



Journal Website:
<https://theusajournals.com/index.php/ajps>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

OCCURRENCE OF ENGLISH VERB PREDICATES IN THE FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTIC FIELD

Submission Date: June 05, 2023, Accepted Date: June 10, 2023,

Published Date: June 15, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ajps/Volume03Issue06-07>

Davlatova Muhayyo Hasanovna

Doctor of Philosophy (Phd) Associate Professor in Philological Sciences Head of The Department of English At the Bukhara State Medical Institute, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article explores the occurrence of English verb predicates within the functional-semantic field. It aims to analyze how verb predicates are used in different contexts and how their meanings and functions vary based on their syntactic and semantic properties. The study utilizes a corpus-based approach to investigate the distribution and patterns of verb predicates across various domains. The findings reveal the diverse roles and functions of verb predicates in different contexts, shedding light on their importance in understanding the English language.

KEYWORDS

English verb predicates, functional-semantic field, corpus-based approach, syntactic properties, semantic properties.

INTRODUCTION

American linguist S. Rothstein considers the main predicate and the secondary predicate as semantically related phenomena. The author gives the answer that the time of the events represented by the secondary predicate and the main predicate are equal to each other. In his opinion, both predicates complement

each other in terms of meaning (S. Rothstein; 2004, 68-69). And G. Mirsanov emphasizes that secondary predicates serve as pointers that clearly express the aspectual semantics of the main predicate (G. Mirsanov; 2018, 55). Also, the author evaluates productivity as a slot (node) belonging to the

framework of completion (G'. Mirsanov; 2019, 108-109), although productivity and completion are considered separate phenomena. Because productivity creates unique structures. That is why the comparative study of productivity as a separate phenomenon can have its own effect. However, we approve of the author's introduction of resultativity to the type of aspectual semantics. Another reason why we analyze resultativeness as a separate construction is related to the fact that in English, the passive participle is formed with the auxiliary verb to be and the participle II form. But the resultative expression in the form of he is gone is also recognized as a separate structure. In addition, it is customary to contrast these compounds with the perfect form. For example: He has fallen grammatical perfect form means that the action has been performed up to the present moment of reality, He is fallen represents the resultative meaning, the given information means the result. Such occurrences are a characteristic feature of linking verbs in English, such as to fall, to set, to go, and to do.

The sun is set/has set. /He is gone to the market.

Finite transitive verbs, according to G'. Mirsanov, have a resultative meaning in the sense of changing the status of the object: But all that ended when they moved the first shovel (Stone, 275) (G'.Mirsanov; 2019, 106). In this scenario, we believe that, in addition to the transitive form of the verb, the numerical indicator and quantitative indicators of the unit that serves as a

complement are important. When we change this combination into a plural form (moving numerous shovels), the resultativeness scheme vanishes on its own.

The semantics of the aspect form and the actional (bounded) type of the verb are used to generate the resultant meaning represented by a specific verb lexeme (C.Smith; 1991, 1997). This device is associated with the participants in the language representation of any event, as well as the ontological feature represented in the predicate in the form of actional categorization. Events that are expressed in a certain way occur in grammar as specific devices. In English grammar, such constructions are classified as resultative or causative (A. Goldberg; 1995, 2005; W. Croft, 2001). The significance of these structures is distinct. For example: She sneezed the napkin off the table.

METHODS

The semantics of the aspect form and the actional (bounded) type of the verb are used to generate the resultant meaning represented by a specific verb lexeme (C.Smith; 1991, 1997). This device is associated with the participants in the language representation of any event, as well as the ontological feature represented in the predicate in the form of actional categorization. Events that are expressed in a certain way occur in grammar as specific devices. In English

grammar, such constructions are classified as resultative or causative (A. Goldberg; 1995, 2005; W. Croft, 2001). The significance of these structures is distinct. We pay attention to the following examples: The door banged behind her and John Ryan saw, through the bedroom window, his wife ran across the small foot bridge opposite the pub (Maeve Binchy, 4). In the given example, the pattern X adj.reflexiveVprp formed a result structure, and its expression acted as a reference for subsequent events.

In certain types of compounds, the general semantics of the subject of causation and the object of causation is reflected in the verb part. This is a characteristic of the English language. For example: And every evening while she was getting supper she made him take me out on the end of a string for a walk.

In the Uzbek language, we can observe a slightly different situation. The causative expression is formed by adding a morphological suffix to the verb, and the subject performs the task of performing the action. For example: The desert wind blew in the reeds, ruffled the girl's hair, covered her eyebrows. (Cho'l shamoli esib qamishzorlarda uvladi, qiz sochlarini to'zg'itdi, qoshlarini berkitib tashladi.) (Said Ahmad, 362). In this example, in the construction V cause -it -Y, causativeness is expressed by the suffix -it. Under the influence of causation, the condition of the object (hair, eyebrows) has changed, the resulting meaning is expressed.

There are structures in English that are made up of two predicates that have similar meanings. These structures are classified as resultative, causal, or descriptive. The main predicate conveys the subject's activity, whereas the secondary predicate expresses the consequence of the predicative action, the subject's condition, and the picture of the subject's action. In certain ways, resultativeness and causativeness complement each other. In certain circumstances, resultative and causal meanings might coexist inside the same structure. The use of impersonal verb types like as adjectives and infinitives as a secondary predicate demonstrates resultativeness. The structures indicated by the adjective show how the descriptive action and circumstance are accomplished.

1) performance differs from descriptive in the type of action related to the situation: He left the party angrily // He was upset of the party. The first example describes how the person left the night. Depictiveness in the construction of the party angrily in the example is expressed by the expression angrily. In the next example, the state of the person caused by the situation of the night created productivity;

2) resultativeness and descriptiveness arise depending on the lexical-semantic meaning of the impersonal verb participating in the secondary predicate. The cold made his nose run // The smell of the roast beef made Willy realize that he was hungry. In the first example,

causation and effectivity are expressed in one structure. Causativeness is indicated in the primary predicate by the causative verb, and resultativeness is expressed in the secondary predicate by the infinitive of the device his nose ran. The second phrase combines causativeness and descriptiveness into a single construction. Causativeness is a property of the verb in the primary predicate in this example, and descriptiveness is understood from the meaning of the secondary predicate and the complementing sentence. The expressions for resultative, causal, and descriptive structures are identical in Uzbek. Causation is grasped rationally. The structures of resultativeness and descriptiveness can coexist. Resultativeness is the overall meaning of the structure, whereas descriptiveness is measured by its informative value. For example: He was still looking through the broken glass with a smile (Said Ahmad, 294). The fire burned the withered reeds from one end (Said Ahmad, 319).

In these cases, effectiveness is measured as a consequence of a new condition or action that happened as a result of a prior activity. Resultativeness has a grammatical form that is connected to the meaning of the circumstance in some situations and a lexical-semantic feature in others. In the cases given, the resultativeness pertains to the secondary predicate. There is a result orientation in the lexical-semantic of the verbs to break, to shatter into pieces, to crumple as a secondary predicate. The expression of

performance is subject to particular grammatical forms in the system of languages that are prone to lexical-semantic approaches. As grammatical indications of resultativeness, passive participle or adjective forms of verbs might be used.

Structures play an imperative part within the investigation of verb semantics. In this case, the combinations that happen inside a certain verb course are isolated and assessed agreeing to the conceivable outcomes of shaping a structure. As a result, there are a few ways that the meaning of the verbs having a place to a certain gather is related to the meaning communicated by the discourse structure. As a result, the meaning of the verb does not specifically reflect the meaning of the structure in which it takes an interest. The structure of developments does not continuously have the required order. This is often due to the contrasts within the structures having a place to each dialect family. In cross-linguistic comparison, ready to see that the morphological highlights of verbs impact the arrangement of a structure. For case, phonetic concepts such as possessive, practical, and causative are assessed as highlights of the verb lexeme in English. In other dialects, in specific, in Uzbek, the categorical alter of the verb depends on morphological signs. Increments included to the verb root, assistant verbs that shape expository shapes can semantically isolate the verb having a place to a certain course or group into subgroups. In such cases, the act of

recognizing structures based on lexical event may not work. That's why the premise of all lexical, morphological and syntactic tools within the definition and investigation of structures leads to certain comes about. Not at all like the Uzbek dialect, a few bunches of verbs within the English dialect frame the premise of structures. Ready to watch this within the combination of a limited characteristic verb with a expressive descriptive word. For example: The door closed shut (O'Henry, 364). The resultative construction in the example is formed in the semantic relationship between the action feature of the verb close and the adjective shut.

CONCLUSION

This article has examined the occurrence of English verb predicates within the functional-semantic field. By employing a corpus-based approach, we have analyzed their syntactic and semantic properties in different contexts. The study has highlighted the diverse roles and functions of verb predicates, shedding light on their importance in understanding the English language. The findings emphasize the significance of considering both syntactic and semantic aspects when analyzing verb predicates and provide valuable insights for language learning and teaching. By understanding the occurrence and usage of verb predicates, learners can enhance their communicative competence and effectively navigate different functional-semantic fields. Resultativeness is related to the change of state

caused by the action of the verb and is a phenomenon characteristic of argument semantics. The argument acts as a patients in such cases. Therefore, in English, resultative structures can occur in the position after both transitive and intransitive verbs. Resultative constructions that are formed after transitive verbs belong to the indirect complement. For example: "I had brushed my hair very smooth." (Ch. Bronte, Jane Eyre);

"You killed it stone-dead." (Somerset Maugham, "Altogether).

According to syntactic-semantic formation, these examples can be evaluated in the form of two types of resultative constructions. In the first example, the transitive verb and the resultative phrase are combined in terms of meaning. In the second example, the resultative meaning refers to the semantics of the verb.

In English, it is also observed that resultativeness is formed with the help of an intransitive verb. Events expressed using an intransitive verb are called "intransitive resultative structures". Compare:

- a. The joggers ran their Nikes thread bare.
- b. The kids laughed themselves into frenzy.
- c. He sneezed his handkerchief completely soggy.
- d. The boy cried himself sick. (Rothstein S., 1992; 127)

In example (a) "The runners wore out their shoes by running", in example (b) "The children lost themselves laughing", in example (c) "He wet his handkerchief with a limp" and in example (d) the meanings such as "The child cried and got sick" are expressed. The resultative meanings in these examples were created as a result of compositional pictorial expression. The semantics of resultativeness arose as a result of combining a verb with an instrumental complement.

REFERENCE

1. Davlatova, M. H. (2019). Variability of Aspectual Meanings in English. *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Science*, 7(12.2019), 778-780.
2. Davlatova, M. H. (2020). An Integrative history of Aspectual meanings. *JournalNX*, 6(04), 17-22.
3. Davlatova, M. H. (2020). Aspectual variability of information culture in the history of the English language. *International Journal on Integrated Education*, 3(3), 24-28.
4. Davlatova, M. H. (2020). Lexico-semantic Structure and Its Analysis on the Example of Verbs. *JournalNX*, 6(06), 189-192.
5. Davlatova, M. H. Relation of lexical-semantic structure of verbs in the linguistic essence. *IEJRD-International Multidisciplinary Journal*, 6(5).
6. Hasanovna, D. M. (2021). SEMANTIC IMPLEMENTATION OF RESULTATIVE STRUCTURES. *METHODS*, 7(6).
7. Давлатова, М. Х. (2015). The role of songs in learning English. *Молодой ученый*, (10), 1145-1147.
8. Hasanovna, D. M. (2021). DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF RESULTATIVE STRUCTURES ACCORDING TO THEIR LINGUISTIC ESSENCE. *Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research*, 2 (05), 475-479.
9. Давлатова, М. Х. (2017). Этапы работы с видеотекстами на занятиях Английского языка. *Интернаука*, (9-2), 16-19.
10. Давлатова, М. Х. (2015). The role of songs in learning English. *Молодой ученый*, (10), 1145-1147.
11. Hasanovna, D. M. (2019). VARIABILITY OF ASPECTUAL MEANINGS IN ENGLISH. *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences*, 7.
12. Hasanovna, D. M. (2021). Linguistic and cognitive features of performing effective actions. *World Bulletin of Social Sciences*, 3(10), 41-44.
13. Давлатова, М. Х. (2018). РАБОТА НАД ВИДЕОТЕКСТОМ НА ЗАНЯТИЯХ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА. Теория и практика современной науки, (4), 242-246.
14. Давлатова, М. (2020). ASPECTUAL AND LEXICO-SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION OF VERBS. *Сўз санъати халқаро журнали*, 1.
15. Hasanovna, D. M. (2021). DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF RESULTATIVE STRUCTURES ACCORDING TO THEIR LINGUISTIC ESSENCE. *Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research*, 2(05), 475-479.

16. Hasanovna, D. M. (2022). Aspectual and lexical-semantic classification of verbs. *JournalNX-A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal*, 8(2), 116-121.
17. Shadmanov, K. B., Davlatova, M. H., Ostonova, S. N., & Radjabova, A. T. (2020). ENGLISH RENAISSANCE: TRANSFORMATION OF PHILOSOPHY UNDERSTANDING AS A FACTOR OF INFORMATION CULTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EPOCH. *Cross-Cultural Studies: Education and Science*, 5(1), 61-67.
18. Давлатова, М. Х. Работа над видеотекстам на занятиях Английского языка. Теория и практика современной науки, 242-246.
19. Hasanovna, D. M. (2022). ASPECTUAL AND LEXICAL-SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION OF VERB NOVATEUR PUBLICATIONS *JournalNX-A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal* ISSN No: 2581-4230.
20. Hasanovna, D. M. (2022). Resultative and Causative Meanings in English and Uzbek Languages. *TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI*, 297-302.
21. Hasanovna, D. M. (2022). ON THE INTERRELATIONSHIP OF RESULTIVE AND CAUSATIVE MEANINGS. *World Bulletin of Public Health*, 9, 212-215.
22. Давлатова, М. Х. (2021). THE EXPRESSION OF RESULTATIVE AND DEPICTIVE CONSTRUCTIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES. *МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА*, 4(5).
23. Davlatova, M. X. (2018). THE EASY WAY OF LEARNING ENGLISH WITH THE HELP OF SONGS. *Теория и практика современной науки*, (4), 578-581.
24. Hasanovna, D. M. (2021). Semantic Implementation of resultative structures. *novateur publications JournalNX- A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal*.
25. Давлатова, М. Х. (2013). Хорошее поведение-важный способ формирования личности. *Вестник Таджикского национального университета*, (3-6), 237-241.
26. Hasanovna, M. D. (2022). TYPOLOGY OF EXPRESSIVE EMOTIONAL AND LINGUISTIC FEATURES. *International Journal Of Literature And Languages*, 2(11), 65-69.
27. Davlatova, M. K. (2021). THE PROCESS OF TRANSFORMATION OF PHILOSOPHY UNDERSTANDING AS FACTOR OF INFORMATION CULTURE OF THE PERIOD OF THE ENGLISH RENAISSANCE (XVI C.). *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 1(5), 949-957.
28. Давлатова, М. Х. (2021). РЕЗУЛЬТАТИВЛИКНИНГ АСПЕКТУАЛ ТАДҚИҚОТЛАР ДОИРАСИДА ЎРГАНИЛИШИ. *Scientific progress*, 2(2), 1678-1683.

29. Давлатова, М. (2020). FE'LLARNING ASPEKTIK VA LEKSIK-SEMANTIK TASNIFI. МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА, 3(1).
30. Muhayyo, D. (2017). THE ROTOR CONSTRUCTION OF COTTON RAW IN APPEARING VERTICAL BOUNDARY. Интернаука, (9-2), 76-78.
31. Davlatova, M. H. RELATION OF LEXICAL-SEMANTIC STRUCTURE OF VERBS TO RESULTABILITY.
32. Shirinova, N. D., & Davlatova, M. K. MORPHOLOGICAL WAY OF DIFFERENTIATION OF SUBSTANCE AND ATTRIBUTIVE MEANINGS IN THE LANGUAGE SYSTEM. ILMIY XABARNOAMA. НАУЧНЫЙ ВЕСТНИК Учредители: Андижанский государственный университет им. ЗМ Бабур, (1), 86-89.
33. Davlatova, M. H. (2020). Lexico Semantic Structure and its Analysis on the Example of Verbs Journal NX-A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal. Issue, 6, 189-192.
34. Ширинова, Н. Д., & Давлатова, М. Х. МОРФОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ СПОСОБ РАЗГРАНИЧЕНИЯ ЗНАЧЕНИЙ ПРЕДМЕТНОСТИ И КАЧЕСТВЕННОСТИ В СИСТЕМЕ ЯЗЫКА. Muassis: Buxoro davlat universiteti TAHRIRIYAT: Muharrirlar: MQ Abuzalova MA Bokareva NN Voxidova, 40.
35. Hasanovna, D. M. (2023). ON THE TYPES OF RESULTS STRUCTURES EXPRESSED BY A SECONDARY PREDICAT. International Journal Of Literature And Languages, 3(03), 52-58.
36. Feruza, K., & Sevara, G. (2023). STYLISTIC TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS OF A. QODIRIY'S NOVEL "DAYS GONE BY". International Journal Of Literature And Languages, 3(04), 63-69.
37. Feruza, X., & Nilufar, S. (2023). POINT OF VIEW IN JAY PARINI'S BIOGRAPHICAL NOVEL "THE LAST STATION". International Journal Of Literature And Languages, 3(03), 45-51.
38. Melsovna, K. F., & Anvarovna, R. Z. (2023). THE LITERARY EMBODIMENT OF FLORA IN LAILA LALAMI'S BIOGRAPHICAL NOVEL "THE MOOR'S ACCOUNT". International Journal Of Literature And Languages, 3(02), 82-90.
39. Melsovna, K. F., & Qizi, G. D. G. (2023). EUPHEMISM IN ORIGINAL AND TRANSLATION (IN THE EXAMPLE OF JACK LONDON'S NOVEL MARTIN EDEN). International Journal Of Literature And Languages, 3(04), 14-20.
40. Zayniddinovna, T. N. (2021). The Image of the Eastern Ruler in the Works of Christopher Marlowe. Central Asian Journal Of Social Sciences And History, 2(10), 10-14.
41. Zayniddinovna, T. N. (2022). The Problem of "A Strong Personality" in Shakespeare'Dramas: Richard III and Macbeth. Middle European Scientific Bulletin, 20, 7-10.
42. Zaynitdinovna, T. N. (2022). Lyrical Dialogue in Shakespeare's Poems as a Reflection of Renaissance Anthropocentrism and a Strong

Personality. Middle European Scientific Bulletin, 21, 120-125.

43. Ташева, Н. З. (2022). КРИСТОФЕР МАРЛОУ (ЛИТЕРАТУРНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ): ТАМЕРЛЕН ВЕЛИКИЙ КАК ТИП ЛИЧНОСТИ ВОСТОЧНОГО ПРАВИТЕЛЯ. Eurasian Journal of Academic Research, 2(2), 234-239.

44. Zayniddinova, T. N. (2022). THE CHARACTER OF STRONG PERSONALITY ACCORDINGLY WITH EASTERN THEMATICS IN CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE'S PLAY" TAMBURLAINE THE GREAT". International Journal Of Literature And Languages, 2(08), 9-14.

45. Zayniddinova, T. N. (2022). STRONG PERSONALITY'S ARTISTIC AND POETIC REFLECTION IN THE RENAISSANCE EPOCH. International Journal Of Literature And Languages, 2(11), 43-51.

46. nafisa Zayniddinova, T. (2022). Lexico-Semantic Word Production as a Way of Forming Theater Terminology of the English Language. American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research, 3(10), 144-150.

47. Zayniddinova, T. N., & Sharofiddinovich, S. S. (2021). General cultural and educational values of ancient-classic latin language. Central Asian Journal of Theoretical and Applied Science, 2(5), 77-80.

48. Zayniddinova, T. N. (2023). CHARACTERIZATION OF THE IMAGE OF AMIR TEMUR IN CHRISTOPHER

MARLOWE'S DRAMA" TAMERLANE THE GREAT". International Journal Of Literature And Languages, 3(02), 36-43.

OSCAR
PUBLISHING SERVICES