

Semantic and pragmatic aspects of motion modifiers in discourse.

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Abstract: *This article provides a detailed description of the concept of modifier in linguistics. It is also mentioned in the artistic discourse that the modifiers of action are placed in a prepositive and postpositive form, and in some cases they are used as input. There are also examples of remote modifiers that are rarely used in English and Uzbek. In general, the semantic and pragmatic aspects of motion modifiers in discourse are analyzed in detail.*

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There is a widely accepted definition of modifiers in linguistics, according to which “modifiers do not explain, explain, or define the meaning of words and phrases in a sentence, but only mean additional meanings to them. They are also not synonymous, variant, or translation of the unit being interpreted; they themselves do not express the same or close meanings to the related part of speech, nor are they functionally close. Therefore, it is difficult to use them in the same way as in the case of parallel modifiers, substituting the word for the phrase being interpreted. ” Because non-parallel phrases are in the function of another part of speech relative to the component (part) of the sentence being interpreted, the range of meaning they represent is wider than that of the first type of modifiers. If parallel words and conjunctions always occur after the part of speech in which they are related, nonparallel modifiers can be placed both postpositively and pre-prepositively after the part of speech being interpreted. In some cases, their use as an input can also be interpreted as a result of a change in word order (inversion), the absence of a part of speech.

Also, non-parallel word entries themselves do not have the same grammatical form as the related part or part of speech; is not considered to be lexically-semantically or grammatically parallel to the part of speech.

Modifiers, in contrast, can be divided into two groups according to the nature of the additional information they represent, the degree of content dependence on the main sentence or part of it, and the grammatical form.

The first group includes modifiers that are not directly related to the main sentence, indicating to whom the source, some figurative expression or idea belongs, the nature of a person, object, etc., nationality, profession, belonging to a social group or region.

The first group of modifiers also includes entries that are mechanically included in the syntactic construction, such as conditions that do not arise from the requirements of the content of the sentence, the speaker's feelings, emotional state, thinking about something else

at the same time. Such a modifier is usually related to a larger part of speech, and in most cases does not have any grammatical form, but is expressed by words in the main consonant. These types of modifiers are always used postpositively and are usually not grammatically formalized. Their shape does not depend on the shape and syntactic function of the relevant part of speech. Functionally, it is not even in the nature of a piece of speech. It seems that even such modifiers can sometimes be used in the necessary form, in the right place, as a part of ordinary speech. In other words, they can be functionally approximated to a piece of speech.

For example, it follows from the above considerations that modifiers have a wider semantic range than when they come in place of a part of speech, and are equivalent to a message expressed through a complete syntactic construction - a whole idea. Hence, the distinction and independence of this type of non-parallel word entries in the main sentence structure is relatively strong.

The grammatical form of a modifier (e.g., adverbial affixes, auxiliaries) is a sign of what syntactic function they perform in a sentence, to which parts of the sentence they relate. The fact that a word has a certain syntactic function depends on the fact that it belongs to a group of words, in other words, the character of the suffix to which the combinatorics is added - the grammatical form and the place of use. Accordingly, they are modifiers of an attributive nature; are divided into groups of complementary modifiers and adverbial modifiers, subjective modifiers and predicative modifiers.

The subjective modifier realizes various explicit or implicit information about the performer of the action.

Predicative modification is a broader category in this sentence than the meaning of a word or phrase that modifies a cut in traditional linguistics.

Complementary modification corresponds to this complementary function in traditional linguistics, but its scope is much larger.

Attributive modification has a broader meaning than determiner in traditional grammar, and determinants are also included in the group of modifiers.

Adverbial modification, on the other hand, realizes meanings of words and phrases that perform the function of a traditional case, and other functional categories in this way.

In the function of attributive modifiers, words are used to express an additional fact about something or a feature of a person. They are usually incorporated into the sentence structure in the form of adjectives and interpreters; the position relative to the part being interpreted is similar to that of the inverted part of speech.

For example:

1. Blindness (substance) had melted my heart very much ... (S.Aini, "Slaves").
2. At ten o'clock (noon) the invited guests sat in the hotel "Rahimkhaniy" in the official places and in the order of actions. (S.Aini, "Slaves").
3. My father's brother Yusup aka (student) and I, Amin's cousin, and little Kamil were eating around the big table. (N.Ismailov "Afghan wind").

Here are some examples from English to compare with the Uzbek examples above.

1. Dr. Winchcliffe, my predecessor, was a classmate of my father's. (Attr.) (Sanborn. M. p.257)

2. With her elder and younger sisters she lived now in the house of Timothy, her sixth and youngest brother on the Bayswater Road. (Attr.) (J.Golsworthy. To let. p.237)
3. He came in with a large parcel under his arm. (Adv.) (Collins W. The woman in white. p.261)
4. With his face buried in his hands, he did not see her enter the room. (Adv.) (R.Keating)
5. Nicholas lay there, his brow still contracted, filled with perplexity and confusion. (Adv.) (A.Cronin, The Citadel. p.262)
6. The crowd was now in constant uproar, yelling, gesticulating, besucking and reviling with Latin intensity. (attribute). (A.Cronin, The Citadel. p.112)
7. It was a wide white building, one-storey high. (Attr.) (Sanborn. M. p.162)
8. She does not change – except her hair. (Obj.) (J.Golsworthy. To let. p.237)
9. A silver tray was brought, with German plums. (Obj.) (J.Golsworthy. To let. p.285)
10. Huckleberry Finn was there, with his dead cat. (obj.) (M.Twain. Huckleberry Finn. p.39)

The same can be said about the functional state of the modifiers in these examples. In the first example in the Uzbek language, S. Ayni very successfully performed a small task of artistic performance. The task before him was that if he had simply written that the blind man had melted my heart too much, we would not have known what the blind man had foretold, and to the writer what exactly he had melted his heart. If he said that Maddoh had melted my heart too much, the reader would be unaware of Maddoh's blindness and would say, "Melting people's hearts is the main door of these substances." Therefore, S. Ayni puts the blind man in the position of the speaker using the method of modifying his materiality.

In the second example, we witness the writing skills of S. Ayni. If he had not used the (daytime) modifier, the situation would have been a little confusing, and the reader would have said, "Usually such meetings, if there was a secret meeting, were held in the evening when the people were asleep, without unnecessary witnesses. They usually discussed the possibility of planning, planning, conducting, and financing some kind of covert action against a king, khan, or amir. But on the other hand, the meeting was postponed to the day because the lighting of the hotel in the evening was done at that time, more precisely in the XIX century by candlelight or candlelight, and created some inconvenience for the hotel administration and guests as well. Moving the meeting to the day had the following advantages.

1. Those who wept, all those who were called, were rich, and because they were officials, they were not afraid to hold a meeting during the day. In other words, they were the front of society.
2. If the meeting started at 10pm and lasted for two to three hours, it would have been too late. Because they themselves usually got to bed before 10 p.m.
3. They were not poor people who were afraid of all sorts of unexpected expenses.
4. Taking into account the above presuppositions, S. Ayni added the word daytime. It was he who emphasized the great status and prestige of those called in society. In other

words, they were so self-confident rich people that they learned to do what they wanted without being afraid of what others would say.

As for the third sentence in Uzbek, it was spoken by a person slightly older than the youngest of the four people sitting around the table.

The modifiers in the sentence provide information on this.

1. The speaker mentions that the student is Yusup aka. He says Kamil is small. So around the table sat two older men - Joseph and Amin, and two younger men talking and Kamil. To give more information about this situation, the author also mentioned the kinship between them - ammakivachcham, uncle. The only thing that remains unknown in this statement is who Kamil is, his age and why he eats with relatives. Because we don't know if it's equality with the little Perfect speaker or if it's really small. Because when we say speaker, the author means "younger than Yusuf and Amin in terms of perfect age." Or the second case is to express the idea that "the perfect is the smallest of those sitting around the table". We cannot define this without a larger context.

In the first example in English, Dr. Uyinklif was the father of the speaker's classmate, who had previously held the position of speaker. The author uses the principle of austerity in this context, using an adjective modifier, rather than a suffix, to introduce Dr. Uyinkliff, using a descriptive adverbial sentence, and expressing the content to be said within the confines of a simple sentence. At this point, it was also possible to use this modifier as a pre-positive modifier without separating it. But the author seems to like the first option more. Because the logical emphasis here was not on Dr. Uyinklif, but on the fact that the speaker had some kind of follower. More precisely, those in this position are not alone, and it is important for the speaker in this context to know that Dr. Wycliffe was in the same position before the speaker, because it brings prestige to the speaker if the act or position is prestigious, even if it is a job not worthy of boasting. It was not he who began to do this work, but other people as well.

In the second example in English, it is evident at the time of the statement that the speaker belongs to a multi-member family. She lived in Timothy with her older sisters and younger sisters. It is here that in the mind of the reader, "How many are these?" The question naturally arises. Noticing this, the speaker quotes the modifier "Sixth" after Timati. But instead of answering all the questions, this modifier would raise another question, namely, is Timothy the sixth son or the sixth member in the family? To this question we must say that Timati is the sixth member of the family. We guess he must have had 5 sisters. Our choice of such an answer is made on the basis of linguoculturological factors. Because polygamy is not observed in England. They also have 6 children, which is too much. So five girls and six boys would be a fantastic result for this simple English family.

The third example in English illustrates that the action in question came with a large parcel in the armpit of the executor. Here the continuation of the sentence is a modifier, describing how the action performed by the protagonist is performed. Why this modifier was used. Was that parcel so important? Was he waiting for her for a long time? Or there's a second reason for that, according to Ten, he used to come here every day with both hands in his pockets. It had become commonplace. Today, for some reason, he came in with a parcel in his armpit, and it was this parcel that intensified his attention to the fact of his arrival. The

role of modifiers is seen in the fact that they are used to determine the meaning of implicit in seemingly simple moments.

The fourth example describes a subject who is very sad and stunned and does not know what to do. As a result, he did not notice the woman entering the room. When he opened his eyes, he could see and feel, but he covered his face with his palms, and in that case he did not know that Azroil was coming. This modifier is expressed by the modifier as a result of the condition of the man.

The fifth example depicts the bed of the protagonist, Nicholas. He was just lying down, not sleeping. If you say he just fell asleep or didn't write anything at all, it's useless to write about normal things. But the important thing here is not to sleep on his own, but to not sleep. Why is he not sleeping? More precisely, he can't sleep. He has a thousand different fantasies in his head, his head is numb, his eyes are a little narrowed, he can't make a decision, he can't think of a better idea. Those who entered the room saw him in this state. To express the simple case shown here, the author used a modifier in the form of a single large, multi-word phrase.

The sixth sentence in English describes the situation of the crowd. The bottom line: The crowd was no in constant uproar. Now the noise of the crowd could not be suppressed. The situation is clear. In order to protest any kind of noise, the majority of the crowd agrees, if an unofficial leader comes out "Hit!" he is rich in the condition of the people who stop the crowd. This begs the natural question. So what kind of noise is that? Is he really that dangerous? No. The noise is in the nature of the noise, that is, the loud expressions of screams, hand gestures, passions in forms that cannot be written in a book, which no longer appeals to the police. This unmanageable crowd is represented by the writer with the following modifier. –Yelling, gesticulating, beseeching and reviting with latin intensity.

From the examples 7-8-9-10 given in English, the parts of speech that give the function of complement in the sentence have the corresponding modifiers, which served to complete the content expressed in those sentences.

The above-mentioned modifiers in English and Uzbek serve as determiners, complements and cases in the sentence, and they serve to determine a feature, a sign of the part of speech that came before them. They sometimes modify the whole sentence, not just the word that serves as a determiner or complement.

The complexity of the matter is that the method, order, and position of the modifiers in the sentence structure are not always the same.

For example, in Uzbek:

1. As he bent in through the door, the hosts (brothers) in light clothing sat sadly on the two tables of the table set on the airy floor of the high porch. (A. Qahhor. Koshchinor lights. P. 24).

2. He took a softer piece of meat (lahm) and passed it through a large meat grinder. (T.Juraev. Ghosts roam at night, p. 281).
3. Here Orzikhon (bride) was transferred to a neighboring village according to her mother's opinion. (S.Zunnova. Stories p. 53).
4. His friends love them and call them two homeland nightingales. (Turob Full. Plays. P.134).
5. I cut this fig and peach into chunks, it's cold, let's share it together. (R. Rakhmonov. Love is old. P. 82).
6. There is a blacksmith, a sect. (G. Gulom. Stories. P. 163).

Here are three examples for each group. In the first type (1, 2, 3) the modifiers come as a separate part of speech, and in the second three sentences (4,5,6) when the modifier is in a distant position relative to the part being interpreted, they are distinctly separated adjectives, both as applied constructions and sometimes incomplete. can also be evaluated as nominative sentences.

One of the main features of modifiers is that they usually occur at the end of a sentence. This is the pragmatic function of the modifiers, i.e., to emphasize, reinforce, give emotional and methodological color.

According to the information theory, when the information chain is long, multi-element, often the elements at the end of the chain are well remembered by the recipient of the information - the receiver. Regardless of the intonation in it, the last part of the information is taken as the most important part. Modifiers are more likely to come at the end of a sentence or between distant parts in a distant state, which usually depends on whether the main sentence has a structure, content, or logical emphasis.

Above we have mentioned the parts of speech that are called separate parts of speech in traditional grammar. We have called such fragments distant modifiers in this dissertation. It is difficult to say that remote modifiers are widely used in English and Uzbek, but they are common, and as long as they are common, they should be called by a corresponding name. That is why the term Distant Modifier is very appropriate.

The relative, independence, emphasis, and embossing colors of the distant modifiers come at the end of the speech. Modifiers that come in the post-positive state or post-positive modifiers can be easily distinguished. In limiting them, it is sometimes necessary to resort to punctuation.

For example:

- 1) The dress (beautiful) that Halima was wearing fit her. —→ The dress Halima was wearing was very fitting and beautiful.
- 2) He had a selected flower (crimson) in his hand. —→ He had a picked flower in his hand, red.

Distinguishing them becomes more complicated in the analysis of oral speech facts. Because remote modifiers have the same information system as other modifiers.

The following expressive means of post-positive modification are available in English.

- 1) prepositional groups (preposition + ot; preposition + diamond; preposition + gerund)
- 2) qualitative and objective phrases;
- 3) adjective and adjective core phrases;
- 4) infinitive and infinitive nucleus phrases;
- 5) infinitive and gerund peridative devices;
- 6) noun word briquettes;
- 7) binding compounds;
- 8) forms;
- 9) numbers;
- 10) follow-up statements;

The following are examples of sentences with different modifiers.

- 1) The air of the room chilled his shoulders. (J.Joyce, Ulisse. p.24)
(Noun)
- 2) The first business in the tailor's workshop was to fight the fire.
(A.Coppard, Stories. p.41)
(Noun)
- 3) Nowadays people know the price of everything and the value of nothing.
(pronoun)
(O.Wilde. Selected works. p.78)
- 4) He had that dislike of being stared at which comes on geniuses late in life, and never leaves the commonplace.
(gerund)
(O.Wilde. Selected works, p. 192)
- 5) My reason for coming to Iping was a desire for solitude.
(gerund)
(H.Wells. The Invisible man, p.103)
- 6) Andrew entered up the case with a warm sense of having been honored.
(gerund)
(A. Cronin. The Citadel, p.216)
- 7) One might not feel attracted by most of the people present.
(adjective)

(R. Aldington. The Death of a Hero, p.89)

8) The downgrading form is added to material capable of standing as non-minimal sentence element or sentence.

(adjective)

(R. Aldington. The Death of a Hero, p.95)

8) The poorest girl alive can choose between ragpicking and flowerselling , according to her taste.

(adjective)

(B.Show. Pigmalion, p 240)

9) We have tried to count all the examples in each of the texts examined.

(past participle)

(Ch.Fries. The structure of the sentence, p 219)

10) His desire to see the boy was extremely keen.

(infinitive)

(I.Murdoch. The Diplomat, p.239)

The modified cases mentioned above (in sentences 1–10) are more widely used in written and oral speech. They are slightly different from the descriptive modifiers discussed above. It is used as a modifier, which is formed in relation to the part that comes and is interpreted in a certain form.

The fact that these modifiers can be used even before the word or phrase explained in the usual order of parts of speech brings them closer to the phenomenon of word order in speech. This is obviously different from the previous inversion state. It should also be noted that if the word being interpreted has other modifiers in the sentence, it will be difficult to use the modifier as above.

For example:

1. My grandmother had fifteen children, of which thirteen children died between my uncle and my father. At last only my father and Qudratilla (little) uncles stood.
(A. Qadiri, about my father. 17b)

It was necessary to include a small modifier in the example, but even so, the author seems to have gone a little off the record. Because let's calculate as it is said. Uncle + 13 born but not surviving babies + father and Qudratilla (little uncle) = 16 people. But Hamidullah Bibim says he had 15 children. Which one to trust. If three survive and thirteen die, there will be 16. This book needs to be re-read.

Based on the above examples and the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that the meaning of the modifiers clearly shows that the meaning of the main sentence is in a different

direction from the general line. The communicative intention of the speaker, the strict requirements for the size of the sentence and the principles of language saving together help to fulfill the task of filling the volume of information in the discourse by modifying some meanings remotely and some by contact. At the end of the article we have found it necessary to mention the modifiers of action in foreign and Uzbek languages.

1. Modifiers denoting action and object position.
2. Modifiers indicating the direction of action.
3. Modifiers indicating the origin of the action.
4. Modifiers denoting the limit of action.
5. Modifiers denoting the duration of action.
6. Modifiers denoting the time and moment of action.
7. Modifiers indicating the start time of the action.
8. Modifiers indicating the end time of the action.
9. Modifiers indicating the start and end time of an action.
10. Modifiers denoting the repetition of an action.
11. Modifiers that indicate the purpose of the action.
12. Modifiers indicating the reason for the action.
13. Modifiers that indicate how the action is performed.
14. Modifiers that indicate the result of an action.
15. Modifiers denoting the condition of performance of an action.
16. Performance Modifiers.

The volume of this article does not allow for a detailed, systematic analysis of these two bilingual materials, and in the following research we have decided to dwell on each of them separately.

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