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METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**ACTIONAL AND PRAGMALINGUISTIC PROPERTIES OF MOTION VERBS  
ACROSS TYPOLOGICALLY DIFFERENT LANGUAGES****Umida Maxsudova***Assistant teacher at Kokand State University  
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**Key words:** actional semantics, motion verbs, boundedness, unboundedness, directionality, compound verbs, analytic constructions.

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**Abstract:** This article examines the actional semantics of motion verbs in the Uzbek language with a particular focus on the categories of boundedness, unboundedness, and dual actional characteristics. Drawing on theoretical approaches developed in Turkic and general linguistics, the study analyzes how motion verbs form distinct actional groups depending on the presence or absence of an internal boundary and directional meaning. Special attention is paid to compound verbs and analytic constructions, which demonstrate that actional meaning in Uzbek is not only a semantic phenomenon but also interacts closely with grammatical realization. The analysis shows that unbounded motion verbs primarily express the manner of movement and function as converbial forms without forming analytic aspectual constructions.

**Introduction**

Locomotion is a linguistic concept used to denote the movement of a subject within a certain space, carried out by means of the legs or transport vehicles. Verbs that reflect such movement of the subject are referred to in linguistics as verbs of motion. Regardless of the type of action they denote, every verb possesses its own lexical meaning. According to O. E. Mavlonberdiyeva, the lexical meaning of a word is closely connected with extralinguistic reality and exists in two forms:

1) significative meaning

2) denotative meaning.

Each motion verb lexeme is distinguished from other verbs by its denotative meaning, while they are unified within the scope of significative meaning. Such semantic interconnectedness of words forms a single thematic group and a single semantic field.

These views of the scholar are also applicable to the domain of motion verbs. Similarly, verbs of motion constitute a specific semantic field within the system of verb lexemes, and all motion verbs are united within this lexical-semantic field. For an in-depth semantic analysis of verbs existing in the language, it is advisable to classify them comprehensively. Such classifications include, among others, lexical-semantic and actional classifications. In the present article, with the aim of identifying the actional semantics of motion verbs in the Uzbek language, we classify them into groups based on their actional characteristics. In determining the actional semantics of verbs, it is important to divide them into bounded, unbounded, and limitatively neutral groups, since such a classification significantly facilitates a deeper analysis of verb semantics.

### **Materials and methods**

At this point, it is appropriate to clarify the concept of actional classification. According to E. V. Paducheva, actional classification is a dynamic and evolving field. In our view, actional classification refers to the grouping of verbs according to the features of boundedness, unboundedness, and limitative neutrality. Yu. S. Maslov defines boundedness as a semantic component inherent in the verb, oriented toward its internal boundary and expressing a natural internal limit intrinsic to every action. Typically, every action, by its course, is directed toward this boundary, and upon reaching it, the action attains its completion or terminal point. Unboundedness, on the other hand, is characterized by the absence of an internal boundary.

In world linguistics, the first actional classification of verbs was proposed by L. Vendler; subsequently, this issue was further developed by scholars such as Melig, Buligina, Maslov, Rizaev, Rakhmankulova, Kholod, and Mirsanov. If we consider the study of this issue within the framework of Turkic languages, particularly the Uzbek language, it is appropriate first to review the history of its investigation. Before the idea that Turkic languages lack a morphological-grammatical aspect category was firmly established, boundedness in Turkic verb semantics was interpreted as perfective aspect, while unboundedness was regarded as imperfective aspect. This approach can also be observed in the works of I. G. Koshevaya, who interpreted boundedness in Turkic languages as an aspectual category. According to her,

perfectivity/imperfectivity in English corresponds precisely to the meanings of completedness/incompletedness of aspect.

In later studies addressing the problem of boundedness in Turkic languages, the terms manner of action and actionality were often used in a generalized sense. For instance, P.I.Kuznetsov, who studied Turkish and other Turkic languages comparatively, proposed using the term actional to generalize the meaning of manner of action in Turkic languages. In his view, actional stands in opposition to the term aspect and is derived from Aktionsart. V.G.Guzev generalized these meanings by using the term aktionsart. However, in subsequent research, aspectual notions such as aspect, boundedness/unboundedness, and manner of action, although interrelated, began to be interpreted as distinct concepts.

Issues of boundedness and unboundedness in Turkic languages have been studied by F. A. G'aniyev, A. N. Tikhonov, P. I. Kuznetsov, E. A. Grunina, R. M. Biryukovich, L. Johansson, K. Schöning, and others. Linguists have interpreted this concept in different ways. In particular, Yu. Maslov defines boundedness/unboundedness as a category that expresses the internal semantic essence of any action or state and notes that it represents a cross-linguistic universal phenomenon forming the functional-semantic field of aspectuality.

The views of A. A. Kholodovich on this issue are also similar to those of Yu. Maslov. According to the scholar, the classification of verbs based on the features of boundedness and unboundedness should be universal and cross-linguistic in nature. This is because, regardless of the language examined, verbs such as *садится* are bounded, whereas *петь* is unbounded. In D. I. Nasilov's interpretation, the notion of boundary is directly related to the actional classification of verbs into bounded and unbounded groups. Boundedness is defined as the presence of an internal boundary within the semantics of a verb lexeme, while unboundedness denotes the absence of such a boundary. According to the scholar, when classifying verbs into bounded and unbounded groups, it is also important whether the verb lexeme expresses a state or an action.

In his research, Nasilov distinguishes state verbs that express the physical state of the subject (e.g., *sirqira-*), emotional and psychological states (e.g., *shumshay-*, *mo'ltay-*), characteristics inherent to living beings or the subject (e.g., *pildira-*), and natural phenomena (e.g., *jildira-*, *guldira-*). He emphasizes that since these verbs express only the intermediate phase of a process, they form the group of actionally unbounded verbs. As a result, the author identifies more than 500 verb lexemes in Uzbek that possess unbounded actional semantics.

In contrast to the notion of unboundedness, boundedness has been defined by scholars as follows: according to M. A. Shelyakin, bounded verbs denote actions oriented toward a

specific goal or target. A. A. Kholodovich states that verbs belonging to the bounded group express resultative actions. D. I. Nasilov's views on this matter are also close to those of A. A. Kholodovich; the scholar emphasizes that the actional structure of bounded verbs is relatively complex and diverse. Although such verbs may possess different features, such as resultativity or orientation toward a final point or boundary of an action, they are united within a single boundedness group.

The author notes that there are more than 1,600 verb lexemes in Uzbek with bounded actional semantics. Examples include *tarvay-*, *kengay-*, *gerday-*, *qoray-*, *uzay-*, *yumsha-*, *boyi-*, *qisqar-*, *oqar-*, *keksar-*, and others. According to the scholar, an important characteristic of the lexical semantics of action verbs is their bounded nature. In contrast, state verbs are predominantly unbounded. Moreover, action and state verbs differ in their lexical semantics in terms of the activity or inactivity of the action, that is, their dynamic or static nature.

Yu. Maslov's views on this issue are also similar to those of D. I. Nasilov. The scholar notes that actions expressed by state verbs are inactive and static. Therefore, such verbs constitute a single semantic type, namely the group of unbounded or state verbs.

Similar views can be observed in the research of linguist Z. Vendler. The scholar classifies verbs semantically into two groups. According to him, verb lexemes are formed on the basis of two main features: stativity and dynamicity. Verbs expressing states (stative verbs such as *kasallanmoq* 'to be ill', *uxlamoq* 'to sleep', *yashamoq* 'to live') are opposed to verbs with dynamic characteristics. Unlike dynamic verbs, stative verbs express stable situations. Dynamic verbs, by contrast, require continuous energy, for example: *держатъ* 'to hold'.

Linguist V. A. Plungyan also notes that verbs denoting dynamic actions are bounded, whereas stative verbs denoting static situations possess unbounded actional characteristics. Thus, it can be concluded that many linguists (Maslov, Nasilov, Plungyan, Buligina) consider the features of dynamicity and stativity to be crucial factors in classifying verbs into bounded and unbounded groups.

A. G'aniyev examines boundedness and unboundedness as a lexical-semantic phenomenon and classifies Tatar verbs into three groups: bounded verbs (*капларга*, *ташерге*-, *табарга*-, *сындырырга*-, etc.), unbounded verbs (*уйланырга*-, *эзмрге*, *тузерге*-, etc.), and neutral verbs that may express either bounded or unbounded actional meaning depending on the context (*укырга*-, *ятарга*-, *язарга*-, *утырырга*-, etc.).

### **Results and discussion**

In studying actionality in Turkic languages, D. I. Nasilov focuses primarily on analytic forms formed through the interaction between main and auxiliary verbs. The scholar explains

the complexity of resolving this issue by the fact that, in these languages, the manner of action is expressed not only through synthetic markers but also by means of analytic verbal constructions. For this reason, the author emphasizes the necessity of distinguishing between manners of action expressed through analytic forms and compound verbs formed as a result of verb combinations in Turkic languages.

When classifying compound verbs characteristic of Turkic languages (with an analytic base) into bounded and unbounded groups, A. G'aniyev places primary emphasis on the auxiliary verb. According to the author, "If the auxiliary verb is bounded, the main verb is also bounded; if the auxiliary verb is unbounded, the main verb likewise exhibits an unbounded characteristic". Thus, the scholar notes that, in the actional analysis of analytic forms in Turkic languages, the meaning of boundedness or unboundedness of the verb depends on the auxiliary verb.

In Uzbek linguistics, one of the most comprehensive aspectual studies of motion verbs is G'.Q.Mirsanov's PhD dissertation entitled "Actional and Aspectual Characteristics of Motion Verbs in English and Uzbek." In this work, the author classifies Uzbek motion verbs into lexical-semantic groups and attempts to identify their actional characteristics (boundedness/unboundedness and limitative neutrality). These actional properties play an important role in fully revealing the aspectual meanings of complex constructions formed through the interaction of analytic forms.

In Mirsanov's classification, Uzbek verbs possessing bounded actional characteristics are grouped as follows:

a) verbs oriented toward the speaker or the object: kelmoq 'to come', kirmoq 'to enter', yaqinlashmoq 'to approach', yetmoq 'to reach', qaytmoq 'to return', etc.;

b) motion verbs expressing movement "away from" the object: ketmoq 'to leave', jo'namoq 'to depart', bormoq 'to go', chiqmoq 'to go out', chekinmoq 'to retreat', uzoqlashmoq 'to move away', yiroqlashmoq 'to distance oneself', as well as compound verbs such as yo'lga tushmoq, yo'lga chiqmoq, yo'l olmoq;

c) verbs expressing the meaning of "crossing" an object: o'tmoq 'to cross', oshmoq 'to pass over', etc.;

d) single-act verbs: chiqmoq 'to exit', kirmoq 'to enter'.

The group of verbs with dual actional characteristics includes:

a) verbs denoting the movement of the subject in space: yurmoq 'to walk', suzmoq 'to swim', uchmoq 'to fly';

b) verbs denoting intensive movement: chopmoq 'to gallop', yugurmoq 'to run'.

Unbounded motion verbs include those expressing the manner of movement, such as:

- a) yo'rg'alamoq 'to pace', dikillamoq 'to stomp', emaklamoq 'to crawl', and others;
- b) verbs denoting non-directional movement in a wide space: daydimoq 'to wander', kezmoq 'to roam', and others.

In the author's classification, the verb chiqmoq is included both in the group expressing movement "away from" the object and in the group of single-act verbs. In addition, the researcher places bormoq, which belongs to the group of verbs with dual actional characteristics, among the verbs expressing movement "away from" the object.

The compound verbs yo'lga tushmoq, yo'lga chiqmoq, and yo'l olmoq presented in the classification may express both the meaning of approaching an object and moving away from it. According to the scholar, the actional characteristics of verbs in the Uzbek language may also influence their grammatical realization. In particular, motion verbs with unbounded actional characteristics are unable to form analytic constructions in morphological opposition. In sentences, they function only as converbial forms, expressing the manner or mode of the subject's movement. We will illustrate this idea using our own examples. For instance:

1. Hammadan cholning tuyadan qo'rqmasligi meni qiziqtiradi. U notinch tuyalar orasida munkillab, kalovlanib bemalol yuradi (14, 7).
2. Bobom tobi qochib, kasalmand bo'lib surgalib yuradi-da, birvarakay yotib qoladi (14, 45).

In example (1), the verbs munkillamoq and kalovlanmoq, and in example (2), surgalanmoq, express the manner in which the subject performs purposeless and non-directional movement in space, as well as a specific mode of movement caused by certain factors such as illness, old age, or physical impairment. As can be seen from the examples, although unbounded motion verbs in Uzbek can take the converbial suffixes -ab and -ib, they do not form analytic constructions; instead, they serve to express the manner of the subject's movement.

From the observations discussed above, it becomes clear that two different approaches exist in the actional classification of verbs in Turkic languages. Representatives of the first approach (Kholodovich, Nasilov, Buligina) classify verbs into two groups: bounded and unbounded. In contrast, the works of G'aniyev, Rizaev, and Mirsanov distinguish three groups: bounded, unbounded, and limitatively neutral verbs.

In the present study, we follow the principles of the second group of scholars and classify verbs actionally into three categories. When classifying motion verbs into actional groups, several lexical-semantic groups may be united within a single actional group. In particular, the

division of motion verbs into bounded and unbounded groups is based on whether they possess a directional meaning. Accordingly, we classify motion verbs into the following actional groups:

1. bounded;
2. unbounded;
3. motion verbs with dual actional characteristics.

Motion verbs belonging to the boundedness category can, in turn, be subdivided into several smaller groups:

a) verbs expressing movement directed toward the subject or the object: kelmoq 'to come', kirmoq 'to enter', yaqinlashmoq 'to approach', yetmoq 'to reach', and others;

b) motion verbs expressing movement away from the subject or the object: ketmoq 'to leave', chiqmoq 'to exit', chekinmoq 'to retreat', uzoqlashmoq 'to move away', yiroqlashmoq 'to distance oneself', qaytmoq 'to return', as well as compound verbs such as yo'lga tushmoq, yo'lga chiqmoq, yo'l olmoq, and yo'l solmoq.

It should be noted, however, that the compound verbs yo'lga tushmoq, yo'lga chiqmoq, yo'l olmoq, and yo'l solmoq may be included in both the group expressing movement away from the object and the group expressing movement toward the object. Despite differences in semantic usage and directional meaning, motion verbs belonging to the boundedness category are united within a single actional group of bounded verbs.

### **Conclusion**

From a cross-linguistic perspective, the research supports the idea that actional distinctions such as boundedness and unboundedness represent universal semantic oppositions, while their formal realization is language-specific. The integration of actional and pragmalinguistic approaches allows for a more comprehensive understanding of motion verbs, revealing how speakers select particular verb forms to structure events, highlight results, or foreground the manner of action in communication. Overall, the threefold actional classification adopted in this study proves to be an effective model for analyzing motion verbs and may serve as a productive framework for further typological and pragmalinguistic research.

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