

## THE STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC AND FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE LEXICAL UNITS EXPRESSING THE MEANING OF DESIRE

**Tashmetova Aziza Sagdullayevna**

Chirchik Higher Tank Commanding Engineering School

Senior teacher of the Department of Languages

**ABSTRACT:** *The purpose of the article is to explore structural-semantic and functional peculiarities of the category of desire in English and Uzbek languages. Through the article it is possible to notice different ways of the chosen meaning in English and Uzbek.*

**KEY WORDS:** *category, morphological, syntactic, lexical, subjunctive mood, analytic and synthetic forms complex sentence, paradigmatic method, typological category.*

The category of desire in the English language, not being thoroughly investigated as an independent category, reflects its wider expression in the morphological, syntactic and lexical layers of the language. According to the results of the research, as the main basis of the category of desire in the English language serves the subjunctive mood. The analytic and synthetic forms, included into the system of subjunctive mood, express the deservedness of action and some desired level of its happening.

The subjunctive mood is the basis of the category of desire and we will analyzed the subjunctive mood.

The mood, generally speaking, is a category of verb that expresses the relation of a speaker to the universe through sentence. The traditional grammar appoints the existence of the 3 types of mood- indicative, imperative and subjunctive.

We can differentiate the following types of subjunctive mood:

- Type of having non-contradictory content to the real universe- *if he were, if he had been;*
- Type of expressing the contradictory meaning to the universe- *if he were, if he had known;*
- approximate type, made up of “*should*”- *should you meet him;*
- Conditional analytic form that comes with “*should*” and “*would*”: *what would you answer if you were asked?;*

This classification, according to its basis, can be considered as semantic classification.

I.B.Khlebnikova differentiates the followings in the content of subjunctive mood: The conditional mood, subjunctive (including such synthetic forms as: *be, were, if I knew*) and not included into system variants.

The lexical units forming the dictionary system of the English language can be distinguished into simple words, derived words and compound words. And the basis for this view can be taken the morphological analysis by V.Fromkin and R.Rodman which distinguished words into monomorphemic, derived and compound words.

The simple words that comprised 33% of the words taken for the analysis of words belonging to the nouns (*desire, want, wish, will, heat, hunger, thirst*) and expressing the category of desire in the English language. 90 % of words were verbs (*to want, to desire, to wish tend, hope, aspire, beg*), 6 % adjectives (*agog, eager, keen, lewd*) and 12 % adverbs (*rather, perhaps*).

The suffix mainly serves in the derived words. It was defined that the noun-forming suffixes participate in making up the nouns expressing the meaning of desire: *-ion/ -sion/ -tion/ -ation (inclination, requisition), -ness (willingness), -ing (craving), -(i)t y(desirability), -ance/ -ence (appetence, prurience), -er/ -or (adorer, prayer, petitioner), -cy (obstinacy), -y (jealousy), -ot (zealot), -ac (maniac), urn (desideratum), -ast (enthusiast), -asm (enthusiasm).*

The derived words, made up with the help of adjective- forming suffixes comprise 90% of semantic group: *-able (desirable), -ive (attractive), -ing (willing), -ed (wished), -ful (lustful), -ous (desirous), ate (passionate), -ish (freakish), -al (maniacal), -ic (enthusiastic), -ent (ardent), -y (greedy), -ac (aphrodisiac)*.

The compound nouns that form the category of desire in the English language comprise 2% of nouns belonging to this category. *monomania, megalomania, monomaniac, nymphomaniac ,shutterbug, firebug, crosswordpuzzleitis, ain't-supposed-to-it-itis, Phy-Beta-Kappa-itis* The compound words comprise 4% of adjectives: *open-mouthed, long-wished, self-willed, ill-willed, good-willed*.

The category of desire together with word combinations can be widely used as means of phraseological units in the syntactic layer of the language. The analysis revealed that nominative-substantive, nominative-adjective and nominative-adverbial phraseological units are included into nominative phraseological units. For example, such nominative-substantive phraseological units as: *that's the card, good will, ill will, the lust of the flesh, a call of the nature* are formed on the basis of constant connection of components. The parts that form these units reject their replacement by another equivalent. This kind of nominative- substantive phraseological unit is constant. The nominative-substantive phraseological units as: *men of good will, the desire of eyes, presidential fever* are formed on the basis of constant variant connection of components. The lexical variants of nominative-substantive phraseological units expressing the semantics of desire can be viewed in the following examples: *men of good will-people of good will, the desire of eyes-the light of eyes, presidential fever-presidential bee*; etc.

The explicitly expressed micro fields' dominant of desire sememe participates as the complex sentence constructions. In the complex part the object of desire, and in the main clause the feeling of desire itself is revealed, for example: *If you wanted to be exact, it was a decimal that went on and on forever without repeating the pattern of numbers (C.S)*

*If I were you, I would work hard in order to submit all the papers on time(C.S)*

The implicit micro fields' feeling and object of desire, revealing the wish is secretly expressed. On the basic stem meaning of the verbs "want" and "desire" is implicitly formed the meaning "to aspire".

The implementation of field approach to the process of the investigation of the category of desire in the English language helps to widen the study of language material and solve the contradictions between morphology, syntax and lexis. It was defined that lexical-semantic group, expressing the category of desire and distinguished on the basis of systematic paradigmatic method, and its elements included into its rich content, reveal its meaning of desire in various levels. It was found out that out of 107 verbs, which make content of LSG, only 14 express the meaning of desire as the main meaning and form the nucleus of the group. The rest verbs comprised the periphery of the group.

The reflection of the category of desire in the English language in all layers of the language was the proof for this category to have the inter layer peculiarity. This was enough basis for us to consider the category of desire as a typological category. Therefore, the expression of the meaning of desire not only in English, but in other related and non-related languages is the proof of our views.

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