



## Modal Meanings of the Auxiliary Verb “QO‘Y” in Uzbek and its Expression in Korean



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### Abstract

Uzbek and Korean are considered to be alike languages. When, in both languages, link verbs are used within sentences, similarities can be observed and equivalences of main and link verbs exist in Korean as well. For example, in Uzbek language, the link verb *qo‘ymoq* coincides with verbs in Korean 놀다 [no‘hda] and 두다 [duda]. Whenever, in context, the meaning of the linking verb "qo‘ymoq" is similar to link verbs 놀다 [no‘hda] and 두다 [duda], their meanings become close. However, this rule may not always be applied. In some cases, if the verb *qo‘ymoq* means modality in Uzbek language, it can be translated into Korean with the help of other link verbs. This article compares the different meanings of the auxiliary verb *qo‘ymoq* in Uzbek and their expression in Korean.

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## 1 Introduction

Auxiliary verb *qo'y* means that action occurs involuntarily, an action in the leading verb that should not be performed. *Meni kechiring, E'zozxon, ko'nglingizga ozor berib qo'ydim* - Forgive me, Ezozkhan, I have hurt your heart. (H. Gulom, Mashal). *Sidiqjon buni bildirib qo'ymaslik uchun ertalab choydan keyin yorjo'ralarini ko'rib kelish bahonasi bilan uydan chiqib ketdi.* - In order not to say this, Sidiqjon left the house after tea in the morning under the pretext of visiting his friends. (A. Kahhor, Q. ch.) (Khojiev, 1966).

The auxiliary verb *qo'y* has the following modal meanings when combined with the prepositional verb - (i) b:

- 1) It means that the action takes place against the will: *Aftidan, ular endi yolg'iz qolishganda tabiatning g'ayirligi kelibdi-yu, ajratmoqchi bo'lib, bilmasdan birlashtirib qo'yibdi* - Apparently, when they were alone, the zeal of nature came, and they unknowingly united them, trying to separate them. (A. Mukhtor, Birth). *Go'zal qo'lidagi guldastani, adashib qoldimi, ona tili o'qituvchisiga berib qo'ydi* - The beautiful bouquet in her hand was given to her mother tongue teacher if she got lost. (R. Fayziy, The first of September). *Juda yomon xato qilib qo'ydik. So'ndirmoqchi bo'lgan olovimizga suv o'rniga moy purkab qo'ydik* - We made a very bad mistake. We sprayed oil on the fire we were trying to put out instead of water. (A. Mukhtor, Qor. q.) (Khojiev, 1966).
  - a) *Ishqilib, xafa qilib qo'yibdi-da.* – Anyway, he made her upset (Khojiev, 1966).
  - b) *Nima qilib qo'ydingiz, tamom bo'psiz-ku!* – What have you done? You are done (Hoshimov, 2018).
- 2) The auxiliary verb *qo'y* is not used in the participle form of the imperative mood in the sense that the action is performed against the will, except for the will. Because the subject never wants to want to do something that is against his interests. He also does not command the word. It follows that the meaning of the imperative form and the meaning of involuntary execution are contradictory. Therefore, Form *bildirib qo'y* – let him/her know, *sezdirib qo'y* – let him/her feel never expresses the meaning of involuntary fulfillment. Form *bildirib qo'yma* – do not let him know, *sezdirib qo'yma* – do not let him feel has the same meaning. This is because both the infinitive form and the auxiliary verb *qo'y* mean that the speaker is not in favor of the action, that is, the meaning of the infinitive form and the meaning of the *qo'y* auxiliary verb are characteristically compatible.

## 2 The Main Findings and Results

The fact that action occurs against the will, other than the will, does not mean that it comes directly from the lexical content of the independent verb *qo'y*. In the sense of the independent verb *qo'y*, there is no element of execution other than will (Khojiev, 1966).

a) *Ehtiyot bo'l, sindirib qo'yma! - deb baqirdi oyim ketimizdan.* – “Be careful, do not break it!” my mother shouted after us (Hoshimov, 2018).

- 1) Auxiliary verb *qo'y* means the performance of an action and the occurrence of a state as a result of it. The auxiliary verb *kal* has the same meaning. Thus, auxiliary verbs *qol* and *qo'y* are synonymous in this sense, and their distinctive feature is that one (*qol* auxiliary verb) is combined with intransitive verbs and the other with transitive verbs. The use of the *qo'y* auxiliary verb to express the meaning of unexpected, involuntary fulfillment (acquisition of this meaning), in our opinion, is due to its commonality with the *qol* auxiliary verb in the above sense. More specifically, the unexpectedness of the auxiliary verb *qol*, which signifies the performance of an action and the occurrence of a situation, the use of *qol* auxiliary verbs, which are synonymous with the *qo'y* auxiliary verb, in the sense of involuntary execution, also led to the use in this sense. This is because the auxiliary verb *qol* retains some of its meaning in the early stages, even when used in the sense of unexpected, involuntary action, and as a result, is combined only with intransitive verbs (Huettig & Altmann, 2005; Imai & Gentner, 1997). The sudden and involuntary performance of action can occur not only in the context of actions that express transitive verbs but also in actions that express intransitive verbs. Accordingly, since the meaning of unexpectedness, involuntary execution, originally occurred in *qol* auxiliary verb, and *qol* auxiliary verb in this sense is combined only with intransitive verbs, the action intransitive verbs is unexpectedly involuntary. Spontaneously, *qo'y* auxiliary verbs, which are synonymous with *qol* auxiliary verbs, are used to express the meaning of extracurricular activities. For example, if the action of the verb *yiqilmoq* occurs unexpectedly and involuntarily is expressed by the auxiliary verb *yiqitmoq*,

the meaning of the action of the verb to fall involuntarily is expressed by the auxiliary verb *qo'y: yiqilib qolmoq* – to fall to stay, *yiqitib qo'ymoq* – to knock down (Khojiev, 1966).

- 2) When the auxiliary verb *qo'y* is attached to the leading verb without the help of any form, the action in the leading verb means that it is an action against the will: *Xo'jabekob qo'rqoqlik qilib qochdi. Bu bilan o'zini fosh qildi-qo'ydi* - Khojabekob fled cowardly. In this way, he exposed himself (S. Anorbaev). Here, too, it is understood that the action is quick and easy (Khojiev: 1966, p. 141). This form of use is not observed in Korean.

In Uzbek, *qo'ymoq* verb corresponds to *놓다* [no'hda] and *두다* [duda] verbs in Korean. Even when the verb *qo'ymoq* is used as an auxiliary verb, it means the same as the *놓다* [no'hda] and *두다* [duda] verbs in Korean when used as an auxiliary verb. However, if 6 auxiliary verbs in Uzbek have a modal meaning, other auxiliary verbs should be used in Korean. It has been pointed out that the *qo'ymoq* auxiliary verb, which means that the action in the prepositional verb occurs involuntarily and that the action in the leading verb should not be performed, cannot have the same meaning in Korean as just one auxiliary verb (Johannes et al., 2016; Pilley, 2013). The sentence used with the *qo'ymoq* auxiliary verb should be expressed in terms of the auxiliary verb itself, as well as in the context of the previous and next sentences. In Korean, auxiliary verbs, which mean that the action in the preposition is an action that should not be performed, are:

- 1) -고 말다 [go' malda]
- 2) -어 버리다 [o borida]
- 3) -게 되다 [ge do'eda]
- 4) -지 않다 [ji anta] (negative)
- 5) -고 있다 [go' andda] and -고 자빠지다 [go' jabbajida]
- 6) -려(고), -고자 들다 [ryogo', go'ja dilda]

In the auxiliary verbs quoted, *말다* [malda] and *버리다* [borida] auxiliary verb correspond to a sentence composed of *qo'ymoq* auxiliary verb in Uzbek, and the literal translation, that is, the use of *말다* [malda] and *버리다* [borida] auxiliary verb instead of auxiliary verb *qo'ymoq*, is also semantically and syntactically correct.

A. *Bezovta qildim.* – I bothered

A.1 *폐를 끼쳤다.* [pyeril ggichyotda]

A.2 *번거롭게 했다.* [bongoro'bge hetda]

B. *Bezovta qilib qo'ydim.* - I bothered you.

B.1 *폐를 끼치고 말았다.* [pyeril ggichigo' maratda], *폐를 끼쳐 버렸다.* [pyeril ggichyo boryotda]

B.2 *번거롭게 하고 말았다.* [bongoro'bge hago' maratda], *번거롭게 해 버렸다.* [bongoro'bge he boryotda]

The auxiliary verb *않다* [anta] corresponds to the auxiliary verb *qo'ymoq* in the infinitive form. For the rest, the action in the prepositional verb is another form of action that means it should not be performed. However, this form of auxiliary verbs in Uzbek is not correct when translating a sentence into Uzbek into Korean, and the re-translation into Uzbek should not be used with auxiliary verb *qo'ymoq*, so it should be expressed in another verb form (Sroka & Braida, 2005; Nazzi, 2005; Massaro & Cohen, 1993).

In addition, in Uzbek, auxiliary verbs *qo'ymoq* and *qolmoq* are synonymous with the meaning of the action and its occurrence as a result. By the same token, when the Korean auxiliary verb *말다* [malda] (not doing) is combined with the form -고 말다 [go' malda], and the auxiliary verb *버리다* [borida] (throw) is used with the form -어 버리다 [o borida], the two auxiliary verbs perform a function similar to each other. The differences between the *qo'ymoq* and *qolmoq* in Uzbek and the *말다* [malda] and *버리다* [borida] in Korean can be seen between the two languages:

- 1) Auxiliary verb *qo'y* is combined with transitive verbs, and the auxiliary verb *qol* is combined with intransitive verbs.
- 2) Auxiliary verbs *말다* [malda] and *버리다* [borida] in forms -고 말다 [go' malda] and -어 버리다 [o borida] can be combined despite transitive verbs.

- 3) Auxiliary verb *qo'y* is not used in the form of the division of the imperative mood, in the sense of the execution against the will, other than the will.
- 4) The auxiliary verb *qol* cannot be used in the imperative mood as well as in the involuntary execution of the meaning of the leading verb.
- 5) With the *-고 말다* [go' malda] form of auxiliary verb *말다* [malda], the command-desire can not be used in the participle form. Form *-지 말다* [ji malda] can be used, but in this case, it is usually *not possible* or means *not to take action*.
- 6) Auxiliary verb *버리다* [borida] of the *-어 버리다* [o borida] form can be used in the form of the imperative mood.

	<i>qo'ymoq</i>	<i>qolmoq</i>	<i>-고 말다</i>	<i>-어 버리다</i>
conjugation with transitive verbs	+	-	+	+
conjugation with intransitive verbs	-	+	+	+
association with the divisive form of command-desire	-	-	-	+
association with the infinitive form of command-desire inclination	+	+	-	+

- *-고 말다* [go' malda]. This form is used as an auxiliary verb by joining the leading verb with the affix *-고* [go']. Verb *말다* [malda] means not doing or doing something. That is, the verb itself has a negative meaning. When used in form *-고 말다* [go' malda], it means that the action in the preceding word will eventually take place and that the action has positive thoughts or negative and regretful feelings.

7) *제가 남은 음식을 다 먹고 말았어요.* [jega namin imshigil da moggo' maratsoyo'] (*Men qolgan ovqatlarini yeb bo'lib qo'ydim.* – I ate the rest of the food. - literal translation.)

In the example given, *말다* [malda] (not doing) is expressed by the auxiliary verb, and *-고 말다* [go' malda] means to regret the act of eating. There is no food left due to the speaker's actions, which means that the speaker has to skip the meal.

- *-어 버리다* [o borida]. This form of the verb *버리다* [borida] (throw) is combined with the affix *-어* [o] to mean complete, complete fulfillment. The presence or absence of grief after an action means the removal of a heavy burden.

8) *제가 남은 음식을 다 먹어 버렸어요.* [jega namin imshigil da mogo boryotsoyo'] (*Men qolgan ovqatlarini yeb bo'ldim.* - I ate the rest of the food.)

In Korean, the form *-어 버리다* [o borida] has two main meanings. In the example given, action *yeb bo'lish* – finishing eating means that there is no food left, i.e. the action in the leading verb is done, finished. At first glance, this statement alone does not seem modal. But according to the context, the modal meaning of the *yeb bo'lish* – finishing eating actions, i.e. 1) pity, regret; 2) understand the meaning of heavy load removal (Gor et al., 2017; Feldman & Soltano, 1999).

There are similarities between the use of the auxiliary verb *말다* [go' malda] (not doing) in the form *-고 말다* [go' malda] and the use of the auxiliary verb *버리다* [borida] (to throw) in the form *-어 버리다* [o borida]. The two auxiliary verbs have *achinish* - pity, *afsuslanish* – regretting meanings in use. Because of this feature, two auxiliary verbs are often used with negative verbs. In particular, the auxiliary verb *말다* [go' malda] (not doing) has the same character.

A-1 *U imtihondan o'tib bo'ldi.* - He passed the exam. (\*complete meaning)

A-2 *그는 시험에 합격하고 말았다.* [ginin shihome habgyoghago' maratda]

A-3 *그는 시험에 합격해 버렸다.* [ginin shihome habgyoghe boryotda]

In this example, the translation of sentence A-1 corresponds to *그는 시험에 합격하고야 말았다.* [ginin shihome habgyoghago'ya maratda]. Statement A-2 is completely wrong, and statement A-3 is vague. Finally, to express the meaning of passing the exam, it is necessary to attach the affix *-고야* [go'ya] to the leading verb in sentence A-2. The A-3 statement means that the action will take place unexpectedly. However, in both A-2 and A-3, it is difficult to express with the auxiliary verb *말다* [go' malda] (not doing) and *버리다* [borida] (to throw) because the passing test is positive (Davies & Deuchar, 2014; Intiana & Sapiin, 2017).

As mentioned above, form -고 말다 [go' malda] is often used in the past tense to regret acting the past tense. It, therefore, differs in -어 버리다 [o borida] form. The form -고 말다 [go' malda] is used in the same way as the auxiliary verb *qo'ymoq* in the Uzbek language, which means that the action in the leading verb is an action that should not be performed. Therefore, the command is not used in the form of a wish. The difference with the auxiliary verb *qo'ymoq* is that in the Uzbek language the part with and without part is attached to the auxiliary verb. In Korean, auxiliary verb 말다 [malda] do not correspond to the situation in Uzbek because the verb 말다 [malda] themselves have a negative meaning in the sentence structure.

- -게 되다 [ge do'eda]. Verb 되다 [do'eda] has a similar meaning in Uzbek with the verb *bo'lmoq*. When the leading verb is combined with -게 [ge] affix and used in the form -게 되다 [ge do'eda], it can be used instead of auxiliary verb *qo'ymoq* in Uzbek. However, this situation is since the 되다 [do'eda] auxiliary verbs have the property of expressing the intention or will of the speaker when they reach a situation or event.

9) 결국 박 사장은 회사의 문을 닫게 되었다. [gyolgug bak sajangin ho'esaii munil dadge do'eotda]

10) Axir direktor Bag kompaniyaning eshigini yopib qo'ydi. - After all, Director Bag closed the company's door.

From the example given, it can be seen that the form -게 되다 [ge do'eda] is represented by auxiliary verb *qo'ymoq*. However, in the context, when translating a sentence used with auxiliary verb 되다 [do'eda] into Uzbek, it is more appropriate to express it with auxiliary verb *qolmoq*. Axir direktor Bag kompaniyasi yopilib qoldi. - After all, Director Bag's company was shut down. (against his will).

The following (안다 [anta], 안다 [andda], 자빠지다 [jabbajida], 들다 [dilda] auxiliary verbs) are those in which auxiliary verb *qo'ymoq* has a modal meaning. It is clear from the context that the action in the prepositional verb is used when it should not be done and when it is not wanted to be done. However, a completely different method must be used to translate sentences with the following auxiliary verbs into Uzbek, and the same is true for translating Uzbek into Korean.

- -지 않다 [ji anta]. An auxiliary verb is a prepositional verb when it is used in conjunction with the suffix -지 [ji] to form -지 않다 [ji anta]. In Korean, -지 [ji] suffix is used in the negative form. When the verb 안다 [anta] is used as an independent verb, it means an antonym of “to implement, to do”. That is, verb 안다 [anta] must be used with suffix -지 [ji] because they have a negative meaning. The verb 안다 [anta], when used in the form -지 않다 [ji anta], denies the action of the prepositional verb. For example, 가지 않다 [gaji anta] (Doesn't go.), 책을 보지 않다 [chegil bo'ji anta] (Doesn't read the book or doesn't look at the book.). But in my opinion, in the form of -지 않다 [ji anta] it is possible to come across situations where the action in the leading verb is not only an expression of denial, but also an action that should not be performed. This is especially true when questioned.

11) 그는 어제 오지 않았어? [ginin oje o'ji anatso] (\*U kecha kelmay qo'y(qol)dimi? - Did he not come last night?)

The fact that the Korean example is translated into Uzbek is only a literal translation, but it is not true. The correct and accurate translation is “U kecha kelmadimi? - Didn't he come last night?” will be; although the translation is incorrect, the reason for quoting the verb to put is to show that “kelmaslik harakat bajarilmasligi kerak bo'lgan harakat - the act of not coming is an action that should not be performed”. In Korean, the -지 않다 [ji anta] form is used to indicate that the action in the prepositional verb, i.e., the act of “not coming” should not be performed.

-고 앉다 [go' andda] and -고 자빠지다 [go' jabbajida]. Scientist 김기혁 (Kim Gihyok) [3] 앉다 [andda] (*o'tirmoq* - to sit) va 자빠지다 [jabbajida] (*yiqilmoq*- to fall) verbs are included in the category of auxiliary verbs. He interpreted the 표준대국어사전 (Pyo'jungugodesajon) [4] -고 앉다 [go' andda] va -고 자빠지다 [go' jabbajida] forms only as vulgarity expressions of the verb 있다 [itda] (exist, exist, be, be located, etc.). The auxiliary verb 있다 [itda], used in the forms -어 있다 [o itda] and -고 있다 [go' itda], indicate the duration of the action in the prepositional verb, or the duration of the completed state. It is not complete if the form -고 앉다 [go' andda] and -고 자빠지다 [go' jabbajida] is understood as a vulgarity way of expressing the meaning of only auxiliary verb 있다 [itda], i.e. it can also express other modal meanings depending on the context. Forms -고 앉다 [go' andda] and -고 자빠지다 [go' jabbajida] are used to express hatred or contempt for action, provided that the meaning of the action in the leading verb or the continuation of the completed state is retained.

12) 웃기고 앉았네 (자빠졌네). [utgigo' anjatne (jabbajyotne)] (\*Kuldirib o'tirdi (yiqildi) - He laughed and fell.)

In the example he gives, it means that the situation is not funny. Used when the speaker is referring to an action in the prepositional verb, i.e. *kulish* - laughing, not really, but to action. In addition:

13) 너는 왜 맨날 일은 안 하고 졸고 있었나(자빠졌나)?[5] [nonin o'e mennal irin an hago' jo'lgo' anjatnya (jabbajyotnya)] (*Sen nega har kuni ishlamasdan mudrab o'tirasan (yiqilasan)?*) - Why do you fall asleep every day without working? - literal Translated.

In this example, it is clear that the listener should not perform action *mudrash*- dozing, which means that the speaker does not like the action in the leading verb. Specifically, the preposition indicates that the action in the verb should not be performed and is used when it does not want to.

- auxiliary verb 들다 [dilda]. The main meaning of verb 들다 [dilda] is close to verb *kirmoq* – to enter in Uzbek language. When used as an auxiliary verb, verb 들다 [dilda] are used in different forms;

- 들다 [dilda] ko'makchi fe'li. 들다 [dilda] fe'lining asosiy ma'nosi o'zbek tilidagi *kirmoq* fe'li bilan yaqin ma'noni bildiradi. Ko'makchi fe'l sifatida qo'llanganda 들다 [dilda] fe'li turli shakllari bilan qo'llanadi;

A-1 -려(고) 들다 [ryo(go') dilda], -기로 들다 [giro' dilda], -자고 들다 [jago' dilda], -고자 들다 [go'ja dilda] forms:

From a spiritual point of view, these forms are almost indistinguishable. It is used when the leader is trying to act as the verb by squeezing, straining, and actively.

14) 그는 얘기도 듣기 전에 신경질부터 내려고 든다. [6] [ginin yegido' didgi jone shingyongjilbuto neryogo' dinda] (\**U gapni eshitishdan oldin asabiylasha boshlab qo'yadi.*) – so'zma-so'z tarjima. - He gets nervous before he hears it.) - literal translation.

A-2 -고 들다 [go' dilda] form:

This form is used when the act is rough and punitive.

15) 그는 나를 보자마자 샅대질부터 하고 들었다. [6] [ginin naril bo'jamaja satdejilbuto hago' dirotida] (\**U meni ko'rishi bilan(ko'rib) qo'l bilan ko'rsatib qo'ydi.*) – so'zma-so'z tarjima. - He showed me his hand as soon as he saw me (literally).

16)

In the examples given, the auxiliary verb indicates whether or not the action in the prepositional verb should be performed. However, when translated into Uzbek, it is not appropriate to use the auxiliary verb *qo'ymoq*.

### 3 Conclusion

From the above analysis, the following conclusions can be drawn about the use of the auxiliary verb *qo'ymoq*:

- The modal meanings and features of the auxiliary verb *qo'ymoq* in Uzbek linguistics when combined with the conjunction - (i) b is important for comparative research with the Korean language:
  - Means that the action is involuntary, contrary to the will;
  - Auxiliary verb *qo'y* is not used in the form of the division of the imperative mood in the sense that the action is performed against the will, except for the will;
  - Auxiliary verb *qo'y* means the performance of an action and the occurrence of a situation as a result of it;
  - When auxiliary verb *qo'y* is combined with the leading verb without any form of help, the action in the leading verb means that the action is against the will;
- Auxiliary verbs *qo'ymoq* and *qolmoq* are synonymous. The difference is that the auxiliary verb *qo'ymoq* is combined with transitive verbs and the auxiliary verb *qolmoq* is combined with intransitive verbs;
- If the auxiliary verb *qo'ymoq* in Uzbek has a modal meaning, other auxiliary verbs should be used in Korean, auxiliary verb *qo'ymoq* cannot have the same meaning as only one auxiliary verb;
- In Korean, with -고 말다 [go' malda], -어 버리다 [o borida], -게 되다 [ge do'eda], -지 않다 [ji anta], -고 있다 [go' andda], -고 자빠지다 [go' jabbajida] and -려(고), -고자 들다 [ryogo', go'ja dilda] auxiliary verbs, it can mean that the action in the leading verb is an action that should not be performed;
- In these cases, the auxiliary verbs 말다 [malda] and 버리다 [borida] correspond to the sentence with auxiliary verb *qo'ymoq* in Uzbek, and if they are used instead of auxiliary verb *qo'ymoq*, they are both semantically and syntactically equal;
- Auxiliary verb *안다* [anta] is correct when auxiliary verb *qo'ymoq* is used in the infinitive form;

- g) The auxiliary verbs in the -고 앓다 [go' andda], -고 자빠지다 [go' jabbajida] and -려(고), -고자 들다 [ryogo', go'ja dilda] form mean that the action in the leading verb is an action that should not be performed. However, it is not appropriate to translate a sentence made in Uzbek into Korean with the given forms, and the re-translation into Uzbek cannot be used with auxiliary verb *qo'ymoq*;
- h) Auxiliary verb 말다 [malda] and 버리다 [borida] of the -고 말다 [go' malda] and -어 버리다 [o borida] form can be combined in both cases, even though they are transitive verbs;
- i) Cannot be used in the form of the command-desire with the form -고 말다 [go' malda] with or without division;
- j) Form -지 말다 [ji malda] can be used in the form of a command-and-control mood, with or without a division, but in this case, it means *impossible* or *non-action*;
- k) Auxiliary verb 버리다 [borida] of the -어 버리다 [o borida] form can be used in the form of imperative mood;
- l) Form -고 말다 [go' malda], which means that the action in the preceding word will eventually take place, and indicates that the action has a positive thought or a negative and regretful feeling;
- m) Form -어 버리다 [o borida] means complete, complete fulfillment. The presence or absence of grief after an action means the removal of a heavy burden;
- n) In the form of -어 버리다 [o borida] at first glance there is no modality. But the context is modal meaning, i.e. 1) pity, regret; 2) the meaning of overcoming a heavy burden can be understood;
- o) Form -고 말다 [go' malda] is often used in the case of regret for acting the past tense. It, therefore, differs in shape -어 버리다 [o borida]; !!!!!
- p) The difference between the -고 말다 [go' malda] form and the -어 버리다 [o borida] form is that the -고 말다 [go' malda] form is mainly used in the past tense form.
- q) When used in the -게 되다 [ge do'eda] form, it can replace auxiliary verb *qo'ymoq* in Uzbek. However, in the context, when translating a sentence used with auxiliary verb 되다 [do'eda] into Uzbek, it is more appropriate to express it with auxiliary verb *qolmoq*;
- r) In the form -지 앓다 [ji anta], one can encounter situations in which the action in the prepositional verb is not only an expression of denial but also an action that should not be performed. This is especially true when questioned;
- s) Forms -고 앓다 [go' andda] and -고 자빠지다 [go' jabbajida] are used to express hatred or contempt for action, provided that the meaning of the action in the leading verb or the duration of the completed state is preserved. It is also used to indicate that the preposition should not act as the verb, and is used when it does not want to, in which case these forms represent a modal meaning;
- t) Forms -려(고) 들다 [ryo(go') dilda], -기로 들다 [giro' dilda], -자고 들다 [jago' dilda], -고자 들다 [go'ja dilda] and -고 들다 [go' dilda] indicate that the action in the prepositional verb should not be performed or should not be performed. However, when translated into Uzbek, it is not appropriate to use the auxiliary verb *qo'ymoq*.

#### *Conflict of interest statement*

The author declared that he has no competing interests.

#### *Statement of authorship*

The author has a responsibility for the conception and design of the study. The author has approved the final article.

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