OSCAR PUBLISHING SERVICES

Research Article

ON THE TYPES OF RESULTS STRUCTURES EXPRESSED BY A SECONDARY PREDICAT

Davlatova Muhayyo Hasanovna
Doctor Of Philosophy (Ph.D.) Associate Professor In Philology Bukhara State Medical Institute, Head Of The English Language Department, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the study of the result structure represented by secondary predicates. It is studied that the events expressed in the main predicate are analyzed from the point of view of meaning by highlighting them in the secondary predicate, and the secondary predicates mean the result and descriptive meanings. Effectiveness, in turn, is also associated with the static nature of the verb, where the static predicate forms an effective structure. The descriptive meaning expressed as part of a sentence is usually formed in certain semantic groups of a verb denoting a state, a change in state, an action. It is also noted that the descriptive expression is reflected in the description of the physical and psychological state of a person, expressed by the participle of a noun.

KEYWORDS

Secondary predicate, resulting, static, descriptive meaning, semantic group, psychological state.

INTRODUCTION

The 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 is equal to each other. In his opinion, both predicates complement each other in meaning (S. Rothstein; 2004, 68-69). G. Mirsanov emphasizes that secondary predicates serve as indicators that clearly express the aspectual semantics of the main predicate (G. Mirsanov; 2018,

55). The author also evaluates productivity as a slot (node) belonging to the framework of completeness (G. Mirsanov; 2019, 108-109), although productivity and completeness are considered as separate phenomena. Because performance creates unique structures. This is why the comparative study of performance as a separate phenomenon can be of value. However, we approve of the author's introduction of effectiveness into the type of aspectual semantics. Another reason why we analyze effectiveness as a separate construction is that in English the passive participle is formed with the help of the auxiliary verb to be and participle II. But the resulting expression in the form he is gone is also recognized as a separate structure. In addition, it is customary to oppose the perfect form to these compounds. For example, the perfective form He has fallen means that the action was committed before the present moment of reality, and He is fallen expresses the resulting meaning, this information means the result. Such occurrences are a characteristic feature of linking verbs in English, for example, to fall, to set, to go, to do.

The sun is set/has set "Quyosh botdi" /He is gone to the market "U bozorga ketdi".

According to G. Mirsanov, finite transitive verbs have a productive meaning in the sense of changing the state of an object: But all that had ended when they moved the first shovel (Stone, 275) (G.Mirsanov; 2019, 106). In our opinion, in this case, in addition to the transitive form of the verb, it also depends on the numerical indicator and quantitative indicators of the unit that acts as a complement. In particular, if this combination is converted to the plural form (a few shovels were moved), then the performance scheme disappears by itself.

The resulting meaning, expressed by a certain lexeme of the verb, is constructed depending on the semantics of the aspectual form and the actional (limited) type of the verb (K. Smith; 1991, 1997). This technique is associated with the participants participating in the linguistic representation of any event, and with the ontological feature reflected in the predicate in the form of actional classification. Events expressed in a certain way appear in the grammar in the form of certain devices. In English grammar, such structures are expressed in two types: resulting and causative structures (A. Goldberg, 1995, 2005; W. Croft, 2001). These structures are distinguished by their unique meaning. For example: She sneezed the napkin off the table.

Main part. In English grammar, the possibility of two different meanings (causative and resultative) of such constructions, which are composed within a certain group of verbs, has been the cause of much controversy. Many linguists involved in the semantics of the verb and cognitive semantics interpret it as a causative structure (F.Palmer, 1988; J.Carrier, J.Randall; 1992, 173-234). Those involved in the aspectual semantics of the verb evaluate it as a separate phenomenon, meaning resultative semantics (D. Doughty, 1972; Z. Vendler, 1967; K. Tenney, 1994; M. Krifka, 1998). G. Gatennely calls the verbs forming these structures periphrastic causative verbs (G. Gilquin; 2010, 37), the author notes that each periphrastic causative verb can express one type of meaning in several structures. For example, constructions like [X get Y Vto-inf], [X get Y Vpp], [X get Y Vprp] are formed using the get verb. Representatives of the field of constructive grammar say that if structures differ from each other in form, they should be evaluated as separate structures. Because they can have different meanings from a semantic or pragmatic

point of view, and therefore, as a rule, they are analyzed separately (A. Goldberg, 1995). Let's focus on the following examples: The door banged behind her and John Ryan saw, through the bedroom window, his wife run across the small foot bridge opposite the pub (Maeve Binchy, age 4). In this example, the pattern X adj.reflexiveVprp is the resulting production, and its expression is the reference production for subsequent events.

In some structural compounds, the general semantics of the object to be causated and the object to be causated is reflected in the verb part. This is typical for 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 an action. For example: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.

In English, there are structures consisting of two predicates that are close to each other in terms of meaning. These structures are divided into types such as resultative, causative, descriptive. In particular, the primary predicate expresses the action of the subject, while the secondary predicate expresses the result of the predicative action, the state of the subject, the image of the subject's action. Resultativeness and causativeness complement each other in a certain sense. In some cases, resultative and causative

meanings can be expressed together within one structure. Resultativeness is observed in the use of impersonal forms of verbs such as adjectives and infinitives as a secondary predicate. How the descriptive action and situation are realized can be observed in the structures expressed by the adjective or adjective. These signs make it possible to distinguish the resultative from the descriptive in superficially similar structures.

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 a person left at 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. Birinchi misolda kauzativlik va rezultativlik bir tuzilma tarkibida ifodalangan. In the first example, causation and effectivity are expressed in one structure. Causativeness is characteristic of the causative verb in the main predicate, while resultativeness is expressed in the secondary predicate expressed by the infinitive of the device his nose run. In the second sentence, causativeness and descriptiveness are reflected in one construction. In this example, causativeness is considered a feature of the verb in the main predicate, and descriptiveness is understood from the meaning of the secondary predicate and the complementing clause. In the Uzbek language, resultative, causative or descriptive structures have a similar expression. Causation is logically understood. Resultativeness and

descriptiveness can be expressed in the same structure. Resultativeness is the meaning characteristic of the entire structure, while descriptiveness is evaluated by its informational nature. For example: U singan, parcha-parcha bo'lib ketgan oyna orasidan hamon iljayib qarab turardi (Said Ahmad, 294). Qurib-qovjirab qolgan qamishlarni olov bir chekkadan yamlab borardi (Said Ahmad, 319).

Conclusion. 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 patiens 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 with:

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.

The resulting structures are also expressed in passive-semantic or passive-relative forms, semantically associated with the owner. For example: "I charged with them, and got knocked silly for my pains." (Rider Haggard, "King Solomon's Mines", 93);

The tools were wiped clean. (O'Henry, 78).

REFERENCES

1. Davlatova, M. H. (2019). Variability of A spectual 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 RESULTUTIVE STRUCTURES. METHODS, 7(6).

7. Davlatova, M. X. (2015). The role of songs in learning English. Molodoy uchenыy, (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. Davlatova, M. X. (2017). Еtapы raboты s videotekstami na zanyatiyax Angliyskogo yazыka. Internauka, (9-2), 16-19.

10. Davlatova, M. X. (2015). The role of songs in learning English. Molodoy uchenыy, (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. Davlatova, M. X. (2018). RABOTA NAD VIDEOTEKSTOM NA ZANYaTIYaX ANGLIYSKOGO YaZыKA. Teoriya i praktika sovremennoy nauki, (4), 242-246.

14. Davlatova, M. (2020). ASPECTUAL AND LEXICO-SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION OF VERBS. So'z san'ati xalqaro jurnali, 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 61 PHILOSOPHY UNDERSTANDING AS A FACTOR OF INFORMATION CULTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EPOCH. Cross-Cultural Studies: Education and Science, 5(1), 61-67.

18. Davlatova, M. X. Rabota nad videotekstam na zanyatiyax Angliyskogo yazыka. Teoriya i praktika sovremennoy nauki, 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. Davlatova, M. X. (2021). THE EXPRESSION OF RESULTATIVE AND DEPICTIVE CONSTRUCTIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES. MEJDUNARODNыY JURNAL ISKUSSTVO SLOVA, 4(5).

23. Davlatova, M. X. (2018). THE EASY WAY OF LEARNING ENGLISH WITH THE HELP OF SONGS. Teoriya i praktika sovremennoy nauki, (4), 578-581.

24. Hasanovna, D. M. (2021). Semantic Implementation of resultutive structures.

novateur publications JournalNX- A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal.

25. Davlatova, M. X. (2013). Xoroshee povedenie-vajnыy sposob formirovaniya lichnosti. Vestnik Tadjikskogo natsionalnogo universiteta, (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. Davlatova, M. H. (2021). REZULTATIVLIKNING ASPEKTUAL TADQIQOTLAR DOIRASIDA O'RGANILIShI. Scientific progress, 2(2), 1678-1683.

29. Davlatova, M. (2020). FE'LLARNING ASPEKTIK VA LEKSIK-SEMANTIK TASNIFI. MEJDUNARODNЫY JURNAL ISKUSSTVO SLOVA, 3(1).

30. Muhayyo, D. (2017). THE ROTOR CONSTRUCTION OF COTTON RAW IN APPEARING VERTICAL BOUNDARY. Internauka, (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 XABARNOMA. NAUChNЫY VESTNIK Uchrediteli: Andijanskiy gosudarstvennыy universitet im. ZM Babura, (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. Shirinova, N. D., & Davlatova, M. X. MORFOLOGIChESKIY SPOSOB RAZGRANIChENIYa ZNAChENIY PREDMETNOSTI I KAChESTVENNOSTI V SISTEME YaZыKA. Muassis: Buxoro davlat universiteti TAHRIRIYAT: Muharrirlar: MQ Abuzalova MA Bokareva NN Voxidova, 40.

35. Obidovna, D. Z. (2021). Comparative Analysis Of Uzbek Men's And Women's Speech Through The Prism Of Gender Linguistics. Central Asian journal of literature, philosophy and culture, 2(2), 22-26.

36. Obidovna, D. Z. (2022). Speech Behavior and its Gender Specificity on the Basis of the Main English Language Variants. Middle European Scientific Bulletin, 22, 199-205.

37. Obidovna, D. Z. (2021). Gender issues in foreign theoretical linguistics: concerning the history of the issue. Gender issues, 7(6).

38. JALILOVA, Z. O. (2021, March). ON THE FORMATION OF THE LANGUAGE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE IN THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. In E-Conference Globe (pp. 18-22).

39. Jalilova, Z. O. (2020). Concerning the issue of terms, having a place with various morphological classes (in view of the example of the terminologial arrangement of social action). Новый день в медицине, (4), 501-503.

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. Zayniddinovna, 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.