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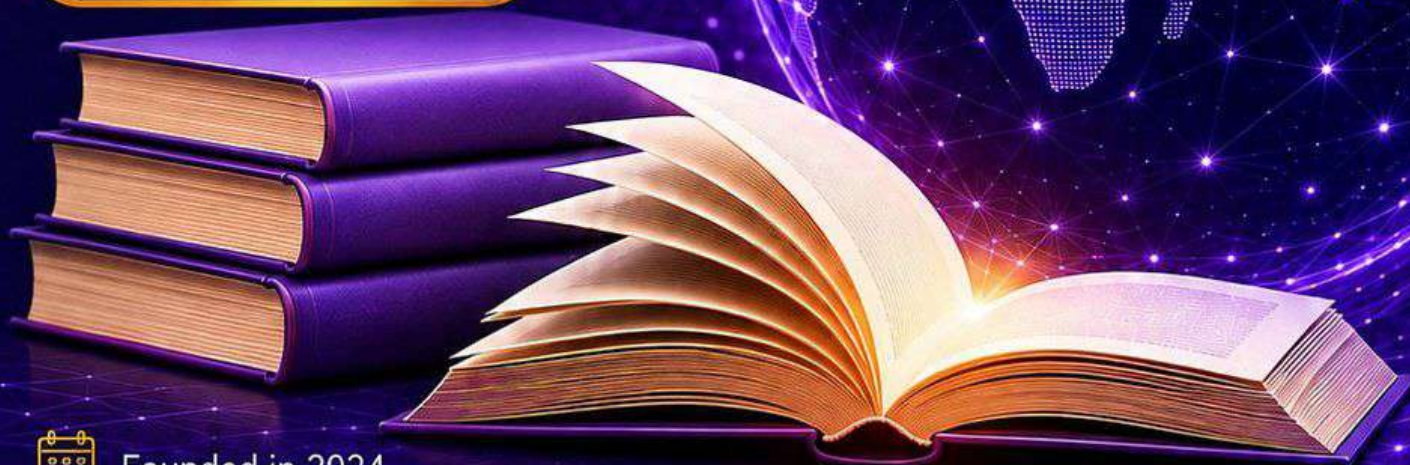
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INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA YO'NALISH HARAKATI FE'LLARINING SEMANTIK VA KOGNITIV MODELLARI: QIYOSIY TIPOLOGIK TADQIQOT

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Annotatsiya.

Yo'nalma harakat insonning makon haqidagi tajribasini konseptuallashtirish va uni til vositasida ifodalashning asosiy sohalaridan biridir. Mazkur tadqiqot ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi yo'nalma harakat fe'llarining semantik tipologiyasini o'rganib, yo'l (trajektoriya), harakat usuli, yo'nalish va deytik nuqtayi nazar o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabatlarni tahlil qiladi. Tadqiqotda badiiy matnlar, og'zaki nutq namunalari hamda leksikografik manbalar asosida makon bo'ylab yaqinlashish, uzoqlashish, yuqoriga ko'tarilish, pastga tushish, ichkariga kirish, tashqariga chiqish va kesib o'tish kabi harakat turlariga oid semantik qonuniyatlar aniqlangan. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, har ikki til umumiy kognitiv asosga ega bo'lsa-da, ular leksik tafsilot darajasi, morfosintaktik ifodalanishi va konseptual tashkil etilishi jihatidan sezilarli farqlanadi. Ingliz tilida yo'nalish ko'pincha harakat usulini bildiruvchi fe'llar va satellit birliklar orqali ifodalansa, o'zbek tilida yo'nalish ma'nosi ko'pincha fe'l morfologiyasi hamda kontekstual semantik vositalar yordamida yuzaga chiqadi. Tadqiqot turli til tizimlarida harakat konseptlarining kognitiv asosda qanday tashkil etilishini yoritish orqali qiyosiy lingvistik tipologiyaga muhim hissa qo'shadi.

Kalit so'zlar: yo'nalma harakat fe'llari, semantik tipologiya, harakat hodisalari, kognitiv tilshunoslik, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili.

СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ И КОГНИТИВНЫЕ МОДЕЛИ ГЛАГОЛОВ НАПРАВЛЕННОГО ДВИЖЕНИЯ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ: СРАВНИТЕЛЬНО-ТИПОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ

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Аннотация.

Направленное движение представляет собой одну из фундаментальных сфер, посредством которых человек концептуализирует пространственный опыт и отражает его в языке. В данном исследовании рассматривается семантическая типология глаголов направленного движения в английском и узбекском языках с акцентом на взаимодействие траектории движения, способа передвижения, ориентации и дейктической перспективы. На основе анализа художественных текстов, образцов устной речи и лексикографических источников выявлены семантические модели, связанные с движением к объекту, от объекта, вверх, вниз, внутрь, наружу и через пространство. Результаты исследования показывают, что при наличии общих универсальных когнитивных оснований оба языка существенно различаются по степени лексической детализации, морфосинтаксическим способам выражения и принципам концептуальной организации. В английском языке направление движения преимущественно передаётся посредством глаголов образа действия в сочетании с сателлитными показателями пути, тогда как в узбекском языке направленность часто выражается через глагольную морфологию и контекстуальные семантические структуры. Исследование вносит вклад в сравнительную лингвистическую типологию, раскрывая особенности организации концептов движения в различных языковых системах в рамках более широких когнитивных механизмов.

Ключевые слова: глаголы направленного движения, семантическая типология, события движения, когнитивная лингвистика, английский язык, узбекский язык.

SEMANTIC AND COGNITIVE PATTERNS OF DIRECTIONAL MOTION VERBS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK: A COMPARATIVE TYPOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

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Abstract.

Directional motion is a fundamental domain through which humans conceptualize spatial experience and represent it linguistically. This study examines the semantic

typology of directional motion verbs in English and Uzbek, focusing on the interaction of path, manner, orientation, and deictic perspective. Drawing on literary texts, spoken discourse, and lexicographic sources, the analysis identifies semantic patterns related to movement toward, away from, upward, downward, inward, outward, and across space. The findings show that while both languages share universal cognitive foundations, they differ in lexical granularity, morphosyntactic realization, and conceptual organization. English primarily combines manner-based verbs with satellite path markers, whereas Uzbek often expresses direction through verbal morphology and contextual semantic structures. The study contributes to comparative linguistic typology by revealing how different linguistic systems organize motion concepts within broader cognitive frameworks.

Keywords: directional motion verbs, semantic typology, motion events, cognitive linguistics, English, Uzbek.

Introduction. Movement is a universal human experience, and languages develop diverse means of encoding trajectories, orientations, and spatial relations. Directional motion verbs are especially important because they express both movement and its spatial configuration. Research in cognitive and typological linguistics has shown that languages differ in the ways they encode manner and path. English and Uzbek provide a valuable basis for comparison because of their distinct linguistic structures and cultural backgrounds, despite describing similar experiences of motion. This study aims to identify the semantic classes of directional motion verbs, examine patterns of path lexicalization, and explore the cognitive principles underlying directional meaning in both languages.

The research addresses the following questions:

1. What semantic categories characterize directional motion verbs in English and Uzbek?
2. How do the two languages differ in the lexicalization of path and direction?
3. What cognitive principles shape directional motion semantics?
4. Which similarities and differences reflect universal or language-specific patterns?

Methods

The study adopts a comparative semantic-typological research design integrating qualitative semantic interpretation with quantitative frequency analysis. The empirical material was compiled from four principal sources: literary texts, samples of spoken discourse, journalistic publications, and monolingual and bilingual dictionaries. The resulting corpus comprised 1,230 contextualized occurrences of directional motion verbs, including 620 English tokens and 610 Uzbek tokens. The inclusion of data from different functional registers made it possible to examine directional motion semantics across both conventionalized lexical meanings and context-dependent patterns of actual language use.

The collected occurrences were identified, extracted, and classified according to a unified analytical framework developed for the two languages. The classification was based on four interrelated semantic parameters:

1. Path orientation, including movement toward, away from, through, across, along, or around a spatial reference point;
2. Deictic direction, particularly motion toward or away from the speaker, addressee, or another contextually established deictic center;
3. Vertical and horizontal orientation, including upward, downward, forward, backward, lateral, and surface-oriented movement;
4. Boundary-crossing relations, including entrance into, exit from, passage across, and movement within or outside a bounded spatial domain.

Each occurrence was examined in its immediate syntactic environment and broader discourse context. The analysis focused on the linguistic level at which directional meaning was encoded. Accordingly, directional semantics was categorized as lexical when expressed by the inherent meaning of the verb; morphological when marked by affixes, case forms, or verbal morphology; syntactic when conveyed through verb-particle combinations, prepositional or postpositional constructions, converbal structures, and other multiword patterns; and pragmatic when the direction of movement was inferred from contextual, deictic, or situational information rather than explicitly encoded in the linguistic form.

The qualitative stage involved componential and contextual-semantic analyses. Each verb occurrence was decomposed into relevant motion-event components, including the moving entity, spatial reference point, source, path, goal, manner, and deictic center. Particular attention was paid to cases in which several semantic components were distributed across different elements of the construction. This procedure enabled the study to distinguish verbs that lexicalize path directly from constructions in which path and direction are expressed through grammatical or contextual means.

The quantitative stage consisted of calculating the frequency and proportional distribution of the identified semantic categories in the English and Uzbek datasets. Cross-linguistic comparison was conducted to determine which directional patterns were dominant in each language and to identify statistically observable tendencies in the lexicalization of path, deixis, verticality, horizontality, and boundary crossing. Since the English and Uzbek subcorpora were nearly equal in size, both absolute frequencies and percentage distributions were used to ensure comparability between the two datasets.

To enhance the consistency of the analysis, the coding framework was applied repeatedly throughout the classification process. Cases that produced inconsistent or overlapping interpretations were re-examined in relation to the established semantic criteria. Ambiguous examples were not classified solely on the basis of dictionary meanings; instead,

their interpretation was determined through an analysis of syntactic structure, co-text, discourse situation, and the location of the deictic center. This procedure reduced the risk of assigning isolated lexical meanings to context-sensitive motion constructions.

The comparative analysis followed the principle of functional-semantic equivalence rather than formal correspondence. English and Uzbek constructions were therefore compared according to the motion-event components they expressed, regardless of whether directional meaning was encoded by a single verb, an affix, a case-marked noun phrase, a particle, a preposition, a postposition, or a complex verbal construction. This methodological approach made it possible to reveal both universal cognitive patterns of spatial conceptualization and language-specific strategies for encoding directional movement.

Results. The analysis identified seven major semantic categories of directional motion verbs shared by English and Uzbek: approaching movement, distancing movement, upward movement, downward movement, inward movement, outward movement, and boundary-crossing movement. Although these categories are grounded in common human experiences of spatial orientation, their frequency, internal semantic structure, and linguistic realization differ considerably across the two languages. The similarities observed at the conceptual level indicate that speakers of English and Uzbek rely on comparable cognitive schemas when organizing motion in space. However, the differences found in verbal selection and constructional patterns demonstrate that each language distributes the components of a motion event according to its own lexical and grammatical system.

Table 1. Semantic Classification of Directional Motion Verbs in English and Uzbek

Semantic Category	English Examples	Uzbek Examples
Movement Toward Goal	approach, enter, arrive	yaqinlashmoq, kirmoq, yetib kelmoq
Movement Away from Source	leave, depart, retreat	ketmoq, uzoqlashmoq, chiqib ketmoq
Upward Motion	climb, rise, ascend	ko'tarilmoq, chiqmoq
Downward Motion	descend, fall, drop	tushmoq, pasaymoq
Inward Motion	enter, move in	ichkariga kirmoq
Outward Motion	exit, move out	chiqmoq, tashqariga chiqmoq
Transversal Motion	cross, pass through	kesib o'tmoq, o'tib ketmoq

Quantitative analysis showed that goal-oriented movement was the most frequent category in both languages, accounting for **31%** of the English examples and **34%** of the Uzbek examples. English typically expresses direction through motion verbs combined with particles and prepositions (e.g., *run into*, *walk out*, *move across*), whereas Uzbek often conveys directional meaning through verbal derivation, auxiliary verb constructions, and contextual specification (e.g., *kirib kelmoq*, *chiqib ketmoq*, *yetib bormoq*).

A significant difference was observed in the expression of vertical motion. English possesses a wider range of specialized verbs denoting upward movement, whereas Uzbek generally employs broader lexical units whose precise interpretation depends on the context. The analysis also revealed an asymmetry in deictic motion. English consistently distinguishes movement relative to the speaker through the verbs *come* and *go*, whereas Uzbek uses *kelmoq* and *bormoq*, allowing greater contextual and pragmatic flexibility in interpretation.

Table 2. Distribution of Directional Motion Categories

Category	English (%)	Uzbek (%)
Toward Goal	31	34
Away from Source	19	17
Upward Motion	11	10
Downward Motion	10	9
Inward Motion	9	11
Outward Motion	8	8

Transversal Motion	12	11
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Discussion. The findings indicate that the semantics of directional motion in English and Uzbek are shaped by both universal cognitive principles and language-specific linguistic strategies. Both languages share core semantic categories, including approach, departure, ascent, descent, entry, exit, and traversal, reflecting common patterns of human spatial cognition.

However, they differ in the linguistic encoding of directional information. English, as a satellite-framed language, typically combines manner-rich verbs with particles and prepositions to express complex paths. Uzbek, by contrast, relies more extensively on verbal complexes and morphological constructions, enabling directional, aspectual, and orientational meanings to be expressed simultaneously.

The analysis also highlights the significance of deictic perspective. While both languages distinguish movement toward and away from a reference point, English tends to lexicalize these contrasts more explicitly, whereas Uzbek often relies on contextual interpretation.

From a cognitive perspective, directional motion verbs are grounded in fundamental image schemas such as **SOURCE-PATH-GOAL**, **CONTAINER**, **VERTICALITY**, and **CENTER-PERIPHERY**. The presence of these schemas in both languages supports the view that spatial cognition provides a universal foundation for motion conceptualization. Moreover, many directional verbs extend beyond physical movement to express abstract notions of social, emotional, intellectual, and temporal change, demonstrating the broader conceptual significance of motion-based semantics.

Conclusion. The comparative analysis of directional motion verbs in English and Uzbek demonstrates that the two languages conceptualize spatial movement through a broadly shared set of semantic categories while differing substantially in the linguistic means used to encode them. On the basis of 620 English and 610 Uzbek occurrences, the study identified seven principal categories: approaching movement, distancing movement, upward movement, downward movement, inward movement, outward movement, and boundary-crossing movement. These categories represent recurring configurations of the relationship between a moving entity and a spatial or deictic reference point.

The results show that directional motion semantics in both languages is structured around several interconnected dimensions, including movement toward a goal, departure from a source, changes along the vertical and horizontal axes, transition into or out of a bounded space, passage across a boundary, and orientation relative to a deictic center. The recurrence of these dimensions in English and Uzbek indicates that the linguistic representation of motion is grounded in embodied spatial experience. Human beings perceive movement in terms of such fundamental oppositions as near versus far, inside versus outside, up versus down, and source versus goal. These cognitive schemas provide a common conceptual basis for the organization of directional meaning in both languages.

At the same time, the analysis reveals important differences in the way motion-event components are distributed across lexical and grammatical structures. English frequently foregrounds manner by employing verbs such as *walk, run, fly, crawl,* and *swim*, while path is expressed through particles, adverbs, or prepositional elements such as *in, out, up, down, across,* and *through*. In constructions such as *run into the building* or *swim across the river*, the finite verb specifies how the movement occurs, whereas the satellite element indicates its trajectory.

Uzbek, by contrast, more commonly expresses the path or spatial result through the finite verb and conveys manner by means of a converb or an additional verbal component. Thus, constructions such as *binoga yugurib kirmoq* and *daryoni suzib o'tmoq* divide motion-event information between a manner-denoting converb and a path-oriented finite predicate. Uzbek directional constructions also rely extensively on case suffixes, particularly the dative and ablative forms, to identify the goal and source of movement. Consequently, directional meaning in Uzbek frequently emerges through the interaction of verb semantics, morphological marking, and complex verbal structures.

The comparison further demonstrates that the distinction between the two languages is not absolute. English possesses path-oriented verbs such as *enter, exit, approach, ascend, descend,* and *cross*, while Uzbek also contains numerous manner verbs. The main cross-linguistic difference therefore concerns not the existence or absence of particular meanings but the relative preference for specific lexicalization patterns. English tends to assign greater prominence to manner in many ordinary motion constructions, whereas Uzbek often places the path, endpoint, or boundary transition at the center of the verbal predicate.

Deictic motion constitutes another important area of both similarity and variation. English *come* and *go* and Uzbek *kelmoq* and *bormoq* organize movement in relation to a speaker, addressee, narrator, or contextually established location. However, their use cannot be explained solely through objective physical direction. The interpretation of these verbs also depends on discourse perspective, participant location, communicative intention, and the conceptual prominence of the destination. This confirms that directional meaning is not exclusively lexical or grammatical; it may also be determined pragmatically.

The findings therefore support the view that motion-event representation is shaped by the interaction of universal cognitive structures and language-specific encoding strategies. English and Uzbek speakers appear to draw on similar spatial concepts, but the two languages differ in how they segment, foreground, and grammatically package those concepts. Cross-linguistic variation occurs primarily at the level of linguistic realization rather than at the level of basic spatial experience. Nevertheless, the present findings should not be interpreted as evidence that conceptualization is entirely identical across languages, since habitual patterns of expression may influence which components of a motion event receive greater attention in discourse.

The results have practical implications for translation, bilingual lexicography, and foreign-language instruction.

Because seemingly equivalent directional verbs may differ in deictic orientation, aspectual meaning, argument structure, and constructional compatibility, word-for-word translation does not always produce a natural or semantically complete equivalent. Translators and language learners must consider the entire motion construction, including the verb, case form, preposition, particle, converb, source, goal, and discourse perspective. Teaching directional motion verbs through semantic categories and contrastive constructions may therefore be more effective than presenting them as isolated lexical equivalents.

The study also contributes to semantic typology by showing that a reliable comparison of motion verbs requires attention to several levels of linguistic organization. Directional meaning may be encoded lexically in the verb, morphologically through case marking, syntactically through particles and complex predicates, or pragmatically through contextual inference. A construction-based analysis consequently provides a more accurate account of English and Uzbek motion semantics than an approach restricted to dictionary definitions of individual verbs.

The scope of the present study is limited by the size and composition of the corpus, as well as by the reliance on naturally occurring textual examples. Future research could expand the dataset by incorporating larger balanced corpora, regional and conversational varieties, parallel translation corpora, and multimodal discourse. Psycholinguistic experiments could also examine whether English and Uzbek speakers attend differently to manner, path, source, goal, and boundary crossing when describing or remembering motion events. Further comparative research involving additional Germanic and Turkic languages would help determine which patterns are specific to English and Uzbek and which reflect broader typological tendencies.

In conclusion, English and Uzbek encode the same fundamental domain of spatial movement through partly shared and partly language-specific systems. Their directional motion verbs reflect universal embodied schemas, but the linguistic packaging of manner, path, deixis, source, goal, and boundary relations follows different structural preferences. These findings confirm that the study of directional motion verbs provides an important basis for understanding the relationship between spatial cognition, lexical semantics, grammar, and cross-linguistic variation.

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