The Expression of Causative, Resultative and Ditransitive Constructions in English And Uzbek Languages

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Abstract: In the sphere of aspectual semantics, relevance plays an important role in special research due to the diversity of methods and means of expression. This is because resilience is also characterized by the ability to be expressed in specific units and structures. This led to the selection of resilience as a separate research object. On a constructional approach, we can understand aspects of the final interpretation involving caused motion, intended transfer, or caused result to be contributed by the respective constructions. That is, we can understand skeletal constructions to be capable of contributing arguments. For example, we can define the ditransitive construction to be associated directly with agent, patient, and recipient roles, and then associate the class of verbs of creation with the ditransitive construction. We do not need to stipulate a specific sense of bake unique to this construction. In general, we can understand the direct objects found in the above examples to be licensed not directly as arguments of the verbs but by the particular constructions.

Introduction: Constructions play a main role in the study of syntax and semantics binding. The term construction is used in relation to linguistic expression, which has a plan and meaning of expression. Language units and combinations of any level with content and form are considered a structure, and its elements can also be a morpheme, a word, a combination, a sentence. Thus, causative expression, ratio, ratio-specific combinations, resultative, inchoative, iterative expressions can be an example of the aspectual structure. In our analysis, attention is paid to the resultative, causative, passive, depictive structures. The reason these structures are in shape and content close to each other is that they form a large group.

Literature review

In resultative, ditransitive, causative structures, the lexical basis of the verb, the syntactic connection, has the same appearance. Resultative, ditransitive, causative structures differ in their semantic feature, although the forms are very close to each other. In some cases, the meanings of causality and resultability or causality and depictivity may be embodied within a structure. Structures are the basic unit that gives a practical expression to each language. In the construction of the structures that make up certain expressions, an element is considered to be a structure if it is set in the constructive approach to the study of language units are understood types of analysis, which include causative actions, purposeful transformation, results resulting from causation, complex complementary meanings. It is obtained as a specific template using certain morphological, syntactic, lexical connections. For example, in transitive verb structures, the functions performed directly by agents, patients, and the addressee, and to which verb class they are associated, are important. In general, intransitive fillers are not considered as a direct verb argument, but as a structure.

Analysis

In many languages, the structures associated with causality and resultability has been studied syntactically and semantically separately. Researchers differentiate causal and expressive expressions according to their intensive, functional, physical, and linguistic characteristics (V.P. Nedyalkov, 1983). The expression of causatve, as well as of resultability, varies according to the morphological, syntactic formation of each language. In some languages, these phenomena have a morphological index, a syntactic form, while in others they have a lexical feature. Lexical feature is also a feature of morphologically formed languages. Because sometimes causative and resultability occur directly in relation to the lexical and semantic nature of the verb. Morphologically and syntactically, they are a feature of certain languages. In these structures, the expression of the verb can have a causative, depictive, and resultant meaning, depending on the subordination of the additional argument. In particular, causative verbs in English form a special causative and resultant structure by subordinating a complex complement or by combining certain adjectives associated with changing the state of an object.

Constructions can be understood to correspond to the "litemes" of DiSciullo Williams (l987) that is, the entities of grammar that must be listed. However, our view of the collection of listemes is radically different from theirs. They state categorically: " If conceived of as the set of listemes, the lexicon is incredibly boring by its very nature. It contains objects of no single specifiable type (words, VPs, morphemes, perhaps intonational patterns, and so on), and those objects that it does contain are there because they fail to conform to interesting laws. The lexicon is like a prison-it contains only the lawless, and the only thing that its inmates have in common is lawlessness" (p. 3). This view of the lexicon, or what might be better termed the conslruclicon, following Jurafsky (1992), is rejected in the present work. The collection of constructions is not assumed to consist of an unstructured set of independent entities, but instead it is taken to constitute a highly structured lattice of interrelated information.

Resultative, in turn, is also related to the static nature of the verb, in which the static predicate forms the resultant structures. For example, The Lake froze solid. It is also necessary to distinguish between the productive and depictive structures expressed in the predicate. The relation of the action of the predicate in the resultant structures to time allows them to be distinguished from the depictive structures. This is evident in the Uzbek language. According to D. Nasilov, the static form of the verb in the Uzbek language plays an important role in the formation of resultant structures logically related to the capabilities of another. The author gives the example of "a gun hanger on the wall". It is argued that static quality has formed productive structures as a predicate. In the example of the rifle hanging on the next wall, it is noted that the perfect meaning of the verb in the form of the passive pronoun is formed.

DISCUSSION

In syntactic typology, the term "resultative" is applied to a secondary predicate in successive structures. For example: The lake froze solid, He shoot her dead. The term resilience refers to the expected outcome of transformative processes. Resultative and depictive structures are close in form. The depictive meaning expressed in the cut of a sentence is usually formed in certain semantic groups of the verb denoting a state, a change of state, an action. The depictive expression is also reflected in the description of the physical and psychological state of the person represented by the horse cut. For example: A feeling of love was awakened in his heart. The room was cluttered and untidy.

The depictive expression is semantically related to the state of a person. Another aspect of the deficit that differs from the resultant structures is that it does not appear to form a complex structural cut. Resultative structures, on the other hand, often consist of primary and secondary predicates. They are semantically related to the person, and the resultant differs from the depictive in that the action or situation expressed by the primary predicate is achieved after a certain time. For example: He pulled his tie tight. Compounds meaning this began to be referred to as the resultant structure. The fact that these structures are directly related to the predicate also gives rise to the idea that they are part of the main predicate, that is, they do not have their own syntactic function. She snapped her bag shut.

Resultative structures with the passive relative form in English date back to the history of the development of grammatical forms. These structures are considered to be the product of the passive ratio form associated with the change in state. In the Uzbek language, some of the indicators of the resulting devices are examples of structures made in the form of adjectives. Compare: The windows of the brown-stone mansions were packed with the most opulent creations of Flora, the sister of the Lady of the Lilies. As Avaz stepped to the podium, he noticed that the newspaper was still folded in his hand. He licked his wet lips with his tongue and tried to press himself.

There are also synonymous groups that form resultative structures. They are represented by certain

analytic forms, and the role of auxiliary verbs in the formation of their synonymous group is important. Auxiliary verbs in both English and Uzbek have specific functions, forms, and semantic features. Auxiliary verbs in these languages are functionally different. The role of auxiliary verbs in the formation of resultant structures and their comparative analysis will be discussed in more detail in later chapters.

CONCLUSION

It was found that the resultant structures are formed differently depending on the lexical-semantic expression of the verb and the subordination of the additional argument. In English, for example, some transitive verbs form structures depending on the quality of the secondary predicate function associated with the meaning of subordinating a complex complement or changing the state of an object. In this article, we have focused on the verb forms and structures that signify resilience, and a comparative analysis of their means of expression in English and Uzbek. It was based to the resultative meanings represented by analytical compounds as verb forms, as well as to the lexical and grammatically formed resultant structures. Attention was paid to the distinction between past tense meanings, perfect, causative, depictive, completed meaning, as well as resultant meanings, which are assessed as synonyms for results, and lexical-semantic features that distinguish these events were identified.

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