. That is, the essence of the matter is not in which verb the auxiliary *ol* is connected, but in which rhyme form it is connected with the verb. If the auxiliary verb *ol* is connected with the leading verb through adverbial form *-ib*, it represents one of the “process” meanings, when *-a* is combined with the adjective, it begins to denote power, and the direct relative form plays a fundamental role in expressing the subtleties of this meaning.

### IV. Discussion

The second special grammatical meaning, which is part of the intermediate grammatical meaning of “ability”, includes various means of expression, such as “test”, “verification or experimentation of action”, “knowledge, definition and detection of action”.

Table 3.

Ability			
Trial - to check or experiment with moti, knowing, marking, and identifying action			
Phonetic layer	Morphologic layer	Syntax layer	Lexical layer
Stress on verb+ adverbial suffix + auxiliary verb	y, -(i)b+ko'r -(i)b+boq	<i>Синчиклаб (carefully), бирма-бир (one by one), чертиб-чертиб (precisely)</i>	<i>Синамоқ (try), текширмоқ (check), аниқламоқ (to determine), аниқлик қиритмоқ (to detect), тажрибадан ўтказмоқ (to experiment), қузатмоқ (to observe), сараламоқ (to sort)</i>

Of course, in addition to the meaning of trial means, such as, *синамоқ (try), текширмоқ (check), аниқламоқ (to determine), аниқлик қиритмоқ (to detect), тажрибадан ўтказмоқ (to experiment), қузатмоқ (to observe), сараламоқ (to sort)* also refer to a certain degree to the process of the action, more precisely, the duration of the action. However, in these units, the feature of expressing the meanings of the second group predominates, so we consider it reasonable to group them as means of expressing the meaning of the trial.

It is noteworthy that, just like the means of “process”, the units of “ability” expression serve to express and reinforce a holistic meaning in interaction. For example, combinations in speech, such as *sinchiklab tekshirmoq (carefully examine), birma bir sinamoq (try one by one)* clearly

demonstrate the interaction of such different layer means.

In addition, in some cases we may witness the repetition of an element within the means of expression. “Strengthening the meaning of motion manner through the repeated use of the leading part in the form of movement is a peculiar ethnic feature of Kipchak dialects and is used relatively actively in speech.”<sup>6</sup>. For example, combinations such as *текишира-текишира хуноб қилмоқ (to exhaust with checking and rechecking), узоқ-узоқ қузатмоқ (to observe for a long time), қайта-қайта аниқламоқ (to detect again and again)* indicate that the action lasted a long time, also mean that it was done carefully, meticulously. The lexical meaning of the direct lexeme plays an important role in reaching such a conclusion. This means that the repetition of an

<sup>5</sup> Shukurov O. The paradigm of behavior patterns. - Karshi: Nasaf, 2017. - p. 29.

<sup>6</sup> Rahmatullaeva Sh. Linguoculturological and sociopragmatic features of movement patterns: Philol. fan. Abstract of the

dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD). - Karshi 2018. - p. 15.

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element in a means of trial, or a combination of several means, means that the "test" lasted a long time.

"Partial or complete repetition of verbs of motion is not only the manner of action that is performed, but also its relation to the character or to objective reality in general, if used in the author's speech; if the character is used in speech, it also serves to express a negative or positive attitude to another person / objective reality in the discursive process. It follows that the repetition of motion manner means of expression is often used for the purpose of creating artistic painting, and this feature, by itself, is an element peculiar only to artistic-pictorial texts.

The units within the specific grammatical meaning given above are much smaller in number and quantity than the means in the "process" layer. However, the difference between the two meaning groups is not limited to the number of units. Another difference between groups of meanings involves the scope and context in which the means of expression are used. We know that forms of motion manner expressions are characterized by different adaptations

in different contexts of speech. The communication situation that provides specificity in their use can be divided into two groups:

- 1) conditions of official communication;
- 2) conditions of informal communication.

From our observations, it became clear that the auxiliary verbs *tur (to stand)*, *ot (to throw)*, *ber (to give)*, *qo'y (to put)*, *bor (to go)*, *chiq (to go out)*, *o't (to pass)*, *ol (to take)* which form the forms of action, are more specific to the formal speech situation. This is explained by the breadth of their semantic coverage and the weakness of the meaning paint.<sup>7</sup>

## V. Conclusion

However, a number of units that represent the meanings of ability and trial are distinguished by having a specific semantic coloring. For this reason, the syntactic layer means of expression are far from methodological neutrality; they cannot be applied in the context of an official, scientific text. The scope of application of such tools is limited to the literary text.

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