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Aspectual Semantics of active verbs in English and Uzbek

### ABSTRACT

The article deals with the importance of active verbs in two languages, English and Uzbek. Its sentimentality is public by many. In reply, approximately instructors and linguists are reconsidering the way language is investigated and compared for extended admission.

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In linguistics, semantics is the subfield that studies meaning. Semantics can address meaning at the levels of words, phrases, sentences, or larger units of discourse. Two of the fundamental issues in the field of semantics are that of compositional semantics which relates on how smaller parts, like words, combine and interact to form the meaning of larger terms such as sentences and lexical semantics that is the nature of the meaning of words.<sup>1</sup> Extra protuberant issues are those of context and its role on clarification, opaque contexts, vagueness, vagueness, entailment and presuppositions.

Numerous disciplines and approaches have donated to the often argumentative field of semantics. One of the crucial questions which unites different approaches to linguistic semantics is that of the relationship between form and meaning, and some major contributions to the study of semantics have derived from studies in related subjects of the syntax-semantics interface and pragmatics.

The semantic level of language interacts with other modules or levels like syntax in which language is traditionally divided. In linguistics, it is typical to talk in terms of "interfaces" regarding such interactions between modules or levels. For semantics, the most crucial interfaces are considered those with syntax (the syntax-semantics interface), pragmatics and phonology (regarding prosody and intonation). Formal semantics seeks to identify domain-specific mental operations which speakers perform when they compute a sentence's meaning on the basis of its syntactic structure. Theories of formal semantics are typically floated on top of theories of syntax such as generative syntax or combinatory categorial grammar and provide a model theory based on mathematical tools such as typed lambda calculi. The field's central ideas are rooted in early twentieth century philosophical logic, as well as later ideas about linguistic syntax.<sup>2</sup> It emerged as its own subfield in the 1970s after the pioneering work of Richard Montague and Barbara Partee and continues to be an active area of research.

<sup>1</sup> Bache, C (1982). "Aspect and Aktionsart: Towards a semantic distinction". *Journal of Linguistics*. 18 (1): 57–72. doi:10.1017/s0022226700007234

<sup>2</sup> Berdinetto, P. M., & Delfitto, D. (2000). "Aspect vs. Actionality: Some reasons for keeping them apart". In O. Dahl (Ed.), *Tense and Aspect in the Languages of Europe* (pp. 189–226). Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

This theory is an effort to explain properties of argument structure. The assumption behind this theory is that syntactic properties of phrases reflect the meanings of the words that head them. With this theory, linguists can better deal with the fact that subtle differences in word meaning correlate with other differences in the syntactic structure that the word appears in. The way this is gone about is by looking at the internal structure of words. These small parts that make up the internal structure of words are termed semantic primitives.

Aspect is a grammatical category that expresses how an action, event, or state, denoted by a verb, extends over time. Perfective aspect is used in referring to an event conceived as bounded and unitary, without reference to any flow of time during ("I helped him"). Imperfective aspect is used for situations conceived as existing continuously or repetitively as time flows ("I was helping him"; "I used to help people").

Further distinctions can be made, for example, to distinguish states and ongoing actions, continuous and progressive aspects, from repetitive actions habitual aspect.

Certain aspectual distinctions express a relation between the time of the event and the time of reference. This is the case with the perfect aspect, which indicates that an event occurred prior to (but has continuing relevance at) the time of reference: "I have eaten"; "I had eaten"; "I will have eaten".

Aspectual semantics is a way languages express the time at which an event described by a sentence occurs. In English, this is a property of a verb form, and expresses only time-related information. Tense, along with mood, voice and person, are four ways in which verb forms are frequently characterized, in languages where those category apply. There are languages where tense is not expressed anywhere in the verb or any auxiliaries, but only as adverbs of time, when needed for comprehension; in the same condition, aspectual semantics in certain languages can be expressed optionally, and there are also languages where verbs indicate aspect in addition to or instead of tense.<sup>3</sup>

The exact number of tenses in a language is often a matter of some debate, since many languages include the state of certainty of the information, the frequency of the event, whether it is ongoing or finished, and even whether the information was directly experienced or gleaned from hearsay, as moods or tenses of a verb. Some grammarians consider these to be separate tenses, and some do not.

### References:

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<sup>3</sup> Binnick, R. I. (2006). "Aspect and Aspectuality". In B. Aarts & A. M. S. McMahon (Eds.), *The Handbook of English Linguistics* (pp. 244–268). Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishing.