VARIABILITY OF ASPECTUAL MEANINGS IN ENGLISH

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ABSTRACT

The main plot of the article is the use of aspectual semantics and suggestions on the theoretical base in this approach. The main content of the article is to differentiate between theoretical approach on frame and field. The structure of semantics is determined which form some meanings of aspectual frame in predicate.

Keywords: Aspectual semantics, aspectuality, narration, telicity, causality, resultative, terminativity, durative, iterative, aspectual situation.

INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

Aspectological studies were conducted mainly by Russian linguists Yu.A. Maslow A.V. Bondarko, B.M. Balin [3,4,2,1] and English Aspectologist Z. Based on Wendler's classifications. However, there is still debate that the linguistic aspect of these linguists is consistent with the desired study in all languages. In particular, the study of Russian linguists is based on the nature of the Slovenian language, linking these cases with the VID category. Naturally, this leads to a separation of the presence or absence of the vid category in languages. Therefore, it is advisable to study and analyze aspects of significant values based on each nature. Because in any language system there are such concepts as completeness / incompleteness, but the expression of these values depends on the nature of the language and its structure. Therefore, it is important not to lose sight of all aspects of the language units that represent these aspects. In particular, in the studies of linguists Z.Wendler classification can be investigated as a universal phenomenon. The essence of Z.Wendler's point of view is that the classification of the corresponding meanings is based on all elements of the manuscript of the verb and its arguments, which cover the entire semantics of the verb. The linguists categorically interprets the meanings as follows:

State $V(x_1, . . ., x_n)$

Activity $DO(x_1, V(x_1, . . ., x_n))$

Accomplishment $DO(x_1, V(x_1, . . ., x_n))$ CAUSE $(BECOME \ V(x_1, . . ., x_n))$

Achievement $BECOME \ V(x_1, . . ., x_n)$ [12; 217-234].

The classification of the Z. Wendler aspect classes is illustrated in the following examples:

a. John discovered nothing State (condition)

b. John discovered treasures Process / Activities(process)

(c. John discovered three treasures Accomplishment (completeness)

d. John discovered a treasure Achievement(result).

States represent time-related predicates Activities are opposed to the States type. The Accomplishments feature is based on Activities and Achievements. Activities and Achievements are created using agency elements (contextual semantics of complementary, possessive, status functions) ." Douty comments on this verb walk pertains to an Activity, in Mary walked miles, and one in which CAUSE and BECOME appear as operators, so as to obtain the Accomplishment verb walk in Mary walked three miles To make the Activity verb

walk compatible with bounded information three miles in some operator say * changes VAct into VAcc which can take the [+SQA]-NP three miles. In the verb simply takes its complement because the [–SQA]-NP miles may co-occur with a VAct.

a. Mary walked three miles VAcc (= * VAct)

b. Mary walked miles VAct [10; 66 – 71]".

This analysis is based on Weinrich's "transfusion rules". The author's concept of "Transparency Rule" assumes that the semantics of all language units in the text can change the meaning of the verb. Russian aspectologists identify the grammatical categories of verbs as the main components of the aspect. The main emphasis in the definition of aspectual meanings in the language is given to the lexical meaning of the verb and to the semantics of the verb. Condition based on these studies we can meet also on Uzbek apectologists. They categorize the stock classification into restricted / telic and unrestricted / atelic groups based solely on the lexical meaning of the verb. These features can be observed in English and other Western linguistic disciplines [9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18] within the predicate. In this article, we analyze the meanings of aspects expressed by word over based on the views of Western and Russian, Uzbek aspectologists.

In our view, such analysis clarifies what classification should be based on the aspects of English language aspect studies. One of the verb loadings that expresses aspective meanings is over. This load represents an aspect that is completed when it is used as a predlog and associated with a verb with a limited character.

For example:

а) He jumped over the wall. Achievement telic predicate // limited action, recurrent event;

б) Sally turned the keys of the office over to the janitor. Achievement telic predicate // limited action, recurrent phenomenon.

The Achievement semantics expressed in these examples is defined by the semantic transition from one case to another. At the same time, the main task was carried out by over, which is considered to be the transformation of the movement from one state to another, and the result of the action, that is, a recurrent event. This predlog has the ability to be used as a predicate function in the be-over combination. Of course, this combination will have the meaning of the completed aspect directly. F: The film is over. Accomplishment telic predicate // limited action, completed phenomena.

As an overriding connotation, the verb may refer not only to the complete meaning, but to the meaning of action in a particular case, that is, from the point of view of the aspect, the incomplete aspect. Consider the following examples:

a) Arlington is over the Potomac River from Georgetown. State atelic predicate // unlimited action, incompleted event, b) The tablecloth is over the table. State atelic predicate // unrestricted process, incomplete event.

On the following samples to be over compound expresses the function of noun a certain distance meant the position of gravity across space. The adverb over signifies that the action has been procedural and completed a period of time when it comes to certain action verbs. For example:

 a) Mary looked over the manuscript quite carefully. Accomplishment telic predicate // limited action, completed event;

 b) The little boy cried over his broken toy. Accomplishmentt telic predicate // limited action, completed event;

c) He looks over the paling, takes stock of the place, and sees the young lady (Cheever, 46). Activity atelic predicate // unrestricted action, repeated event.

The examples in the above illustrate the morphological character of the noun element in the complementary function (a, b), that is, its uniformity. The plural form of the noun in this task generates an activity semantics of Activity (c).

This load, in some verbs, means the range of motion, ie the distance between the starting point and the end point of the subject's movement. For example:
a) Inside, at the Cova, I bought a box of chocolate and while the girl wrapped it up I <u>walked over to the bar</u> (Hem, 119). Accomplishment telic predicate // limited / completed action;
b) I'll watch over (look over) her while you go shopping. Activity –atelic predicate // process / unrestricted / incomplete action.
This load refers to the subject's transition from one state to another when it comes to action verbs.For example: Finally I rolled over and lay flat on my stomach with my head on my arms (Hemingway, 206). Accomplishment-telic predicate // limited, completed action.

This is not to say that this is the same as any action verb. In some cases, it may also mean that you are complete or have moved from one state to another.For example: The fence fell over.

As the examples and comments show, the aspect that arises from over is that semantic meanings are primarily derived from their morphological features, such as preposition or postpositive function, and secondly in lexical-semantic meanings of the verb that is associated with this load. The substantive function that comes with it (locality, directivity) and varies according to lexical meaningsThe aspect semantics of the over is built on its lexical meaning. In particular, the state semantics, which is expressed by over, is not affected by the morphological changes in the structure of the sentence, meaning that the state of the aspect does not change. Process / Activities Aspectual Semantics is formed not only by the lexical-semantic meaning of the verb, but also by the plural use of agentic elements. The semantics of accomplishment depends on the action of the action of the verb and the morphological and semantic properties of the object affecting it. The expression of achievement semantics depends on the subject's semantics .The essence of Z. Wendler's classification is not the classification of verbs like Russian (Uzbek) aspectologists and the analysis of the semantics of the verbs, but rather the grammatical and lexical features of language elements within the context. Such an analysis provides an opportunity to investigate the meaningful meanings of any language.

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