

SYNTACTIC FUNCTIONS AND POSITIONAL
CHARACTERS OF ADVERBS

Urozboyeva Shakhnoza Salayevna

*A foreign language (English) teacher at school №8
Gurlen, Khorezm, Uzbekistan*

Annotation: The article offers an overview of the heterogeneous set of lexical and semantic classes and subclasses of adverbs and adverb phrases with their characteristic inferential and distributional properties. Furthermore, it sketches major theoretical approaches that have been developed to account for adverbial semantics and introduces some current issues of debate concerning the proper combination of lexical, compositional, and conceptual semantics for adverbials.

Key words: adverb, adverbial phrase, structure, function, position, modifier, lexical meaning, analytical form.

SYNTACTIC FUNCTIONS AND POSITIONAL CHARACTERS OF ADVERBS

Урозбоева Шахноза Салаевна

*Учитель иностранного языка (английского) в школе №8
Гурлен, Хорезм Узбекистан*

Аннотация: В статье предлагается обзор гетерогенного набора лексических и семантических классов и подклассов наречий и наречийных фраз с их характерными параметрами и свойствами распределения. Кроме того, он набросает основные теоретические подходы, разработанные для учета наместнической семантики, и вводит некоторые текущие проблемы дебатов, которые объединяют правильную комбинацию лексической, композиционной и концептуальной семантики для наречий.

Ключевые слова: наречие, наречная фраза, состав, функция, должность, модификатор, лексическое значение, аналитическое форма.

Adverbs are traditionally defined as “words that describe verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs”. Adverb phrases are defined as phrases that consist of an adverb plus any modifiers such as another adverb. The use of adverbs shows the qualified or quantified relationship with an action denoted by a verb or its equivalent. An adverb qualifies or quantifies an action in real life situation or a use in terms of functions such as time, place and manner or process or a type. It increases or decreases the effect and efficiency of the action referred in the verb of sentence. Nouns, noun phrases, adverb

particle, prepositional phrases, adverb proper can form an adverb or adverbial phrase or adverbial function. They convey syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic or discourse or ideological functions. Adverbs are significant structural and functional elements in form and meaning and they are essential discourse devices so complex and diverse in producing written texts. The rules of learning, teaching and using adverbs pose serious challenges for the person`s assuming these some roles separately or collectively in a triangular role relationship. Adverbs and adverbials are highly adaptive expressions. They arise in a variety of environments from which they take on certain characteristics features.

Adverbs are used to modify verbs, adjectives, other adverbs, phrases, clauses, or even entire sentences, they are able to function nearly anywhere in the sentence, depending on their type and what it is they are modifying.

The adverb is also a member of morphology. It is considered as a part of speech because of the following features:

1. Semantically adverbs express the degree of property, property of an action, circumstance under which action takes place. Semantically adverbs denote the secondary feature- the “feature of feature”.
2. Morphologically adverbs have inflections which help to form the grammatically category of degrees of comparison, which are expressed in two ways: a) by inflections, b) by suppletion
3. Syntactically adverbs function as adverbial modifier in sentence. Though they perform a wide range of functions, adverbs fulfill some functions.
4. Combinability. They combine with adjectives, verbs, adverbs, statives.
5. Stem-building affixes: “-ly”, “-ward”, “-ways” [1, 178].

One of the properties of adverbs is their ability to move around in a sentence. Adverbs of manner are flexible in this regard. There is a great deal of flexibility regarding where in a sentence an adverb can appear, regardless of its content and the rules of order that we looked at above. While the order of adverbs is useful to keep in mind, it is a guide, rather than a law. Placing the adverb of purpose at the beginning of the sentence does not alter the meaning in any way- instead, it gives the adverb extra emphasis and highlights the purpose of the entire sentence. We can also do this with the adverb of time, but in this instance it has t be moved with the adverb of frequency; otherwise, the sentence sounds awkward.

Adverbs of manner and place can also sometimes go at the beginning of the sentence, but we have to be careful with how the sentence sounds as a whole. For example, neither would work well because the emphasis placed on them would sound unnatural as a result. However, in a different sentence, this emphasis might be suitable. [2, 97]

The adverbs at the stronger end of the scale can only be used with some adjectives. These tend to be ‘extreme’ adjectives that suggest a limit in their meaning. Other ‘non-extreme’ adjectives never collocate with these stronger adverbs.[3,82]

Syntactically the adverbs are positioned in front of, in the middle and at the end of a sentence. The front position is adverbial fronting. It can function as sentence adverb. It shows relation to a previous sentence or an emphasis. They are most flexible units in the English language to be used anywhere- rule bound or rule free. Mid position refers to adverbs that can be used in the middle of a sentence or clause. The main kinds of adverbs found in this position are those that: refer to frequency and refer to manner. End position can be used at the end of a sentence or clause are those that: refer to manner and refer to time or place. Adverbs are often found between the subject and its verb. We can also some between an auxiliary verb and a main verb. As adverbs modify words of different classes, they accordingly occupy different positions in the sentence. In comparison with other words, adverbs may be considered as the most movable words. However, adverbs are not identical in their ability to be moved to another position in the structure. Thus, adverbs of manner and degree are very closely attached to the word they modify and can not be moved away from it. If the predicate is an analytical form adverbs of frequency and indefinite time are usually placed between its parts. The most mobile are adverbs of time and place, which can occupy several positions without any change in their meaning. The initial position of the adverb of manner always makes it emphatic.

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