

# English and Uzbek Language Semantics of Perfective and Imperfective Aspects

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**Abstract:** This article examines the concept of state aspect and holistic endpoint, action and state verbs are incomplete rather than complete, they do not encode any endpoint, and the verbs to do and succeed are complete because they are endpoints. Temporary instruments also serve to preserve the content of individual scenes, events as a whole, and completeness.

**Key Words:** aspect, temporality, aspectuality, deictic, aspectual meaning, observation point, perfective, imperative, morphological component, semantic component.



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## INTRODUCTION

The investigation of aspectual semantics of the predicate can be done from a variety of theoretical perspectives. The most popular methods are predicated on the hypothesis developed by English linguist H. Verkuyl and Russian linguist Yu.S. Maslov. Yu. Maslov theory primarily addresses the Slavic verb system and concentrates on the grammatical aspects of perfect and imperfect as well as the lexical aspects of limited and unbounded verbs. H. Verkuyl explains aspectual semantics by emphasizing the while meaning that the predicate expresses. H. Verkuyl, an English linguist, also made several observations regarding aspectual adverbials and their impact on the semantics of the predicate. Both writers categorize aspectual meaning into two main categories: inner and exterior aspect types. Aspectual adverbials are crucial to the perfective and imperfective aspects, according to H. Verkuyl. Aspectual adverbs play a different role in perfective aspect than they do in other adverbs. Internal aspectuality is used by H. Verkuyl to describe the aspectual information about meaning that results from the verb's effect as well as its internal and exterior arguments. This is thought to have greater internal aspectuality. Adverbials that endow aspectual meanings with extra characteristics are the cause of external aspectuality. Since most dynamic verbs have unique semantic distinctions in their temporal systems, Z. Vendler categorizes them based on predicate Lexi-semantic activation and grammatical form. A scientist who looked into aspects of tense. Aspectual categories of verbs were also separated by M. Stedman based on how specific they were in expressing time. These terms are most frequently used in reference to states, accomplishments, activity-process verbs, processes, and states. The fact that the lexical meaning of the verb is also important when accepting grammatical forms expressing time and expressing the meaning of a space. Aspectual semantics of the predicate mostly bound to the semantics of temporal and space adverbials. Most resolve it by dividing verbs into aspectual groups. Therefore, in most works on the category of aspect temporal adverbials are studied together with aspect. In this case, the grammatical aspect means the influence of certain meanings of the verb's lexical meaning on its use in the present tense. Aspectual classification criteria such as achievement, accomplishment, state, process in a broad sense. That's why aspect is considered as a term that describes semantic expressions that determine the grammatical form of the specific features of a verb the same time grammatical content through lexical means. To put it more simply, when determining the aspect and forming its characteristics, the meaning of the verb related to time. That's why aspect is divided into two opposite groups. In some languages, the categories of tense and aspect characteristic of verbs are considered as interdependent phenomena, while in other languages they are considered as complementary categories.

V.V. According to Gurevich, the perfect form does not always indicate the completeness of the action. So, in the sentence "I have lived here all my life", the perfective only indicates the duration of the action up to the present moment, and does not have the resulting meaning, which is undoubtedly present in the example of "I have built a house". Because "live" is a verb lida "There is no limiting component. However, the last English verb in the perfective form does not always express the specific meaning of "the occurrence of a state of result at a certain time". For example, the sentence He has come at last (as a result of the action, he is here now) has a pronounced expressive meaning. Thus, the meaning of perfective is not always unique to the English language. At the same time, the perfective form has its own content and has the meaning of a moment ago, present, past or expected to be completed in the future. If we pay attention, it means the relationship of the completed action with time. It can be seen that this meaning of the perfective form is related to the expression of the time relation of the action. Verb forms in English by Professor I.P. Ivanova.

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 diectic category that connects events to the moment of speech. Aspect is one of the non-diectic 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).

There are a number of factors that distinguish predicates and imperfective aspects in English and Uzbek languages. The English language uses its perfective forms to express the resulting completed meanings. But the English simple tense expresses habitual and iterative meanings. The imperfective verb in the English language includes a variety of incomplete events, general information, a sequence of habitual or repeated actions, and ongoing events. And perfective forms indicate one completed event. In the Uzbek language, predicates are usually not divided into perfective or imperfective types. However, the expression of such meanings is determined using the lexical-semantic features of analytical forms (the first participle and the first participle). It should be noted that predicativeness (completion) in the Uzbek language is carried out with the help of a number of auxiliary verbs such as (to get, to leave, to be, to send). The use of these auxiliary verbs depends on the lexical meaning of the leading verb and the meaning of the context. In English, completion refers to a finite event. For example: He gave water to a cow and a calf that had been drinking in the barn since it was thrown into a cauldron, and pulled grass in front of it. (Said Ahmad Ufq. 176); The corners of his mouth curved up, not quite a smile, but enough to make her heart thump. (Susan Law Kay, Kay, 13)

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).

One may note the distinction between the imperfective and perfective meanings, as well as the distinction between the past tense and the previously mentioned relationship. Certain verbs, such as those in the past and present tenses, indicate perfect meaning, while others indicate imperfect meaning. For instance, the care broke down in a perfective sense, and the vehicle drove for a long time in an imperfective sense.

Also, linguists often use the terms perfective and imperfective to distinguish between perfective and imperfective aspect (Berntsen and Nimbkar 1982 or Borg and Azzopardi-aleksand 1997). But the term perfective is also used to denote a slightly different concept, that is, a completed event whose result persists at a certain point in time. We can talk about this event in terms of each of the individual stages. Since such signs indicate differences in the temporal structure of the event, we can consider them to belong to the category of aspect. We can evaluate the aspectual semantics of the proposed aspect verb phenomena as a phenomenon related to habitual semantics. For example: We'll have to open that sealed envelope before witnesses under oath. Maybe we should get it done in the US Embassy and have the commercial attache and the military attache. So come on, pack your bag, Charlie. There's a plane in two hours." (Saul Bellow Humboldt's Gift. p. 231).

State verbs do not have an unfinished end point and share the same criteria as coded verbs (know, wont, be sleep). Verbs of status describe conditions that are neither particular nor suggestive and do not vary over time. The major distinction between them and other kinds of situations is, in fact, their immutability. They all discuss changes, as you can see, but they use different language.

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)

Adjective structures are considered deictic in the sense that they depend not on time in the context, but on the cognitive unit in the context, not on the time point of the verb, but directly on the time of utterance. For example: There is a further option rarely chosen. That option is to let the deepest elements in you disclose their deepest information. (Saul Bellow Humboldt's Gift. 181 p); It was late. When the street lamps started to light up, the Izhovsh people returning home were whipping their tired horses, and the horses were slowly moving the dry cart without hurrying. (*Kecha va kunduz 142.b*)

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. The study of the role of idioms in the expression of aspectual meanings in English and Uzbek languages shows that it is appropriate to conduct them in the categories of duration, completion, etc. The expressions in this category can be divided into two sub-categories based on their morphological, semantic and functional characteristics. The comparative analysis shows that in morphological, semantic, and functional aspects, the idioms indicating the duration of action in English and Uzbek languages have common and specific aspects.

Means of duration of action in English and Uzbek differ in the structure of their lexical and semantic models. In English, these postpositions are considered to have the V+adverb model. In addition, adjectives also have aspectual meanings. In English, the aspectual semantics of continuance is that adjective I means continuous action, while adjective II forms have a consequential aspectual meaning. Semantically, adverbs with extended duration of action have a common feature for both languages - they indicate the temporal duration of the action.

All groups of English spatial adverbs are dominated by locative semantics. Qualitative semantics ranks second in the level of expression in English semantics. The semantics of temporality was only in the third place, which introduces a certain nuance to the position about the interdependence of spatial and temporal meanings. The semantics of quantification is the least represented in the semantics of spatial adverbs in English.

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