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Abstract. This article provides a detailed description of modifying verbs in English. It is also mentioned that in the discourse the modifiers of the verbs are placed in a pre-posed and post posed position. And this article illustrates the examples of pre-modifiers and post-modifiers in English. There are also examples of distant modifiers that are rarely used in English. In general, the semantic and pragmatic features of modifiers of the verbs are analyzed in detail.

Keywords: modification, distant modifier, contact modifier, pragmatics, semantics, pre-posed modifiers, post-posed modifiers, sentence, phrase.

INTRODUCTION

In world linguistics, scientific directions on the representation of modification in the artistic discourse and its application in the communication process are being carried out, as well as the analysis of linguistic methods in the cognitive-pragmatic and linguocultural directions. As a result, the scope of scientific directions in describing the potential of individual levels of different languages is expanding.

However, most of the studies are specific to a single language, and no comparative linguistic and cultural study of action modifiers in non-sister

languages has been conducted, so there is a need to study the cognitive-discursive occurrence of action modifiers on the basis of comparative comparative analysis.

Theoretical and practical research in cognitive linguistics in recent decades has focused on the knowledge, imaginative methods that emerge in the human mind, as well as the conceptual nature of language units. Conceptual content is conveyed through different layers of language. However, linguists point out that the most important part of conceptual information, the most important meanings in terms of language, are concentrated in grammar, primarily in morphology.

In this research, we have decided to study in terms of the means, nature and scope of the implementation of the main idea, nuclear sentences or semantic primitives in the speech of English speakers, such as expansion, definition, description, reinforcement. Modification methods are one of the main concepts in this paper.

The term modification was introduced into linguistics by American descriptivists, who entered cognitive linguistics through transformational-generative linguistics.

In cognitive linguistics, the term refers to the process by which a speaker adds some new character, property, feature, or introduces new information about an object, event, or phenomenon, based on the momentary state of the event, event, or thing in the process of creating the speech product.[5.220.]

The term modification is usually used when it comes to a phrase and a sentence. This operation is not applied at the word level taken separately. It only occurs when at least two words or two sentences are combined to express a sentence.

Emphasizing the importance of the cognitive aspects of modification, which is one of the basic concepts of morphology, ES Kubryakova said that the modification is "details that the speaker can not ignore in describing a situation" and concludes that it is of great help in determining the nature of many important issues for. [8.750.]

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A common way of expanding the basic sentence is with modifiers, words that add to the meanings of other words. The simplest modifiers are adjectives and adverbs. Adjectives modify nouns, while adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. Modification types are one of the main concepts in this paper.

Depending on the dominance-subordination relationship of modifiers and their position in the phrase, they are divided into 2 types.

1. Pre-modifiers. (adjunct word + head word)
2. Post-modifiers. (head word + adjunct word)

In English grammar, a modifier is a word, phrase, or clause that functions as an adjective or adverb to provide additional information about another word or word group (called the head). A modifier is also known as an adjunct. [11.125.]

As illustrated below, modifiers in English include adjectives, adverbs, demonstratives, possessive determiners, prepositional phrases, degree modifiers, and intensifiers.

Modifiers that appear before the headword are called premodifiers, while modifiers that appear after the head are called postmodifiers. [6. 86.] Modifiers may be either restrictive (essential to the meaning of a sentence) or nonrestrictive (additional but not essential elements in a sentence).

Let's look at some examples.

- 1) Many a time had he tried to think that in old days of thwarted married life; and he always failed.

(P.F.Ross. California. p.93)

Here we can illustrate the following modifiers: *many a time* (pre-modifier); *old days* (pre-modifier), *thwarted*, *married life* (pre-modifiers). But *old days of thwarted, married life* is a post-modifier

- 2) With *his own hands* he put flowers about his *little house-boat* and equipped punt in which, after lunch, he proposed to take them on the river.

(P.Conroy, Great Santini, p. 67)

Two modified structures can be observed in this sentence. The first is *his own hands; little house-boat* (prepositional modification).

- 3) Val had just changed out of riding clothes and was on his way to the fire a bookmaker's in Cornmarket.

(P.Conroy, Great Santini, p.95)

In this example we can see these two prepositive modified structures. (riding clothes, his way).

- 4) After a few morning consultations with the pleasant prospect of no surgery in the evening. Andrew went on his round.

(A.Cronin. Citadel, p.205)

In this sentence we construct three modified structures and all of them are pre-modified structures.

- 5) Jolly Forsyte was strolling down High Street, Oxford, on a November afternoon.

(D.F.Ross. California p.95)

In this sentence, we encounter three modified structures. High Street (prepositive modification) Oxford, (post-positive modification) November afternoon (prepositive modification)

The noun phrases in this sentence are pre-modified structures in which each head word is modified by two adjunct words.

In English grammar, an intensifier (from the Latin for "stretch" or intend," also known as a booster or an amplifier) is a word that emphasizes another word or phrase. Intensifying adjectives modify nouns; intensifying adverbs commonly modify verbs, gradable adjectives, and other adverbs.

The pre-modifier can be emphasized using a modifying determiners. For example: *extremely* hot, summer. That was a *typically* Turkish way to furnish a room.

If the words in a phrase are combined on the basis of a common meaning, the meaning can be enhanced by adding the suffix 's' to them.

Here are some examples: *The King of England's hat; The King of Denmark's court; The Man of Property's daughter; The Proctor and Gamble's draft; Warner and Bros' films.*

He said it in plenty of people's hearing. The test of a man or woman's breeding is how they behave in a quarrel.

The second group of modifiers are post-posed modifiers, which are less used than pre-positive modifiers. However, they need to be considered.[10.8.]

The post-modifiers can be expressed by the following word groups.

- 1) adjectives;
- 2) adjective phrases;
- 3) participial and participial phrases;
- 4) prepositional phrases;
- 5) infinitives and infinitive phrases;
- 6) noun phrases;
- 7) conjunctive phrases;
- 8) adverbs;
- 9) numerals;
- 10) subordinate clauses.

We will try to illustrate each of them with examples. Adjective modifiers are used as post-modifiers. *heir male; heir female; heir apparent; issue male; the bride elect; life matrimonial; court martial; proof positive; finances public; finances private, money due; sign manual; occasions extraordinary; from times immemorial.*

In English, the adjectives with -ible, -able suffixes are often used as a post-positive modifiers. *the thing possible, her fingers glittered with rings innumerable, thing immortal, mistress good, vision beautiful, the orders bright, the only thing imaginable, the best analysis possible.*

Post-positive modification is observed in constructions with *Likely + infinitive phrase*.

She was the last person likely to be found in the garden.

He expressed his feelings in language softer and more pensive than we should have expected.

More examples:

a laugh musical but malicious; calculations quick and anxious; passed through his brain; September last; December next; people worthy of our epoch; a man worthy to be praised; a thing easy to please; a man careful of others.

1) You won't go back there in the meantime, will you? This he said with an anxiety strange to himself.

D.F.Ross. California, p.115

2) They went side by side in hand, silently toward the hedge, where the may-flower, both pink and white, was in full bloom.

D.F.Ross. California, p.119

3) She could only think of people connected with them as counting money, dressing magnificiently and riding in carriages.

(Th.Dreiser. Sister Carrie.p.33)

4) A heavy snow was falling – a fine picking whipping snow, borne forward by a swift wind in long, thin lines.

(H.MacInnes. The Salzburg connection. p.114)

5) It was John like a ray of sunshine piercing through a log.

(D.F.Ross. California, p.114)

6) Val resisted a desire to run his arm through hers.

(P.Conroy, Great Santini. p.49)

7) An impulse to unbosom himself almost overcame him – but not quite.

(P.Conroy, Great Santini. p.49)

Another group of post-positive modifiers is created using an infinitive phrase, in which the preposition *for* serves as the input element of that phrase. The following structures can be cited as examples.

- a task for Peter to do;
- a thing for Peter to do with no delay;

- a thing for this young boy to do;
- exercises for this young boy to do regularly;
- a problem for you to solve;
- the text for you to read carefully;
- the place for Peter's experimenting;
- an excuse for Peter's coming late;
- an excuse for this boy's coming late;
- the reason for this boy's returning;
- the reason for Fred's coming late;
- an excuse for Henry's coming late;
- the reason for their coming back;
- the reason for them to come back.

Obviously, when the preposition *for* performs the function of an introducer, not only infinitives but also gerunds and participial I can appear among the words denoting modification.

In some cases, infinitive sentences may also be syntactic synonyms of complex sentences.

- 1) This was a marvelous thing to have said that the little girls rushed away in a body, deeply, deeply excited, wild with joy.

(C.Mansfield. Short stories. p.54)

(--- ... such a marvelous thing that she had said).

- 2) This is the tenth Algerian journalist to have been arrested in France within the past few months.

(Economist. December 2020, p.64)

(... the tenth Algerian journalist whom they had arrested).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There is a widely accepted definition of modifiers in linguistics, according to which “modifiers do not explain, explain, or define the meaning of words and phrases in a sentence, but only mean additional meanings to them. They are also

not synonymous, variant, or translation of the unit being interpreted; they themselves do not express the same or close meanings to the related part of speech, nor are they functionally close. Therefore, it is difficult to use them in the same way as in the case of parallel modifiers, substituting the word for the phrase being interpreted.” [12.84.] Because non-parallel phrases are in the function of another part of speech relative to the component (part) of the sentence being interpreted, the range of meaning they represent is wider than that of the first type of modifiers. If parallel words and conjunctions always occur after the part of speech in which they are related, nonparallel modifiers can be placed both postpositively and prepositively after the part of speech being interpreted. In some cases, their use as an input can also be interpreted as a result of a change in word order (inversion), the absence of a part of speech.

Also, non-parallel word entries themselves do not have the same grammatical form as the related part or part of speech; is not considered to be lexically-semantically or grammatically parallel to the part of speech.

In English, you can also find post-modified nouns used in some cases without prepositions. But they are less common. Things color bright, gloves the same size, a boy the same age.

As in these examples:

Several times he had crossed in front of them before he saw with delight, a sudden narrow rift – a tall thing of beauty the color of iris flower, like a glimpse of paradise, remote, ineffable.

(P.Conroy, Great Santini. p.192)

Now everything, her hair, her face, even her eyes, was the same color as the shabby ermine.

(K.Mansfield. Brill. p.95)

One of the main features of modifiers is that they usually occur at the end of a sentence. This is the pragmatic function of the modifiers, i.e., to emphasize, reinforce, give emotional and methodological color.

According to the information theory, when the information chain is long, multi-element, often the elements at the end of the chain are well remembered by the recipient of the information - the receiver. Regardless of the intonation in it, the last part of the information is taken as the most important part. Modifiers are more likely to come at the end of a sentence or between distant parts in a distant state, which usually depends on whether the main sentence has a structure, content, or logical emphasis.[13.207]

Above we have mentioned the parts of speech that are called separate parts of speech in traditional grammar. We have called such fragments distant modifiers in this research. It is difficult to say that remote modifiers are widely used in English, but they are common, and as long as they are common, they should be called by a corresponding name. That is why the term Distant Modifier is very appropriate.

CONCLUSION

As a conclusion, we consider some theoretical aspects of this modification related to the problem of its place, role and position in modern linguistics, for while the concept of modification flourished within the framework of a more structural paradigm, in the later stages of linguistic development, it seems to have taken its place among a series of less frequently used terms. But in fact it does not. Let's remember the following points.

Language is the only human form of the existence of consciousness. As long as man exists, so does consciousness, as long as man is a social phenomenon, consciousness is also a social phenomenon. Since language is a means, a tool of knowing the world, the mind plays one of the leading roles in this process. Language respects the recording, re-creation, transmission and reception of ideas in the process of knowing the world. [3.19]

If it is not expressed in words, no object can be understood. To understand a new object and interpret it differently, it is necessary to modify it, or in other words, to interpret it. To do this is to be able to distinguish an object, sign, event

from anything else we know, and the following mental-linguistic operations will need to be performed:

- separation;
- grouping;
- denial;
- to testify;
- initial description;
- ethical assessment;
- evaluation;

These operations are called procedures (actions) of linguistic interpretation in cognitive linguistics. [3. 81.]

A word is a form of existence of a concept. If there are no modifiers, this or that side of the thing, the sign will remain without interpretation, without image. Without a word-modifier, it has no meaning, and as a result the speaker and listener have no knowledge of that object.

So, the modifier is a necessary means of expressing our idea. As long as our thoughts can be understood only through language, it means that we cannot have a complete picture of existence without the help of modification.

The following words of Ch. Pierce, who did research on semiotics, have not lost their value so far. Any knowledge can only be identified (modified) by another knowledge. Knowledge came from another knowledge. Therefore, there will be no primary knowledge or head of knowledge. Any knowledge is preceded by another knowledge. There is no beginning or end to the process of knowing. Knowledge is always going through the process of transitioning from existing knowledge to another.[9. 67.]

Note that any character needs to be characterized, defined, explained, interpreted, described, in a word, modified. So this term is not obsolete. As long as you have the knowledge of the language, you need to know the world, and that doesn't stop you from applying.

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