



SPECIFIC LEXICAL-GRAMMATICAL FEATURES OF ENGLISH COPULATIVE VERBS

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Annotation: The word copulative is derived from the Latin word "copula" which means "to bind". These verbs connect the possessor to the phrase it expresses, that is, to be more precise, to the complement. Many scientists have recognized that nouns and pronouns are connected in the memory of copulative verbs.

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In English, copulative verbs form a subclass of verbs that require a complement after them and connect the possessor to the phrase it represents. For example:

My German Shepherd is ferocious has become a timid dog.

seems

appears

The word copulative is derived from the Latin word "copula" which means "to bind". These verbs connect the possessor to the phrase it expresses, that is, to be more precise, to the complement. Many scientists have recognized that nouns and pronouns are connected in the memory of copulative verbs. But it should be noted that pronouns or nouns must be in exactly the same agreement. For example:

It is I or It is me

Copulative verbs (some scientists also call these verbs linking verbs) form a special class of intransitive verbs. Usually, these verbs equate, specify, or combine one variable noun with another. He connects the possessors in the sentence with a complement clause. Like other intransitive verbs, sentences with copulative verbs always have an indirect object. In English, we can take as an example any form of the verb "is" or "become". For example:

The words which I have spoken into you are spirit are life.

In this sentence, it should be noted that the nouns "words", "spirit" and "life" are equated through the copulative verb are. In other words, the word words corresponds to the words spirit and life. There are very few copulative verbs in English, but some of them are very important and are used a lot in the language. Copulative verbs firmly connect the possessor and the complement in the sentence. Even if we interpret this relationship as "binding" or "equalization", we will not give



its full definition. Although we have not found a single word that fully expresses this relationship, some linguists describe it as "intensive communication". Perhaps it is easier to show it in examples. For example:

1. George Bush is President.
2. Ice feels cold.
3. Caesar became Emperor.
4. He seems nice.

The verbs in these examples are close to transitive verbs, that is, the verbs in the first and third sentences are represented by the nouns "president" and "emperor". So, can we call these verbs copulative or intransitive? So, first of all, their meanings are different. We can't see any movement there. Secondly, the complement does not appear as a noun phrase in the second and fourth sentences, it is represented by the adjectives "cold" and "nice". Transitive verbs are never used with adjectives, they should only be used with nouns. Therefore, in copulative verbs, the second part is called an instrumental complement. But in English there are categories of verb conjugations. For example:

1. I think, therefore I am.
2. I am cool.

"am" in the first sentence is a transitive verb, and "am" in the second sentence is a copulative verb, but "am" in these sentences is used in two different meanings.

We can also see the form of the verb itself ending as participle at the end of the sentence. For example:

- The earth revolves.
The sun rises.

Copulative verbs are divided into primary copulative verbs and secondary copulative verbs. Verbs whose main function is to connect are called primary copulative verbs. For example: look, appear, feel, sound, taste, smell, grow, remain, cost, total etc.

Verbs that act as an independent lexical unit and a linking verb are called secondary copulative verbs. According to their semantics, copulative verbs are divided into the following groups:

- a) substantive copulative verbs: be, resemble, mean, lack, befall, weigh, cost, suit, last, make (to make good reading), amount, total.
- b) have verbs;
- c) copulative verbs to become, appear: become, remain, get, turn, go, grow.



d) verbs related to hypothesis or vision: seem, look, appear, feel, sound, taste, smell. For example: She seems friendly.

Copulative verbs occupy a special place in the ratio system. For example:

Aunt Kate was making frank use of her handkerchief, and even Aunt Julia seemed moved. (J. JOUCE)

"I want you tomorrow evening also - in fact you may consider your evenings occupied, unless I give you leave". (D.H. LAWRENCE)

His glowing hands merely clasped behind him, and he seemed to be lost in thought. (MELLS)

The stranger ran his arm, down his waistcoat, and if by a miracle the buttons to which his empty sleeve pointed became undone. (WELLS)

Copulative verbs can act as independent, auxiliary, linking, modal verbs according to their syntactic features. That is, as we mentioned above, according to the meaning of connecting verbs, verbs that express existence, verbs that express existence (to be), verbs that express feeling (to feel), change from one state to another verbs denoting the tooth (to become, to row, to get, to turn). It is divided into groups of verbs indicating that it is in the previous state (to remain, to keep, to stay, to continue) and other verbs.

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