

## FINAL PHASE “*TO STOP*” AND THEIR EXPRESSIONS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

*Latipov Aziz Akbaralievich*

*Independent researcher of the Samarkand state institute of foreign languages*

***Abstract:** It is noticeable that the final phase is first of all connected with the concept of "end" of any process. This concept is variable and includes different meanings. It can be expressed by indicators of the end of the process, the result, transition to a new state*

***Key words:** phase verbs, verb polysemy, final phase schema, final phase situations, syntactic models, continuous finitive component, causative meaning.*

Meanings of the final phase in the English material and means of their expression S.P. Tiunova, N.V. Dardikova, D.M. Nasilov, B.H. Rizaev and others in the Uzbek language material analyzed in the research of linguists. Based on these works, the purpose of this article is to determine the methods of giving the meaning of the final (finitive) phase in Uzbek based on the analysis of examples with the verb ***to stop*** in English and their translation into Uzbek.

The meaning of final phase in English is *to stop, to finish, to terminate, to halt, to conclude, to wind up, cease, quit, end, culminate, complete, close, pass, wear away/off, break, interrupt, falter, arrest, pause, check, drop, give up; an end to, bring to an end, put an end to give up* can be expressed by phasic verbs and conjunctions such as Tiunova, Kirilenko and Dardikova. This is the verb ***to stop***, which is the most used in the texts of the finitive means of phase.

The verb ***to stop***, except for the meanings *to 'xtamoq, to 'xtatmoq, tugamoq*, can also mean like as *jim bo'lmoq, kesmoq, to 'qinlik qilmoq, oldini olmoq*. *There is no* doubt that all the mentioned meanings are directly or indirectly connected with the final stage. Therefore, in the semantics of the verb ***to stop***, the final stage can be considered dominant. According to the analysis, the final phase situations with the verb ***to stop*** can be expressed mainly through the following three syntactic models:

I. to stop + gerund form of main verb

II. until stop + noun form

III. to stop + pronoun form

The examples that we have found, the most common model is (I), that is, *to stop + the gerund form of the main verb*. For example:

"You can stop counting," she said. She opened the fingers of one hand slightly and in the palm of the hand was a single slender object. [Fahrenheit 451, 6]; U yog'ini sanamay qo'yaqoling, — dedi ayol va barmoqlarini yozdi, uning kaftida kaltagina, ingichka cho'p ko'rindi. [Farengoyt bo'yicha 451 daraja,42].

Books, so the damned snobbish critics said, were dishwater. No *wonder* books stopped selling, the critics said. [Fahrenheit 451, 55]; Shuning uchun kitoblar kasodga uchragan, bunga ajablanmasa ham bo'ladi deyishadi quruq olifta, kalondimog' tanqidchilar. [Farengoyt bo'yicha 451 daraja, 62].

**To stop** in this model participates as a constant finitive component, and the gerund form takes place as a variable, representing process component. This model can be expressed in the Uzbek language through various means. In most examples, it is reflected by the verb *to'xtamoq*, *to'xtatmoq* and the noun of the action that represents various processes.

I- Model: *stop + gerund form* of the main verb .

1. Stop + action name (*to'xtamoq*, *to'xtatmoq*)

(1) "You can stop counting," she said. [Fahrenheit 451, 36] – (1a) U yog'ini sanamay qo'yaqoling, — dedi ayol. [Farengoyt bo'yicha 451 daraja, 11];

(2) She had stopped talking at the same time; a miraculous coincidence [Fahrenheit 451, 57] – (2a) Xuddi shu daqiqalarda dil sezganidek Mildredning lablari ham qimirlashdan to'xtadi [Farengoyt bo'yicha 451 daraja, 65];

(3) The public itself stopped reading of its own accord. [Fahrenheit 451, 83] – (3a) Odamlarning o'zlari, o'z xohishlari bilan kitob o'qimay qo'yganlar. [Farengoyt bo'yicha 451 daraja, 92];

(4) The room was blazing hot, he was all fire, he was all coldness; they sat in the middle of an empty desert with three chairs and him standing, swaying, and him waiting for Mrs. Phelps to stop straightening her dress hem and Mrs. Bowles to take her fingers away from her hair. [Fahrenheit 451, 96] - (4a) Xonada nafas olib bo'lmadi, Montegga goh sovuq, g'oh issiq tuyulardi. Mehmonxona taqir cho'lni eslatar, o'rtada uchta stul hamda u, omonat turib missis Felps ko'ylagini tuzatib bo'lishini, missis Bauels esa turmaklangan sochidan qo'lini olishini kutib turardi. [Farengeyt bo'yicha 451 daraja, 106];

2. Give up + action name (voz kechmoq)

(5) But then the dancing stopped. [Tuesdays with Morrie, 17] – (5a) Biroq tez orada raqs tushishdan voz kechishga to'g'ri keldi [Morrining seshanba darslari, 4];

3. End + the name of the action (nihoyasiga yetmoq)

(6) I stopped renting [Tuesdays with Morrie, 24] – (6a) Ijarama-ijara yurishlarim nihoyasiga yetdi [Morrining seshanba darslari,10];

4. Calm down + subject (tinchimoq)

(7) Mildred stopped screaming as quickly as she started [Fahrenheit 451, 73] – (7a) Mildred kutilmaganda qanday baqirgan bo'lsa, shunday tinchidi-qoldi. [Farengeyt bo'yicha 451 daraja, 80];

The given translation also uses the verb *to stop (to'xtamoq)* instead of *to stay calm (tinchiq qolmoq)* can be used, for example, if we translate close to the given text: *Mildred stopped screaming as quickly as she had started*. Mildred qichqirishni boshlaganidek tezda to'xtadi.

5. *To be pressed + a noun* denoting the process (bosilmoq)

(8) The yammering voices stopped yelling in the parlor. [Fahrenheit 451, 50] – (8a) Mehmonxonadagi shovqin bosildi [Farengeyt bo'yicha 451 daraja, 56].

Instead of *the verb to be pressed (bosilmoq)*, *the verb to stop (to'xtamoq)* can be used - *The shouting voices (noise) stopped in the hotel. Mehmonxonada baqir-chaqir ovozlari (shovqin) to'xtadi*.

Completion (stopping) of different sounds (noises) can be expressed by stop in English, and in Uzbek it can be expressed by the verbs *to'xtamoq*, *uchmoq*, *jim bo'lmoq*, *tinchib qolmoq*, *bosilmoq* (see the examples given above).

6. Put (*qo'ymoq*) in the form of a command + a component representing the process;

(9) Let's laugh and be happy, now, stop crying, we'll have a party!" [Fahrenheit 451, 97] - (9a) «Qarindoshlar»ni qo'yib, chaqchaqlashib dam olamiz. Qo'ysang-chi, endi ko'z yoshingni! Hozir bazmi jamshid qilamiz. [Farengeyt bo'yicha 451 daraja, 108]. The verb *to put* (*qo'ymoq*) is used in the imperative form here to mean "to stop" (*bas qilmoq*).

7. To take a break + the name of the action (*tanaffus qilmoq*)

(10) Occasionally, he had to stop to use the bathroom, a process that took some time [Tuesdays with Morrie, 46] - (10a) Vaqti-vaqti bilan hojatxonaga borish uchun tanaffuz qilishimizga to'g'ri kelardi: bu jarayon anchagina vaqt olardi [Morrining seshanba darslari,27];

8. Throw + action name (*tashlamoq*)

(11) Had he so desired, they would have stopped what they were doing to be with their father every minute of his final months. But that was not what he wanted [Tuesdays with Morrie, 77] – (11a) Agar u xohlaganida ikki o'g'il ham barcha ishini tashlab, so'ngi oylarning har lahzasini otasining yonida o'tkazgan bo'lardi [Morrining seshanba darslari, 50]..

So, the I-model representing the meanings of the finitive phase in English, i.e. *to stop* + *the gerund form* of the main verb in Uzbek is mainly through the following models, i.e.;

1) "pure" phasic verbs *to stop* + the name of the action;(to'xtamoq, to'xtatmoq);

2) polysemy verbs and combinations with them: *to calm down*, *to put down*, *to suppress*, *to overcome*; *tinchimoq* (*tinchib qolmoq*), *qo'ymoq*, *bosilmoq*, *yengmoq*;

3) noun + verb combinations with finitive meaning: *to give up, to end, take a break to be silent, to be silent*; *voz kechmoq, nihoyasiga yetmoq, tanaffus qilmoq, jim bo'lib, jim bo'lib qolmoq*;

4) is expressed by the method of negation.

Instead of a variable component, there are gerund forms of verbs that denote various actions, mental and physical states of the subject, natural phenomena, for example: *laughing (kulish), talking (gaplashish), screaming (qichqirish), yelling (baqirish), counting (hisoblash), mourning (zorlanish), crying (yig'lash), chanting (koylash) breathing (nafas olish), renting (yurish), rolling (dumalsh), dancing (raqsga tushish), being (aqldan ozish), blushing (qizarib ketish), burning (yonish), etc.*

Model representing the finitive phase in English	Ways of giving in Uzbek
<b>I. to stop + gerund</b> form of the main verb	1) "pure" finite verbs + name of action; 2) verbs with polysemous finitive + noun of action and combinations with them; 3) noun with finitive sema + verb combinations + name of action; 4) way of negation: words with -ma- adverbs.

The analysis showed that *to stop* in most situations reflects a temporary stop or suspension of some process (movement, state, medical events). They are expected to continue. In rare cases, the meaning of bringing (delivering) to the end of the process can be expressed.

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