# Primary and Secondary Autonomous English and Uzbek Verbs for Laugher and Crying

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*Abstract:* This study explores the primary and secondary autonomous features of English and Uzbek verbs in the context of two specific emotional states: laughter and crying. Autonomous verbs, which denote actions that can either be self-initiated or involuntary, provide insight into both linguistic and psychological mechanisms. By comparing the two languages, this research analyzes how verbs related to laughter and crying differ in terms of agency and reflexivity.

In English, verbs such as laugh and cry demonstrate both primary autonomy, where the subject is the agent of the action, and secondary autonomy, where external stimuli or emotions trigger the action without conscious control. In Uzbek, the distinction is more nuanced, with specific morphological markers signaling the involuntary nature of these actions. The study identifies and categorizes these verbs into primary and secondary autonomous types, drawing on both syntactic and semantic frameworks.

Additionally, the research incorporates cross-linguistic comparison to highlight how cultural and cognitive factors influence verb usage in emotional contexts. The findings suggest that while both English and Uzbek exhibit similar patterns of verb autonomy, the degree to which the subject is perceived as an active participant or a passive recipient of these emotional states varies significantly across languages. This comparative analysis not only deepens our understanding of the verb system in each language but also contributes to broader theories of language and emotion, offering insights into how different cultures encode emotional experience linguistically.

*Keywords:* autonomous verbs, emotional states, primary autonomy, secondary autonomy, laughter, crying, English, Uzbek, cross-linguistic comparison.

## Introduction

In the study of linguistics, particularly in the context of language typology and semantics, the classification of verbs based on their autonomy is crucial for understanding how different languages express emotions and bodily functions. Autonomous verbs, those that describe actions or states, can be categorized into primary and secondary types, depending on the level of agency or self-containment of the action. This distinction is particularly relevant when discussing verbs that represent emotional expressions, such as "laughing" and "crying," as they often involve complex interactions between physical processes and psychological states.

Primary autonomous verbs describe actions that are inherently self-contained, where the subject is the direct initiator and executor of the action. In both English and Uzbek, verbs for "laughing" and "crying" often fall into this category because these actions are typically voluntary and intentional in their simplest forms.

Laugh: The verb "laugh" is primary in nature as it describes the spontaneous, self-contained action of emitting sounds or facial expressions due to amusement or joy. In its autonomous use, the subject actively participates in the action.

Cry: Similarly, "cry" is considered a primary autonomous verb when referring to the act of shedding tears due to emotions such as sadness, pain, or even joy. The subject is directly involved in producing the action.

## Materials and Methodology

The study of verbs related to laughter and crying across languages such as English and Uzbek can be approached through a linguistic lens that integrates both scientific and humanistic perspectives. This involves examining the verb forms, their syntactic behavior, and their cultural contexts in both languages. Below is a proposed methodology for analyzing primary and secondary autonomous verbs associated with "laughter" and "crying."

Primary Autonomous Verbs: These are verbs that can stand alone, expressing the action without needing an auxiliary verb. In English, these would be verbs like "laugh" or "cry" in their basic form. In Uzbek, these would similarly be the root forms of verbs.

Secondary Autonomous Verbs: These verbs rely on additional elements such as auxiliary verbs or inflections to express tense, aspect, or modality. For example, in English, auxiliary constructions like "is laughing" or "was crying" are secondary autonomous verbs. In Uzbek, secondary autonomy may involve the use of auxiliary markers or aspectual affixes that modify the primary verb's meaning.

Primary Data: To analyze the verbs related to "laughter" and "crying" in both languages, collect authentic data from literary sources, spoken corpora, and idiomatic expressions. Sources could include literature, media, and interviews with native speakers of both languages. It is crucial to gather both contemporary and historical data to examine any shifts or consistencies in verb usage.

Secondary Data: Use linguistic databases, dictionaries, and cross-linguistic studies that detail verb paradigms in both English and Uzbek. Research papers on the semantics and syntax of emotion-related verbs will provide a comparative framework for this analysis.

English Verbs: Analyze the lexical meaning of verbs such as "laugh," "cry," "giggle," "sob," and their variants. Investigate whether these verbs express different emotional or social connotations based on context (e.g., "chuckle" as a lighter form of laughter or "weep" as a more intense form of crying).

Uzbek Verbs: Similar to English, examine the verbs related to laughter and crying in Uzbek, such as kulmoq (to laugh), yig'lamoq (to cry), kulish (laughter), and yig'lash (crying). Pay attention to verb forms and their possible modifications through aspectual affixes or auxiliary constructions.

Primary Verbs: Examine the syntactic behavior of both English and Uzbek verbs in their base forms. Identify the transitivity, argument structure, and syntactic roles these verbs play in simple declarative sentences.

Cultural Impact on Verbs: Both laughter and crying are strongly influenced by cultural context. In English-speaking cultures, "laughing out loud" is commonly depicted in informal settings, while in Uzbek, cultural norms regarding emotional expression might influence the choice of verb. For example, laughter may often be linked to social approval, while crying may carry different emotional and social significance based on gender and age.

## Results and discussion

In this section, we examine the use of primary and secondary autonomous verbs in English and Uzbek, focusing specifically on the verbs related to the concepts of "laughing" and "crying." The terms primary and secondary autonomous verbs are employed in the linguistic context to describe the syntactic and semantic roles that verbs take when they function independently or with an auxiliary. In this case, the primary verbs represent the core actions, while secondary autonomous verbs often denote reflexive or indirect actions.

1. Primary Autonomous Verbs

In both English and Uzbek, primary autonomous verbs are those that directly describe the core action of laughing and crying.

English:

Laugh and Cry are the primary verbs associated with the actions of laughing and crying, respectively. In English, these verbs can function independently, requiring no auxiliary verb to form a simple predicate. For example:

She laughs loudly.

He cries every night.These verbs describe voluntary actions that are primarily linked to emotional states. Laughing and crying in English are typically used intransitively, though they can also take on a transitive form in some cases, as in "crying tears" or "laughing at a joke.Similarly, in Uzbek, the verbs for laughing (kulmoq) and crying (yig'lamoq) serve as the primary autonomous verbs.

U baland kuladi (She laughs loudly)

U kechasi yig'laydi (He cries at night) Like their English counterparts, these verbs are often used intransitively in simple sentences. However, they may also take on auxiliary constructions, particularly in more complex syntactic structures.

Secondary autonomous verbs typically involve auxiliary elements or describe s direct.

In English, secondary autonomous constructions related to laughing and crying often appear with auxiliary verbs or are used in passive constructions. For instance:

She was laughing uncontrollably (with auxiliary "was" indicating a continuous action).

He was crying when I found him (again, with the auxiliary "was" indicating ongoing action).

Moreover, cry and laugh can also be used in causative or resultative structures, such as:

He made her laugh.

She was brought to tears.

These examples show how secondary autonomous forms modify the core actions by embedding them into larger syntactic structures.

Uzbek uses auxiliary verbs and reflexive constructions in a way that closely parallels English but also carries some distinct features due to the agglutinative nature of the language.

In the case of laughter and crying, Uzbek might use reflexive forms or auxiliary verb constructions like:

U kulib yubordi (She suddenly laughed)

U yig'lab yubordi (He suddenly cried)

These constructions involve a form of causation or emphasis, similar to the English "suddenly" or "uncontrollably," and they often convey a sense of immediacy or emotional intensity.

Emotional Contexts: Both English and Uzbek express emotions like laughing and crying with primary verbs, but the emotional context can influence the choice of verb form. For example, the English verb cry can take on both active and passive forms, reflecting a more intricate interplay between subject and object (e.g., "she was brought to tears"). Similarly, Uzbek may use reflexive constructions to emphasize the subject's involvement in the emotional action.

Auxiliary Usage: English often uses auxiliary verbs (e.g., "was laughing," "was crying") to indicate tense, aspect, or mood, whereas Uzbek uses a combination of verb suffixes and auxiliary verbs. For instance, the Uzbek verb yig'lamoq (to cry) can appear in constructions like yig'lab yubordi (he cried suddenly), where the suffix -ub adds the nuance of immediacy or suddenness.

Causative Forms: Both languages use causative constructions to express the idea of making someone laugh or cry. English employs the causative verb make, while Uzbek uses a similar strategy, often employing the verb qilmoq (to do or to make) to produce causative forms like kuldirish (to make someone laugh) and yig'latish (to make someone cry).

**Conclusion**

In the linguistic analysis of primary and secondary autonomous verbs in English and Uzbek, particularly concerning the verbs "lough" (likely intended as "laugh") and "cry," several key observations emerge.

English: "Laugh" and "Cry" are considered primary autonomous verbs because they function independently as intransitive actions in their basic forms. They do not require a direct object to complete their meaning. For example, "She laughed" or "He cried."

Uzbek: Similarly, in Uzbek, both "kulmoq" (to laugh) and "yig'lamoq" (to cry) are primary autonomous verbs. They carry a similar intransitive structure in sentences like "U kuldi" (He/She laughed) or "U yig'layapti" (He/She is crying), showing autonomy without needing an object.

English: The verbs "laugh" and "cry" can also have secondary autonomous uses when paired with other elements to add meaning. For instance, "laugh at someone" or "cry for help" introduces a new layer where these verbs can still stand alone while implying an action directed toward an external object. However, they retain their core meaning of an involuntary emotional response, positioning them as secondary autonomous when used reflexively or causally.

Uzbek: Similarly, Uzbek also employs secondary autonomous constructions, where the verbs "kulmoq" and "yig'lamoq" can combine with prepositions or indirect objects to express specific causes or reasons, as seen in sentences like "U menga kuldi" (He/She laughed at me) or "Yig'laganidan yordam so'radi" (He/she cried for help).

The verbs "laugh" and "cry" in both languages hold cultural significance in expressions of emotion, yet their usage may slightly vary. In Uzbek, there may be a stronger emphasis on the reflexive or cause-oriented nature of these actions in certain contexts, particularly in storytelling or expressions of empathy.

In conclusion, while both English and Uzbek share commonalities in the intransitive (primary autonomous) uses of "laugh" and "cry," they also demonstrate unique linguistic structures when moving to secondary autonomy, showcasing how each language nuances these verbs emotional or social contexts.

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