

## THE POSITION OF LANGUAGE UNITS EXPRESSING THE CATEGORY OF ADDRESS IN THE LANGUAGE SYSTEM

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**Nargiza Mamadjonova**

*Andijan State University*

*Interfaculty foreign languages (exact and natural sciences) senior teacher, Ph.D.*

*(PhD)*

### **Abstract**

*Expressing the category of reference in language is related to making a clear choice of the speaker in expressing his desire. It is done through language units to express it. This article provides information about the place of language units in the language system representing the reference category.*

### **Key words**

*language, verb, semantic group, object.*

Conversation is a type of language that is clearly reflected, and it is precisely in conversation that the language fully expresses its services. One of these services includes representation of the application category. Expressing the category of reference in the language is related to the speaker making a clear choice in expressing his desire. The category of address chosen by the communicants during the conversation indicates the existing social relations between them. In this case, both the speaker and the listener need to communicate based on the norms of social behavior established in this society.

In the explicit action (case) that the listener must perform according to the speaker's desire, the base (stem word) of the referential phrase is expressed in the verb. The verb can be used independently in the personal or infinitive form (simple adjective), or it can appear as part of various constructions forming a qualitative phrase (complex adjective).

When the verb in the infinitive comes in an adjective phrase, it has the main meaning, because it is the focus of the speaker's attention. Among the quality expressions, we include constructions in which the infinitive verb speech label formula, modal verbs and subjective modal form verbs and verb phrases are used as elements of its inevitable content.

The classification of adjectives presented by us is based on the contextual content of the verb. Therefore, a single verb can be included in groups with different meanings. In the classification of complex qualities, only the component that gives the qualitative term of the action was chosen. A number of adjectives expressing certain tendencies of reference were not included in our classification because they were separate types that could not be grouped.

We included most of the adjectives under analysis in the following semantic groups:

1. Words that mean addressing by speaking separately;
2. Adjectives of mental activity: opinion, comprendre, inventor, imaginer.
3. Adjectives denoting certain behavior are pleasure.

Adjectives denoting actions of the subject to a certain extent related to movement - arrive, revene, smell, entre, pass, circule, roule, marche, monte.

1. Adjectives indicating the movement of an object in width - apport, serve, reporte, transporte.

2. Adjectives denoting physical condition and location.

3. Adjectives denoting a changed state in latitude;

Adjectives indicating transition from one state to another;

Adjectives denoting emergence, destruction, disappearance. In the subject or object - brule;

4. Adjectives with the meaning (semantics) of liberation, which mean keeping the object in some state or situation;

Adjectives denoting interpersonal relations between subject and object;

Adjectives that mean having, using and giving back;

Adjectives denoting actions related to sales;

Adjectives related to physiological processes, denoting actions such as eating;

Adjectives denoting movement towards a specific goal related to search and finding;

Adjectives indicating the subject's actions related to the creation and preparation of the object;

Adjectives that indicate the appearance of social etiquette associated with the subject's actions or his reaction to the use of such forms.

The boundary between semantic groups is not absolutely stable. "The whole source of the language can be expressed as a system of interrelated, and at the same time, a system of lexical and semantic groups that collide on all sides," he says.

Thus, the adjectives indicating the movement of the object in space can determine the movement of the subject (apporte, transporte, etc.); adjectives

denoting the movements of appearance and disappearance can indicate the subject's movement in space or the object's movement in space, the adjectives of speech activity are the adjectives indicating the subject's emotional state related to speech activity. Just as polysemous words can belong to several semantic groups at the same time, words from one semantic group can converge with words from another group, because each verb simultaneously can have many meanings.

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