

TEMPORAL SYNTACTIC-SEMANTIC CONSTRUCTIONS WITH PREPOSITION “ON”

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Abstract

The temporal syntaxes considered in this paragraph from the procedural category is characterized by syntactic - semantic signs of activity and post-preposition. The study of syntactic - semantic features of prepositional sentences combined in the structure of a sentence contributes to the establishment of system relations by syntax and their variants. The article presents theoretical ideas in this regard and proves them with examples.

Keywords: Verbalization; transformation; significance; syntactic; semantic; gerundial combination; paradigmatic; correlation; harshly.

Introduction

The temporal syntaxes considered in this paragraph from the procedural category is characterized by syntactic - semantic signs of activity and post-preposition. Presence and suggestion - gerund combinations in the following sentences of the syntactic - semantic sign of activity are proved with the help of an experiment - transformation of verbalization when the gerund is replaced by the corresponding finite form of the verb in which there is an element endowed with the sign of agentivity (indicating the manufacturer of the action) for example:

1. she announced, upon having put her ear to the ground
2. she'd put her ear to the ground (pg: ... after a certain most honored member ...

The presence of the sign of posteriori in the content of the studied combinations is indicated by their functional correlation with the adverb after which has the status of an independent elementary unit in the structure of the sentence (characterized by the significance of the post-preposition of the sequence)

Temporal posterior active syntax has expression variants with combinations of various (indefinite and perfect) forms of gerund with the preposition after.

Variation+on+V

1. In the House, on the proceedings, that's possible, Ghost was surpassing
2. Clothes, on washing, after washing with water, water
3. On opening the door, he stood still wordlessly
4. Rivals were eager to take on winning strike.
5. They went on fighting harshly

Variation+on+V

1. It will be a lot more on the improved books.
2. He's quite on losing side, it seems funny
3. They were driving on teasing her on purpose



Thus, the syntactic - semantic content of the combinations after V and after V is characterized by signs of the procedurality of temporality of posteriority and activity. The syntaxes implemented by these combinations can be called procedural temporal posterior active. The syntax - semantic content of the studied combinations is characterized by an additional syntax - semantic feature.

Let's analyze the following sentences:

1. Do not get on the part.
2. He came home on being lost.

In the examples given, we replace the gerunda construction with a subordinate sentence of time:

1. Upon being tasted in every possible way

He didn't get the part

After they tested him ...

2. He ... came home after being lost

He came home after he was given for dead.

The conducted experiment reveals the presence of the indication of directionality - in the content of the propositional - gerundial combination, therefore this syntactic unit is called the processual temporal posterior active directional syntax.

Consider the posterior active directional syntax has the following options:

Variation+ on+ being V

After + gerundial indefinite form of the verb in the passive voice

1. ...and especially upon their demerits after being spoiled by Miss Domber
2. The youth of Michael Klein has been spilled over and has been spilled over.

Variation + on+ having been V

After + gerundial perfect form of the verb in the passive voice

1. on the fire, they were struggling hard
2. ... on having been running back, he stopped moving

Temporal post-preposition syntaxes are opposed to syntax that are characterized by a differential syntax and semantic sign of anteriority. The temporal syntax from the procedural category in the following sentences is also characterized by syntactic - semantic signs of activity and anteriority.

1. He paused on adding his new line.
2. Daniel said on the brink of draining his mug.

The given examples are subjected to experiment: we replace the combination of before + V with a subordinate sentence of time where there is an element endowed with a sign of agentivity (indicating the manufacturer of the action).

1. He paused adding / He paused before he added
2. Daniel said before draining his mug / Daniel said before his mug.

The presence of a sign of animority in the content of the studied combination with the preposition before indicates that they functionally correlate with the adverb before which has in the structure of the sentence the status of an independent syntactic unit characterized by the value of precedence.

It is proposed that the gerundial combination in the following sentences, in addition to the sign of activity, also has a differential syntax-semantic indication of directionality:



1. There were bills - big bills awaiting the summer profits on being paid.

Let's put the given proposal to the experiment: let's replace the gerundal constructions with subordinate sentences of the time:

1. The clothes were washed before you were put on,

2. ... there were bills - big bills awaiting the summer profits before being paid ... / ... before they were paid ...

The given experiment reveals the presence of signs of activity and directivity in the content of the proposed-gerundial combinations under study. In this section, as well as in the previous one, we have carried out a syntax-based analysis combined with the prepositions after and before appearing in the position of the dependent component in transitive and intransitive verbs. Analysis of the syntactic - semantic content of the studied combinations leads us to the following conclusions:

1. For the prepositionally - nominal combined with the prepositions after and before, one syntactic position is characteristic, namely the dependent position in transitive and intransitive verbs.

2. Combinations with the prepositions after and before can serve as means of expressing various syntaxes — elementary syntactic units characterized by differential syntax-semantic features. Such units are primarily the following syntax from the category of substantial:

1) temporal posterior – he is always on the move

2) temporal posterior active – Tom carrying on well

3) temporal posterior static – Synod was on her own

4) temporal enteric – Simon running on the pitch

5) temporal enteric active – We will challenge on them

6)) temporal enteric active – The company cannot count on the manager

7)) temporal posterior and anterior to the terminal – The boy stood out on the street

In addition, two syntaxes are defined that are neither substantive nor procedural, i.e. deprived categorical syntax - semantic feature. Eeo - temporal and locative syntax.

3. Syntaxes expressed by combinations of after and before are between themselves and other syntax in system relationships. System relationships exist between temporal locative interactive as well as active syntaxes.

4. Within each of the paradigmatic series of substantive and procedural temporal syntaxes, opposition is carried out according to some or additional syntax and semantic feature, with general categorical and one or two non-categorical syntax and semantic features. For example, the paradigmatic row of the substantial temporal syntaxes includes the temporal posterior and several other temporal posterior. Locative locative relative locative interactive locative interactive quantitative form a series of locative syntaxes. The paradigmatic series of interactive syntaxes consists of an interactive interactive object interactive interactive agent interactive temporal interactive syntactic syntax. The syntax of the method of the interactive method is also correlated with other syntaxes of the method. Active temporal syntax differs from all previous syntaxes not only by noncategorical but also by categorical features of processuality.

5. The study of syntactic - semantic features of prepositional sentences combined in the structure of a sentence contributes to the establishment of system relations by syntax and their variants. So temporal posterior and anterior syntaxes have variants expressed by combinations



of a noun with prepositions before and after combinations of personal pronouns, so the system of syntax options are different.

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