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Expressing Aspectual Semantics in Discourse

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Abstract

The main plot of the article is the use of aspectual semantics in functional usage as discourse. Author proves compositional approach in forming aspectual semantics. Compositionality comprises not only grammatical and lexical indices but other units of the text and this approach reveals contents of the article.

Key Words: *aspectual semantics, inner syntax, narration, aspectual situation, narrative, stativity dynamic feature, discourse, viewpoint.*

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Generally available-objects and phenomena are much more complicated than it seems when studied from the point of view of science. This is especially evident in the linguistic analysis of the universe. An example is the fact that the research of the grammatical category type, which exists in the Russian language and constantly attracts the attention of researchers, does not stop, the debate among linguists about what *vid* means continues. In addition to these arguments, the fact that *vid* is analyzed within the framework of other areas of linguistics, that is, from a cognitive, pragmatic point of view, also indicates the difficulty of revealing the essence of this issue. In addition, it is obvious that the *vid* category does not match in different languages, and is also expressed in different ways [3,115].

The types of aspect meaning are also interpreted differently by scientists. While Slavic aspectologists put the axial semantics and grammatical markers of the verb in the first place, Western, including English, divide it into four types (case, process, completion, result), focusing on the quantitative semantics of arguments (complement, possessive case) within the predicate. These basic aspectual types –state, phenomenon-process, and habituality-also have the characteristics of discourse.

In this regard, the discourse is a kind of chain of related events, habits (habituality), temporary plates mediated by anaphora [5, 349-385]. Individual cases, plates in this discourse can represent any aspect type. For example: in retrospect, he behaves as if he is tasteless. Anger had

blinded him from the moment he recognized her. His words had escaped without thought. If you want someone to say what you say, you need to know that you are saying what you are saying. And some of them had been false (Allison Lane, 12).

The sequence of sentences in this quoted text formed a kind of aspect chain. Each process expressed by the predicate represented a complete aspect situation.

A more general and more complete term, according to the term "message", is "discourse", which is interpreted as several related sentences, although in a broader sense it also includes other texts studied during the previous conversation related to the same genre [7, 65].

Of course, the idea that "the function of deixis discourse is to define a "situation" (concrete and abstract) within the events that arise in the text [4, 234-237]" is applicable to aspect situations as well.

In particular, semantic meanings such as indecision, indecision, and rigidity of the subject are also manifestations of aspectuality, and signaling and characteristics are realized in various types of discourse [3, 48].

As you know, in natural language examples, three discursive connections are distinguished: narrative, explanation and consequence. The clarification has an informational status, implying the novelty of the content of the sentence or information in a biological context for the listener. There may also be a certain connection between phenomena and processes [9, 73]. The data presented in the

information; the processes of the selected phenomenon are implemented on the basis of a certain language system. This requires ensuring the harmony of grammatical and lexical choice. This harmony serves to ensure the consistency of the aspect information in the text. Aspect information-applies to any type of aspect semantics expressed within the predicate. A whole combination of information in a small context or a large text, that is, a description of a certain phenomenon and the correspondence of aspect information in the process of this phenomenon, constitute an aspect discourse. Let us turn to the compositional approach to the definition of aspect semantic types in discourse. The term compositionality is used in the literary, philosophical and linguistic fields. In the linguistic framework, compositionality is used in relation to the complex meaning of certain syntactic and semantic means, which are expressed as a single whole [6, 715-716].

Compositionality is a natural basis for determining the type of situation. An important goal in this is analysis, that is, by analyzing the aspect possibilities of the verb and its arguments, the type of aspect situation in the sentence is determined.

The aspect contradiction occupies an important place in discourse, especially in narrative. The perfectivity or imperfection of phenomena and situations is reflected in the chronological relationship of various actions in the text. Let's focus on the following examples: 1) Jeremy Caristoke pulled his muffler tighter and

swore at the snow swirling outside the carriage (Allison Lane, 5); 2) The lady turned jerkily away and tripped over a chair. Still holding Harry, he lunged to catch her, and then froze, unable to breathe (Allison Lane, 9).

In the examples given, each predicate (pulled his muffler, swore at the snow, turned jerkily away, tripped over, froze) separate completed aspectual situations were created.

K. Smith suggests defining the aspect value in a sentence at three levels, arguing that in the communicative method, the aspect distribution in a component depends on the preceding aspect value:

A. The external structure of a sentence is studied in relation to the verb category, the participation of temporal adverbs, and the observation process. The aspectual nature of the component is manifested in the lexicon. Characteristics corresponding to the aspect meaning include quantitative indicators of the predicate argument or other adverbial meanings of the verb, such as limited/unlimited, locativity, orientation, and the like.

B. The rules of composition determine the type of case of the corresponding time units (if any) in the verb series. Based on these rules, the external structure of the proposal is formed, and the aspect information is considered as a result. Their result forms the essence of the discourse and defines the type of situation statically and abstractly.

C. The aspectual meaning is determined by the situation of the discourse. The type of information in a discursive situation manifests itself as the content of each sentence [8, 91].

Based on the scientist's proposal, to determine the aspect semantics, not only this context is important, but also references to previous events-events-to cover the full meaningful content. The listed levels cover the field of composite analysis. It is the compositional approach that underlies the discursive view of the understanding of aspectuality. In the approach from the point of view of compositional analysis, studies related to aspectuality consider the event, the internal nature of the event and how it is distributed over time. Because the context of the situation is inherently aspectual. It presents the content of various types of situations in the form of a discourse. It is known that the text covers the phenomenon and statics in a narrative and informational form [8, 67]. For example: 3) She married. Her husband died. She worked as a governess in Boston for two years. When the war ended, she returned to England (Allison Lane, 27); 4) Every time he moved, someone stopped him to talk (Allison Lane, 30).

The given example (3) was narrative, and each context represented complete aspect information. In each context, the completed predicates complemented each other in meaning. In the third and fourth examples, despite the fact that the forms of time have the same appearance, we can observe different aspectual situations. In the fourth example every time temporal as a result of the semantic impact of the combination, iterative aspectual semantics arose. But in both cases, the coherence and continuity of phenomena and situations ensured the

expression of the aspect discourse. As proof of our word, let us turn to the following opinion of V. Grigorieva: "discourse as a linguistic unit is characterized by common and isolated features. The universal properties of discourse include integrity and dependence [1, 22]".

The aspect Viewpoint is similar to a camera lens. It covers all the fragments presented in the context, and also openly displays the information that is being paid attention to. In this situation, only visible data can be subjected to semantic analysis [8, 68]. K. Proposed by Smith-E. regarding the types of lexical aspect and point of view aspect. Paducheva expresses the following considerations: "Viewpoint aspect covers aspectual oppositions concerning different temporal positions of the observer in relation to the same situation. Wed. pair stand up - get up: the perfect stood up denotes the situation as a whole, throughout its entire length, in retrospect, or from a retrospective perspective; and the imperfective rises (in its main meaning) represents the same situation in a synchronous perspective, as observed at one of the moments of its development - in one of its middle phases [2, 4-24]".

Event and static can be compared in contrast to dynamic-static in another tariff. Dynamism, in turn, finds its expression in aspectual situations of limitation-limitlessness, durativity - multiplicity. Stative, on the other hand, is expressed in unlimited predicates as a subject state and in the category of stative verbs. Dynamics occur at different levels and in small situations. Each small situation will be

directly related to the process of time and will cover various changes during this time. Dynamism, as well as instantaneity, finds its expression in solo actions. Therefore, limitation includes such aspect features as direct action, completion of a situation and a change of state in the process, that is, a change of state from one state to another. Limited aspectual situations arise directly in such phenomena as context, the axial feature of the verb, the quantifiability of the argument (possessive, additional), how the phenomenon finds its expression in the form of a whole. An unlimited aspect situation arises with the use of additional time indicators in the context. On the basis of dynamic/static plates, aspect and taxic, temporal and anaphoric dependencies are determined. An aspect-related, complementary context forms an aspectual discourse. Let's focus on the following examples: 5) She laughed. Duncan had been thirteen when she'd left, one of a group of cousins she had often entertained with ghost stories. "Surely you could have asked Rufton. I learned most of my tales from him." (Allison Lane, 24); 6) He paced the room in silence for several minutes, trying to decide how much to tell George (Allison Lane, 27); 7) They danced in silence for several minutes (Allison Lane, 40).

While the given example (5) is narrative in nature, the aspect semantics of predicates created various situations as a result of the axial character of the verb and contextual influence. In this discourse, we can observe the interrelation of the aspect situations of procedurality, perfectivity, staticity, terminativity and iterativity. In the examples given (6), (7) for several minutes' temporal conjugation and the property of the verb of unlimited have formed the procedural aspect situation of the predicate. In these examples (6), (7) for several minutes' temporary connection in several minutes if we change it to a combination, we will see another aspect representation, that is, in this case, a limited (completed aspect state) aspect predicate arises.

Based on the opinions of linguists and the analysis of examples, we can observe that the expression of aspectuality in discourse is a kind of aspectual chain. Within the framework of discourse, we can interpret combinations of aspect meanings expressed in predicates within the framework of the term "aspect discourse". It is advisable to interpret the emergence of the content of aspectuality in discourse in a compositional approach, narrative constructions, from the point of view of an observer of the communication process.

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