

Adverbial Variants of Temporal Syntaxemes in English and Uzbek

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ABSTRACT: this article focuses on an in-depth analysis of sentences in English and Uzbekistan, and uses language units to express positional categories. This paper contains interesting information that can be used to study the theoretical and practical aspects of English and Uzbek grammar. The classification made by the author can be used as a basis for further grammar research, and can also be used as a material for writing theoretical and practical grammar manuals.

KEYWORD: attributive, attributive, state syntax, syntactic semantics, adverb modification, attributive category, qualitative, syntax, syntactic elements, attributive syntax symbols

Introduction

In this work, the components of positional meaning are analyzed, revealing the grammar of Uzbek and English. When analyzing the sentence components that reveal the flavor, first of all, you have to specify different classification symbols, and we must define the classification features. They are the procedural, qualification, and substantive nature of. As we all know, the word procedural means "process", which contrasts with the substantive sign of the qualifier. is a procedural semantic feature, which is reflected as an action, an action, a directional action and an action. State at the syntactic level and other non-categorical symbols. The vocabulary source of the process syntax in the sentence structure is mainly represented by verbs, infinitives, participle I, and participle II. At the same time, it can represent different types of non-categorical differential syntax-semantic symbols.

Methods

Ablative syntactic-semantic sign is a semantically comprehensive sema. O.S.Akhmanova notes that the ablative case of meaning matters, for example in Latin, the categorical form of this case is —ablative of material, —ablative of time, —ablative of quality, —ablative of measure, —ablative of place, —ablative of manner, —ablative of source. It can also act as a spatial agreement, in addition to the expression —annotations of actions or —annotations of sources [18, p. 27-28]. N.A.Rubanova calls the combination of syntactic units out of + S, which are determined by the prepositions of causative verbs in which are governed and out of + S in the sentence as the indirect object locative syntaxeme [24, p. 182]. For example: He tickled the pup out of the corner. It's hard to believe that object syntaxeme exists in this sentence, as this syntactic unit is not fallen into transformation - passivisation: He tickled the pup out of the corner. The corner was tickled ... by him. Thirdly, out of the corner is not only expressed locativity, but also an additional ablative syntaxeme, as it expressed a person or an object is far from place. To prove it keeping the preposition out of, we may replace the substantive element with adverbial elements here/there: He tickled the pup out of the

corner → he tickled the pup out of here/there. As it was mentioned, locative ablative sema mainly defines the action is far away from object or place. In some works, ablative sema is learned partially. For example, G.S.Petrova in her dissertation expression of locative ablative sema is partly defined on the base of preposition from +S. While opposing this sema to locative ablative sema. When the construction of from+S defines locative ablative sema in sentence structure, we may exchange the noun of construction with adverbs there or here: Only, I just got back from New York! → Only I just got back from there [25, p.14].

As we all know, the adverb modifier is a secondary part of speech, expressing various peculiarities of actions: purpose, cause, condition, degree, time and place. 2 The term "local" refers to the location of a person or object. As a new linguistic term, "Adessive" refers to "the classification of cases, indicating the location, attribution and means of action". In modern linguistics, some grammarians refer to it as "premises" or "private premises". But linguists do not often use this term. This term is not entirely different from positional deprivation, positional translation (linguistic term), positional pronoun, positional possessive, and so on. This is why it is best to use positional additive words, because it can show the complete position of a person or object. On the basis of the subordinate connection, the syntactic unit representing the adhesive positioning component can be defined in the subordinate component relational position related to the central component. Therefore, in this article, we try to point out two main issues:

1. Ways of expressing locative adessive elements;
2. Their variants which can be connotative, selective and adverbial in English and Uzbek languages. The ways of expressing locative adessive elements in English can be expressed with the help of various types of prepositions and nouns, denoting places and locations.

The linguist Sweet H. classified adverb modifiers as follows: adverb modifiers for position, adverb modifiers for time, adverb modifiers for cause, adverb modifiers for result, and action Formal adverb modifier.

We can give different examples of adverbial modifier:

1. I live in Moscow.
2. I go to Moscow.
3. I came from Moscow.
4. I came to Moscow from London.
5. I went along the streets of Moscow

In the sentence above, we can see the participles "live", "go", "come", "go" and other verbs, which are used in conjunction with adverbial modifiers such as Moscow, Moscow, Moscow, London, London and Streets of Moscow These are positional categories, which are expressed with the help of positional prepositions and city names. If we analyze these sentences in more depth, we will find that in the first sentence that I lived in Moscow, positioning and adherence were expressed (specifically pointing out this place).

In the second sentence I go to Moscow – locativeness and allativeness is expressed (the direction towards the object of place is pointed).

In the third sentence I came from Moscow – locativeness and allativeness is expressed (the direction from the object of place is pointed).

In the forth sentence I came to Moscow from London – locativeness and translative is expressed (two directions: towards the object of place and from another object of place is pointed).

The last sentence I went along the streets of Moscow denotes pure locativeness (points the object of place without any directions).

Regarding the type of realization, adverbs can be realized through several different structures, namely phrases, namely adverb phrases (with closed adverbs or open adverbs as title), noun phrases, prepositional phrases or clauses, to know, finite clauses, non-limiting clauses, no verb clause. To compare the adverb expressed by the phrase with the adverb expressed by the clause, the phrase phrase and the amplification of clause are used respectively. For the materials studied, the most typical type of realization is the prepositional phrase (for example, was to Extort on Tuesday night. S.1.3.1069), only surpassed by the adverb phrase performed by the closed adverb (for example, used to be like that) Good.

Results and Discussion

Regarding grammatical functions, adverbs can be divided into auxiliary words, disjunction words, conjunctions and adverbs (Greenbaum 1969, Quirk 1984, Quirk et al. 1985). Since my research only involves T and S adverbs, they can never satisfy the function of disjunction and conjunction, so these categories are not considered at all. However, the question is whether to distinguish between additional and subsidiary. The clause is "compared with other elements of the clause, adverbial more or less subordinate" (Quirk et al., 1985: 566). On the other hand, auxiliary words are by far the most common category, "looks a lot like other sentence elements, such as S, C, and O. For example, like them, unlike other adverbs, auxiliary words can be the focus of a sentence." (1985:504). All S adverbs and most T adverbs are classified as auxiliary language. Only a small subset of time represents time relationships, durations, and time frequencies, such as already, still, still, lonely, never, never, never, rarely, rarely (1985: 579-582), some of them also Can be classified as auxiliary language. This can be done because it is sometimes difficult to tell whether a particular adverb has auxiliary or subset functions. In addition, sometimes a subset can have the characteristics of attachments, especially when it has the characteristics of attachments. Pre-modified or concentrated, as shown in the following example: // I rarely write poems these days (1985: 582), and the subset of them is rarely in the center of the clause. These are the reasons why there is no strict boundary between auxiliary time words and auxiliary time words, and why their grammatical functions are considered as a single type in this investigation.

The classification of verbs does not require much space here, because for this article verbs are only considered to a certain extent, furthermore their classification is completely consistent with CGEL (1985: 173-239). This analysis only involves FVP because they have a time contrast, which is the difference between the current and past time of . As for the relationship between the form and its meaning, the form is decisive for me. In this sense, I agree with Dell Hymes that the form of the message is very important, the form of expression depends on the conditions, and sometimes the content is controlled (Gumperz & Hymes 1972). In addition to the basic difference between the present and past tense (it usually refers to the present and past tense respectively, and can be combined with the two aspects), the perfect and progressive modal verbs are treated as a separate group and also related to these . two A combination of aspects. What needs to be emphasized here is that English has no future verb form in morphology, which means that the form with will / will is in the same group as other modal verbs. In contrast to CGEL, indicative emotions are "unmarked", although there is no temporal distinction, but a distinction is made between imperative "marked

emotions" and virtual (traditionally called present and past). The general research on time and aspect will be described in the following tables 4.2a and 4.2b, and some preliminary results will be given.

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