



**ANALYSIS OF STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC AND COMMUNICATIVE-  
PRAGMATIC FEATURES OF LEXICAL MEANS REPRESENTING  
THE CATEGORY OF INTENTIONALITY IN THE ENGLISH  
AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

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**Annotation**

Intentionality as one of the main aspects of the speech mechanism is one of the priority areas of research in modern linguistics. The study of the intellectual needs of communicants and the question of its manifestation in speech arose as an object of study of the theory of speech acts. As a result of this study, it became clear that the degree of intentionality and its implementation in speech with the help of linguistic means depends on the linguistic and verbal competence of the speaker / author, the methods and principles of conveying the intended goal in the context.

**Key words** express, communicative, pragmatic, technique, semantic, intentionality, explicit, compound verbs.

Communicative intention is expressed in a speech act mainly through performative verbs, but in addition to performative verbs, there are a number of means that are applicable to all levels of the language and play an invaluable role in expressing the communicative goal of the speaking author. Linguistic means of expressing intentionality are mainly activated in speech acts of an explicit nature.

The intonational side of the intentional forms expressed in speech (oral or written) makes it possible to determine the degree and nature of the communicative influence directed at the addressee. Any speech act occurs due to the intention of the speaker / author to adapt a specific pragmatic situation to the needs or obligations of his communicative intuition, and in this case implies a plan of illocutionary interaction with the addressee. The degree of illocutionary effect depends on whether the intentionality is explicit or implicit, and in what linguistic means it is expressed. The linguistic units that represent the objectivity of our research differ from each other in the severity of the sign, the scale of expansion, evaluative and emotional indicators, the relevance of a particular speech genre.



At the stage of the formation of a communicative intention, the speaker / author selectively uses synonymous field units according to certain principles. The question of choice arises as a cognitive and communicative problem, since as linguistic units become more active in speech, they perform not only a communicative, but also a cognitive function that reflects the pragmatic aspect of the speech act. It is clear that the use of one or another synonymous form by the speaker / author depends on the actualization of the cognitive-functional model in the speech process in accordance with his communicative intuition and linguistic competence. The sum of communicative intentions, expressed in various lexemes, grammatical forms and syntactic techniques, constitutes the intonation content of the message.

As for the linguistic means of explicitly expressing intentionality in speech, it should be noted that their lexical-semantic field is very wide.

By analyzing the corpus of verbs of an existing intellectual character in English on the basis of quantitative and qualitative criteria, it turned out that by structure they can be divided into the following groups: simple (monosyllabic) intentional verbs: a) простые глаголы желания (want, desire, plan ва х.к.): "I've thought of that, Jack. I've **planned** it all. Father has saved some money. He is weary of this place where the fear of these people darkens our lives (Doyle A.C.)

The peculiarity of this type of verbs is that they are applied to a specific component in a sentence and require semantic expansion, which is characterized by the formation of sentences from the V + form to the infinitive / -ing (gerund).

b) intentional devices in the verb + preposition pattern (dream of, long for, pine for, aim at, be about): Suddenly he discovered something. One of his upper front teeth was loose. This was lucky; he **was about to begin** to groan, as a "starter," as he called it, when it occurred to him that if he came into court with that argument, his aunt would pull it out, and that would hurt (Twain M.).

Devices with two components: devices with intonation semantics in the verb + noun pattern (make an effort, have a mind): When the worst came to the worst, she had an impulse to get up and tell on Alfred Temple, but she made an effort and forced herself to keep still—because, said she to herself, "he'll tell about me tearing the picture sure. I wouldn't say a word, not to save his life!" (Twain M.).

Complex structural units with two or more components (fixed expressions in the form of phrases): have one's heart in the right place, ill will, show one's hand, with a view to doing something, have an itch for something, have a penchant for doing something, hunger for something, one's heart is set on something, a thirst for something, cook something up, have a (good) mind to do something to be tempted



to do something; to be on the verge of doing something, have designs on someone or something, make a point of doing something, have something in store (for someone), make up one`s mind to do something, take upon oneself etc.

The boy laughed rudely. “You ain’t sendin’ me home, missus. I was **on the verge of leavin’**—I done done my time for this year.”(Lee H.)

On this Friday afternoon, scarcely two days after his previous visit, he **made up his mind to see** Carrie. He could not stay away longer (Dreiser Th. Sister Carrie).

Mr. Green **took upon himself** to order everything and everybody about the place (Bronte E.).

The formation of phraseologies with intentional semantics is not due to the logical basis of individual lexemes, but due to the integration of lexemes. One of the features of intentional verbs is that their meaning depends on their distributive aspects. In this context, we can observe an intellectual environment in which speech is transmitted into speech by means of a noun / adjective + object + intonation verb + infinitive / gerund patterns or their modifications (noun + verb + and + infinitive devices): There was a pause during which Delaney again **contemplated pushing** himself up and heading home, but he hesitated. Here was a sympathetic ear, an impressionable mind (Boyle T. C.,42).

“Soon’s school starts I’m gonna ask Walter home to dinner,” I **planned**, having forgotten my private resolve to beat him up the next time I saw him (Lee H.).

In speech, techniques are also often used, consisting of a noun + verb + preposition + gerund instead of an infinitive, depending on the syntactic potential of a particular unit: But it appeared to Dorian Gray that the true nature of the senses had never been understood, and that they had remained savage and animal merely because the world had sought to starve them into submission or to kill them by pain, instead of **aiming at making them elements** of a new spirituality, of which a fine instinct for beauty was to be the dominant characteristic (Wilde O.).

Based on this analysis, it can be repeated that additional tools (for example, gerund, infinitives, prepositions) are necessary for the full functional activity of verbs of intonational nature, otherwise they cannot serve as an expression of intentionality. In other words, they cannot independently meet the functional requirements of the category of intentionality, but an interesting situation can be seen in the following passage:

“Anybody **want** some hot chocolate?” he asked. I shuddered when Atticus started a fire in the kitchen stove. As we drank our cocoa I noticed Atticus



looking at me, first with curiosity, then with sternness. “I thought I told you and Jem to stay put,” he said (Lee H.).

In this example, the correct intentional verb (I want) can reveal its semantics independently without additional means, but the infinitive verb (I want to drink) is compressed for the purposes of linguistic economics, because the contextual connection creates such an opportunity. Some of these verbs can be used with both infinitives and gerunds, and their meanings can change: No matter what anybody says to you, don't you let 'em get your goat. **Try fighting** with your head for a change... it's a good one, even if it does resist learning” (Lee H.).

After that I lived like a young rajah in all the capitals of Europe—Paris, Venice, Rome—collecting jewels, chiefly rubies, hunting big game, painting a little, things for myself only, and **trying to forget** something very sad that had happened to me long ago (Fitzgerald F. S.)

The use of intonation verbs in these passages indicates that the use of infinitives or gerunds after them can radically change the meaning, to try + to (infinitive) means “to try,” and to try + -ing (Gerund) means “to try,” that is it has take action semantics that can help correct the situation.

Based on the analysis carried out, it can be concluded that the existing intentional verbs in the English language are diverse and do not have independent semantic activity in the speech environment: a certain form of the verb must be combined with them. A particular intentional verb can undergo semantic origin depending on the change in the verb form.

The Uzbek language also has a wide range of intentional verbs, which can be structurally and functionally divided into the following groups:

A) verbs with artificial intonation, formed by the method of primitives and affixation (want, want, dream, wish, wish, etc.): If you want to iron, don't hide the bucket, tell me who you spied on? .. (Ismail A.)

In the modern Uzbek literary language, only the affixes -la and -lan, -lash, -landir, -lashir, formed with his participation, serve as productive verbs. Other verb makers, such as the -a affix, stopped working and became an unproductive affix; The affix -la forms a verb from words, pronouns and imitation words belonging to all independent word groups, except for the verb. Depending on the category of the word and the nature of the meaning of the base of word formation, there are different types. For example, all repetitive verbs formed by this affix consist of a noun phrase.

B) joint intonation verbs (will, desire, inclination, etc.), composed by the composition method in the form of a horse, adjective + verb pattern. “Become a



driver, I will give you any help," he said. Malokhat dreamed of this and immediately got used to it (Kakhhor A., Dakhshat)

It can be seen that although the units of phrases in a compound verb actually indicate the relationship of an action with an object, the syntactic connection between them in a compound verb weakens, and both parts begin to have a common lexical meaning, that is, semantically and grammatically form a whole lexical unit. The first part of this type of compound verbs is followed by nouns and adjectives, and the second part is followed by the verb to do. In this type of compound verbs, the verb "to do" means to possess, characterize, attribute or bring into the state of something, sign, characteristic, degree and quantity, as indicated in the first part.

As a synonym for the auxiliary verb to do, the verbs to do and to turn are used:

"Adjective + verb" can also be represented by a verb, which is the second part of compound intentional verbs. It should be noted that the verb to be cannot serve as a connecting link in this situation. When it comes to the conjunction function, the compound verb is not formed, but the simple word is used with the conjunction. The verb to be at this time can be replaced with another conjunction without changing the meaning. When the verb to be is part of a compound verb, it cannot be replaced with a conjunction: I want to sympathize with the above.

C) compound verbs with the "verb + verb" pattern. This type of compound verb is formed from a combination of two verbs. The first part usually takes the form of the verbs -a, -y, and -b (-ib). The parts of a compound verb are combined to form a new meaning that is different from their meaning. Such a compound verb as a whole has a new lexical meaning, consisting of an independent and auxiliary verb in speech, and the second part differs from analytical forms, which have different meanings, such as completion, repetition, continuation, beginning.

In modern Uzbek it consists of two verbs.

There are not so many intonational verbs: dream, plan, plan, wish, wish, curse, encourage: on such nights a person becomes restless and wants to sit quietly, waiting for something. (Kakhhor A., Dakhshat)

D) two-part and two-part verbs: dream, cherish, strive, believe, achieve: on this beautiful evening we all have the same intention, the same desire: every family living in our country, let each person achieve his goal! (Congratulations from the President)

As you can see, such intonation verbs are relatively rare and consist of synonymous pairs that serve the purposes of semantic amplification and expression. Their mostly joint forms of nouns and forms are common in speech: involuntarily, involuntarily, according to beliefs, etc.



### Repetitive verbs

E) Verbs can be used mainly as repeating words in the form of the affixes -b (-ib) and -a, -y. These adverbs, expressed by a repeating verb, denote continuity, repetition of an action and serve to enhance the emotional and expressive coloring of speech: dream-dream, longing-longing, etc. For example: I dreamed of the end (from a conversation).

G) complex structural units of two or more components (fixed expressions in the form of phrases): кўзи тўрт бўлмоқ, кўз тикмоқ, кўз остига олмоқ, кўзи олма термоқ, кўнгли тусамоқ, кўнглига тугмоқ, хушига келмоқ, муроди ҳосил бўлмоқ, кўнгли суст кетмоқ, чанг солмоқ, ҳадди сиғмоқ, бир ўқ билан икки қуённи нишонга урмоқ, қош кўяман деб кўз чиқармоқ, оёқ тираб туриб олмоқ, оёғи тортмаслик, дилига тугмоқ, нишонга олмоқ, бош тортмоқ, тирноқ орасидан кир изламоқ, қўлини ювиб қўлтиққа урмоқ etc.

The dissertation contains original intonational verbs as hyperonyms of the taxonomic model, the subordinate hyponyms of which reflect the semantics of “consider”, “hope”, “decide”, “try”, “prepare for action”.

The verbs in these groups are diverse in the languages being compared and are activated in different pragmatic tones when expressing communicative intention: the intention has a rigid or weak plan of expression, a polysemantic nature, the choice of desire depending on whether it is real or unreal.

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