



ACADEMICIA
An International
Multidisciplinary
Research Journal
 (Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal)



DOI: **10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01207.6**

**PROPERTY OF GRAMMATICAL MEANINGS OF ADVERBS IN
 DIFFERENT SYSTEM LANGUAGES**

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the similarity of an adverb and a verb in their functional and semantic planes, characterized by the fact that the semantics of both the verb and the adverb is homogeneous, both denote signs and properties of the grammatical plan; the meaning of the verb depends on the meaning of the noun; meaning of an adverb from the meaning of a verb. This means that the difference between the grammatical meanings of an adverb and a verb is determined by the fact that the meaning of the verb is procedural, and the meaning of the adverb is not procedural, but a sign of quality. In addition, the meaning of the verb in relation to the object, the phenomenon is immediate, i.e. through the meanings of the verb.

KEYWORDS: *Functionality, Semantics, Grammatical Plan, Processuality, Verb, Sign, Meaning, System Of Parts Of Speech, Signs Of Property.*

INTRODUCTION

During the functioning of grammatical meanings, oriented towards sequential logical subordination, the grammatical meaning of a noun is characterized as a hegemonic, basic, leading meaning in relation to the grammatical meanings of other other significant parts of speech in the general system of parts of speech. The functioning of the grammatical meanings of the adjective, verb and adverb is carried out under the influence of the grammatical meaning of the noun.

It was said above that the presence and implementation of the grammatical meaning of an adverb is determined in relation to the grammatical meanings of the verb (mainly) and the adjective (in some cases). If there is no verb and adjective and their grammatical meanings, then there is no adverb and its grammatical meaning, this is typical for adverbs and their grammatical meanings of all languages of the world, not only Tajik and Uzbek.

Main body

The meaning of a feature, quality and properties is equated to the meaning of objectivity, processuality in the semantic system of the grammatical plan of parts of speech. The meaning of a trait, quality, and property is understood in a narrow and broad sense. In the broad sense, the meaning of a trait, quality, and property covers almost all the tiers of a language, except for its phonetic and phonological tier. So, for example, words like *yakhshi* (хороший // ое // ая), *юмшоқ* (мягкое // ая // бй), *ўртача* (средний // яя // ее), *иссиқ* (жаркий // ая // ое), *совуқ* (холодный // ая // ое) refer to the lexical tiers of the language and denote the signs, properties or qualities of a certain object or phenomenon. The derivatives *ейишли* (съедобный // ая // ое), *болалик* (детство), *хийлакор* (хитрец), *эзма* (болтун), *учирма* (слеток) are derived words, the morphemic-word-forming meaning of which is characterized by the meaning of the attribute, quality and properties of certain concepts that are associated with the word-forming function of the affixes -ли, -лик, -чор, -ма.

The syntactic values of the predicate, the definition, and the circumstance also belong to the general system of values of the attribute, quality, and property, which are considered in syntax as the grammatical values of its separate categories – the categories of the definition, the circumstance, and the predicate, which are semantically in the same general group with respect to their common, invariant meaning – the meaning of the attribute, quality, and property.

So, the grammatical meaning of a trait, quality, and property in a broad sense has the character of isolation, universality, and it is not limited in terms of a particular specific level (tier) of the language.

The grammatical meaning of a trait, quality, and property in a narrow sense is specific, not universal. It refers only to the semantic plan of a certain level of the language, usually it is characteristic of the content plan of lexical units of one or two lexical-grammatical categories of the general system of parts of speech. The meanings of the trait, properties and qualities characteristic of adjectives and adverbs belong to the group of their narrow understanding. It should be noted that, in turn, the meaning of the attribute, qualities and properties peculiar to individual lexical and grammatical categories (categories) of words is an abstract complex ideal semantic unit. The abstractness and complexity of this ideal semantic unit is determined in relation to their relation to what phenomena of the language and why it is related to them. It is natural that certain concepts of the meanings of a trait, quality, and property have a direct

connection with objects and phenomena of the objective world, and the relation of some does not have a direct connection with them, their relation is mediated, non-objective.

The relationship of these concepts with objects and phenomena is carried out through the processes of real action and the state of the objects and phenomena of the world around us. The meaning of a trait, quality, and property that is directly related to objects and phenomena is the grammatical meaning of an adjective. The second group of meanings-the meaning of a feature, quality, and property that are not directly related to objects and phenomena-is the grammatical meaning of an adverb. From the point of view of the commonality of the grammatical meanings of the adjective and adverb, these two lexico-grammatical categories, that is, parts of speech, are close in relation to each other. Despite this, there are significant differences between these lexicon-grammatical categories (parts of speech), which are determined by the fact that the adjective is a lexical-semantic group of predicative lexical units with the meanings of a non-procedural attribute of an object (E.M.Wolf); an adverb is a set of lexical units, in the functioning of which the attributive qualities of predicative meanings are realized (I.I.Meshchaninov), as well as lexical and grammatical groups of words (N.M.Vasilyeva). All lexical units that make up the lexico-grammatical category of adverbs are characterized by the same grammatical features and grammatical meanings, in which the procedural features of a particular character are displayed. The meaning of this symbol is sometimes expressed using lexical units and other parts of speech, for example, nouns and verbs, but they are not categorical, not isosemic to their meanings and differ from their own categorical meanings.

The property of lexico-grammatical meanings of an adverb is characterized by the fact that these meanings are farthest from the reality of lexico-grammatical meanings, for example, of an adjective and a verb, although they, together with the lexico-grammatical meaning of an adverb, are at the same stage of the semantic plan of significant parts of speech [5,6,7].

Avrorin, regarding the meaning of adverbs, emphasizes that adverbs are combined into one part of speech, primarily on the basis of the unity of their most general categorical meaning: they are all specially designed to denote certain signs of actions and qualities. But this is not enough. The same signs of actions can be indicated by some forms of names and verb words. A distinctive feature of the semantics of adverbs is that they, in comparison with other parts of speech that can denote similar concepts, have a more abstract, generalized meaning devoid of real concreteness.[1]

Differences between scientists are also observed in the linguistic description of parts of speech. Some linguists call them lexical categories of words (because parts of speech are formed as lexical groups of words), other linguists call them grammatical classes of words (because parts of speech are formed based on the grammatical features of words, because in fact they are grammatical phenomena). In some sources, parts of speech are considered as lexical and grammatical groups of words (since the lexical and grammatical meanings of words exist in words simultaneously, synchronously and syncretically). [2,8] Parts of speech are large groups of words in which each lexico-grammatical category is formed on the basis of the unity of grammatical meanings and their formal means, which gives rise to the definition of parts of speech as the largest morphological category. In particular, a noun is a morphological category that combines lexical units with a common meaning of objectivity; an adjective is a morphological category whose lexical units are combined with a common meaning of a feature,

quality, and property of an object or phenomenon. In turn, the verb is characterized by the largest grammatical category, the system of which consists of lexical units with a general meaning of processality, etc. [2,3,4].

Thus, it is clear how important parts of speech are in the morphological system of language, because the term morphology primarily refers to the system of parts of speech. When choosing each part of speech, the grammatical meaning of the word and their formal meanings are taken as a basis. When highlighting certain parts of speech, one cannot rely only on the formal means of lexical units. Or one-way is the method of classifying a dictionary to parts of speech, based on the real lexical characteristics of lexical units.

Elements of the structure of one part of speech are interconnected with elements of another part of speech, a set of structural elements and their interconnection constitutes the entire system of language, because language is a system of systems.

CONCLUSIONS

From this point of view, if we approach the question of an adverb, we should say that the values of the signs of a trait contain a system of grammatical meanings of the adverb. The grammatical meaning of an adverb is outside the system of formalization. However, the units of this lexico-grammatical category have a peculiar grammatical form. The proper morphological features of an adverb are the absence of inflection affixes in it and the presence of proper affixes of adverb formation (affixes of word formation).

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