

LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL PECULARITIES OF STATIVES IN ENGLISH

Kholmurodova Farangiz Bahodir qizi

Muhammad al-Xorazmiy nomidagi

Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universiteti

Qarshi filiali "Axborot ta'lim texnologiyalari va

gumanitar fanlar" kafedrasida assistenti

farangizholmurodova@gmail.com

Annotation: This article examines the classification of English statives, words prefixed with "a-" (e.g., afraid, afloat), which are distinct from adjectives. Initially explored by B.A. Ilyish and L.S. Barkhudarov, statives are defined as "adlinks" and primarily function as predicative complements with copular verbs. The study highlights their semantic categories, such as psychological and physical states, as well as time, place, and quantity. Additionally, the article explores the evolution and classification of English mental verbs, comparing them with similar concepts in Russian and Uzbek linguistics. The research contributes to the understanding of statives and mental verbs within English grammar.

Key words: adlinks, lexical semantics, predicative complements, adjectives and statives, mental verbs, English grammar, morphosyntactic analysis, semantics of statives, linguistic classification, historical linguistics.

INGLIZ TILIDA STATIVLARNING LEKSIK-GRAMMATIK XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola ingliz tilidagi stativlarning tasnifini o'rganadi, ya'ni "a-" prefiksi bilan boshlanadigan so'zlar (masalan, *afraid*, *afloat*), ular sifatlardan farq qiladi. Dastlab B.A. Ilyish va L.S. Barxudarov tomonidan o'rganilgan stativlar "adlink" deb ta'riflanadi va asosan kopulyativ fe'llar bilan predikativ to'ldiruvchilar sifatida ishlaydi. Tadqiqot ularning semantik kategoriyalarini, masalan, ruhiy va jismoniy holatlarni, shuningdek, vaqt, joy va miqdorni ta'kidlaydi. Bundan tashqari, maqola ingliz tilidagi ruhiy fe'llarning evolutsiyasi va tasnifini o'rganadi va ularni rus va o'zbek tilshunosligidagi o'xshash tushunchalar bilan taqqoslaydi. Tadqiqot ingliz tili grammatikasidagi stativlar va ruhiy fe'llarni tushunishga hissa qo'shadi.

Kalit so'zlar: adlinklar, leksik-semantik tahlil, predikativ to'ldiruvchilar, sifatlilar va stativlar, ruhiy fe'llar, ingliz tili grammatikasi, morfosintaktik tahlil, stativlar semantikasi, tilshunoslik tasnifi, tarixiy tilshunoslik.

ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ СТАТИВОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ

ЯЗЫКЕ

Аннотация: Эта статья исследует классификацию английских стативов, слов, префиксированных "а-" (например, *afraid, afloat*), которые отличаются от прилагательных. Изначально исследованные Б.А.Ильиш и Л.С. Бархударовым, стативы определяются как "адлинки" и преимущественно функционируют как предикативные дополнения с копулативными глаголами. В статье подчеркиваются их семантические категории, такие как психологические и физические состояния, а также время, место и количество. Кроме того, рассматривается эволюция и классификация английских ментальных глаголов с их сравнением с аналогичными концепциями в русском и узбекском языкознании. Исследование способствует лучшему пониманию стативов и ментальных глаголов в английской грамматике.

Ключевые слова: адлинки, лексическая семантика, предикативные дополнения, прилагательные и стативы, ментальные глаголы, английская грамматика, морфосинтаксический анализ, семантика стативов, лингвистическая классификация, историческое языкознание.

INTRODUCTION (KIRISH/ВВЕДЕНИЕ)

The study of "stative words" or "statives" in English, particularly those prefixed with "a-" (e.g., *afraid, afloat*), has a long history rooted in Russian linguistic theory. Originally classified under the "category of state" and examined by scholars like B.A.Ilyish and L.S.Barkhudarov, statives were identified as distinct from adjectives, forming a unique lexical category. These words, often described as "adlinks" due to their syntactic behavior with copular verbs, play an important role as predicative complements, functioning to describe psychological, physical, and situational states rather than qualities. Despite their shared semantic domain with adjectives, statives differ in their grammatical and syntactic properties, such as the absence of comparative degrees and their reliance on the prefix "a-." This article aims to explore the classification and semantic distinctions of statives in English, focusing on their role as predicative elements and their syntactic relationships with linking verbs. In addition, it addresses the evolution of mental verbs in English, tracing their historical development and comparing them with similar constructions in Russian and Uzbek linguistics. The analysis contributes to the broader understanding of English grammar, particularly within the context of lexical semantics and morphosyntactic structures, by examining the unique features of statives and mental verbs.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHOD (ADABIYOTLAR

TAHLILI VA METOD/OBZOR LITERATURY I METODY)

The study of stative words (or statives) in English, as a distinct category within lexical and grammatical structures, has been a subject of considerable interest in linguistics. Early

research, such as that by B.A.Ilyish, initially introduced the concept of "category of state" to explain the unique grammatical status of certain English words prefixed with "a-". This led to the reclassification of these forms as stative words or statives, an expansion of the concept that was further developed by scholars such as L.S.Barkhudarov.

Statives are commonly associated with link verbs (e.g., *to be, seem, feel*) and are distinguished by their predicative syntactic role in sentences, where they typically function as complements to copular verbs. Unlike adjectives, which express qualities, statives denote states or conditions.

This distinction has not been universally accepted among linguists. While some, such as B.A.Ilyish, argue that statives should be considered a distinct part of speech due to their unique combinability with link verbs and lack of a comparative degree, others maintain that statives remain a subclass of adjectives, distinguished primarily by their syntactic behavior.

From a semantic perspective, statives are often classified according to the psychological state, physical condition, and spatial relation of the noun referent they modify. For instance, psychological states (e.g., *afraid, ashamed*) and physical states (e.g., *astir, asleep*) are common categories of stative words. These semantic distinctions highlight the inherent stative property that statives convey, which is conceptualized as the state of being or existence of the referent, rather than a quality or characteristic. This property of expressing state rather than quality or relation sets statives apart from adjectives, which can describe both qualities and relations.

The theory of mental verbs in English is also closely related to the study of statives. Mental verbs, which include verbs that express cognition, perception, or emotional states, have been classified in various ways, from simple to compound sentences. The work of K.Cooper in the 17th century laid the foundation for the study of verbs of thought in English, which was expanded upon by R.Lout and others in the 19th century. The semantic and syntactic classifications of mental verbs have since evolved, with distinctions drawn between transitive and intransitive mental verbs, as well as between cognitive and emotional states.

DISCUSSION (МУХОКАМА/ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ)

The Russian concept known as the "category of state" was applied to English words prefixed with "a-" and underwent thorough lexico-grammatical scrutiny, leading to their categorization as the "category of state." This analysis, pioneered by B.A.Ilyish and later expanded upon by other linguists, eventually resulted in the terminology shift to "stative words" or simply "statives." However, not all linguists specializing in English agree on the part-of-speech classification of statives, with differing opinions among proponents and opponents. The table below presents a detailed perspective on this issue, proposing that statives, termed "adlinks" due to their association with link verbs and analogy to adverbs, are distinct from

adjectives in their semantic function.

While adjectives denote "qualities," statives-adlinks denote "states." A defining characteristic of statives-adlinks is the presence of the specific prefix "-a," and they do not possess a category for degrees of comparison. The multifaceted nature of the categorization of statives-adlinks underscores the importance of further examination and discussion within the linguistic community¹.

The initial researcher who embarked on this reevaluation of the lexical status of English statives was L.S.Barkhudarov. We primarily adhere to his principles while introducing additional criteria for analysis. Concerning the fundamental meaning conveyed by statives, we define it as a "stative property," representing a characteristic of a nounal referent. Adjectives, in their entirety, signify not just "quality" narrowly but encompass "property," which is conceptually divided into "substantive quality as such" and "substantive relation." In this regard, statives do not fundamentally diverge from conventional adjectives. Furthermore, typical adjectives and participles used in adjective-like roles can articulate similar properties (or broader "qualities") as those expressed by statives. The principal meaning categories conveyed by statives encompass the psychological state of a person (e.g., afraid, ashamed, aware, ahistorical), the physical condition of a person (e.g., astir, afoot), and the condition of an object in space (e.g., aslant, afloat, awash, aslope, around, afar, asquint, apart). Delving into additional semantic categories, we may include time, place, state, and quantity.

For example:

- ❖ Time: awhile, afresh;
- ❖ Place: ashore, afield, abed, aboard;
- ❖ Quantity: aplenty, apiece;
- ❖ State/Process: alight, adrift, apace, anew, aright, ablaze.

Consequently, in Modern English, statives can be characterized by the following:

1. The lexico-grammatical significance of "state."
2. The productive prefix "a-."
3. Distinct combinability: words within this class are predominantly associated with copular verbs.
4. The primary syntactic role of statives is as a predicative complement.

¹ B. R. Sapayeva. Adlinks as category of state.—EPRA International journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) Vol.: 9. Issue 5.—2023.—340-242 pp.

Thus, in a sentence, they function as the predicative element of the compound nominal predicate, the objective predicative member, and occasionally as a postpositive attribute. They are never employed as prepositive attributes.

B.A.Ilyish posits that statives incorporate the tense category *x*. However, this category, along with mood, person, number, etc., is conveyed by the linking verb (e.g., "is afraid," "was afraid," "were afraid"), not by the stative itself. As demonstrated above, the combination "was afraid" is not an analytical word. Similarly, consider "fell asleep," "dropped asleep," "lay asleep."

The compatibility between adjectives and adverbs varies significantly, with the most common combination pattern involving adjectives being their placement to the right of nouns (e.g., "an ardent lover"). However, this pattern is not applicable to adverbs, which is particularly noteworthy considering that not only adjectives but also various other parts of speech, as well as combinations of words or clauses, frequently form right-hand connections with nouns in Modern English. Interestingly, stative adverbs are not utilized in attributive positions and are distinguished by their left-sided categorial compatibility with both nouns and linking verbs. From a synchronic perspective, this distinctive characteristic of adverbs indicates that they are not adjectives but rather constitute a distinct part of speech².

The syntactic roles of adjectives and adverbs are distinct. Statives primarily function as attributes, while adverbs serve as predicative complements. Adverbs are often referred to as predicative adjectives and adverbs to imply that the differentiation between these word classes is solely syntactic. However, adverbs not only associate with finite link-verbs in predicate constructions but also with verb link-verbs utilized in various capacities.

For example:

* The twins were alike. (adjective)

*We are all alike concerned in religion. (adverb),

*A cigarette set the dry grass alight. (adjective)

*A suspect alighted from the train and proceeded on his way. (verb).

*Da Silva portrays a bright, lonely student from New York, adrift in small-town Arizona. (adjective)

*The team is now just six points adrift of the leaders. (adverb).

² B. R. Sapayeva. Adlinks as category of state.—EPRA International journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR)
Vol.: 9. Issue 5.—2023.—340-242 pp

RESULTS (NATIJAR/PEZYJBTATBI)

As a result, statives represent distinct word classes, exhibiting productivity and versatility from syntactic, lexical, and grammatical perspectives. From a synchronic standpoint, the evolution of adverbs indicates their classification as a separate part of speech, characterized by both form and structure-based features.

The study of mental verbs in English has its own history. Initial information can be found in the works created by K.Cooper in the second half of 17th century. R.Lout, who is the leader scientist of this century, continues this theory. In the middle of the 19th century the theory of thinking verbs in English began to appear and then, in the second half of the 19th century formation of verbs of thought in English normative grammar and up to the present time remains unchanged. During the process of looking through the problem of interpretation and classification of mental verbs in English, we were convinced that typical types with equal and subordinate composition are widespread. Thinking verbs in English do not differ in terms of content from the other verbs of thought that are used in other languages. The grammar rule which means two bases (subject and predicate) have to be necessarily in the simple sentences of thinking verbs in English is cannot always be true. Furthermore, it was seen that the first half of thinking verbs have got one content and the others might have got two contents.

In this article, English verbs of thought defined on the basis of different points of reference. Not only English linguists, but also Western scientists approached to the problem of its interpretation and classification. In all given quoted classifications (shown in the grammars of different languages), subject is taken on the basis of a simple sentence. Therefore, although there are many classifications, they are almost similar to each other. Whereas every language, especially languages belonging to different families have their own characteristics and they are not allowed to integrate with each other. Analysis of scientific works of English scientists on the issue of mental verbs was given and according to it, compound sentences are depended on different signs of conjunctions and mixed with them.

The definition of a compound sentence was given based on the criteria of English scholars and other linguists. From the point of view of scientists (by the help of their books), the types of thinking verbs in English and the classifications were demonstrated. The classification was given based on structural-semantic, lexical, morphological signs of mental verbs in English and the feature of interconnection with parts. Parts were classified according to their structure, which shows only one side of thinking verbs at work via the help of initially created classifications. The problem of interpretation and classification of mental verbs is quite interesting.

We can know from the heritage left to us by our scientists that this issue has a long history from the heritage left to us by our scientists. The first information about the verbs of thought dates back to the 20s of the 19th century was given in published works. But these data

were not perfect. After only 1940-years, the problem of thinking verbs came to the attention of scientists. Verbs of thought are classified based on different points of reference. The approach to its interpretation and classification from the point of the World scientists was studied in this chapter. In all given classifications (given in Uzbek and Russian languages), the subject was taken as a simple sentence basis. Therefore, though there are many classifications, they are similar. However, each language has its own rules of law derived from language capabilities. From the 80s of the 19th century, the second of the two bases in terms of defining the joint sentence approached to each and every syntactic unit relying on the basis of the forward participle with exceptions approached in the 1940s and 50s.

Scientific works that dedicated on the issues of thinking verbs is given by Uzbek scientists. While thinking about the classifications, it is shown that they have mixed reliance on various signs of the conjunction: classifications were given according to structural-semantic, lexical, morphological features and the nature of interconnection of parts (i.e. linkers and the use as well as non-use of grammatical conjunctions and other grammatical devices) and some of them were changed. The classification of mental verbs in the formal-functional interpretation is classified based on a certain aspect of it. Parts were categorized according to their structure, which shows only one side of thinking verbs at working process by the help of initially created classifications. There is no difference between the verbs of thought used in English and the verbs which are essentially used in other languages regarding thinking. The opportunity in using of mental verbs in artistic style is wide. The use of verbs of thought in E.Hemingway's work "Farewell to Arms" is not narrow. In this work, typical thinking verbs with equal and subordinate content types are widely used. Especially, the arrival of verbs of thinking with broad connectives is remarkable. The author used them effectively and very appropriately. Linked thinking verbs are combined with separate sentences that come after themselves based on the integrity of the text with a simple sentence used as a compound sentence is also noteworthy. In general, several problems are analyzed, including giving the linked and followed conjunctions in

English to the Uzbek language, the issue of their connection with other parts, the occurrence of the composition of parts in cohesive clauses, two-component grammatically fully formed sentences are given in the form of a simple sentence into the Uzbek language on the basis of the pattern of English compound sentence construction, in order to keep the meaning of a text connected thinking verbs come in a simple interrogative sentence and analyzing coming of the verbs of thought in these sentences and the use of compositional clauses are considered to be interesting issues.

CONCLUSION (XULOSA/ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ)

The analysis of Uzbek and English scientific works that are dedicated the issues of simple sentences is given. When thinking about classifications, mixed reliance of compound sentences is demonstrated: descriptions are given according to structural-semantic, lexical, morphological features and the character of interconnection of parts, according to the use (non-

use) of grammatical tools is brought. Parts were classified according to their structure, which shows only one side of thinking verbs at work via the help of initially created classifications. In the world, in particular, in Western linguistics, one-syllabic sentences have got own history of learning. This issue has been studied in English and Uzbek linguistics. Opinions of scholars regarding this issue are clearly divided into groups (information in English, Uzbek and Russian linguistics).

English grammar linguists do not separate monosyllabic (without subject) sentences at all. The special research in terms of giving it for impersonal sentences in English (sentences that do not have an owner/subject) is briefly discussed. Such words in English are checked with their appropriate versions in Uzbek. This issue is classified in a similar way to the Russian language in other Western language scientific grammars. When the thinking verbs in English translated into Uzbek, their changes in terms of form and meaning as well as giving them as the form of thinking verbs were analyzed and their relationship with other sentences was studied. Thinking verbs used in English do not differ in essence from the verbs of thought used in other languages and their opportunities of utilizing in belles-lettres style is not limited³.

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