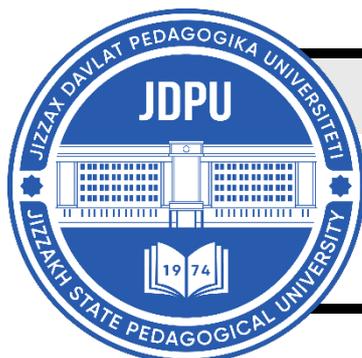


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METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**FORMING GRADUONYMIC ROWS IN MENTAL VERBS IN ENGLISH  
LANGUAGE****Mazmuna Rakhimovna Otaboyeva***PhD, senior lecturer**Kokand State Pedagogical Institute**Kokand, Uzbekistan**E-mail: [mazmuna.rahmovna@gmail.com](mailto:mazmuna.rahmovna@gmail.com)***ABOUT ARTICLE**

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**Abstract:** This article is devoted to the issue of creating graduonimic rows of mental verbs. Also in this work is illustrated metal verbs which one of the semantic groups of the verb. Several lexemes belonging to the group of mental verbs are analyzed and presented with explanations of their synonyms and antonyms. On the basis of the given comments, graduonimic series were created.

**INTRODUCTION**

Mental verbs are verbs that express mental states and activities. Such verbs do not represent physical actions. Some verbs express desire, some do not. Contemplative verbs are used in a wide sense and are divided into several types: - mental states or process - mental states or process verbs (think, know) - emotions, attitude, or desires (love, want) - perceptions – verbs of perception or acceptance (see, taste) - the receiving of communication - Verbs of receiving communication (read, hear). Some mental verbs represent verbs related to mental activity. And some mental verbs express more of a state than a mental action. Such verbs include believe (believe), remember (remember), understand (to understand), which describe states related to consciousness, as well as enjoy (to enjoy), fear (to be afraid), hate (to hate), prefer (prefer), which express a feeling or attitude verbs such as to see) are included. Verbs of thought that express state: Oh yeah, right we all believe that. Oh yes, we all believe that. Somehow I doubt it. I kind of doubt it. Verbs of thought that express a feeling or attitude: He hated this ceremony. He did not like this ceremony. I prefer life as it was. I preferred life as it was. Below

are examples of verbs of thought most often used in conversation, fiction, newspaper articles, and scientific works: *believe, consider, expect, find, hear, know, wonder, listen, love, mean, need, read, remember, see, suppose, think, understand, want*.

### LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

Because the verbs of thought in English have different equivalents in terms of meaning, gradation can be observed in them. In the example of the verbs *want* and *demand*, we will give their explanations with synonyms:

WANT – 1. have a desire to possess or do (something); wish for. 2. informal should or need to do something. 3. literary lack something desirable or essential. THESAURUS. WANT verb. 1. do you want more coffee?: desire, wish for, hope for, fancy, care for, like; long for, yearn for, crave, hanker after, hunger for, thirst for, cry out for. 2. (informal) his toaster wants repairing: need, require, demand, cry out for. 3. (informal) you want to be more careful: should, ought, need, must. 4. (old use) lack, be without, have need of, be deprived of, be bereft of.<sup>1</sup>

The above comments show that there are differences between the meanings of the verb *want* and its cognates, and synonyms have a degree of increasing or decreasing desire.

Next, we will consider the meanings and synonyms of the verb *demand*. DEMAND – verb 1. ask authoritatively or brusquely; require, need.

THESAURUS. demand verb. 1. workers demanded that wage increases: call for, ask for, request, push for, hold out for, insist on, claim. 2. Harvey demanded that I tell him the truth: order, command, enjoin, urge, literary bid. 3. "Where is she?" he demanded: ask, inquire, question, interrogate, challenge. 4. an activity demanding detailed knowledge: require, need, necessitate, call for, involve, entail. 5. they demanded complete anonymity: insist on, stimulate, make a condition of, expect, look for<sup>2</sup>.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The English verb *believe* corresponds to the meaning of the Uzbek verb *ishonmoq*. In order to form a gradation series with the verb *Believe*, we will consider its synonyms below:

BELIEVE (opp. doubt) – 1. accept that (something) is true, especially without proof: The superintendent believed Lancaster's story. Synonyms: be convicted by, trust, have confidence in, consider honest, consider truthful. be convicted by – a) strong persuasion or belief b) the state of being convinced -- a) strong persuasion or confidence b) the state of being convinced; trust \_ believe in the reliability, truth, or ability of – trust in reliability, truthfulness and ability; have confidence in – To trust or have faith in someone or something – to trust someone or

<sup>1</sup> Oxford Dictionary of English and Concise Thesaurus

<sup>2</sup> Oxford Dictionary of English and Concise Thesaurus

something; consider honest – telling the truth or able to be trusted and not likely to steal, cheat, or lie – Telling the truth or being gullible, not pretending to steal, embezzle or cheat; consider truthful – Truthful means honest or believable. A truthful answer to a question doesn't mince words—it is completely straightforward and accurate<sup>2</sup> - Honest means honest or reliable. An honest answer to a question is telling the truth. - This is absolutely true and correct. In accordance with the comments given above, with the presence of the verb believe, it is possible to make a gradation series: consider truthful/honest→believe→be convicted by→trust. If we build this graduonymic series, on the contrary, according to decreasing confidence, and continue the series with antonyms, we can add the verbs hesitate and doubt. HESITATE – pause in indecision before saying or doing something: She hesitated, unsure of what to say. – To hesitate before saying or doing something: He hesitated, not knowing what to say.

DOUBT – feel uncertain about: I doubt my ability to do the job 1. - Feeling uncertain: I doubt that I have the ability to do this job. The bipolar gradation series of decreasing trust can be expressed in English as follows: trust→ be convicted by→ believe→ consider truthful/honest→ doubt→ hesitate. verb believe, we will try to make a ranking series with similar words. In this case, this verb means to think, and we also provide explanations of words that are synonymous with it. 2. Hold (something) as an opinion, think: I believe we've already met. – to hold (something) as an idea, to think: I think we have already met. Synonyms: think, be of the opinion that, have an idea, imagine, suspect, suppose, assume, presume, take it, suppose, take it, conjecture, deduce. think – have a particular opinion, belief, or idea about someone or something – to have a definite opinion, belief, or idea about someone or something be of the opinion that – to believe that – to believe ; have an idea – to be fairly certain about something, but not completely certain - to have sufficient but incomplete information about something; imagine – 1. form a mental image or concept of 2. suppose or assume – 1. Forming an imaginary image or concept; 2. to guess or plan ; suspect – have an idea or impression of the existence, presence, or truth of (something) without certain proof suppose – think or assume that something is true or probable but lack proof or certain knowledge -- to think about something with a lack of proof or sufficient knowledge; assume – suppose to be the case, without proof - to assume a situation without evidence; presume – suppose that something is the case on the basis of probability - to assume that he must know something on the basis of probability; take it – assume - to guess; conjecture – form an opinion or supposition about (something) on the basis of incomplete information - forming an opinion or assumption about something based on incomplete information; deduce – arrive at (a fact or a conclusion) by reasoning; draw as a logical conclusion<sup>1</sup> - coming to a (fact or conclusion) by reasoning; draw

a logical conclusion. According to the growing imagination of any idea or thought from the comments above: have an idea→imagine→think→believe ranking series can be formed. In the Uzbek language, this gradation series can be expressed by verbs of thinking in the form of thinking → imagine → think. It is not quite correct to include the word to believe in this gradation, although the word to believe has such meanings as to trust and to hope, we believe that it would not be very correct to include the lexeme to believe in this line. At this point, when the synonyms of the verbs with more than one meaning given in the dictionary of synonyms are created separately, we suggest indexing by putting the number 1 to this word created on the basis of the synonyms of their first meaning, and 2 when it is created according to the second meaning. This would have helped to differentiate and avoid confusion between the ranking series based on verbs with different synonymic series according to their meaning. For example, a trust. →be convicted by → believe 1 → consider truthful/honest→ doubt→ hesitate;. like have an idea→imagine→think→believe<sup>1</sup>.

*Want* in English, we turn to the dictionary and thesaurus to analyze it with its synonyms:

WANT – have a desire to possess or do (something); wish for: I want an apple – to have, enjoyable or satisfactory - to find agreeable, pleasant or satisfactory; long for - have a strong wish - to be a strong desire; yearn for – have an intense feeling of longing for something, typically something that one has lost or been separated from - feeling a strong longing for something, usually something lost or separated; crave – feel a powerful desire for (something) - to feel a strong desire for something; hanker after – feel a strong desire for or to do smth - to feel a strong desire for something or to do something; hunger for – have a strong desire or craving - to have a strong desire or passion; thirst for – have a strong desire for something - to have a strong desire for something; cry out for – demand something as a self-evident requirement or solution<sup>1</sup> - to require something as a demand or solution. 9 of these comments have the meaning of desire and one of them has the meaning of demand, and with their participation, a graduonymic series can be formed: fancy→hope for/wish for→want→long for/crave. In terms of achieving a desire, if we translate the Uzbek graduonymic line of want/want→search/search→erishmaq/ etishmaq exactly, a gradation line of want→search→achieve will be formed.

## CONCLUSION

There is a high possibility of creating ranking lines in semantic categories that mean state, thinking and attitude in Uzbek and English languages. Because among the synonyms and

<sup>1</sup> Oxford Dictionary of English and Concise Thesaurus

antonyms of the verbs belonging to these groups, there are many semantically different meanings.

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