

VALENCE IN CERTAIN VERB FORMS

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Annotation

This article is devoted to views on the relation of the valence phenomenon to the meaning of the word in some types of verb forms widely used in the language system, and in some of them, the possibility of word and sentence expansion creates equality.

Keywords: valence theory, word valence, sentence valence, sentence center, periphery, invariant, variant, differential-semantic analysis, object valence, semantic graduonymy, etc.

Theories about human cognatic verbs, which participate in the system of speech construction and serve as the basis for the formation of its components (structure, fragments), are based on various scientific criteria and points of view at the stages of the gradual development of linguistics based on the valence theory of morphology and syntax. .

The function of interlinks, word valence and sentence valence found in the verb group starts from the reality and moves towards the depth of the essence, as in other levels of the language. We see this in the development of scientific interpretations from verb-centered speech sentences (sentences, words - realities) to their substantive and formal patterns (generality). Recently, the concepts of the center and periphery of the sentence, surface and internal structures, transformation, connection or valence characteristic of linguistic units provide opportunities to further clarify the concepts of traditional sentence fragments, to look at them from new perspectives and it can even be the basis for interpreting them as word valence and sentence valence, or special necessary and generative valences of valence. In



particular, the definition of the smallest simple sentence pattern created the need for a new approach to sentence fragments.

Based on (WRm), the interpretation of fragments is traditional two-member, i.e. in the broad sense explanatory interpretation/interpretation - explanatory style (e.g. possessive - participle, complement-complement, determinative-determinative) relative differs from the study of formal-grammatical oppositions, which are considered in independent cases. In the analysis of fragments depending on (WRm), the semantic-syntactic expansion relations of the fragments in the sentence under the influence of the basis of simple sentence construction (WRm) and word-centers (W) are put in the first place. So, in this case, the parts of the sentence are interpreted as the constituents of the expansion system, and this method of interpretation differs from the interpretation of the tasks formed by the connection of two parts in the traditional method according to its point of view and type of relationship. is completely different. Therefore, the analysis of "expansion" does not destroy the results of the traditional binary, formal-functional analysis of parts of speech, but enriches them in terms of syntactic possibilities, relational types and systems formed on the basis of verbs.

In many studies in linguistics, the concept of "verbs of sense" refers to the movement of objects in a broad sense from one point to another. Obviously, this description of action verbs is relatively limited in nature. Because other actions in existence are not reflected in it, the particular manifestations of the action do not merge into the general. Accordingly, in the field of "action verbs" related to perception, it is necessary to first include verbs expressing active (dynamic) actions in existence. Approaching the meaning of "movement" as a generality (invariant) and taking into account its various peculiarities (variants), it is quite appropriate to classify the verbs in this semantic field. So, verbs of action represent the actions of living (in some cases inanimate) creatures in different directions and methods. They include not only moving from one point to another, but also all the actions that are necessary for life - building, cutting, clipping, connecting, changing the shape, creating, destroying, physically affecting objects. "infinite" also refers to actions that have manifestations and essences.



In studying the semantics of action verbs, the method of differential-semantic analysis - the method of component analysis is mainly used.

It should be noted that the method of studying the meaning of a word by its constituent parts is one of the most basic and convenient methods for determining the structure and composition of the meaning. Because it is based on the system structure of the lexicon. It selects a separate lexical system (semantic fields) for research based on semantic criteria. Based on the results of checking these semantic fields through component analysis, it becomes possible to create a lexical-semantic system of different languages, thereby determining the semantic features of languages and their comparative-typological analysis.

As a result of component analysis of verbs of action in the Uzbek language, their general and specific aspects are determined.

The effect of the accusative relative suffix is great in the creation of the meaning of active action in verbs. In many cases, this addition creates an action sense in case-based verbs: to hear (case verb) - to hear (action verb); This gives rise to the causativeness typical of the verbs of sense in linguistics.

The object valence of action verbs is fundamentally different from the object valence of state verbs. Because object valence and causativeness occur on the basis of the object actant of state verbs, but this is not the case with action verbs.

Verbs of action with an object appear almost as an instrumental complement in an independent sentence with an object valence. The object actant creates an object relation, more precisely, the object verb participates in the grammatical meaning device, that is, the object verb indicates the direction of the action to the object represented by the indirect complement. For object action verbs, the object valence is the branchial valence, and the meanings of its representatives are important.

In action verbs with the conjunctive form "expressing performance", the object valence is the adverbial valence. After all, as a result of the action expressed in the verb seme, objects are created, built, objects are attached to each other, connected or, on the contrary, separated from each other, changes are made to their state, shape, level, location. . Accordingly, the participation of the object in which the action is taking place directly, i.e., the object being changed under the influence of the agent, in the speech device is predetermined, and thus acquires a scientific significance.



The object valence of the verbs expressing the resulting performance is determined by their distinguishing patterns. That is, they will have valence according to their differentiating symbols.

It is known that verbs are mostly transitive. But that doesn't mean it's always like that. In case of non-causative transitive verbs, transitivity is connected with the object and is completed by the transfer of the state to the object, while the causative verb is realized by acquiring another state under the influence of the subject. For example: it's hot - like it's hot.

It is known that there is a mutual opposition between words in a paradigmatic relationship. Opposition (conflict) is also observed in the paradigmatic relationship of verb sememes in the internal semantics of lexical-semantic groups of action verbs. Action a) of equal value (equipolent): eat - drink, pinch - release, lick - swallow.

b) level (gradual): suck-suck-swallow; sipping - drinking - sipping - sipping, etc. k.

This also shows the semantic graduonymy between the verbs connected with the sense action in the Uzbek language and their interpretation by placement according to the increasing meaning. The graduonymic relation is inextricably linked with the spiritual process between them. Among such semantic features of verbs, its speech expression, meaningful use, in other words, its pragmatic and stylistic character also play an important role. Undoubtedly, these verbs can be found to some extent, including the verbs related to bodily sensations that we tried to analyze. It can be concluded from this small summary description that the various actions, states, phenomena of perception and impact that occur in existence are extremely diverse, complex and "small". Almost most of such events are expressed in the language through verb forms. Therefore, identifying their lexical-semantic groups and dividing them into types also causes great difficulties and causes diversity. This also shows the semantic graduonymy between the verbs connected with the sense action in the Uzbek language and their interpretation by placement according to the increasing meaning. The graduonymic relation is inextricably linked with the spiritual process between them. The fact that the expansion phenomenon is related to the meaning of the substance (predicative center) and the lexeme (valence possibilities), on the one hand, shows that the bases of expansion are relatively



independent linguistic units, and on the other hand, both of them are in different positions in speech (word and sentence expanders). It means that they act as centers, harmonize and express the main and additional messages (concepts) in mutual cooperation. In the process of this combination, word and sentence expanders can converge, merge and, as a result, create intermediate third states that show the properties of word and sentence expanders.

The interpretation of the gradation phenomenon in the system of sentence expansion makes important corrections to the valence possibilities of verbs, especially sense verbs. The results of the research show that verb semantics have a wide range of valence, which, in turn, is in their word valence and sentence valence positions, and they are mutually indicates that there is a dialectic of connections, transitions, and rotations.

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