



# Main Semantic Peculiarities And Functional Role Of Speaking Verbs In English And Uzbek

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## ABSTRACT

The present article investigates the semantic peculiarities of speaking verbs in English and Uzbek and examines their functional role in speech and literary discourse. Speaking verbs constitute an important lexical-semantic group expressing communication, emotional states, speaker attitude, and interpersonal relations. The research aims to analyze the semantic classification, stylistic functions, and linguocultural characteristics of speaking verbs in the two languages. Comparative, semantic, contextual, and functional methods are applied in the study. The analysis demonstrates that speaking verbs in English and Uzbek perform not only nominative functions but also emotional-expressive, evaluative, pragmatic, and text-forming functions. The findings reveal both universal and culture-specific semantic features shaped by communicative traditions and national mentality. The article concludes that speaking verbs occupy an important place in discourse organization and literary characterization in both languages.

## Keywords:

speaking verbs, lexical semantics, discourse, communicative function, pragmatics, stylistics, comparative linguistics, speech act, English language, Uzbek language

**Introduction.** Language serves as the principal means of communication in human society, and speaking verbs play a central role in expressing communicative activity. Verbs such as *say*, *speak*, *whisper*, *shout*, and *ask* in English, together with their Uzbek equivalents *aytmoq*, *gapirmoq*, *pichirlamoq*, *baqirmoq*, and *so'ramoq*, represent not only the act of speaking but also various emotional, pragmatic, and stylistic nuances.

In modern linguistics, speaking verbs are studied within lexical semantics, pragmatics, discourse analysis, and cognitive linguistics. These verbs reflect communicative intentions, interpersonal relationships, emotional states, and social hierarchy. They also contribute significantly to text formation and characterization in literary discourse.

Speaking verbs frequently contain additional semantic components that indicate: *manner of speaking*, *emotional condition*, *intensity of speech*, *communicative purpose*, *speaker attitude*.

For instance, the English verb *whisper* implies secrecy or low voice, while *shout* expresses loudness and emotional intensity. Similarly, Uzbek verbs such as *ming'irlamoq* and *yolvormoq* contain expressive semantic shades connected with irritation, dissatisfaction, or desperation. The purpose of this article is to investigate the semantic peculiarities of speaking verbs in English and Uzbek and determine their functional role in discourse and text formation.

**Literature Review.** The study of speaking verbs has attracted the attention of scholars in

semantics, pragmatics, and discourse theory. Speech act theory proposed by J. L. Austin and further developed by John Searle emphasizes that utterances function as communicative actions rather than simple carriers of information.

Researchers in lexical semantics argue that speaking verbs possess complex semantic structures that include denotative and connotative meanings. Many speaking verbs encode emotional evaluation, social interaction, and communicative strategy. In cognitive linguistics, speaking verbs are interpreted as reflections of human communicative experience. George Lakoff notes that language categories often emerge from embodied human interaction and conceptual structures. In stylistics, speaking verbs are viewed as important means of characterization and narrative organization. Writers use them to reveal emotional states, social relations, and psychological conditions of characters.

Uzbek linguists studying lexical semantics and pragmatics also emphasize the expressive and evaluative nature of speech verbs. Uzbek communicative culture traditionally values politeness, respect, and hierarchy, which

influence the semantic structure and usage of speaking verbs.

Despite numerous studies devoted to speech acts and verbal semantics, comparative investigation of speaking verbs in English and Uzbek remains relatively underdeveloped.

**Methodology.** The research applies comparative, semantic, contextual, descriptive, and functional methods of analysis. The materials include examples selected from English and Uzbek literary texts, phraseological dictionaries, conversational discourse, and explanatory dictionaries. The comparative method is used to identify similarities and differences in semantic structure and usage between English and Uzbek speaking verbs. Semantic analysis reveals denotative and connotative meanings, while contextual analysis determines pragmatic and stylistic functions in discourse. The linguocultural approach enables examination of how speaking verbs reflect national communication styles and cultural norms.

**Materials and Discussion.** Speaking verbs may be classified according to several semantic criteria: *neutrality, emotional coloring, manner of speaking, communicative intention, intensity.*

**Neutral Speaking Verbs**

| English | Uzbek        | Meaning               |
|---------|--------------|-----------------------|
| say     | aytmoq       | neutral speech        |
| speak   | gapirmoq     | general communication |
| tell    | aytib bermoq | informing             |

These verbs primarily denote the process of communication without strong emotional evaluation.

**Verbs Expressing Manner of Speaking**

| English | Uzbek        | Semantic Feature    |
|---------|--------------|---------------------|
| whisper | pichirlamoq  | low voice           |
| murmur  | ming'irlamoq | unclear speech      |
| shout   | baqirmoq     | loud speech         |
| scream  | qichqirmoq   | emotional intensity |

Such verbs enrich narrative expressiveness and provide additional information about the speaker's emotional or psychological state.

For example:

“She whispered softly.”

The verb *whispered* creates an atmosphere of secrecy, intimacy, or fear.

Similarly:

“U ming‘irlab javob berdi.”

The Uzbek verb *ming‘irlab* conveys dissatisfaction or unwillingness.

Many speaking verbs contain evaluative and emotional semes.

| English  | Uzbek       | Emotional Meaning |
|----------|-------------|-------------------|
| complain | nolimoq     | dissatisfaction   |
| beg      | yolvormoq   | desperation       |
| threaten | do‘q qilmoq | intimidation      |
| boast    | maqtnmoq    | pride             |

These verbs reveal speaker attitude and emotional condition while simultaneously influencing the emotional perception of the text. In literary discourse, expressive speaking verbs intensify dramatic tension and characterization.

Speaking verbs perform several important functions in text formation:

- ✓ *organization of dialogue,*
- ✓ *characterization,*
- ✓ *emotional atmosphere creation,*
- ✓ *pragmatic evaluation,*
- ✓ *narrative progression.*

Writers deliberately choose specific speech verbs to reveal personality traits and social relationships.

For instance:

“He barked angrily.”

The verb *barked* metaphorically associates speech with aggressive animal behavior, strengthening emotional intensity.

In Uzbek literature, expressive speech verbs similarly enhance artistic imagery:

“U baqirib yubordi.”

The verb *baqirib* emphasizes emotional tension and conflict.

Speaking verbs often reflect social hierarchy and politeness strategies. Uzbek communicative culture pays considerable attention to respect and etiquette.

For example: *iltimos qilmoq – marhamat qilmoq – yolvormoq.*

These verbs encode politeness and interpersonal relations.

English speaking verbs generally demonstrate more direct communicative patterns, though politeness markers are also significant in formal discourse.

The differences between English and Uzbek speaking verbs illustrate how language reflects cultural models of communication.

**Results.** The research demonstrates that speaking verbs in English and Uzbek possess rich semantic structures and perform multifunctional roles in discourse.

The main semantic peculiarities include: *emotional coloring; evaluative meaning; communicative intention; intensity; pragmatic orientation; stylistic expressiveness.*

The comparative analysis reveals both universal communicative features and national-cultural distinctions shaped by social traditions and communication norms.

The study also confirms that speaking verbs actively participate in text formation, dialogue organization, and characterization in literary discourse.

**Conclusion.** Speaking verbs represent an important lexical-semantic group in both English and Uzbek. They function not only as means of naming speech activity but also as carriers of emotional, stylistic, pragmatic, and cultural information.

The analysis demonstrates that speaking verbs contribute significantly to characterization, discourse organization, emotional atmosphere, and communicative interaction. Despite certain universal semantic tendencies, English and Uzbek speaking verbs display distinct linguocultural features connected with national communication styles and cultural values.

Further research may focus on cognitive-semantic modeling, translation problems, and pragmatic aspects of speaking verbs in different discourse types.

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