VERB WORD CLASSIFICATION BASED ON SEMANTIC TENDENCIES

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ANNOTATION

The article attempts to study verb semantics and the content of words belonging to the verb-word group, describe it and its place in the language system, the direction of meaning of verbs and the classification of subjects and objects with which they come into contact.

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This article attempts to study the semantics of verbs and the content of words included in the verbal group of verbs, describe it and its place in the language system, classify the meaning of verbs and subjects and objects with which they come into contact.

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In the article, an attempt was made to study the semantics of verbs and the content of words belonging to the word group of verbs, to describe it and its place in the language system, to classify the meaning of verbs and the subjects and objects with which they come into contact.

Kalit suzlar: fe'l semantics, fe'l distribution, Actional verbs, Process verbs, Statal verbs, Mixed or ungrouped verbs, Causative fe'llar, Phase fe'llar.

Key words: verb semantics, verb distribution, action verbs, process verbs, state verbs, mixed or ungrouped verbs, causative verbs, phase verbs.

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Verb semantics, or in other words, studying the content plan of words belonging to the verb group, describing it and evaluating its place and value in the language system has been a difficult task. This is because the meaning of the verb depends on its distribution in many ways. Taking this into consideration, we will try to classify the verbs according to the direction of their meaning and whether or not there are subjects and objects with which they come into contact, and if there are, their quantity.

1) Narrow meaning one directional work action denotative verbs _
A) one subject .
To bray , (hang), (ass about)
To neigh _ _ _ _ about)
To ponder (sezmak) (ot about)
To snore _ _ shoot) (about a person)
To snort (animals about)

B) one how many subject .
To tinkle _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ about), (string to tune the instrument (person) .
To live, to die, to tremble - (man , animal , plant , things about)
b) one object - to flatter , "forget", " melt " (a woman) , to marry , to rape touch , woman belongs to)
G) with several objects - to wait, to ignore

2) Ikki yunalishli kam , keng farklanadiga semantics fellar .
A) subject - object nomly - to fall, to splutler , to crimpb , to fly, to drive, to sail hokazō .
B) object-subject named - to break, to shake, to halt and etc
b) two directional , high semantic to transitivity have has been verbs - to take, to put, to set, to make and etc. _

3) Atov from duty except show , (deictic) function too executor verbs _ This on the ground show relative character has _
For example , to arrive kelmak to depart - south ketmok to come - kelmok to go - ketmok , finger
Below we directed work - action denotative verbs lexicon semantic the group seeing we go out
A) to overeat meaning verbs (verbs of going): to go, to leave, to depart, to retire, to retreat, to quit.
B) I қ inlashishni builders fellar (verbs of coming): to come, to arrive, to reach, to near, to approach.
B) kÿtarilishni builders fellar (verbs of rising): to rise, to ascend, to mount, to climb, to soar.
D) passayishni builders fe'llar (verbs of descending): to descend, to alight, to dismount.
It is known This is the classification of the verb meaning according to done the first or not the last classification . English verbs _ meaning according to classification O. Espersen in tune way done increased .[1]
1. Actional verbs (to eat, to breathe, to kill, to speak etc)
2. Process verbs (to become, to grow, to lose, to die)
3. Statal verbs (to sleep, to stay, to wait, to live, to undergo)
4. Mixed or ungrouped verbs (to resist, to hate, to favor)
Kurib turganimizdek , Otto Jespersen fellarni turt Guruh ha bully .
1) ish-harakatni bildiruvchi
2) jarahenny buildiruvchi
3) denoting status
4) ungrouped or mixed verbs.
This wide spread out from classifications one was _ From this except verb semantics looking him transitive i- intransitive , limited and unrestricted , restricted or unobstructed , objective-subjective , auxiliary-connective verbs like in groups allocated to them this in place basis being grammar features service came _ R. _ Lakoff verbs two to the group it was Tripod and non -

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[1] Ҟe : Jesperson O. The Philosophy of Grammar. London 1935. ;Jesperson O. A Modern English Grammar p 1, 1909-1954, 5,560. London-Copenhagen.; Jesperson O. Essentials of English Grammar. NOW 1939, pp. 66-69.

stative (stative - nonstative). [2]Li verbs work movement verbs , events and circumstances groups it happened (Actional , Event , Statal verbs) (Lee , 1975) P. Quirk[3] verbs two to the group became : a)d inamic verbs and b) the situation denotative verbs _ From this except L. Tener (1959), U. Chaif (1975) and N.D. Arutyunova (1976) classifications their own originality , depth , death _ _ _ width with is famous .

1) Static verbs	5) Factual verbs
2) Dynamic verbs	6) Phasis verbs
3) Active verbs	7) Modal verbs
4) Inactive verbs	8) Modus verbs
Causative verbs	Perspective verbs

A number of linguists have made an effort to study the structure of the meaning of verbs and to classify it in a complete and complete way. Those including V. G. Gak verbs the following semantic groups gives _[4]

We this in place all shown to species example cause because we don't sit above we work with we were engaged . Now while see above _ not released to species a little we will stop .

1) Causative verbs i sh- action execution the cause has been thing means : to make , to go , to have , to force , to persuade _

2) Phase fellar ish-harakati boshlanish , yes etish yoki tugallanishini buildiradi (to start, to begin, to commence, to continue, to finish, to end, to give up, to go on, to carry on)

3) Modal fellar (can, may, must, ought, should, would, dare, need)

4) Modus fellar gapirish , bilish , sezgi , istak , subjective munosabatni bildiradi . (to say, to tell, to know, to inform, to feel, to notice, to like, to wish, to desire to want, to regret, to dislike, to love, to hate)

5) Perspective verbs meaning the next It is time - oriented . _ _ For example : to decide , to plan, to aim, to ask.

English language verbs each side , deep , their syntactic and lexicon parameters in consideration received without created classification G. _ G. _ to Silnitsky belongs to U semantic characters internal distribution theory work came out His in his opinion , that 's it internal distribution verbs manti q iy - material content makes and they are periphrastic road with expression will be done . For example : to advance - to move forward. The end in reading _ G. _ G. _ Silnitsky verbs three the group recommendation is [5]enough

1) Action verbs. The main sign of these is the presence of an unmediated filler.

2) Action verbs. The main characteristic of this group is the exchange of the verb with the dynamic case.

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2 Editor : Lakoff R. Passive resistance. -In :Papers from Regional Meetings of the Chicago Linguistic Society. University of Chicago , 1971 , N , pp. 149-1

3 English: Quirk R., Greenbaum S. ao A Grammar of Contemporary English. Lnd .. Longman, 1972. -1120 p.: Quirk R., Greenbaum S. A University Grammar of the English Language. -Lnd., Longman.l975 , -358p

4Gak VG Comparative lexicology M . I 977.193 b.: Gak VG The semantic structure of the word as a component of the semantic structure of the utterance -V . book: The semantic structure of the word - M. Nauka 1971, pp. 230-239.

5Silnitsky GG Semantic and valency classes of English causative verbs . - AKD, - L., 1974. -44 p.

3) Action verbs. The main feature of this group is the absence of the two distributive characters mentioned above.

It should be mentioned here that G. G. The words "deystviya" and "dvijenie" used by Silnitsky translate almost the same into Uzbek, that is, "action" and "movement", so it is difficult to give the above difference using the Uzbek language. In English, it is given in the form of "deystviya" - action, "dvijenie" - motion, and there is no misunderstanding. Motion is derived from the verb to move, and Action is derived from the verb to act, and they are distinguished by the intensity and extent of occurrence.

Recently, great importance has been attached to the study of verbs as semantic predicates. Below are some of these views one seeing we go out

1) To the dish filler oriented semantic predicates - to fill , to cover , to decorate .
2) Only Sweets , hard and t reader substances with used verbs : to pour , to put , to lay _
3) To achieve denotative verbs : to win, to get, to reach, to gain.
4) To put denotative verbs : to give, to put, to add.
5) Deprivation verbs: to take, to unload, to uncover.
6) Action verbs: to go, to move.
7) Verbs that change state : to change, to bend.
8) Verbs denoting continuous movement : to speak, to read, to drink
9) A status report verbs : to live, to sleep

The analysis of this classification is my thing showing that he grammar in words and lexicon of the elements Do n't hit inside interaction in general reflection and the language system of means syntax and semantic update process in general in consideration ca n't of lexemes exactly this like one different being able to use it in the environment, and in terms of content realized standing in linguistics free It is called contrast distribution . Free clearly different from each other in the environment standing language of units independence of their safety the most strong is proof .

content is similar to the form analyzed above different _ in linguistics in distinguishing independent lexemes (homonyms). q ulay and light method - from the logical factor uses , ie form similar units content side separates them as independent language units when they are not related to each other . The words used in the above sentences differ from each other according to the expression patterns that mean the relation to the edge of meaning. This language units The composition of the lexemes in the series is not the same . They basically have the same name and task schemas , but different expression schemas . Expression to the semas according to this lexicon of q ator lexeme weak , without sign a member as there is Verbal meaning the appearance (options, features) of the language to merge into symbols (invariants, wholes , generalities) . extremely strict and serious is an issue .

Linguistics this issue in solving, the above-mentioned q warshov (contrast distribution), lexeme neighborhood (syntagmatic) relations, normative and non-normative onset, lexeme cohesion and related context concepts are widely used. In addition to these, the method of historical connection between meanings is also used from the huge achievements in the field of semasiology. For this, we should first familiarize ourselves with the concepts of relatedness and valency of lexemes.

So that independent lexemes (semems) can appear in the desired environment, even in the same environment, their environment is independent and free. Therefore, the boundaries can be mutually contradictory, different from each other, or identical, that is, the boundary is not limited.

If the types of speech meaning can occur in a specific circle, that is, within a certain number of words, such a circle is called a dependent circle.

Lexemes in fixed (permanent , stable) prices too participation will do Restoring (permanent) Kurshov formally and construction in terms of divisive though , meaning , content in terms of constant , indivisible language unit , as a separate family to the surface is coming That's it for in stable (permanent , permanent) circles meanings of the lexeme content to the establishment does not enter

Stand up _ q in terms of the adversarial lexeme separately language unit that it was because of free and with a lexeme with a similar meaning formativeness to the relationship enter takes _ For example : lion , lexeme " wild _ _ _ animal ," or " animal of of " pray " and " brave " (brave , brave , brave) terms two as an independent semema yes aunty the main reason they don't get it this is it substantive of types between of affiliation of connection very is proximity . A mm o as well as semema net full speech meaning appearance that evaluation too possible not _ Because it is, first of all , " only nut q " condition with not complicated _ metaphorical process is the leader in semema one row sememas alienation and head _ one row Strengthening of the symbols was based on the replacement of the standard simple symbols with the "strong, personal, positive evaluation" symbol. It can have many meanings in speech. Therefore, it is appropriate to evaluate the sememe (lion) as a specific type of content and to consider it as a unit at the language stage and to record it in dictionaries.

In conclusion, there are big differences between the structure of their functions, the function of the function of a certain part of the sentence, and the expression of the expression of becoming an independent rap. For example, it is possible that the concept of appearing as a specific particle in a sentence can be determined by the concept of type, such as being able to become a specific particle in a sentence, and go to its opposite (for example, in pure prepositions, conjunctions, and prepositions). The concept of "coming as an independent sentence" is very complex in terms of content and includes the meanings of all the grammatical categories of the sentence (the relationship of the person to existence - the meaning of inclination, the meaning of the relationship of the sentence to the time of speech - the meaning of time, affirmation or denial, person and number meanings). Therefore, there is a sharp difference between a word appearing as a participle in a complete or incomplete rap and its occurrence as a separate sentence.

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