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ГЛАГОЛЫ ДЕЙСТВИЯ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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Abstract. The article is devoted to the problems of Verbs representing Manner of motion in Modern English. The role of verbs in the process of building sentences is analyzed as well. The relationships between words in the structure of sentences and the importance of the concept of valency are defined.

Key words: verb, manner of motion, represent, state, transition, meaning, process, semantic, category, linguistics, features, classification.

Аннотация. Данная статья посвящена проблемам глаголов действия в современном английском языке. Роль глаголов в процессе построения предложений также анализируется. Определены отношения между словами в структуре предложений и важности понятия валентности.

Ключевые слова: глагол, образ движения, представлять, обстоятельство, переход, значение, процесс, семантический, категория, лингвистика, особенности, классификация.

Verbs represent Manner of motion or State. When it represents State, it also means the transition from one state to another. For this reason, the meaning of the process is the general meaning of the verbs. This meaning is for all verbs: to write, to read, to go, to sit etc., the action that is meant by the action is done by someone or something.

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In recent years, the semantic analysis of word categories has become increasingly noticeable. Linguists' focus is on the semantic features of verbs and classification in the linguistics.

Dictionary Meaning Group (DMG)s in the Turkic verbs were originally designated by N.S. Dmitriyeva, such as speech verbs, emotions, activities, verbs of manner of motion [1:17]. This classification is still practically used. Determining DMGs of verbs, in-depth study of each group is the object of specific research and requires special research. As A.D.Salkalamanidze studies the linguistic-semantic groups of verbs, the verbal validity of the grouping and the verbal and validity of the verbs are the basis of this [7: 56].

The concept of valency was related to functional or dynamic syntax theory. Functional (syntax) syntax is contrasted with categorical (static) syntax. This idea was made in 1934 by a French linguist L.Teneur [5]. In the categorical syntax, the grammatical categories of the language, the relation of these categories to each other, the role they play in the language system, the structure of the functional syntax, the mechanism of communication between these elements are studied. L.Teneur developed these ideas and in 1953 he created the "Structural Syntax" ("Очерк структурального синтаксиса"). In this work, the concept of tension has been deeply proven.

It should be noted that the stress tactic is not semantic-grammatical, but pure syntactic notion. In other words, the story is not the property of the part, but the character of the word and the word. The vocabulary of speech is not determined by the way it becomes. The word valency is determined by its lexical-semantic features. In this sense, learning valency means firstly learning the properties of the word family and the word properties.

According to the study of L.Teneur, the phrase is like a small drama. Any drama (scene) involves a process known as the essence of the process, the persons involved in

the proceedings, and the circumstances (circumstances and situations) of which the process will take place, as well as the fact that the process and the situation in which the process will take place.

L. Teneur writes that through the process of sentence, participants use the combination of the nouns or adverbial nouns used to make phrases, or by the combination of the words, in any the case all words in the process of building sentence depend on verb. It combines the fragments of the phrase into a sentence. Words expressing the expressions and situations in speech are traditionally guided by the verb in the sentence. Thus, the semantic nucleus of this type of sentence (phrase) and the center of convergence consists of the same verb.

From what has been said, it is known that the concept of valency is formed in the process of studying the characteristics of verbal management in the first place. More precisely, this conception is formed in the process of studying sentence structure where the verbs take an important place. When you say "little drama", there a verb is mentioned as the playing the leading role. Verb can be structurally equal to one word or

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part of the gap. In both cases, the semantic center of this domain is a nucleus which is expressed by verb.

Management, including verb, is known to be a dependent relationship between syntactic fragments. At the same time, one word is dominant, and the other is a part. Hence, management is studied as the relationship between the two words in communication. In the theory of management, attention is focused on the nature of the link but not between the two words, rather than the fact that one word is depended on other words. In the theory of management, the syntactic properties of words, or rather the relationships between words are put in the foreground. The syntactic connection is analyzed not from the point of view of words, but from the point of view of the syntactical connection of words and their properties. Hence, management (including verbatim management) is a pure syntactic concept that is related to the syntax of the language, the syntactic structure of the language.

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