Categorical Features of Aspectuality in English and Uzbek Languages

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Abstract: In the course of our research, we paid special attention to the category of aspectuality, and first of all, we tried to determine whether there is a morphological category of verb types in the English and Uzbek languages. In the research of the meaning of the verb color, it is possible to achieve the intended goal only by referring not only to grammatically formed categorical units, but also to all linguistic means that express aspectuality. That is why specific theories and approaches of aspectuality have arisen based on the structure of a certain language.

Key words: Aspectuality, component, field, syntactic unit, action, action type, morphological forms, semantics, semantic field, differential differentiation.

Introduction. The theory of aspectuality is gaining importance in world languages in recent years. Because aspectuality is recognized as a universal phenomenon characteristic of all languages. Each language has tools that express the character of development in time and distribution in time (A.V. Bondarko; 1983, 76). Among the main components of the field of aspectuality, first of all, the grammatical category of the verb tus (vid) is shown. In this case, this category is understood as a system that unites a series of morphological forms with the same content.

Then, in these components, the pre-grammatical types; verb combinations denoting the beginning of an action; syntactic tools with additional aspectual function; lexical signs related to the case are included, for example: long, immediately, constantly, slowly, suddenly, often, etc. At the moment, in determining the composition of the aspectuality field, important importance is attached to which of the aspectual components have a decisive place in each specific language, to the definition of the main category that unites the aspectual means in this language, and in general to the most important language means that mean aspectual meanings in the field of aspectuality.

Research methods. In the study of aspectual meanings, the category of time studies the external nature of an action in relation to the process of occurrence of an event in a specific time period. In the dissertation, the term "actionality" is used in the classification of aspectual classes (boundedness/unboundedness) (Yu. Maslov; 1984, 28-29. Yu.S. Maslov; 2004, 312. B. Rizaev, 1988/1999. G'. Mirsanov, 2009) and " we apply to the grouping of aspectual meanings resulting from the lexical-grammatical and also semantic combination (I.Ivanova, 1961; E.V. Petrukhina, 2000).

Aspectuality, along with the mentioned concepts, is considered a grammatical category, actionality, and a generalized term of action type. That is why aspectuality covers its own levels. In particular, aspect is considered a grammatical level, and completion and incompleteness are contrasted based on morphological signs; actionability - divided into bounded/unbounded groups according to the lexical-semantic meaning of the verb; mode of action (known in the West as action art, and in Russian as sposoby deystvia) - classification of the predicate based on lexical-semantic features; syntactic aspectuality - the beginning, duration, and completion of the action are determined by modifying phase verbs with other language units. Of these levels, the classification of action art remains one of the most controversial. It should be noted that in Uzbek linguistics, the term mode of action is interpreted in a completely different context.

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In particular, there are works that researched analytical forms with leading and auxiliary verbs as a mode of action (O. Shukurov, 2005). Therefore, in the following places, we found it permissible to use the term Aktionsart accepted in Western linguistics. The analysis of action art in English aspectology is mainly based on the classification made by Z. Vendler.

Z. Vendler's classification also provides an opportunity to determine the type of verb aspect: verbs expressing state and activity are imperfective, and verbs expressing action and result are perfective types. One of the features of Z. Wendler's classification that differs from other classifications is that for the verb to be perfective or imperfective, there should be an internal (performance) or external (achievable result) boundary of the action (activity - state) or not (Z. Wendler; 1967, 143–160)). In its essence, this is similar to the concepts of the color characteristic of the verb formed in Russian linguistics

The second aspect is the duration or instantaneous occurrence of the action expressed by the verb. Scholars who have studied the concept of Z. Vendler put forward a system of tools that express the perfectiveness or imperfection of a sentence (W. Croft; 2012, 49. B. Kortman; 1991, 27. C. S. Smith; 2003, 47). They emphasize that these tools depend on the structure of the sentence, the amount of the subject, the complement and the types of cases. In such a concept, the aspectual meaning is defined in the verb and its surrounding components, and there is no need to define the verb tense as a strict grammatical category.

Results. The composition of the field of aspectuality depends on which of the aspectual components takes the main place in each concrete language, in particular, on the grammatical formalization of the tone category in this language. Within aspectology, aspectual features are not only related to the verb lexeme, but also to the situation with a predicative core. In this regard, depending on the grammatical and lexical indicators of aspectual meanings, semantic signs are distinguished within the framework of "aspectual phrase" and "actional phrase" (B. Rizaev, 1988). In this case, "aspectual phrase" refers to all the language tools that express the initial, middle, and final phases of the dynamics of movement, while the concept of "actional phrase" defines the limitation and non-limitation based on the minimal phrase that occurs through verb predication (B. Rizaev, 1988. G'. Mirsanov, 2009). The analysis of aspectuality is based on M. Krifka's views on homomorphism (homomorphism) "from object to reality", one of the theories widely spread in the West. When determining aspectual meanings, attention is paid to the quality, quantity, unit of measurement of the object (owner, complement, case) (M. Krifika; 2001, 31). This approach is also referred to as "aspectual compositionality".

The aspectual semantic field is interpreted as a way of describing different dynamic situations ("internal time indicator" of the verb lexeme). The semantic (aspectual) type of aspect and predicate is aspect and "performance of action". E. Paducheva, in the process of typological classification and cognitive analysis of continuous situations of aspectual predicates in Russian and English, divides them into two large types: EXTERNAL "perioda nablyudeniya" (period of observation) and INTERNAL "linenaya struktura situatsii" (systematic structure of the situation) (E.V. Paducheva; 2004, 46-57). In turn, the author cites such types as prospective, progressive, resultative, completive, punctual, limiting as the main indicators of the systemic structure of the situation. According to the author, the perfect is considered a "weakened" resultative, and its main semantic development is immediate, experiential, and evidential perfects. The author also divides aspect into types such as "primary" and "secondary" based on an unbounded process. If the primary type is durative (continuity in time interval) and progressive (speed), which means the internal phase, the secondary aspect is habitualis (represents habit, repetition, characteristic of individual behavior) consists of multiplicative (multiplication) processes (E.V. Paducheva; 1996, 23) . E.V. The taxonomic classes distinguished by Paducheva (object, object and substance, event, process, activity, state) (E.V. Paducheva; 2004, 54) receive the term ontological category. In linguists involved in the study of aspect meanings, it is customary to divide verb units into stative and dynamic groups. In general, the same method is used to divide verbs into static and dynamic groups. This situation may not give the desired result when comparing the verb system of different languages. Because in some languages, the verbs denoting a state and entering a state are separate lexemes (English, Russian languages), in other languages these

two different meanings are embodied in one lexeme (Uzbek language). Case and state entry are differentiated by the helping verb or context. English aspectologist B. Comrie divides verbs into groups such as punctual (durative, limited/unlimited (telic/atelic)), static and dynamic depending on their lexical possibilities (B. Comrie; 1976, 41).

B. Kortman applies the TAA (tense-aspect-action) trinity to the analysis of the English verb system. The main purpose of this triad is to determine the border between aspect and tense, and between aspect and action art. Aspect is described as a static or dynamic, completeness or incompleteness associated with a situation, that is, a completed situation or an ongoing, "existing" situation at a given time (B. Kortmann, 1985). Aktionsart refers to the semantics of verbs and predicates, and is semantics related to time possibilities. That's why action predicates are considered compositional, that is, action is considered as a whole sentence, and sometimes as a pragmatic feature of the following conjunctions (Verkuyl, 1972. Declerck; 1979, 764. Brinton; 1988, 31).

Research on aspectuality started from a narrow morphological category and moved to an interdisciplinary level to include morphology, lexis, and syntax. This process of expansion is reflected in the development of the terminology of aspectual dynamics. As a result, vid (tus), mode of action, aspectuality, aspect, actionsart, limitation, non-limitation, inchoativeness (beginning), iterativeness (repetition), progressiveness, intensity, perfect, resultativeness and many other terms arose.

Discussion. Verb semantics has a syntactic-semantic relationship with all the tools available in the language. All the words and syntactic devices surrounding the verb reveal the meanings of the verb lexeme in reality. As noted by T. Laifrink, a separate word does not appear in a living, natural language in isolation, but is used in relation to another word in the text (T. Laifrink; 1972, 8). Of course, the categorical meanings of each lexical unit change at the syntactic level, and the lexical-semantic meanings are enriched. Syntagmatic differential distinguishing features of words and sentences in speech increase. The change of these differential signs, semantic-syntactic meanings in the language depends on the use of verbs. We know that the semantics of the verb leads to the control of the semantics of the sentence and the change of the content of meanings, in addition to the fact that the syntagmatic connection in the sentence is more effective than other lexical grammatical classes. The lexical-semantic field of verbs is distinguished from other word groups by the formation of various syntactic forms and the diversity of sentence semantics. The analysis of lexical-semantics of verbs plays an important role in revealing polysemantic issues, in determining the relationships between structural components in the semantic-syntactic field. Well-known Uzbek linguists R. Rasulov, S. Mukhamedova express their opinion about the meaning of words in one of their articles: "The meaning of a word, its meaning consists of logical parts. To study the meaning structure of the word, to determine the logical parts of the meaning of the word, to determine the types of components, to clarify the place and importance of each sema in the meaning (sema), to reveal its relation to other semas is to find a logical connection between the meanings. Accordingly, it allows entering into paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations of words, forming a series of words, identifying and finding patterns that distinguish words in paradigmatic relation from each other (R. Rasulov, S. Mukhamedova; 2002, 26-29). It is known that a word is a linguistic unit. The lexical meaning of a word is also determined by its object relationship. When determining the subject relationship of words, they can be assigned to a group depending on their meaning. Such a grouping helps to determine the contrasting features of the meanings in the words, the subject relationship, their belonging to a grammatical class, the form of the material (movement, sound movement, method of movement, etc.). In particular, the structure of the verb helps to study the content of meanings, to reveal their occurrence in the speech situation. This, in turn, is important in elucidating the aspectual meanings of the verb.

Summary. Later, linguists pay attention to the semantic classification of predicates when solving aspectual problems. Because the variety of predicates is formed as a result of their combination with time and aspect indicators. The research of aspectual meanings at different levels (as a grammatical category, lexical category, field theory, in particular the functional-semantic field), their division into various classifications (lexical grouping, lexical-semantic grouping, lexical-grammatical grouping (mode of action)) is the same in all languages it was pointed out that he could not reveal the essence of

the matter. Of course, if it is more clearly visible that the mentioned research directions are carried out within the framework of a language, the possibility that this approach is not suitable for the structure of another language is more clearly visible. In the next period, aspectual studies are conducted at the cognitive level (R.Langacker, 1999, T.V. Beloshapkova, 2008. G'.Mirsanov, 2009), discourse (M.Bittner, 2007), pragmatic framework (G'.Mirsanov, 2020). From the cognitive point of view, the conceptual bases of aspectuality, types of frames, prototypical bases of aspectuality are clarified, while attention is paid to the expression of aspectual content in the discourse. Pragmatically, the impact of the aspectual semantics of referential units on the communication process and the expressions of aspectual content in this process are being determined.

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