

SYNTACTIC FUNCTIONS AND PATTERNS OF COMBINABILITY OF ADVERBS

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ABSTRACT:

These article is about adverbs and their combinability whereas others may modify different words, for instance enough which may be used in to -word enough , not quickly enough, quick enough.

Kalit so'zlar: Adverb, vazifalar, jumlar, adverbial modifikator, sintaktik, taqqoslash so'zlar, tinish belgilar.

KEYWORDS: Adverb, functions, sentences, adverbial modifier, syntactical, comparative adverbs, punctuation.

INTRODUCTION:

Adverbs may perform different functions, modifying different types of words, phrases, and sentences. Some adverbs are restricted in their combinability whereas others may modify different words, for instance enough, which may be used in to -word enough, not quickly enough, quickly enough. The most typical function of the adverb is that of adverbial modifier. However when combined with a noun it functions as attribute. The combinability and functions of the adverbs are the followings:

Adverbs may function as adverbial modifiers of manner, place, and time, degree to a finite or non-finite form of the verb.

He spoke aloud; I quite forgot about it; he spoke well.

Note: some adverbs of time though synonymous, are used in different syntactical patterns. Thus, already is used in affirmative sentences and yet-interrogative and negative sentences:

They have already finished.

They haven't finished yet.

Have they finished yet?

However, already may occur in interrogative and negative sentences when there is an element of surprise of the question is suggestive, that is the speaker expects an affirmative answer.

Have they finished already? (The speaker is surprised at their having already finished)

In the same way still, meaning "continuously, up to this moment", is used in affirmative sentences and any more in negative sentences. If any more is used in a question, it implies that the speaker expects a negative answer.

Ha still works at the library. He does not work there anymore. Does he take music lessons any more? — No, he doesn't

Adverbs may function as adverbial modifiers to an adjective or another adverb. Usually the modifying adverb is an intensifier very, rather, awfully, so. Terribly, extremely, most, utterly, unusually, delightfully, unbelievably, amazingly, strikingly, highly, that, etc. The same applies to composite adverbs, such as kind of, sort of, a good bit of, a lot of, a hell of, a great deal of, etc. a. She is terribly awkward; they are very happy; Meg is clever enough; you speak so slowly; they settled in a

rather quiet street; the boy is unbelievable fat; she was strikingly handsome; we did it sort of proudly; quite definitely, too much, right there, a great deal too much.

Some adverbs—still, yet, far, much, any combine with comparative adjectives: much worse, not any better, still greater, etc.

He couldn't speak any plainer.

You could do it far more neatly.

She is much wittier than her friend.

Comparative adverbs are used in clauses of proportional agreement, that is, parallel clauses in which qualities or actions denoted in them increase or decrease at an equal rate. This construction is sometimes called the comparative of proportion.

The longer I think about it the less I understand your reasons. Note: To express the idea that a quality or action decreases or increases at an even rate the comparative may be repeated, the two identical forms being connected by and:

He ran faster and faster.

There are adverbs which may modify nouns or words of nominal character, functioning as attribute, as in: the way ahead, the trip abroad, the journey home, his return home, the sentence above (below), my friend here, the house opposite, the day before, etc. When they premodify their head—words such as adverbs are tending towards adjectives. Compare the following; the upstairs flat—the flat upstairs

The back room—the way back

A few adverbs premodify nouns without losing their adverbial character: the then president, in after years the above the sentence, the now generation. 3. Their combinability with prepositional phrases can be illustrated by the following: right up to the ceiling.

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 this doesn't apply to all of them; 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 cannot be moved away from it. He sings well—is the only possible arrangement of the three words, unless the change of position is accompanied by inversion and a general shift of the communicative focus: Only well does he sing (уфақатяхшикуйлайди). If such an adverb is put in other positions this may result in a change of meaning, in which case it is no longer an adverb (it has already been mentioned that adverbs are often defined by position rather than form): well, he sings when nobody is in. If the predicate is an analytical form adverbs of frequency and indefinite time are usually placed between its parts:

Have you ever seen him?

You are always laughing at me.

Adverbs of degree usually pre-modify adjectives or verbs: awfully, painful, terribly unjust, really pretty, so nice, etc.

The most mobile are adverbs of time and place. They can occupy several positions without any change in their meaning, as in usually he sings well. He usually sings well. He sings well usually. The initial position of the adverb of manner always makes it emphatic. Proudly he showed his diploma to his parents.

Carefully he signed his name.

In these sentences, despite detachment of the adverbial modifier, its connection with the verb is evident (showed proudly, signed carefully).

Note: care should be taken not to confuse adverbs of manner and modal words, which may have the same word-form and occur in the same position. The only guide in these cases

punctuation and the relation between the words:

Naturally I wanted him to answer—modal word.

I wanted him to answer naturally—adverb

They wanted to live naturally—adverb

They wanted to live, naturally modal word.

Adverbs may modify almost any kind of construction in English: nouns, adjectives, verbs, other verbs, prepositions, single words, phrases, or even whole sentences. In some cases a speaker may put an adverb almost anywhere in a sentence without changing the meaning very much: in other cases, the position of the adverb is rigidly fixed; and there are grades of variation between these two extremes in the freedom of placement of adverbs in the sentences.

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