

The Emergence of Aspectual Composition in English

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Annotation.

This article provides information on the emergence of aspectual composition in English, the main purpose of aspectual composition is to focus on the syntactic relationship of complex devices expressed in language and to determine the semantic result.

Key words: Aspectual composition, English syntax, speech, technique, result, education

Introduction. One of the priorities of the reforms being carried out in our country is the scientific strengthening of the study of the English language system, which is the basis of spiritual growth, and ensuring its compliance with the requirements of the time.

This is evidenced by research into the perfect study of language resources for content creation. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to expand the scope of fundamental research in the provision of innovative ideas and technologies and ensure their implementation. As the head of our state noted, "it is no coincidence that the achievements in the field of world science are being made in the field of fundamental research."¹

Pragmatic analysis of the text, activation of deictic units in the text, research in speech theory and text semantics is a world leader from research centers and universities Oxford University, Cambridge University, University of London, Moscow State University, Moscow State Linguistics University, St. Petersburg University (Russia), as well, National University of Uzbekistan, Uzbek State World Languages, University, Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages institutions and research centers conduct scientific research.

Material and Methods. Here it is necessary to explain the types of aspect situation, aspect event and aspect process. A.V. Bondarko introduces the term "aspectual situation" in describing the use of aspectual meanings in context. According to the author, an aspectual situation is "an assessment of a normative significance situation in a particular sentence as an aspectual element." B. B. Rizaev determines the position of the action signs of the verb in the aspectual situation.[1]

A species event is a sign of a verb that is considered independent, complete in content and represents a specific verbal expression. The essence of the action or species composition is that the restrictive property of the predicate arises under the influence of the semantic property of its nominative argument.

A certain part of each sentence is singled out as propositional content, and this part is an expression based on the principle of compositionality. Therefore, the main goal of aspectual composition is to determine the syntactic relations and the semantic result of the complex means expressed in the language.²

Proponents of this approach are guided by the quantitative indicators of the internal argument (basis) based on the theory of Manfred Krifka "Mereological approach" in determining the aspect composition. In these cases, the course of the event in time, expressed by the predicate, and the change in the nature of the denotative argument are considered.

¹ Mirziyev Sh.M. We will resolutely pursue our national development path and take it to a new level. –T.: Uzbekistan, 2017. - 171.

² Bondarko A.V. etc., The theory of functional grammar. Introduction, Aspectuality, Temporal Localization, Taxi (Collective monograph). - L.: Nauka, 1987. - p. 23.

Consider the specific semantic features represented by incremental verbs in English and Uzbek.:

- plough (earth) unlimited aspectual semantics;
- plough (the tree) limited aspectual semantics;
- clean the room limited aspectual semantics.

It is the compositional approach that underlies the discursive view of understanding the essence of aspectual phenomena. Approaching from the point of view of such an analysis, the event property and how it is distributed over time. Because the content of the situation is aspectual.³

Units representing aspectual meaning can also serve as deixis in a text. Consider the following example:

Hathall drew in his breath. He seemed to have a very real need of oxygen. Slowly he shook his head. 'No idea at all, Mr Hathall?' The head-shaking went on. It was robot-like, automatic, as if running on some dreadful cerebral clockwork, and Wexford had the notion that Hathall would have to take his head in both hands and grasp it to stop that slow mechanical movement.[2]

In this example The head-shaking went on the aspectual structure represents the previous state, i.e., it has performed the function of deixis. It can be seen that the he in the given example has an anaphoric feature, i.e., in addition to referring to Hathall's identity, information about the actions taken by the subjects involved in the situation is aimed at determining outcome and cause.

Linguistic research in recent years proceeds from the fact that language cannot be understood and explained without taking into account its creator and user. In this regard, a number of studies have appeared that offer a new approach to the definition of the category of aspectuality (especially the form of the verb), carried out in accordance with cognitive linguistics. The concept of grammatical aspect should not be confused with perfect and imperfect forms of verbs; the meanings of the latter terms are different, and the commonly used names of verb forms in some languages may clearly not correspond to real aspects.

There are two morphologically distinct tenses in the English tense system: present and past. A verb in English does not have a future tense marker; future event, can be used with auxiliary verbs "will" and "should", present tense and adverbs, such as "tomorrow we will go to New York" or otherwise. The past, in contrast to the present-future, is characterized by internal modifications of the verb.[3]

In the interaction of linguists with a person who knows the world, the interest in the laws and norms of language activity is natural, since it has been proven that traditional methods for describing linguistic meaning are not enough, for example, to explain many phenomena, they are not part of a real language system, but play an important role.

Conclusion. Aspect relations in the text arise in the time layer of events. Temporal units serve as a linguistic indicator of the sequence of events. Temporal signs move into the plane of expression, showing the temporal aspects of the content of aspectuality, as well as linguistic units that distribute the flow of time. In English, the expression of aspectuality depends on the range of meanings of events and events formed differently within the predicate. In this case, the perfect semantics of one state is a means of linking the beginning or continuation of another state. In the Uzbek language, aspectuality plays an important role as a means of providing lexical-semantic features of verbs, auxiliary verb combinations, semantic connection of sentences in the text, semantic connection of parts of the text, interconnectedness.

Literature

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³ Misanov Gaybullo Kulmuradovich Cognitive-pragmatic basis of expressing aspectual and temporal content.2019.25 стр.