LINGUISTIC AND COGNITIVE FEATURES OF PERFORMING EFFECTIVE ACTIONS

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Article history:		Abstract:
		The article provides a theoretical basis for the study of lexical and grammatical means of expressiveness and analyzes the well-known examples. It turned out that the resulting structures are formed differently depending on the lexical and semantic expression of the verb and the subordination of the additional argument. Attention was drawn to the resulting meanings, represented by analytical compounds in the form of verb forms, as well as to the lexical and grammatically formed resulting structures.

At the center of grammatical research in each language is the focus on the representation of events as a linguistic unit and the coding of the interrelationships of the units involved in a sentence. This type of grammatical analysis is known in the history of linguistics by many terms: grammatical relationships, syntactic functions, subcategorization of frames, argument-containing structures, argument dependencies, and more. One of the key issues for each section of grammar is to choose the right relationship between similarities and differences between those languages and within other languages. The possessive, the cut, the fillers are usually included in formal categories as pure grammatical relations. However, in the process of expressing events through the interaction of these categories, a huge semantic difference occurs. Moreover, when compared in terms of languages, not only the syntactic functions in them, but also the scope of meaning represented by the formal indicators differ. In particular, in English, cuts and intricate complements form specific structures. These structures are used to express semantic and causative meanings. These meanings are also interpreted in English as specific categories. In particular, both causality and resultability have many modes of expression as complex, comprehensive categories. They also reflect attitudes toward objects in the external world. Within the category of causality, there is also the concept of direct causality, which requires the differentiation of the relationships they perform.

Lexical tools play an important role in the formation of resultant structures. Therefore, the resultant structures represented by the agent complement perform communicative-pragmatic functions. Well-known linguist Sh. Safarov commented: "When we talk about the factors that form the relationship of semantics and pragmatics in the content of speech structures, the function of lexical units (for example, performative units, illocutive verbs) is usually discussed and grammatical means are ignored. In fact, the functional division of grammatical devices in both semantic and pragmatic areas has its own character (Sh. Safarov; 2008, 94). The meaning of the predicate has been the result of previous actions. An event performed before the occurrence of a meaningful meaning can serve as a performance or reference. For example: Overwhelmed, he also hit his other hand with a ruler. Seeing this from the desk in the other row, Avaz came running and took the ruler from his brother's hand and broke it (Pirimkul Kadyrov, 15). In linguistics, the main focus is on the verb as the center of speech, because its semantic essence or semantic core is manifested in conjunction with time and space. In addition, the verb is considered a dynamic character (V.L. Egorov; 1989,86). The remaining parts of the sentence are possessive, complementary, and are inextricably linked with the action of the verb, and each part plays an important role in the expression of the action of the verb, in the semantic differentiation, in the enrichment of the verb meanings. Depending on the lexical-grammatical meaning of the verb, the substantive action in the possessive function can be the action manager, the action manager, the action receiver. Verb action can also express the owner's state, character, method, and other characteristics. For example: Then he closed the door, leaving her standing there (Ch. Frazier, 256);

True to Inman's signal, the door soon reopened (Ch. Frazier, 257);

Inman's mouth tightened like a cord had been pulled in him (Ch. Frazier, 257).

The complement gives a transformative meaning to the verb action, the execution of the verb action means its completeness. The complement and verb relationship occurs only with the transitive property of the verb. For example: Tom sent the letter. They get their clothes in Paris.

The nouns and forms in the case function express the meanings of the verb action, such as structural completeness, purpose, space, and temporal movement, quantity, method, and style. For example: The slaves had the same mouse, but ate out under the pear tree (Ch. Frazier, 135); Ada and Ruby went to work cooking (Ch. Frazier, 135).

The complement gives a transformative meaning to the verb action, the execution of the verb action means the complete execution of the verb action. The complement and verb relationship occurs only with the transitive property of the verb. In such cases, the resultant meaning occurs in a way that depends on the lexical nature of the verb. For example: As far as we could see was red hills all washed down with gullies and scattered over with patches of piny woods. (O'Henry, 244); ...... and all the sheep had died and Yeah, and what did you get you see, you get mutations going on in plants so that you get at the moment when the plants themselves are altered, it doesn't necessary, necessary mean that they're killed off, it doesn't necessary mean that they are killed off, it means that the actual genes alter, that they go on breathing so you get ginormous sort of cabbages, you know, cabbages that'll normally be about that size, suddenly become that size that they're the biggest (source: F7L).

Substances and forms in the function of complement have a certain effect in expressing the meanings of verb action, such as structural completeness, purpose, space and time movement, quantity, method, style. For example: He put down the newspaper automatically as the door opened wide (Maeve Binchy, 107).

The semantics of verbs play an important role in the formation of the resultant meaning. As we have seen, each verb forms a resultant meaning as a result of its combination with other word groups in addition to its lexical meaning. While these complexes differentiate the lexical-semantic meanings of verbs, they can form different combinations of them.

At the moment, though, the red hen came bursting through the leaves, her wings partially opened and trailing in the dust (Ch. Frazier, 32).

In English, the expressive structure expression of connecting verb conjunctions signifies a new quality, a complete transition to a state, the result of the emergence of a new state. For example:
It had gone dark;

Her hair had gone gray;

He has got lame.

We now turn separately to the meanings of similar conjunctions and connecting verbs expressed in conjunction with other components. The verb that connects to fall is mainly combined with adjectives and some nouns. These compounds represent the change of state or the beginning of a process, a state, regardless of the will of the subject. Consider the following examples:

Her husband had fallen a victim to his zeal for public safety (Her husband was a victim for public safety); The artist fell out of favor; It fell dark.

The resultant semantics associated with the change of situation in these examples is not the semantics of the connecting verb, but varies according to the meaning of the second component, expressed as victim, favor, dark.

The leading verb in the consonant form signifies action, while the meaning of the resultant derives from the lexical meaning of the auxiliary verb. This is a characteristic of transitive verbs. For example, Hulkar rolled out the dough and began to heat the pot by turning it over on the coals in the oven. The dog got up and howled loudly (Pirimkul Kadyrov, 84). The moon, which at first looked bright red, slowly faded and began to lose its color. It took on a yellowish tinge, then turned into a blue glass (Said Ahmad, 210).

In the process of typological analysis of resultant events, R.Voshio distinguishes between strong-resultative "strong resultatives" and weak-resultative "weak resultatives" (R.Washio; 1997, 1999). The author argues that in a strong resultant, the meaning of the verb and the meaning of the adjective are independent of each other, and object-oriented causation signifies ergative resultability. As evidence, the author cites the following examples: a) The horses dragged the smooth logs (R.Jackendoff; 1990, 226.R.Washio; 1997, 39.R.Washio; 1999, 689).
b) The jockeys raced the sweaty horses. (Washio R., 1999: 689).

In weak results, the change in the state of the object under the influence of probable causation is associated with the nature of the verb and gives the

following examples: a) He wiped the table clean. v) He sharpened the pencil pointy. (Washio; 1997, 227. 1999, 689).

In our view, the distinction between the strong or weak type of resultability is directly related to the action semantics of the verb. The verbs drag and race used by Voshio have an action that is not limited in terms of action, and it is under the influence of this semantic feature that these structures have been expressing a meaningful meaning. Wipe, sharpen verbs, which express weak results, have an action-limited character, and the meaning they represent refers to the resultability that results from a change in the state of an object. In this case, although Voshio associates the change of meaning with the property of the verb, he does not pay attention to the fact that it is the action property of the verb itself.

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