

VERBAL CONTROL AND TRANSITIVITY IN MODERN ENGLISH

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Abstract: *The study of prepositional combinations in terms of secondary members of the sentence does not contribute to identifying the adequate linguistic nature of the units behind these combinations. Prepositional combinations are heterogeneous material that requires a differentiated approach. In recent years, an opinion has appeared that transitivity is a lexical property of a lexeme, with which the ability to control is associated. Consideration of the concepts of control in terms of transitivity in terms of vocabulary allows us to subject English verbs that form lexical constructions based on prepositional control to a system analysis.*

Key words: *Verbal control, transitivity, syntactic-semantic, methods.*

Prepositional combinations in the structure of sentences are elementary syntactic units - syntaxemes, which are usually characterized by a whole complex of differential syntactic and semantic features and make a certain contribution to the development of a topic relevant to modern linguistics - semantics.

Studying goals and objectives are solved in the work based on the use of certain methods of linguistic analysis. The study of transitional lexemes based on control as part of lexical constructions - phrases determines the choice of modeling methods (construction of language models of phrases with control) and the method of experiment (lexical transformations). The modeling method serves as a means of achieving the main goal of studying control, it helps to identify lexico-semantic groups of transitional lexemes that have the same control. The value of management models lies in the fact that they make it possible to classify transitive verbs, taking into account the features of their management. The study of the syntactic-semantic content of prepositional-nominal combinations in the position of the dependent component involves the use of methods specific to this analysis. The method of a linguistic experiment is applied, the essence of which is reduced to various kinds of syntactic transformations, transformations, with the help of which the syntactic-semantic content of the studied elementary units in the sentence structure is revealed. Constructions with the preposition *after* and *before* are being studied for the first time taking into account the delimitation of language levels. The problem of control in linguistics was covered from different points of view, in a number of works and its detailed analysis, various types of control are defined: strong, weak, optional, zero, indirect. In the past, lexical control was usually not considered as a connection; not many researchers pointed out the dependence of control on the lexical meaning of a verb capable of strong control (Lesnik, 1957; Shumilova, 1958).

The lexical nature of management was pointed out by N. I. Grech and others. So, N. I. Grech noted: « Words receive the power of control not so much from their grammatical form, but from the meaning, contained in new ones » . L. V. Shcherba emphasized: « ... It should be warned against the widespread prejudice that the control of words is determined by grammar: in fact, it most often turns out to belong to each individual word, and therefore is a fact of the dictionary » .

Transitive verbs, controlling the addition, form a constructive lexical unit - a phrase, which consists of elementary lexical units - lexemes.

Intransitive verbs are not capable of control. Thus , management and transience are interrelated.

In linguistic literature, the lexico-grammatical definition of transitivity is widespread; on its basis, verbs are distinguished with the meaning of an action that extends to an object that is the object of the action (Akhmanova O. S.). But other linguists, enriching the concept of transitivity, believe that in English transitive verbs are verbs that control the object, they can be used in the passive voice. A number of scientists, studying verbs that attach an object through a preposition, consider as transitive verbs with the so-called fixed prepositions: *to look at* , *to depend on* etc.

When determining the transitivity of verbs in the structure of a sentence, researchers usually proceed from the ability of a verb to attach a direct object to itself.

The study of transitivity in Russian linguistics correlated with the doctrine of pledges. The foundations of the doctrine of pledges are associated with such names as M. V. Lomonosov, A. X. Vostokov, F. I. Busnaev , A. A. Potebnya, A. M. Peshkovsky and others. The connection between the verb and transitivity is that only transitive verbs (though not all) can be two-voice . The transitivity and intransitivity of verbs is most clearly manifested in their constructive abilities at the lexical level of the language. Transitive verbs are able to form lexical constructions - phrases based on control, intransitive ones do not have this ability. The main difference between transitive and intransitive verbs is their ability to form lexico-semantic groups based on their specific control.

Being realized in a sentence, elementary lexical units - lexemes acquire the status of syntaxes characterized by both formal and meaningful features (formal features are, first of all, certain means of their expression - prepositions and others, but the meaningful features include syntactic and semantic features of objectivity , indirect objectivity , locativity , temporality , etc.). Since in a sentence prepositional combinations can be used both with transitive and intransitive verbs, expressing various syntaxemes (objective, temporal , locative , etc.), then to distinguish between transitive verbs and intransitive verbs, it is important to take into account object, as well as indirect-object syntaxes, which are used only with transitive verbs. With intransitive verbs, there cannot be an object syntaxeme, but there can be locative and temporal syntaxemes. The object syntaxeme is characterized by its syntactic-semantic distributive features. Moreover, between the object syntaxeme and the transitive verb in which it stands, there is a close relationship that is not characteristic

of other syntaxemes and verbs in which they are found. Hence, it becomes possible to rely on the evidence of experiments - transformations of omission, the implementation of which is often difficult in the presence of an object syntax, expressed by a prepositional combination.

The sign of locality (place designation) is usually established by replacing the prepositional combination with the pronominal adverbs *here*, *there* or by posing an adverb question to the combination with the preposition.

1. *She would be standing before the fireplace - She would be standing there (here) Where would she be standing?*

2. *He got up and stood before the picture - He got up and stood there (here) - Where did stand?*

The possibility of replacing one prepositional combination with another combination with one of the prepositions of a spatial relationship - *at*, *in front of*, *near*, etc. also manifest the sign of locality in syntaxemes:

1. *In the shed before the store they sat.. In the shed in front of the store they sat... — In the shed near the store they sat In the shed at the store they sat...;*

2. *He was... sitting before the mirror... He was sitting in front of the mirror... - He was sitting near the mirror... - He was sitting at the mirror...;*

The presence of a temporal sign (indication of time) is emphasized by posing an adverbial question to the prepositional combination, as well as by replacing the prepositional nominal combination with the adverb *then* :

1. *I could call back after lunch... I could call back then When could I call back?*

2. *After tea I'll be out in the dark rain soaked streets, passing the beer - offs and fish - and - chip shops with a pig at the slope. Then I'll be out in the dark rain soakedstreets. When shall I be out in the dark rain soaked streets...?*

3. *Brian was going away before daylight. Brian was going away then - When was Brian going away?*

To establish the sign of objectivity, a number of transformations are used: passivation, replacement of one version of the syntaxeme with another, omission of a prepositional combination with a verb in the sentence structure, posing a pronominal question (*who*, *what*, *when*, etc.) to a prepositional combination - in contrast to adverbial questions (*when*, *where*, *why*, *how*, *long*, *howfar*, *in what way*, etc.). Sometimes one transformation is not enough to set off syntactic - a semantic sign of objectivity. In the passivation transformation, the object element takes the position of the underlying nuclear predicate component. ConsiderVconnectionsWiththissomeoffers :

1. *We'll look after the children The children will be looked after by us Stroeve went twice a day to the hospital to inquire after his wife - He inquired after his wife His wife was inquired after...;*

2. *he asked after her grandson - Her grandson was asked after (by him). 'The transformation of passivation in the above sentences 1, 2 and 3, which include*

transitive verbs, is possible; in sentences with intransitive verbs it is impossible. For example:

1. And on that day, when Mr. Mather the next - door neighbor slept on the sofa after the exertion of walking to the dole of fice . — The exertion of walking to the dole of ficewas slept on the sofa after by...;

2. The indication of its pleasure ceased, but returned after a few seconds in which it sensed.

With the help of these experiments, it is usually possible to delimit the object syntaxeme, expressed by prepositional combinations, from other syntaxemes (locative, temporal , etc.). Thus, we can single out transitive verbs from sentences in texts, delimiting them from intransitive ones, since the object syntaxeme is used only with a transitive verb. The transitive verbs selected in this way are then studied in lexico -semantic groups on the basis of control, taking into account their lexical meaning of compatibility with lexemes.

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