



Polyfunctionality and semantics of multivalued verbs in English.

Djurayeva Shahlo Gulyamovna

Sarimsoqov Sirojiddin Shoyzoqovich

Akindikov Nurmaxambet Borantayevich

The teachers of Samarkand state institute of foreign languages

Annotation

This article, on the topic "Polyfunctionality of a word in English," presents the results of the study of the raised problem in the following sequence: Semantico-system relations realized in the updating of a polyfunctional word (polysemia, antonymia and synonymism).

Keywords: speech context, antonymia, synonyms, deixis, syntagmatic conditions, definition.

One of the outstanding achievements of the humanitarian policy of the independent Republic of Uzbekistan is the national training programme. It provides for the achievement of a high level of education and education of the people, the growth of their intellectual and moral potential, the complex development of the entire system of national education, its fundamental renewal on the basis of advanced pedagogical technologies, the development of science in all its directions. The country faces such a historical goal in the cultural and social sphere as "the formation of a spiritually rich and morally integral, harmoniously developed personality, possessing an independent world view and independent thinking, based on the invaluable heritage of our ancestors and universal human values."

In solving the above-mentioned fundamental tasks facing multinational Uzbek society, intensive teaching of foreign languages plays a major role. Emphasizing the importance of knowledge of foreign languages, the first President of Uzbekistan A. I. Karimov noted: "At present, we in the country attach great importance to the study and teaching of foreign languages. And that, of course, is for a reason. Today it is difficult to overestimate the importance of perfect knowledge of foreign languages for a country seeking to take a worthy place in the world community, because our people see their great future in harmony, cooperation with foreign partners. " And further, specifying this task, I. A. Karimov said: "We need to prepare more quickly a methodology for accelerated study of foreign languages, based on national peculiarities."

The purpose of the present article is to show how the components of the "modus operandi" are represented in the semantics of the lexico-semantic group of rest verbs and to identify the synthagmatic conditions, actualizations of these components. The LSG of English rest verbs includes 43 verbs. The original list of group identifiers is represented by verbs: stay, rest, sit, stand, lie, hang.

The "mode of action" of these verbs consists of the following semantic components: "stay," beginning, "continuation," end. "Content of action" is made by semantic components of a concept of rest: "invariance", "inaction", "immovability", "situation". The condition of such distinction of verb semantics is evidenced by the fact of interpenetration of components of two selected parts of verb value. The content component of the action - "unchanged" - is characterized by such a high degree of generalization that it is merged with the method component of the action - "continued."

In addition, the selected components of the mode of action appear as components of the content of the action in the verbs of stay be, verbs of begin, start etc, continue, proceed, end, cease etc.

In similar verbs that anchor general concepts, lexical content is abstracted to the level of a subcategory grammatical trait. Presence of vocabulary-like dictionary definitions of analyzed rest verbs by presence in the latter of one of the components of contribution. Thus, in the third LSV of the verb stand -besituated is a semantic component of the mode of action "stay," expressed by the presence of the verb be in its definition. By the presence in the dictionary definition of the verb lie -assume... a position... And the "end" mode of action component in the verb settle -cease from wandering or motion, or change by presence in the dictionary definition of the verb case.

By the representation of the components of the mode of action in their semantics, verbs are divided into three groups.

The first includes verbs and LSV verbs, in the semantics of which the components of the contribution "beginning" and "stay" are conjugated:

- stand – to assume or maintain upright position;
- lie – to assume or maintain position...
- recline – assume or be in recumbent position
- droop – to have or assume a slouches or bend posture
- sit – take or be position...
- straddle – take or be in attitude with legs apart...
- nestle – take up (and be) in a cozy, warm or affectionate position
- snooze – take short sleep; pass time in lazy indifference;
- live – to occupy a home (take up or be in place)
- sleep – fall or be asleep
- bestride – get or sit upon... with legs astride;
- drowse – fall into a light slumber (Wb.); be dull and sleepy half asleep (COD)

From the examples given, it can be seen that the semantic component of the "beginning" of the state of rest is expressed by the presence in the definition of the verbs in question of the following words: assume, take, fall, get.

In the drosed verbs, the doze component "origin" is fixed in the dictionary [101], and the component "stay" in the state is expressed in the definitions of these verbs given in the dictionary [100]. In the remaining examples, the components "origin" and "stay" are conjugated in the limit LSV of the verb are used in relation to the disjunctive [= opposition] and are joined by the union.

The second digit of the first group is verbs, in the semantics of which the components "beginning" and "staying" are expressed as words contrary to the LSV, and the component "beginning" is modified as a "non-independent beginning," i.e. it is brought to rest by a certain effect on the subject. For example:

- hold – cause to be or remain in a particular situation, position
orrelation... remain unbroken
- stick – cause to adhere, to fasten, fix – stay as though held firmly...
- lean – cause to rest, to prop against
stand obliquely out of the perpendicular
- protrude – cause to project; project, stick out.

The second group includes verbs and LSB verbs, in the semantics of which the components "end" and "stay" are conjugated. The semantic component "end" is represented by the presence of the following words and phrases in the definitions of the verbs under study:

move, go, come, walk, crawl, scramble, fly, sail, mount, alight, sink, reach, ride, draw close, shift one's position, step over or across, swing.

- stand – move to and remain in specified position
- kneel – go down on the knees rest on them
- settle – come to rest, stay at a particular place

lean – slope or incline, be out of the perpendicular

Examples show that the "end" of the movement and the "rest" are combined functionally within one LSV verb. However, there are also provided the dannichsemantic components in different LSV of the same verb. Examples:

- stay – to reach an end
 - to remain in a place, situation.
- stop – to cease activity or operation
 - to remain, stay
- rest – to cease from action or motion
 - to be free from whatever wearies or disturbs
- stand – to cease moving
 - to be in a vertical position.

The third group consists of verbs whose mode of action is characterized only by the component "stay." Examples:

- remain – be in same place or condition during further time
- keep – maintain in proper or specified condition
- continue – maintain, keep up
- rest – remain in specified state
- abide – remain, continue, dwell

Thus, the semantics of English verbs rest in the functional aspect of the different representation of isochetability, the components "stay," beginning, "and" end "in each individual verb.

Since these modifications of the meaning of verbs are related to the same form of a simple verb, there is a need to define linguistic conditions that indicate the actualization of these semantic components and contribute to the unambiguous decoding of the reference assignment of the verb.

The semantic component "stay" is always actualized in verbs with the suffix -ing. Например: A woman standing near them stooped down and lifted her child from the step.

Nallexic-level updating of the component occurs when these verbs are combined with verbs that denote continued actions, such as keep, remain, continue, stay standing (sitting...).

At the syntax level, seed actualization occurs in the following syntax models: 1) V D; 2) V prpN; 3) V Ving; 4) V prep Ving; 5) V and V; 6) V A; 7) V Ven.

The mainstreaming of the stay component is facilitated by different levels of the language system in their interaction.

Thus, updating the seed at the lexical level is combined with changing the form of the verb, updating in syntax models is related to lexico-semantic filling of the models.

For example, in the model (1) and (2), there should be a time circumstance at position D and prepN expressing "time slot, interval, duration," that is, an indication of the time limit of the action. In order to update this component in the model V and V in position V, there must be an unbiased verb of procedural semantics. For example:

I stoodawhile and lookeddravely into these eyes...

It was warmer... more comforting outside, where the moon hunggolden, three days off full.

Semantic components of the "beginning" of the state of rest and "stay" in this state are updated jointly in the structure model N V D. In the position N in this model there is a subject capable of understating positions in space (most often it is a person), and the position Dzanimit adverb, characterized by a sign of instantaneous or intensity of action. For example: TearsstoodinFieta'sayessuddenly.

These components are jointly updated and when the rest verb is combined with the infinitive of another verb, exploding the purpose of the action in model V:

He stood next to Steve to measure up.

Local updating of these components is also observed when there is a limit semantics in the sentence of parallel verbs, which transmit a number of sequential actions. In such a case, there is an agreement between the verbs on the action limit component, quashing in the rest verb the "position" component: He shook his head, drew the curtains and sat on the sill.

Semantic components of "non-independent start" and "stay" are actualized in the N1 V N2 model if there are two subjects in the sentence related to the rest verb in such a way that one of them is an agent and the other patient of the action designated by the verb, for example: The landlord filled a large glass mug from a cash hand stood at the bar.

The components "end" of movement and "stay" (about rest) are actualized when the verb of rest follows the verb of movement. The connecting component of them is the component of "connects drive," which is updated in both the verb of motion and the verb of rest:

Gert walked into the kitchen and stood facing Fieta.

So, the components of the "stay," start, "end" modus operandi present in the semantics of English rest verbs are actualized in certain structural-semantic models. The interrupt component is observed in all verbs of the specified group. In pure vision, however, only 25% of all verbs considered are noted. In the remaining 75% of rest verbs, this component is conjugated with either the "start" component 48% or the "end" component 27%. The listed semantic components of rest verbs receive a different expression -morphological or morpholog-syntax, z from functional purpose.

The combined possibilities of a word are primarily determined by its belonging to a part of speech. In such distributive models as NV, VD, VprpN, VN, V'Ving, V'V=, one and all meaning-bearing verbs meet.

On the other hand, the surroundings of a word are largely determined by its meaning. As many authors note, the semantic structure of the leading word of the phrase predeterminates the appearance in the sentence of certain classes of words, that is, a surface structure. Since there is considerable commonality in the values of words belonging to one lexico-semantic group (LSG), a number of combination features characterizing the group as a whole in terms of the development of polyfunctionality can be assumed.

Every sentence is built around a predictive element, which is accompanied by usually named elements, the composition of these elements is dictated by the semantic structure of the verb.

A verb is the constructive core of a sentence, and knowledge of its deep (semantic) structure is necessary to understand the polyfunctional processes that result in a particular surface structure of the sentence.

When interpreting the polyfunctionality of a word, it is necessary to distinguish between its mandatory and optional environment. The former is determinable, dictated by a particular verb, the latter only potentiated by them due to the inherent class of verbs of syntax combinability.

The functional realization of potential combination capabilities depends on the content of the speech. Since optional elements can be included in the surroundings of almost every verb, that is, they are characterized by a low degree of selectivity, their presence or absence cannot be a relevant distribution property of the verb.

The polyfunctionality of verbs is particularly clear by the following indicators we have identified:

- 1) Verbs of the see (notice, observe₁) group denote the implemented act of vision. The verbs of the look group (watch, regard, observe₂) are heterogeneous. The "realized possibility of vision" seed is part of the sense structure of the verbs watch, look, regard, observe₂, but is not mandatory in the structure of the verb look.
- 2) The almost complete absence of a command inclination with a verbomsee is a formal indicator of what seeimposes an involuntary action that is not performed at the request of the Iliprikazu. The significant prevalence of the general form over the long form is due to the fact that the speaker 's attention is not concentrated on the process of vision, but on its object.
- 3) The VD model is not as frequency for notice as it is for see, because it only meets time adverbs (suddenly, never, frequentlyetc).
- 4) Being very close in meaning words, see and notice nevertheless have a number of differences in depth structure, which is signaled by their morphology and syntax in functioning.
- 5) The most common look occurs in the Vprp N model, with the at pretext being particularly common. Usage: to, towards, along, over, across, down, into. Of the pretexts listed, only at and towards are not found with the verb see. The other pretexts are used after both verbs. If with the verb see they denote the limit of vision, then with the verb look they call the general direction of view, like the same pretexts with verbs of motion.
- 6) The verb watchis an agenative verb, like look, but, unlike it, has in its semantic structure a component of "realized act of vision," which brings it closer about the verb see. This feature of the sense structure watch is reflected in its morphology and syntax. The verb watch forms a phrase with the same models as see (VN, VNV =, VNVing, VcnjS), but, unlike the latter, does not combine with the proposed turnovers. This indicates his lack of seeds "betrayed visions."

In English, along with nominative verbal units, there are word-pointers, substituents, and indexes = "performative" signs.

In contrast to the rank of words-names, the meaning of which is deterministic by real reality and is absolute, words-pointers (actical words), without being names of persons and objects, highlight and differentiate the latter relative to coordinates of a speech act.

The list of the used literature

Theory

1. Karimov I.A. Harmonious development of the generation is the basis of progress of Uzbekistan. Speech at the Ninth Session of the OliMajlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan//Sobr. Jax. - T.6. - Tashkent, 1998.- P 305-327
2. Karimov I.A. We build the future the hands. - T.7. - Tashkent: "Ўзбекистон", 1999. - 382 pages.
3. The National Training Programme//The harmoniously developed generation is the basis for Uzbekistan 's progress. Tashkent: "Shark," 1997. - C.31-61
4. Abakarov N.M. On Linguistic Means of Representation of Cultural Concept "WIT"//Philological Sciences. - Moscow., 2005. - № 2. - S. 93-98
5. Begmatova N. Specifics of nouns with the meaning of face as onomasiological category//Teaching of language and literature. - Tashkent, 2005. - № 6. - S. 32-34
6. Berezin F.M. On Paradigm in the History of Linguistics of the XX Century Ss. Reviews. - Moscow: INION RAS, 2001. - S. 9-25.
7. Buranov J. Concept of teaching foreign languages in higher education institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Head of author 's group: Prof. J. Buranov. - Tashkent: UzGUMIA, 1997. - 32s.
8. Vezbitskaya A. Language. Culture. Knowledge. - Moscow: Russian dictionaries, 2007. -416с.



9. Victorova Y.Y. Pragmatic functionality of discursive words//Journal of the Voronezh State University. Series: Linguistics and Intercultural Communication. - Voronezh, 2014, Vip. 2. – Page 44-58
10. Vorkachev S.G. Linguoconceptology and Intercultural Communication: Origins and Goals//Philological Goals. - Moscow, 2005. - № 4. - S. 76-81
11. Gerasimov D.A. Concept Eyes in the English language picture of the world: Autorefer... edging. PhD. - Irkutsk: IGU, 2009. - 24s.
12. Governor E.V. Metaphor as Compressed Compliment
13. Banner T.A. Stylistics of English. The basis of the course. - Moscow: Editorial URSS, 2014. - 208c.
14. Zubkova O.S. Metaphoristic categorization of the space of professional languages as a reflection of the character of perception//Cognitive research. Issue. 19: Cognitive variation in the language interpretation of the world. - Moscow; Tambov, 2014. - Page 237-245
15. Fyodorov M.A. Principles of the system approach in the definition of the concepts of "culture," concept "and" language. "- Ulan-Ude: Burat. State. un-t, 2012. - 103c.

Dictionaries

16. Müller V.K. Basic English-Russian dictionary = English-Russian essential dictionary: 80,000 words and expressions. - Moscow: Excma (B-list of Müller dictionaries), 2014. -799c.
17. A Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary. – Vol. 1-2. – Oxford: Ed. by R.W. Burchfield, 2006. – 1326 1428p.



18. A Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary / Ed. by R.W. Burchfield. – Oxford: Clarendon press, 2007. – Vol. 4. – Se – Z. – XXIV, 1410, 46p.

Texts

19. Abrahams P. The Path of Thunder. – The Path of Thunder. – London: Penguin, 2007. – 312p.

20. Christie A. Towards Zero. – London: Faber and Faber, 2009. -296p.