The Study of the Components Uniting the Semantics of Verbs with the Feature of Completion

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Abstract: *The various linguistic units involved in the structures in which completion is expressed are the main morphological signs indicating this meaning and are recognized as the main elements that make up the syntactic structure. In addition, lexical devices are also considered indicators of completion. That is why the term completed phase is sometimes used. This article discusses the types of linguistic expressions that create complete meanings in English and Uzbek languages by means of analytical examples.*

Keywords: *causality, subcategorization, lexical-semantic meaning, completeness, nominative unit, predicate.*

In the center of grammatical studies of different languages, attention is paid to the representation of events by means of a language unit and the codification of the interrelationship of the units involved in the sentence. This type of grammatical analysis is known by the fact that it received many terms in the history of linguistics: grammatical relations, syntactic functions, subcategorization of frames, constructions with argument content, argument dependence, etc. One of the main issues related to the sections of grammar is to determine the correct relationship of similarities and differences within the same language and in other languages. Possessives, participles, complements are usually included among formal categories as purely grammatical relations. However, in the process of representing events through the interaction of these categories, a great semantic difference occurs. In addition, if the languages are compared, not only their syntactic tasks, but also their formal indicators, the scope of meaning they express, differ. In particular, in English, participles and complex complements form specific constructions. These constructions are used to express complete meanings from a semantic point of view. These meanings are also interpreted as separate categories in English. In particular, both causation and completion are complex, overarching categories that have many ways of expression. They also reflect the relationship to the objects of the external world. In these relationships lies the concepts of cause and effect that exist in the mind. Within the category of causation, there is also the concept of direct causality, and it is necessary to distinguish between the relations they perform.

Verbs play an important role in the formation of sentence meanings. As we have seen, each verb, in addition to its lexical meaning, forms complex meanings as a result of combining with other word groups. These complexes can create different combinations along with differentiation of lexical-semantic meanings of verbs. For example: *At the moment, though, the red hen came bursting through the leaves, her wings partially opened and trailing in the dust* (Ch. Frazier, 32).

In the Uzbek language, auxiliary verbs combine with the leading verb to create different meanings. In some cases, it may be thought that they have similar meanings, for example, to finish reading a book, to finish reading a book, and to finish reading a book seem at first glance to mean the same thing, that is, to express the end of the reading process. However, they differ from each other in their

American Journal of Science and Learning for Development
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Volume 2, No 12|
Dec - 2023

use in the text and also in their aspectual meaning. In particular, when the phrase "to finish reading the book" is used, it is meant that the process of reading the book has been completed. The meaning of reading the book is understood by the reader. And in the combination "he finished reading the book" it is meant that the reading process is completed as a result of a certain action (and finally). The question arises as to which of these combinations is perfect and related to completion.

The leading verb in the accusative form implies action, and the completed meaning comes from the lexical meaning of the auxiliary verb. This case is a characteristic of transitive verbs. For example: Hulkar finished kneading the dough and turned the pot over the coals in the oven to heat it. The dog stood up and barked loudly (Pirimkul Kadirov, 84); The moon, which appeared crimson at first, gradually began to fade and lose its color. It turned purple, and then it turned into a blue glass (Said Ahmad, 210).

E. Dal and E. Hayden introduces the concept of "present relevance" in relation to the representation of completed situations in relation to the present. The authors evaluate this phenomenon from a pragmatic point of view. They define the concept of "current relevance" as the example of "A bank has been robbed" does not mean the space directly related to the event, but the consequences for the participants of the dialogue, how the event was carried out, and its outcome are more important. explain (Dahl, Hedin 2000: 391-392). Of course, in this case, the speaker not only conveys information about the event, but also focuses on the extent to which the conveyed information (banking) affects the listener, or checks the listener's awareness of the event, and similar relationships. E. Dal and E. The example given by Heden is more perfect in form than in performance. Until this time, no clear guidelines have been developed that clearly distinguish between the perfect and the perfect. For this reason, in most cases, completion and perfect are evaluated as one event. In this regard, V.A. Plungyan expresses the following attitude: "thus, the perfect can be characterized as a weakened completion if the description of a specific lexicographically defined state resulting from the completion of an action, any information corresponding to the current situation, the echo of the situation described by the speaker is related to the current reality, (Plungyan, 2000: 299). Based on our analysis, we can emphasize that the completeness, unlike the perfect, has a number of grammatical, lexical, syntactic, and contextual expressions. However, due to the fact that the system and structure of languages are different from each other, it is necessary to pay more attention to semantic differences in their research. Therefore, the perfect can cause certain difficulties in grammatically formed English. The grammatically formed analytic perfect forms in English do not always represent the weakened perfective. Paying attention to the action feature of the verb (Rizaev B, 1999) can give certain results when distinguishing the resultative and other expressed meanings in these forms.

The difference between the perfect and the perfect is directly related to the change of state. In particular, completion represents a definite change of state. However, some events are also associated with completion. For example, if a person dies, in a narrow sense, the fact that he left this world is evaluated as the result of the event. Completeness refers to the specific change of state caused by the lexical meaning of the verb, while the perfect can refer to the meanings associated with the pragmatic "echo consequences" (Dahl, Hedin 2000: 392) related to the specific communicative situation.

Completion in Uzbek can be done with quality just like in other languages. Unlike the comparative English language, the completed meaning in Uzbek is considered to belong not to an adjective or a noun, but to an adjective that forms a secondary predicate. In the following constructions, the adjective acts as an indicator of completeness. For example:

Bori threw a freshly washed towel on his shoulder (Togay Murad, 21);

Aziz Khan rarely talked, he did not talk openly with anyone, he would go out to the highway with his bag in the morning, and he would not come back until he entered the tent in the evening (Said Ahmad, 167);

Now the traces of embarrassment and embarrassment escaped from his face, smiling Ali listened silently to the words of the wrestler (Said Ahmad, 186).

In these examples, completion is expressed in a change of state expressed in the context by such adjectives as clean, less talk, angry, embarrassed. Analytical compounds that have been washed away, remained, and left traces of these structures are the main indicators of completion.

According to the analysis of the given examples, complete constructions in Uzbek are formed by taking the adverbial form of the verbs to do, to be, and the adjectival forms of the auxiliary verb -gan.

Among the collected examples, there were many examples of the completed construction -ib adverbial form, formed with verbs. It can be concluded that these two auxiliary verbs can be evaluated as the main element in the formation of completed devices in the Uzbek language.

The nominative units of the verb group participating in the resultative constructions in the Uzbek language do not perform this task. In the Uzbek language, the meaning of completion depends on the lexical meaning or action feature of the verb used as an adjective or adverb. For example:

The chairman poured two bowls from the yakhna brought by the samovar and stood up. (Said Ahmad 44);

He was saddened by the willow leaves that had turned white with flour, and the chickens that were scavenging for the spilled grain. (Said Ahmad 93).

In the Uzbek language, in some cases, the resultativeness has an instrumental character, and in other cases, it is expressed in the analytical forms of the leading-auxiliary verb. In this case, the completeness is related to the limitation feature of the auxiliary verb. For example:

Nigora's eyes sparkled and opened (Said Ahmad 91);

He was very pale, his eyes were sunken, and his voice sounded sad (Said Ahmad, 176).

In the first example given, the adverbial conjunction glancing meant a momentary action and a figurative expression, while the analytic form of the main predicate, opened, expressed the result of a change of state. The result is a sense of completion. In the next example, the predicates withered, sunk into his eyes meant that the state of the subject has changed, and they can be an example of resultativeness.

Auxiliary verbs in the Uzbek language are semantically rich in expressing events. For example, the verb to stay has a locative and static character. However, this verb also expresses the completion associated with the change of case in the function of auxiliary verb. Also, the verb to throw has this characteristic (A. Hojiev, 1975). For example:

Esh the wrestler got into an interesting situation. Since Boyat, his eyes, which were shining with the intoxication of victory, became desolate (Said Ahmad, 193);

Mahmud came under the plane tree, took out his knife and cut the ropes that tied Qumri. (Said Ahmad 95)

In the first example, the structure of the curious situation, the eyes became bleary, represents the change of state of the person. Analytical forms formed with the auxiliary verbs to be and remain in Uzbek language in most cases mean the result of the completion of the action. Of course, this reality is also related to the limitation of the leading verb (Mirsanov, 2008). This is especially the case for leading verbs that are joined to the auxiliary verb "to stay". If the leading verb attached to the auxiliary verb "to stay" has a finite quality, completion occurs. When this auxiliary verb is combined with a leading verb with a non-finite characteristic, a logically incomplete event is highlighted. The content of the expressed completion is not only the semantic feature of the auxiliary verb, but also depends on the tense indicator. The past tense form of the verb in the cited examples is also important in the occurrence of completion. The Uzbek language also has its own verb forms that can be examples of completion. In this case, the limited characteristic verb participating in the predicate

is combined. For example: *Well, brother, you still don't know much. What happened happened, what died died, what remained remained* (Said Ahmad, 218). In this example, the verb lexeme "to be" in the structure "to be is done" means a completed event. This completion is related to the pure lexical meaning of the verb. Also, the verbs "died" and "stayed" in the example mean lexical completion (regardless of tense).

Although the completeness expressed by the perfect form in English depends on the grammatical form, the dynamic nature of the verb also has its place. Only dynamic verbs mean completed in the perfect form. Therefore, a situation, event or process can be interpreted as a mandatory application for an alternative analysis in the present uncertain time. Such processes result in the emergence of a completed aspectual situation that is completed and in some cases leads to an outcome.

As completed structures and grammatical indicators in the Uzbek language, gan, -gan edi, ... structures, verbs and complex verb devices such as to be, to finish, to bring to an end, as well as to leave, to stay, to take, to reach, to fall, the limited feature of auxiliary verbs are leading verbs. is formed in combination with It is worth noting that the expression of completion in Uzbek language in these means has semantic distinctions such as purposeful, consequential, product of a specific action, accidental, controlled, depending on the situation.

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