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## ON THE LINGUISTIC VALENCY OF ENGLISH VERBS

***Key words:*** *verb, valency, syntactic unit, lexeme, syntactic structure*
***Ключевые слова:*** *глагол, валентность, синтаксем, лексема, синтаксическая структура*
***Açar sözlər:*** *feil, valentlik, sintaktik vahid, leksem, sintaktik struktur*

**Introduction:**

Changes in society have had an impact on words and word combinations that have maintained their relevance in our modern times. Stable word combinations that convey the same meaning overall play a significant role in expanding our language's lexicon. Among the other sciences, chemistry is where the concept of valency originated. Later, this concept begins to show itself in linguistics. Accordingly, the notion of valency has recently been introduced into linguistics, having been taken from the field of chemistry. This word combination includes extra words. Syntactic properties of verbs in different languages may be compared to reveal the inherent universality and distinctiveness of language grammatical formations throughout linguistic evolution [1].

Nowadays, there is emphasis on the idea of linguistic valency as a vital link between different language levels. As a result, there exists "A Valency Dictionary of English", which focuses on this problem in present-day English. The following definition was provided to this linguistic phenomenon: *Valency—or complementation, as it is often called—is an important area of the description of English, one which is on the boundaries of lexis and grammar, and as such, has been dealt with in grammars and dictionaries of English.* [2].

Although the valency problem appeared in linguistics at the beginning of the 20th century, it gained the status of a theory in the early 60s, but there are still many unresolved controversial issues in this field. The relevance of the researched topic lies in the fact that these issues are raised and investigated in the article, initiatives are taken to solve them, and various models and schemes are drawn up for their solution.

The meaning of valency in linguistics is similar to the meaning of valency in chemistry, so that valency in chemistry means union and compatibility. In the grammatical theory of valency, a verb combines specific elements to form a sentence. Therefore, in linguistics, it is mostly understood as the association of words with other words. In modern times, valency is in the foreground as an important category that unites several language levels. In theory, valency is understood as the number and quantity of arguments controlled by a predicate. Linguistic valency has several definitions, one of which is as follows: *The verb has a number of arguments depending on it, and in linguistics it is called syntactic valency* [3]. In modern English, there also exist intransitive verbs, which mainly are not referred to as valency verbs. For example: *love, deteriorate, cry, vote, laugh, sit, increase, stand, trend, fluctuate*, yawn, *walk, arrive, happen, exist, appear, stay,* and so on.

*After a brief thaw starting in late 1961, Beijing's relations with Moscow deteriorated rapidly beginning in late 1962 as a consequence of the Chinese-Indian border and the Cuban Missile Crisis* [4, p.509].

**The Purpose of the Article**

The purpose of the article is to determine the valency of English verbs and to identify the properties of the valency of English verbs and to reveal their valency models. The tasks of this subject can be mentioned as follows:

To reveal the nature and essence of the valency of English verbs

To study, clarify the valency of English verbs;

To invesigate the types of valency of English verbs;

To identify the syntactic structure of sentences containing verb valency;

To illustrate with examples the valency of English verbs;

To look through and analyze the thought of linguists' about the valency of verbs.

**Methods and ways of investigating the properties of the verb**

In the article, the characteristics of linguistic valency are deeply analyzed and illustrated with examples, using the method of linguistic analysis and linguistic description. As for the reasons for choosing these methods for research, it is intended to describe the valency of verbs by dividing them into subgroups using the linguistic description method.

The works and articles of English, French, and Russian-speaking linguists were used as sources in the preparation of the article.

**Discussion:**

Charles Sanders Peirce, in his essay called "The Logic of Relatives" in 1897, for the first time used the valency as a metaphor [5]. Later, in the 1940s and 1950s, it was observed in the works of some linguists. One of them specially attributed many of his works to the investigation of this topic: Lucien Tesniere [6].

Concerning English verbs Allerton (1982) is considered a major authority. He made the important distinction between semantic and syntactic valency [3].

Word forms have been the subject of scholarly investigations at various points in history. In our speech, we use not only single words but also combinations of two or more words. Phrases have a dependent structure. A number of linguists, including V. V. Vinogradov, put forward the idea that word combinations have a dependent structure [7].

One of the scientists who used a broad interpretation of word combinations was L. Bloomfield [8, p.143]. He made detailed comments on word combinations and made the case that they should be split into two groups in a paper that was produced in the 1930s. These word combinations fell into two categories: exocentric and endocentric. Endocentric word formations are those in which one or both of the basic parts are employed in other structures to create a compound. Exocentric phrases are those in which none of the component components can take the place of the entire complex. Word combinations have been described by several linguists as "phrase," "word group," and "word cluster". L. Tesniere, a French linguist, first demonstrated the separation of word combinations into "lexical and grammatical valency," the two primary linguistic components [6, p.12].

The concept of "valency" has evolved over time to encompass all morphological units; before, it was limited to the possibilities of verb conjugation. In English, free word combinations are connected to word grammatical components. Phrases that are fixed and free should not be mixed. Any element of "fixed phrases" may or may not be able to be substituted with another element within a specific range. Stability and identity are invariably composed of the constituents of set word combinations. Two categories of word combinations are distinguished based on how their lexical-semantic properties are categorized.

1. Phrases without restrictions 2. Static expressions

When it comes to the distribution of transitive verbs, it is understood as working together with lexical units belonging to any part of speech. For example, *She pressed the letter into his hand* [9].

The syntactic structure of this sentence can be represented by the S.V.N.N-model. So, in this model, S-semantic syntactic unit, V-verb, N-noun, N-noun. Since there are 2 nouns here, the double use of the letter N represents the use of the noun for two times. Lexical and syntactic constructions are considered carriers of syntactic semantics. Lexemes form lexical constructions. Syntacic units define syntactic constructions. It is clear that syntax refers to a combination of words. Lexemes themselves are formed with the help of words and other means. One of the main issues considered during the definition of valency in linguistics is the interaction of lexical units with effective and ineffective lexemes or their interaction with other units, i.e., syntactic units. A. M. Mukhin, who conducted research in this field,

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defined several types of linguistic valencies: casual, final, and mediative [10, p.266
In this sense, the matching verbs themselves employ casual syntactic
components. So, they are not used equally with all verbs, with some they are used
more, with others less, and with some they are not used at all. To put it more clearly,
casual syntax in English is expressed by a preposition and a noun, and this is used
with transitive verbs.

For example, *wait for-l am waiting for my friend to come and he will explain it all.*
[11]- Here, the objective syntactic unit is expressed through the noun+phrase
structure. Such verbs are called transitive verbs, that is, they take a noun in the active
case and it creates a mediated objective syntactic unit in English. In addition, casual
syntactic units in English can be expressed according to the name of syntactic units
or, it is possible to express a result-oriented syntactic unit as "final". For example,
the verbs "*to search the city for the save*"-*He ordered more patrols to search the city
street by street* [12] or "*to search a house*", and A.M. Mukhin considers them as a
means of creating the final syntactic unit. At the same time, it is characterized as a
final syntactic valency. In addition, he notes that the verbs *to have, to take, to bring,
to leave*, etc. are used in a mediative sense [10, p.263].

These existing verbs are combined to form a mediative activity. According to
A.M.Mukhin, they have different forms, such as instrumental, locative, temporal, etc.
Syntactic valencies are expressed depending on the meaning of the noun components
of the syntactic units formed by combining verbs with nouns. What A. M. Mukhin
calls casual, final, mediative valency resembles the meaning of syntagms formed
together with verbs and nouns. When it is translated into Azerbaijani, it corresponds
to the syntax formed by the combination of some nouns with verbs in any case.
Action verbs mean the work done on the object. In this case, objective valency is
taught as a direct object, and mediated object as an indirect object in practical
grammar. At this point, it is especially important to remember that the objective
valency of the verb is unique to transitive verbs. However, the mediated objective
valency is the characteristic of a number of lexical semantic groups. In such a
situation, both the direct object and the indirect object can consist of only one
syntactic unit, or preposition+noun, and they form indivisible syntactic units. Such
syntactic units consist of at, in, on, from, etc., a preposition and a noun, or just a
noun without a preposition [10, p. 264].

As we know, the preposition does not only belong to the noun but also to the
pronoun. In this regard, they can be used directly next to the noun and apart from it,
and at the same time, they can be used here as the pronoun in addition to the noun.
However, in the semantics of action verbs, not only is their combination essential,
but at the same time their functionality is selective because at this time lexical and
syntactic units work together. When forming a verb combination, their relationship
with lexemes is taken into account. In other words, the relationship with lexemes

containing the same level of lexical and semantics is discussed here. It is during the combination of verb lexemes that we can distinguish one or another lexical, semantic group of verbs. Thus, the verb included in any group will differ according to the lexical semantics of the other verb or the combination with other verbs. We have observed in recent linguistic dictionaries that as an example of the meanings of verbs, many have given them in the form of word combinations, and this may lead us to give a certain opinion about the syntactic valency of that verb [13, p.266].

Another issue that creates difficulty here is that verbs have a number of meanings. Sometimes verbs can be used figuratively rather than literally. For example, the verb pack has a total of 16 meanings [14]. At this time, we can say that the first meaning presented in the dictionary is taken as the main meaning. Therefore, it is not possible to carry out a semantic structure analysis of all verbs, that is, all verbs denoting work, in the article. From that point of view, we can give a semantic structural analysis of the main meanings.

Some authors have agreed to distinguish five major valency patterns in linguistics, such as: Intransitive, Ditransitive, Monotransitive, Complex Transitive, Copular. They tried to identify the characteristic features of these patterns [15].

R.Nordquist, in his turn, in the article "Linguistic Valency of Grammar", attemped to clarify this linguistic phenomenon as "*Complementation*" [16]. In this regard. he shared the view points of Randolph Quirk, Sidney Greenbaum, Geoffrey Leech, and Jan Svartvik [17].

Regardless of the specific style and formal expression of each language, there may be 5,6 syntactic relationships among existing syntactic units. These relations are manifested in the substrate. In this regard, there are several types of sub-syntactic groups. For example, the relationship between the action and the doer of the action - *the instructor is teaching*, the issue of the object of the next action - *the teacher is explaining your mistakes*, the next action and the issue of the addressee, and so on. Thus, English verbs are mainly multivalent; however, 3 valent verbs are the most observed ones.

**Conclusion:**

Once again, we see that syntactic valency is a language universal as it applies to all languages based on semantics and logic. It is believed that language valency is the factor that shapes the structure of the overlayer and underlayer. Syntactic valency was first introduced to linguistics in 1934 by the French linguist L.Tesniere. Later, starting from the 60s of the 20th century, linguists associated valency with the verb. The reason why the special study of valency is important is the problem of artificial intelligence, which is one of the demands of science in the 21st century [2]. Therefore, semantics is very important to solve this problem.

Thus, in linguistics, valency is considered a semantic-syntactic phenomenon consisting of a means of connecting the meaning of one word with the meaning of another word.

Action verbs denoting movement and activity are multivalent, but mostly 3-valent verbs are predominant in English.

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**Röya Q. Abdurahmanova**
**İngilis dilində feillərin linqvistik valentliyi barəsində**
**Xülasə**

Təqdim edilmiş məqalə ingilis dilində feillərin valentliyinə həsr edilmişdir. Burada feil valentliyinin linqvistik konsepsiyası haqqında geniş məlumat verilir. Dilin formalaşmasında feillərinin rolu danılmazdır və bu, dildə bir nitq hissəsinin digəri ilə reallaşmasının təhlili zamanı mühüm əhəmiyyət kəsb edir. Burada həmçinin eyni səviyyəli leksik və semantik tərkibə malik leksemlərlə münasibətdən bəhs edilir. Təsirli feillərin müasir ingilis dilində valentliyə sahib olduğu sübut edilmişdir. Məqalədə həmçinin feil valentliyinin hərtərəfli təhlilinin araşdırılmasından bəhs edilir. Bundan əlavə, linqvistik valentliyi olmayan keçidsiz fellər də nəzərə alınır. Məqalədə feillərin valentliyini göstərən müxtəlif nümunələr verilmiş və təhlil edilmişdir. Qeyd olunur ki, sintaktik valentlik anlayışı dilçiliyə ilk dəfə 1934-cü ildə fransız dilçi L.Tesniere tərəfindən gətirilmişdir. Fərqli təsnifatlara görə dildə feil valentliyinin müxtəlif növlərinin olması məqalədə qeyd olunmuşdur. Bununnla yanaşı, feil valentliklərinin təsadüfi, meditativ, və final növlərindən də bəhs edilir və nümunələrlə əsaslandırılır. Təqdim olunan cümlənin sintaktik quruluşu S.V.N.N-modeli ilə təmsil olunur. Bundan əlavə, bu məqalədə dillərin öyrənilməsində fellərin valentliyinin əhəmiyyəti haqqında müxtəlif fikirlər qeyd edilimişdir.

**Р. Г Абдурахманова**
**О лингвистической валентности английских глаголов**
**Резюме**

Настоящая статья посвящена валентности английских глаголов. В статье дается расширенная информация о лингвистическом понятии валентности глагола. Роль глаголов действия в формировании языка неоспорима и важна при анализе соотношения одной части речи с другой в данном языке. Здесь также обсуждается связь с лексемами, содержащими тот же уровень лексики и семантики. Доказано, что переходные глаголы имеют валентности и в современном английском языке. Статья также посвящена исследованию комплексного анализа валентности глагола. Кроме того, принимаются во внимание непереходные глаголы, не имеющие лингвистической валентности. В статье приводятся и анализируются различные примеры, показывающие валентность глаголов. В статье упоминается, что синтаксическая валентность была впервые введена в лингвистику в 1934 году французским лингвистом Л.Теньером. В статье оценивается, что согласно различным классификациям в языке существуют различные типы валентностей глаголов. Также рассматриваются случайные, медитативные, конечные типы глагольных валентностей и обосновываются примерами. В статье синтаксическая структура представленного предложения представлена S.V.N.N-моделью.

Кроме того, в статье приводятся различные мысли о важности валентности глаголов при изучении языков.

**R.G.Abdurahmanova**
**On the Linguistic Valency of English Verbs**
**Abstract**

This article is devoted to the valency of English verbs. It provides expanded information about the linguistic concept of verb valency. The role of action verbs in the formation of language is undeniable and vital for analyzing the relationships between different parts of speech within a given language. The connection with lexemes sharing the same level of vocabulary and semantics is also discussed here. It is proven that transitive verbs possess valencies in modern English as well. The article also explores a comprehensive analysis of verb valency. Additionally, intransitive verbs that lack valency are into taken account.

Various examples illustrating the valency of verbs are provided and analyzed. The article mentions that syntactic valency was first introduced into linguistics in 1934 by French linguist L.Tesnière. It asserts that, according to various classifications, there are different types of verb valencies in the language. Random, meditative, and final types of verb valencies are also considered and substantiated with examples. The syntactic structure of presented sentences is illustrated using the S.V.V.N. model. Furthermore, the article offers various thoughts on the importance of verb valency in language learning.

**Rəyçi:**                       **f.f.d., dos. F.F.Qurbanova**