



**Ziyoda KAMALOVA,**  
*University of Management and Future Technologies Senior lecturer*  
*E-mail: z.kamalova@gmail.com*

*Under the review associate professor of TACU Kh.Zakirova*

## FEATURES OF THE EXPRESSION OF THE CATEGORY OF PERSONALITY IN VERBS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

Аннотация

Verbs in English and Uzbek have a number of similar and different aspects in expressing the category of person, and this article illuminates the specifics of the category of person in verbs in English and Uzbek.

**Key words:** Verb, person category, pronouns, English and Uzbek, grammar, singular and plural.

## INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDAGI FE'LLARDA SHAXS KATEGORIYASINI IFODALANISH XUSUSIYATLARI

Аннотация

Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi fe'llarda shaxs kategoriyasini ifodalanishda bir qator o'xshash va farqli jihatlar mavjud bo'lib, ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi fe'llarda shaxs kategoriyasining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari yoritib berilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Fe'l, shaxs kategoriyasi, olmoshlar, ingliz va o'zbek tili, grammatika, birlik va ko'plik.

## ОСОБЕННОСТИ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ КАТЕГОРИИ ЛИЦА В ГЛАГОЛАХ АНГЛИЙСКОГО И УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ

Аннотация

Существует ряд сходств и различий в выражении категории лица у глаголов английского и узбекского языков, в данной статье освещаются особенности категории лица у глаголов английского и узбекского языков.

**Ключевые слова:** Глагол, категория лица, местоимения, английский и узбекский языки, грамматика, единственное и множественное число.

**Introduction.** Words shape not just how we speak about others, but how we fundamentally understand the incredible complexity of human behavior and relationships. The power of language extends far beyond mere communication; it molds our perceptions, influences our thoughts, and colors our interactions with the world around us. In this intricate dance of words and meaning, personality verbs play a starring role, offering us a nuanced palette to paint vivid portraits of human nature.

The significance of personality verbs in our daily lives cannot be overstated. They serve as a bridge between our inner world and the external reality we share with others[1]. By employing these verbs, we not only communicate more effectively but also deepen our understanding of ourselves and those around us.

**Literature review.** There are different views and opinions on the classification of verbs. Usually researchers divide verbs lexically-semantically into the following groups:

1. Action verbs: walk, run, come out, go, move, crawl, crawl, jump, fly, pass, etc.

2. Speech verbs: babble, whisper, say, ask, lick, fire, elicit, shout, etc.

3. Verbs of thought: to think, to imagine, to make judgments, to sink into thought, to embody, etc.

4. Verbs of consequential activity: draw, evoke, make, build, create, base, paint, clean, collect, eat, cover, extinguish, die, etc.

5. Case verbs: sleep, laugh, cry, scratch, relax, rush, warm up, blush, fattening, swell, hurt, cheer up, ditch beat, hurt, be horrified, etc.

In some sources, verbs are divided category of person lexically-semantically into four groups:

- 1) verbs of speech activity;
- 2) verbs of mental activity;
- 3) verbs of physical activity;
- 4) verbs of state.

O.S.Akhmanova's dictionary "Словарь лингвистических терминов" (linguistic terms) lists the following verb groups: action verbs, want-desire verbs, completed action verbs, contemplative verbs, unfinished action verbs, jointly performed

action verbs, state verbs, iterative or repeating verbs, and imitation vowel verbs [2].

In addition, verbs are also grouped from an aspectual point of view. In Particular, O.Espersen distinguishes seven different types of verbs that occur in different languages and are not subject to a single general rule, based on the semantic Principle:

- 1) aorist and imperfect;
- 2) conclusiveness of the verb meaning or non-conclusiveness;
- 3) incompleteness;
- 4) multiplicity or one-time work representation of action;
- 5) continuity or instantaneous occurrence;
- 6) expression of the result not implied; duration or volatility like [3].

As noted, verbs are classified into lexically-semantically different groups, but we get the most basic of them Personality category verbs in Uzbek and English as an object of study of similar and different aspects.

The features of the expression of verbs in English and Uzbek languages, in particular, the features of simple compound words, the scope of application, the laws of formation of *epik* issues related to the problems of national Uzbek linguists although researched by Khojiev, N.Mamatov, B.Mamadaliyev, K.M.Musaeva as well as prominent linguists from abroad A.M.Bal, A.G. Hatcher, R.B.Liz, G.Marchand, E.S.Kubryakova, I.P.Ivanova, O.D.Meshkov, M.D.Stepanova, S.S.Hiddeckel, G.I. Chirkovs, the properties of compound words expressing the meaning of the individual have not been studied.

In the study of the delimitation/non-delimitation properties of verbs in English, the focus is on the verb predicate, object Arguments, and context. Many of the researchers involved in the aspectology of English of the later period aspectual connotations are also argued by the means that represent the whole sentence structure, i.e., the possessive, the participle, the complement, the case, to have properties that define the aspect. In Uzbek languages, however, aspectual meanings are interpreted from a functional-semantic categorical point of view, and in the study of their various meanings in verb forms, the finiteness/non-finiteness properties of the verb are taken into account.

Comparison of the characteristics of the category of personality in verbs in English and Uzbek is a kind of expression of the concept of personality in these languages helps to illuminate methods and differences.

#### Types of Personality Verbs: A Colorful Spectrum of Human Expression

Just as a painter uses different brushes to create a masterpiece, we employ various types of personality verbs to paint a detailed picture of human behavior. Let's explore this fascinating spectrum:

Action verbs describing behavior are perhaps the most straightforward. These are the verbs that capture what people do – how they move through the world and interact with their environment. For instance, when we say someone “struts” into a room, we’re not just describing their physical movement, but also hinting at their confidence and perhaps a touch of arrogance.

Cognitive verbs, on the other hand, give us a glimpse into the mysterious workings of the mind. They reflect thought processes, decision-making, and intellectual activities. When we say someone “contemplates” a problem, we’re painting a picture of deep, thoughtful consideration. It’s a far cry from saying they simply “think” about it, isn’t it?

Emotional verbs are the vibrant colors in our linguistic palette, expressing the full range of human feelings. From “rejoicing” in good news to “sulking” after a disappointment, these verbs help us navigate the complex landscape of human emotions. They’re the secret sauce that adds depth and relatability to our descriptions of people and situations.

Lastly, we have social verbs, which indicate interpersonal interactions. These verbs are crucial in describing how people relate to one another. When we say someone “mediates” a conflict or “nurtures” a friendship, we’re providing insight into their social skills and the dynamics of their relationships.

Many scholars model language personality belonging to the representatives of different professions, researchers, politicians, etc. taking into account their speech behavior, and their texts. But based on the literary material, one can reveal those elements that constitute the personality in general.

The text can be sufficient material for describing a personality, including the speech one, a character of the literary work[4]. In particular, in the text, the author creating a portrait of the character of the work, describing how he behaves, treats people around him, rendering the character’s speech gives the scholars the essential material due to which one can represent a sociomodel of personality, a personality of the character from the literary work.

When writing the article according to the set objective, the following methods were used:

- study, systematization and analysis of the literature on linguistics and methodics to determine scientific basis on the problem of study;

- method of complete sampling of linguistic units describing three components of personality in the text of literary work.

On the basis of the analysis of the literature on linguistics and methodics, we have come to the conclusion that modern scholars develop different typologies of language personality.

Results and Discussion. Verbs in English and Uzbek have a number of similar and different aspects in expressing the category of person:

Similar aspects:

- \* In both languages, the category of person is expressed in the form of the verb.

- \* In Uzbek, this is done through the person-number suffixes of the verb. For example: "I came", "you came", "he came", "we came", "you came", "they came".

- \* In English, too, the form of the verb varies depending on the person, but this is not done through suffixes, but through changes in the form of the verb itself. For example: "I go", "you go", "he/she/it goes", "we go", "you go", "they go".

Different aspects:

- \* In Uzbek, the category of person is expressed in all forms of the verb.

- \* In English, the category of person is expressed only in the singular form of the present tense.

- \* The past tense, the future tense, as well as the category of the person in the plural form of the present tense are not expressed.

- \* For example, "I went", "you went", "he/she/it went" are singular verbs of the past tense, but expressed in the same form in all of them.

- \* In Uzbek, the category of person is expressed through separate suffixes to each verb. \* In English, the category of person is expressed only in separate forms for the persons "I" and "you". \* For the persons "He/she/it" and "we/you/they", the verb has the same form.

Verbs in English and Uzbek have similar and different aspects in expressing the category of person. In Uzbek, the category of person is expressed in all forms of the verb, with separate suffixes being used for each person.

In English, however, the category of person is expressed only in the singular form of the present tense, with separate forms only for the persons "I" and "you". Representation of the category of person in verbs in English:

- In English, the category of person is almost certainly not expressed in verbs.

- Verb form changes only in present tense singular form in 3rd person (he, she, it) (e.g. play-plays, go - goes).

- In other persons and tenses, the verb form does not change.

- Person and number are often expressed through pronouns (I, you, he, she, it, we, they). With the exception of the verb.

- Be, it changes more in the present tense depending on the person (am, is, are).

Examples:

- I play tennis. (1st Person, Unit)
- You play tennis. (2nd person, singular / plural)
- He plays tennis. (3rd Person, Unit)
- We play tennis. (1st Person, Plural)
- They play tennis. (3rd person, Plural)

Expression of the category of person in verbs in Uzbek:

- In Uzbek, the category of person is clearly expressed in verbs.

- Person-number suffixes are added to verbs to indicate the person and number of the possessor of the sentence.

- There are separate additions for each individual.

- Person-number suffixes are also used in the next, past and present tense forms of the verb.

Examples:

- Men tennis o'ynayman. (1-shaxs, birlik)
- Sen tennis o'ynaysan. (2-shaxs, birlik)
- U tennis o'ynaydi. (3-shaxs, birlik)
- Biz tennis o'ynamiz. (1-shaxs, ko'plik)
- Siz tennis o'ynaysiz. (2-shaxs, ko'plik)
- Ular tennis o'ynashadi. (3-shaxs, ko'plik)

Positive personality verbs are like rays of sunshine in our verbal repertoire. They highlight admirable traits and behaviors that often inspire or uplift others. For example, when we say someone “perseveres” in the face of adversity, we’re not just describing their actions, but also their strength of character and determination. Similarly, to “empathize” with others showcases emotional intelligence and compassion – qualities that are highly valued in both personal and professional relationships.

On the flip side, we have negative personality verbs. While these might not paint the most flattering picture, they’re essential for accurately describing less desirable behaviors or traits. When we say someone “criticizes” excessively, we’re highlighting a potentially problematic behavior. Or consider the verb “deceive” – it immediately conjures up images of dishonesty and betrayal, serving as a powerful tool for describing untrustworthy actions[5].

But not all personality verbs carry such strong positive or negative connotations. Neutral personality verbs of our linguistic world – they describe behaviors or traits without passing judgment. To “observe” or “adapt” are neutral verbs that simply describe actions without attaching any particular value to them.

These verbs are incredibly useful when we want to provide an objective description without coloring it with our own biases.

**Conclusion.** Analyzing units of language used by the author in the work, from the point of view of form and content, one can model and characterize the personality being described in the literary work not only from the standpoint but from the

standpoint of linguistics, that is, represent a sociomodel of the personality.

In English, when the category of person is barely expressed in verbs, in Uzbek verbs clearly indicate the person and number of the possessor of the sentence through the person-number suffixes. This is one of the important differences in the grammar of the two languages.

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