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VALENCE PROPERTIES OF THE VERB AND ITS POLY FUNCTIONALITY

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ABSTRACT

This article tackle with exploring valence properties of the verb and its polyfunctionity. Moreover, in this research the basic functions of the verb in terms of context is presented. These functions are explained by means of examples, as well as some comparisons.

KEYWORDS: *Valence Properties, Combination, Lexico-Semantic, Morphological Features, Verb.*

INTRODUCTION

The fact that the combined possibilities of a word are primarily determined by its belonging to a part of speech is generally accepted and without doubt.

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 noted by many authors [7, c.21; 11, s.20], the semantic structure of the leading word of the phrase predeterminates the appearance in the sentence of certain classes of words, i.e., 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 poly functivity can be assumed.

The semantic capacity and broad design capabilities of the verb put the problem of studying its combinability first.

The verb is more than the other part of speech, able to diagnose its surroundings. Directed action verbs have an "open structure," meaning that there is an object, destination, or direction circumstance of the action in the sentence.

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.

Thus, 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.

By examining the valence of the verb, we distinguish between its compulsory and optional surroundings. 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 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.

Cp: I never thought of you as one. [106, page 155]

It was a fixed principle with him never to allude to June [109, c.45].

You will notice, never gives himself away [108, c.117].

It would be a mistake, however, to consider any regional environment irrelevant. The fact is that the lexical filling of the L element in the VD model is largely determined by the semantics of the verb itself, so comparing the adverbs found in the surroundings of different verbs helps to reveal the peculiarities of the sense structure of each of them.

In the real division we try to show the connection between the meaning structure of the word and its combination. At the same time, we believe that differences in the syntax behavior of words always signal the presence of semantic differences between them, that is, a certain type of environment indicates the type of value of the control word.

Six verbs of visual perception were selected for the study, which are part of the first thousand most frequency significant words see, notice, look, watch, regard, obsession.

All these verbs are part of a class combined by the lexical meaning "passive - active perception.

The verbs we have selected fall into two groups:

- 1) arbitrary action verbs (look, watch, regard) and
- 2) verbs of involuntary action (see, notice).

The verb observe- occupies a special position, as it can denote both an involuntary act of vision and an inproizvol observation of an object. Therefore, in the following we will talk about observe1 with the value of the involuntary action and observe2 with the agenative value [indicating the producer of the action].

Features of verbs of the see group allow to call them experiential. These verbs denote processes and need to be supplemented. However, it is hardly possible to consider the relationship between words in a Tomsawasnake sentence as a relationship between figure, action, and object.

Subject to verbs of this group names not a figure, but a person whose mindset or mental processes are exposed. Additions to this group 's verbs do not denote the subject being actively affected, but the subject affecting our memory, vision and hearing. To offers with eksperiyentsialny verbs it is possible to raise the question whathappened? and newhatdidtomdo?

In sentences with verbs of type look, the person to be is a purposeful action agent. Therefore, the question of Tomlookedatasnakeis whatdidTomdo?

Verbs considered in this work are also differentiated by the "realized/unrealized act of vision."

The 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.

So we meet suggestions like

He looked at the grand piano and noticed the music on the rack [106, c.88].

He looked up in order to see if she was still crying [108, c.110]

Predlozheniyazhetipa:

"* He saw the piano and noticed" or "* He watched in order to see is not English language.

Consider in more detail the morphological and syntax features of verbs in order to test the correctness of preliminary remarks about differences and similarities in their semantic structure.

Verb see

The most common form is the general type of apparent inclination. In the form of a command inclination, the verb met us only 2 times:

1. Come with me, and see what the world is really like [107, c.160].
2. See the hunchback marching in Miss Amelia's footsteps when on a red winter morning they set out for the pinewoods to hunt. See them working on her properties [106, c.172].

Apparently, in the first of these offers of see "learn, get acquainted" matters, and in the second - "to imagine, present mentally".

The almost complete absence of a command inclination with a verbomsee is a formal indicator that seeexamination of 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.

The most frequency models registered with verbs are VN, VNV "≡, VNVing, VD, VcnjS, VS, VO, VprnN.

A characteristic feature of the verb see is its use with both direct and proposed addition. And the same pretexts prevail as after the usual verbs of motion when pointing to distance, the limit of motion is -into, along, behind, through, to (Sr.thebirdflewbehindatree = the bird flew place behind tree).

The same meaning these pretexts convey in combination with the see- limit of what can be discerned by the eye.

That is why in the "seeprpN" model, see almost always acts with the verb can.

John shrank back and stood where he could see into the hall [106, c.219]

The grass was so tall, that even from their horses the two men could not see over it [108, c.259].

In the VD model, time adverbs (often, frequently, never, etc.) are the most used, as well as adverbs indicating the degree of clarity of vision (perfectly, plainly, clearly).

She slid over on to the sofa until she could see plainly into the studio [109, c.128].

The adverbs of the way of action, common in agentive verbs, with the verb see do not combine.

The VcnjS model is dominated by the union that, which also emphasizes the importance of "the act of seeing an object."

Speaking of the VO model, we consider it necessary to distinguish between cases of absolute use of the verb see, when the supplement is omitted and easily restored from context, and cases of use of it as a non-transient verb with the meaning "to have the ability to see."

Cp: 1.know some of my work is good if only people could see[107, c.145].

2. I can't see...It's a black – quite black [107, c.149].

Thus, the morphological features of the verb see and its combinability are the means of actualizing the major components of its semantic structure:

- (1) Ability to see;
- (2) Realized object vision act;
- (3) Neproizvolnostprotssessa of vision;
- (4) Visibility limit,

Verb notice

Its distribution is similar to that of the verb see. The exception is the Vprp N model, in which the verb notice is not registered. The absence of this model seems to be an indicator of the absence of the "limit of vision" seed in the meaning structure of the verb notice. Tiny, notice does not possess a seed "ability to see," which finds reflections of the impossibility of its non-transient use.

The main seeds of the content structure notice are:

- (1) The failure of an act of vision;
- (2) The surprise and short-term nature of this act.

Analysers allocated this is, on the one hand high the chastotnosttakikh of models as V N, V cnjS (especially about soyuzomthat), on the other hand - lack of modal verbs in its environment, impossibility to use notice in the form of a long look and an imperative mood.

The VD model is not as frequency for notice as it is for see, because it only meets time adverbs (suddenly, never, frequentlyetc).

Thus, 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.

Verb look

It is an agenerative verb, that is, a verb denoting arbitrary facial action.

Hence a number of features of its use. First of all, it is easily combined with adverbs of the way of action (carefully, intently, indignantly, curiouslyetc.)

She stared at the window and then slowly looked at him [108, c.297].

In addition, it is regularly found in the form of a command inclination and is easily combined with any modal verb, for example, Lookatmyface, Dick, andtellmewhatyousee. - Dickdarednotlookather [107, c.161].

Look is most common 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 movement:

Cp: The hunchback stood leaning against the banister of the porch, looking down the empty road[109, c.112].

Hewwent down the road to the house where he had been raised[107, c.139].

A comparison of the following examples is also illustrative:

1. By turning their heads they could see,through another window, along an alleyway...and into the back door of Groff's bakery [108, c.44].

2. After that she did not look along the alleyway any more[108, c.45].

The first example is that the character of the story could see from the window, what was the limit of yeopole vision.

In the second example, the author talks about the hero 's decision not to look towards the alley.

If the speaker does not specify in which direction the view moves (through, over, inside, etc.), but only in general terms transmits the idea of direction, the pretext at. (Cp. Its use in the same meaning with verbs of movement such as throw. rush, jump).

Consequently, the ability of pretexts over, across, along, etc., to combine with both look and see is due to the dual nature of their semantics: they call both the limit and the direction.

The component "direction of view" in the semantic structure of the verb lockactualized also by numerous adverbs indicating the direction: down, round, about, up, etc.

For example: Not willing to the mill and looked inside [106, c.148].

They leaned to look out[109, c.249].

In many cases, there is a combination of the at pretext, which conveys the general meaning of the direction, with the adverb, which specifies this direction.

For example: Henry Macu locked up at the corner of the ceiling [108, c.102].

Unlike the verb see, which denotes the vision of the subject, lockno contains the mandatory component "vision" as in the following example: Not looked up but did not see the dark sky [108, c.104].

Thus, in the semantic structure, the seeds "the arbitrariness of the viewing process" and "the direction of the view" are separated, that is, the components of the semantic structures see and look are in the position of additional distribution, as shown in the following diagram:

СЕМЫ	see	look
1. The general sposobnost to see	+	–
2. Realizovankny act videkniya	+	–
3. Direction of a look	–	+
4. Any process	–	+
5. Vision limit	+	–

Verb watch

It is an agenative verb, like look, but, unlike it, has a "realized act of vision" component in its semantic structure, 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. It demonstrates lack of a sema at it "betrayed visions". The verb watch is not combined also with subordinate clauses, the entered union of that as the VthatS model assumes value of suddenness, unexpectedness of vision of an object.

Drugiyesintaksicheskiyeosobennostisblizhayutwatchsglagolomlook.

Thus, the verb is easy to understand - must, san, dareidr.

For example: Hewatchedherfacekeenly [106, page 177].

Helikedtowatchothershardatwork [109, c.202].

The morphological behavior of watch also brings eroclook- both often appear in the forms of continued species and command inclination.

For example, She was always watching him [106, c.251].

Watchme, Daddy! [107, c.88].

Thus, the grammatical features of the verb watch reflect the presence in its sense structure of both the components of the semantics of the verb look and the components characterizing the verb see.

Verb regard

It 's close in importance to watch.

Cp. She regarded him steadily [109, c.188].

She watched him face steadily [108, c.214].

The main model in which regard acts as the lead is VN, as for the verb watch.

It is as wide as watch, combined with adverbs of time and way of action (always, steadily, keely, closely).

However, unlike the verb watch, regard is not registered in the models VNVing, VNV "=", VcnjS, it does not meet and in the absolutive use.

The morphological properties of the regard are the same as those of watch: it is widely used both in the form of a general and a form of a long-term species, as well as in the form of a command inclination.

For example: Massiewasstillregardingthesea [106, c.228].

Comparative analysis of nouns included in models watchN and regardN makes it possible to make the assumption that there is a certain semantic difference between verbs -watch easily combined with features, designating objects, faces, activities (a person, parade, work, processing, etc.); Regardwatch with nouns denoting fixed objects or abstract concepts (face, house, year, feeling, conducting, etc.).

It seems that in the semantic structure regardvoditcomponent "to consider mentally," to reflect, "and in the semantic structure watch- component" to consider moving objects. "

It is this distinction that can explain the absence of complexes with infinitive and herundium after the verb regard.

Verb observe

It has in its semantic structure a component common with the verb se- "realized act of object vision" and the verb component watch "object observation."

Cp.: The forked veins in his temples throbbing plainly enough to be observed across the room [109, c.259].

Observethevirtuoushorrorofthelions [106, c.123].

As a synonym for ssee, the verb obsession is usually combined with s- adverbs like plainly, clearly and with the modal verb can, and as a synonym of watch, it is combined with adverbs of the way of action and is used in the form of a command inclination, that is, behaves like an agenative verb.

The study of six verbs of visual perception allows to draw the following conclusions:

1. These verbs have a set of common distributive properties, primarily due to the presence of common components in their semantic structure.
2. The greater the similarity between the syntax and morphological properties of verbs, the more common we observe in their semantics.
3. Each of the verbs considered has its own set of syntax means, distinguishing it from other verbs of the given group and signaling the peculiarities of its semantic structure

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