



ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE SEMANTICS OF PERFECTIVE ASPECT

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada tugallanganlik aspekti va ajralmas yakuniy nuqta tushunchasiga ishora qilingan, faoliyat va holat fellari tugallanganlik, ular hech qanday yakuniy nuqtani kodlamaydi, bajarish va muvafaqqiyatga erishish fe'llari esa tugallanganlikdir, chunki ular oxirgi nuqta hisoblanadi.

Аннотация

В этой статье речь идет об аспекте завершения и концепции целостной конечной точки: глаголы активности и состояния являются полными, поскольку они не кодируют какую-либо конечную точку, а глаголы действия и успеха являются полными, потому что они являются конечными точками.

Annotation

This article refers to the aspect of completion and the concept of an integral endpoint, the verbs of activity and state are complete because they do not encode any endpoint, and the verbs of doing and succeeding are complete because they are endpoints.

Kalit so'zlar

aspekt, temporallik, aspektuallik, diektik, aspektual ma'no, kuzatuv nuqta, perfektiv, morfologik component, semantik component.

Ключевые слова

аспект, темпоральность, аспектуальность, диектика, видовое значение, точка наблюдения, перфект, морфологический компонент, семантический компонент.

Key Words

aspect, temporality, aspectuality, deictic, aspectual meaning, observation point, perfective, morphological component, semantic component.

According to C. Smith's emphasis, the tense is a grammatically marked category that has a specific direction or point in the passage of time. It is one of the fundamental grammatical categories of the verb.

Smith (1991:136), B. Comrie (1985:9). It should be mentioned that present, past, and future tenses are recognized in many languages. However, not all languages have grammatical instruments that can differentiate between these three tenses or, generally speaking, between tenses. Consequently, in the analysis of verb systems in many languages that is comparative. The examination of aspect and tense is comprehensive in the languages. Furthermore, the temporal events framework is taken into consideration when analyzing time or aspect. As a matter of fact, it would be appropriate to generalize both grammatical and lexical means defining each category.

In English and Uzbek languages, the beginning, stop and end of an event and its middle part on the other hand, by connecting the first to the perfective aspect and the second to the imperfective aspect, the first means the limit of the event, and the second its middle part may be the basis of dependence. As mentioned above, perfectiveness provides a view of the event from the outside and therefore the boundaries of the event are in the perfective view, while imperfectiveness provides the experience of the event and therefore only the middle part of the event is present. We can examine many methods in the definitions and suggestions pertaining to this field if we focus on the definitions pertaining to the direct component. "Different ways of seeing a situation internally and temporally" is how B.Comrie (1976:3) defines aspect. Aspect analyses are inextricably linked to temporal analyses since both phenomena are regarded as linguistic features that are transitory in relation to a certain occurrence. However, grammatically, they are entirely distinct from one another. Aspect is related to time, but it is different from tense. According to O.Dahl (1985), the time category is a dietic category that connects events to the moment of speech. Aspect is one of the non-dietic categories. B.Comrie offers the following methods of differentiation: Aspect is related to an event or a choice of action in a situation that is not related to connecting the situation, time to anything. It is possible to tell the difference between internal time (aspect) and external time (time). The aspectual meaning of the sentence gives two types of information: the situation presented from a certain point of view is described as an instrumental situation or a certain type of event. C.Smith (2003 1:68) distinguishes the separate components of these two aspects, i.e. the view point aspect and the situation aspect. The point view point aspect is indicated morphologically, by affixes or special forms: The type of situation is indicated by a combination of verb, argument and adverbs. Thus, the forms defining each aspectual component coexist (C.Smith 1991).

The consequence of an action or circumstance that extends beyond the perfective situation's end point is also noted, according to C. Smith (1991). Context semantics is the term for this. It appears that the only morphological distinctions we have are between perfect and imperfect. The auxiliary verb "have" and the verb's impersonal form, which conveys the action's purpose, combine to generate the perfect concept, which is represented by the perfect verb (Hydopolous 1995;130).

The morphological feature of the perfect is different from the perfect meaning understood in the aspect of the point of observation. The type of situation "depends on the classification of verbs and verb phrases according to their specific aspectual characteristics (Hydopolous 1995; 118). In this regard, Z.Vendler (1957; 1967) presented the most appropriate classification for the English language. The aspectual classification of verbs performed by him is based on the type of event they indicate. It examines the internal structure of verbs. Sub-events, successive stages and the starting and ending points that make up it are taken into account. They are related to time and are used to describe changes in the sequence of phases. In this, case, the main attention is paid to the time indicators that determine these changes. Example: A perfective verb indicates the completion of an action or process relative to time. She acts a little rough but she's made me a wonderful life. You'll never have another financial problem, I can tell you that." (Saul Bellow Humboldt's Gift. p. 202).

Referring to the aspect of state and the concept of "inseparable end point", verbs of action and state are incomplete rather than complete because they do not encode any end point, while verbs of doing and succeeding are complete because they are the end point. It is worth noting that the verb describes the situation as a temporary limit or final result - this is an aspect of the situation, while the sentence describes

the situation as a continuation. It has been suggested by linguists that tense differences are wider than aspect and mood in English and Uzbek (Mirsanov G'). In addition to the obligatory occurrence of finite verb forms, they occur in most grammatical forms of the language. However, they can be deictic and non-deictic in expressing this verb. They are usually found in adjectival clauses with deictic clauses and non-deictic clauses in compound clauses. They are used as the main indicator in expressing aspectual and tense meanings in subordinate clauses. We can see the differences between deictic and non-deictic tenses in the tenses used in some compound sentences. Also, most of the use of grammatical forms of a language can represent variational differences in the language being compared. In particular, adjectives have the following form in the language under comparison. In English -ing, -ed, and in Uzbek -gan, -kan, -kan and others. Adjectives express completed actions in many situations in both languages. Adjective forms also have a deictic expression in many functions. We can see in the following example. For example: On business errands on La Salle Street, zooming or plunging in swift elevators, every time I felt a check in the electrical speed and the door was about to open, my heart spoke up. (Saul Bellow Humboldt's Gift. 100 p); Above, those who were measuring the ground and pushing the carved earth, often turned to Aziz Khan and looked in amazement at the bravery of this giant boy. (Said Ahmad Ufq. p. 92)

The specific semantics of temporal adverbials is distinguished by the breadth of their ability to influence the meaning of verbs. Temporal adverbials have aspectual semantic parameters, which preserve the sequence of several predicates in a certain semantic-pragmatic aspect. Temporal adverbials serve to connect the structural and semantic integrity of the text. Thus, the semantic classification includes a permanent lexical component "time, vaqt". Temporality helps to identify certain groups of units. It is observed that the English language has a connection with time due to the specific form of the formation of temporal adverbial units, as well as the metaphorical nature.

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