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Cognitive Semantics of a Verb and its Lexical Interpretation

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Abstract

This article discusses the semantic name of verbs, determined by their lexical meaning. The main approach to the study of verbs is to determine the volume of the selected subclass of verbs, the structure of the subclass, the structure of the lexical meaning of the analyzed verbs; to establish features in the meaning and system of linguistic means of expressing these categories for these verbs.

Key Words: *presupposition, paradigmatic, syntagmatic, situation, lexical-semantic interpretation, epidigmatic.*

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Verbs are actually semantically diverse. To outline the range of verbs studied in this work, we can use fairly familiar names of such frequently identified lexical-semantic groups as: verbs of dividing into parts (saw, cut, tear, pound, chop, tear, crush, shred, crumble, break, grind), verbs of connection (sew, glue, rivet, weaving, soldering), changing shape (cutting, bending, crumpling, ironing, forging, crumpling), cleaning (washing, cleaning, washing), cooking (cooking, frying, baking), coating (smearing, painting, varnishing, paving, tin), changes in the state of aggregation (melt), verbs of digging (dig, dig, harrow, loosen, hoe), soak (wet, tan, ferment), surface treatment (scrape, scrape, sharpen, grind) and others.[4] According to her, the objective difficulty in studying verb semantics is based on its logical-object character. The content of a specific verb depends not only on its lexical determination, but also on the semantics of other words connected in the context. From the syntactic point of view, the compositional structure of the filler is also important. Unlike a noun, the conceptual basis of a verb is so wide that it can be evaluated even at the level of complete desemanticization.

Understanding the contextual process of the verb is carried out in several stages:

- 1) identifying an object in the semantic field;
- 2) to distinguish the signs and characteristics of the object;
- 3) to carry out the analysis of these signs.

The presence/absence sign of the action includes concepts such as

minimal, the subject (agent) performing a certain action on the object, and determining the dynamics of the process expressed by the verb (state of change).

The interaction between the subject and the verb is noticeable. This process is carried out by comparing the concreteness and abstractness of the verb.

For example, English verbs to see\to look can cover both static and dynamic features: Dora and Michael didn't like Mr Coyne much, he always looked as if he were about to have a fight with someone (Menve, 54) (dynamic property); At the back, hidden away, they saw the seat of three drinkers in the discreet bar area (Menve, 56) (dynamic feature); It would hardly be tactful to give that to them, if you see what I mean (Menve, 357) (static feature).

Verbs can cover both static and dynamic features.

Thus, in the process of analyzing emotional verbs, one of their main features is taken into account - the relationship or object function specific to the state, process and human action. The main participants of the primary reality are calculated through the relations of subject-subject and object, predicativeness, and in turn, the active movement of human senses is considered important in terms of expression in one of the four-part oppositions, including feeling and being perceived, which can be a passive relation to it. [1]

Feeling, which forms the basis of the group of verbs such as to see, to look, to hear, to feel, to smell, to touch, receives

information about the world with the help of human sensory organs.

M. Hamrayeva, who was engaged in the analysis of the category of evidentiality in the semantics of emotional verbs, notes that these verbs in most cases have testimonial information (Hamrayeva, 2023). Verbs belonging to this group express direct and indirect signs and processes.

The predicates of these relations are focused on the current state of the world in its subject, and are reflected in procedural and event aspects [Апресян, 10]. As a result of this, three forms of the objective world imagination appear:

- 1) existence or scientific imagination about the universe;
- 2) subjective perception of the universe;
- 3) the perception of the world objectified with the help of language. [4]

All the realities that a person feels and reacts to are reflected in the semantics of words. Any sentence in the indicative mood is based on perceptual information. For example, the information "Jane came home" in turn covers the presuppositional content such as "I saw her entering the house" or "I see lights through her window". It belongs to the presupposition of expression. In linguistics, a presupposition is the knowledge of the interlocutors' initial speech set on a topic [2].

A presupposition is the background knowledge of the speaker and the listener (writer and reader, addresser and addressee, sender and receiver of speech), based on which the hidden, explication is expressed to inform the

content, which is carried out during the process with the help of derivatives of expression and meaning relations [3]. This definition has its influence in the study of communicative actions, in the process of participation of two or more actants.

The units of the lexical-semantic field are connected in such a way that they show a hierarchical structure, which in turn consists of a unity of semantic spaces and semantic networks related to certain conceptual areas. Nowadays, the study of the lexical system of the language is already structured and defined lexical-semantic groups, lexical-semantic fields, etc. corresponds to this requires filling their unique gaps, combining the last level semantic fields formed between the considered paradigms.

Emotional verbs, whose essence and structure meet the tasks of cognitive research; can be interpreted in the form of epidigmatic derivatives. Lexical units are presented as a semantic paradigm in epidigmatics, with their deep development, vertical (polysemy) and horizontal (word formation) associative connections, and the study of the relationship lexeme of the verb based on dynamic structure helps to do.

The idea of the given material is that for each of these proposals it will be possible to first determine whether it is an implementation of the main LSV, and, if not, and then determine its place in the proposed system of models, groups and subgroups. This reveals the most essential aspects of the semantics of a given sentence: the type of subject of the situation and object (if any), the characteristics of some of its other

participants, the idea of the nature of the situation itself (action, state, process, property) and its relevance to one or another extralinguistic sphere reality (nature, inanimate objects, various aspects of human life). The possibility of using formalized procedures for a more detailed analysis presupposes a further, deeper stage of elaboration of the material.

As everything was told above, we can conclude that this complex work is devoted to one of the most complex

and actual problems of studying and describing the semantics of the verb through the prism of gradualism. We have reviewed certain fragments, core areas of the specified problem. Detailed study and description of lexical-semantic groups of verbs from a gradual point of view, a detailed description of the gradual predicate, structural semantic analysis of the verb word in a sentence from a gradual point view have a further perspective of scientific description.

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