

PRESUPPOSITION OF VERBS

F. Muhammadkadirova

Student of Uzbek Language and Literature Faculty of SPI Kokand

ABSTRACT

In this article, the verbs are used semantically in the structure of the sentence, refer to the event of presupposition and express a hidden meaning. It is also revealed through examples that the hidden meaning (presupposition) expressed by the verbs complicates the content of the sentence and at the same time creates speech economy.

Keywords: presupposition, pragmatics, presupposition of verbs, hidden meaning, pragmatic aspect, context, language economy, sema, polysemantic word, speech situation, speech economy.

INTRODUCTION

The goal of researching language units in connection with the context, communicative environment, linguistic ability of language owners, language knowledge and skills, general knowledge about the object of speech, and the principles of communication, motivated the emergence of pragmalinguistics as an independent direction. In the Uzbek language, there are various presuppositional signals that express complex content through one word. In addition to the meaning of a word itself, it is necessary to feel the hidden meanings through these signals. The phenomenon of presupposition deals directly with the research of these hidden meanings. Presupposition is one of the main concepts of the direction of pragmatics, which is currently attracting the attention of linguists.

Presupposition - (lat. *prae* - in front, forward and *supposition* - to place, to put) is a linguistic phenomenon that secretly demonstrates the features of a language unit related to the speech situation, text, and the general knowledge of the speakers of the speech object. , emerges under the influence of certain external and internal factors and creates speech economy in the sentence. The phenomenon of presupposition is considered mainly as a linguistic phenomenon, and we can base it on the following signs: not directly expressed and understood from the construction of the sentence. It follows from this that the meanings to be expressed from words and other units at the lexical level are not clearly visible. Maybe this meaning comes out only when the word is looked at carefully. Determining this hidden meaning is the main task of the phenomenon of presupposition. According to theoretical literature, presupposition makes the text "semantically complicated. At such a time, the proposition expressed by some words or grammatical form will have its most compact form. Presupposition helps to make it understandable for the speaker and the listener [1:113].

Presupposition is defined as the "common fund of knowledge" between the speakers that allows the correct understanding of the proposition expressed by the given text [2:28]. The main sign of presupposition is the understanding of the substantive relation to the proposition-judgment expressed through the text. Due to the economy of language, the task of referring to information that is not directly reflected in the sentence is assigned to a part of the sentence, and thus it becomes the basis for the occurrence of the phenomenon of presupposition. The history of studying the history of presupposition is associated with the name of the German logical

philosopher Frege [3:11]. He summarizes the sentence under the term presupposition as "the natural basis of the sentence expressed in the sentence".

It is known that units representing presupposition include lexical, morphemic, morphological and syntactic means. Some of these tools have been thoroughly studied in Uzbek linguistics. Independent word groups, which are part of morphological tools, refer to the phenomenon of presupposition with their meaning, place in the sentence, function and specific features. What to do with independent word families? what to be the answer to the questions, and the word group of verbs expressing action and state also expresses a certain hidden meaning in the context [4:129]. In most cases, the use of verbs opens the way to a certain presupposition in the sentence and makes the sentence more complicated. In this article, we will focus on the expression of presuppositions of the verbs with the meaning of action-state:

Consequently, Anwar stopped studying (a), He started to cry (b), Rana left again (d) through the statements "Anwar used to study" (a), "He used to not cry" (b), "Rano had already left before" (d) presuppositions are expressed, and these presuppositions are opened by the lexical units in the sentences to throw, to start, and again.

We will consider the presuppositions understood by means of the compound verb "to appear" through examples. "While Aziz Khan was diving in the water and swimming in his arms, the face of the wrestler Zhora appeared above him" (Said Ahmad "Ufq"). In this sentence, the presupposition "Jorakhon the wrestler was not here before" is understood by the highlighted verb. Or let's take another passage: "Anvar noticed that for a moment a kind of surprise appeared on Muqaddam's face, similar to the shadow of sadness" (O'tkir Hashimov "Listen to your heart"). In this sentence, the compound verb to appear also creates the presupposition that Muqaddam's face did not have any kind of surprise, similar to the shadow of sadness, and causes the context to become more complex in terms of meaning.

The verb "wake up" also leads to presupposition. In the figurative sense, it means life, to move to activity, to appear, to be formed. This verb creates a reference to presupposition by means of the last transitive meaning. For example, "I felt hatred towards this person" (Otkir Hashimov "Lifes that passed in a dream"). In the given sentence, the presupposition that "the hero did not have a feeling of hatred towards that person" is understood through the verb to wake up.

The verbs "to turn pale" and "to remain" form a presupposition of how a person's appearance was before in the sentence. For example, in the sentences "Marji's color turned pale", "Lukman's color has no color left" (Said Ahmad "Ufq"), "Marji's face color was not white" and "Lukman's face color was yellow before" form a presupposition by means of the above verbs. does.

Sometimes verbs appear in the affirmative form in a sentence and can create a negative presupposition. For example, "Now you run away. I will put a rope around your neck and use it. Repentance, the affairs of the world are strange" (Said Ahmad "Silence"). In this passage, the presupposition "You can't run away" is indicated by the compound verb highlighted in this passage.

Also, in a sentence, two verbs in the negative form can appear side by side, opening the way to a presupposition in the content of the tree. We can see this in the analysis of the following examples: "Edigey Boron didn't let his words fail" (Chingiz Aytmatov "The day that aged the

century") using the compound verb "Edigey Bo" the presupposition that "Ron always goes beyond his word".

The verb "to begin" is one of the most prolific verbs in the Uzbek language that refers to presupposition. It is used together with leading verbs and opens the way to a certain presupposition in the sentence. For example, "The black gazelle snorted, threw back the pebbles with its hooves, and began to kick those who came close" (Said Ahmad "Silence"). In this sentence, the presupposition "Kora Gaziron has not kicked anyone yet" is understood through the verb to start.

In conclusion, we can say that the presupposition appears hidden in the sentence based on the indication of a specific language unit. In the main cases, it appears as a result of the principle of saving in language. Presupposition is also understood through a verb that is one of the independent word groups. This will help us to learn hidden information. The phenomenon of presupposition, as a phenomenon showing the pragmatic aspect of language, is closely connected with the concepts of context, speech situation, knowledge of the speakers of the speech object, and requires special research as a phenomenon related to the semantic structure of the sentence.

REFERENCES

1. A. Nurmonov, N. Mahmudov. O`zbek tilining mazmuniy sintaksisi. –Toshkent, 1992, B-113.
2. N. Mahmudov. Presuppozitsiya va gap. –Toshkent, 1986, B-28.
3. U. Rahimov. O`zbek tilida yuklamalar presuppozitsiyasi: Filol. fan. nomz. ...dissertatsiya. – Samarqand, 1994, B-11.
4. R. Sayfullayeva, B.Mengliyev, G.Boqiyeva, Hozirgi o`zbek adabiy tili. - T.: Fan va texnologiyalar, 2010, B-129.
5. Muhammadqodirova , F. (2023). UNDALMALAR PRESUPPOZITSIYASI. Interpretation and Researches, 1(1).
6. Maftuna Rahimova, and M. Nazirova. "ERKIN VOHIDOV IJODIDA ANTONIMALAR". Conferencea, June 2023, pp. 85-88, <https://www.conferencea.org/index.php/conferences/article/view/2663>.