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Pragmatic Functions of Aspectual Events in Publicistic Text

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Abstract

This article examines the text's aspectual semantic sequence of occurrences, which connects all of reality to time. As a result, information—whether explicit or implicit—that the speaker and listeners are sharing the speakers' intended activities has linguistic forms and is crucial for understanding how they are used. The principles of communicative engagement, speech conventions and customs, the viewpoints conveyed by various words, and other factors must all be considered when examining the aspectual semantics of verbs in a text.

Key Words: aspectualizer, linguistic units, presupposition, pragmatic analysis.

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Introduction

An essential consideration in analyzing the sentence's exterior structure is the syntactic and grammatical substance of various devices in the text. The functional role of any linguistic unit, its application in the content, and the activation of linguistic units in the communication text in accordance with their purpose are all explained by a pragmatic approach to the examination of individual units in a text. One way to ensure interpersonal interactions in speech is to use a range of phrases and texts. Various linguists have given varied interpretations to this idea of sentence and text. A logical approach is preferred by some, whereas a structural evaluation is made by others. As a result, it has been demonstrated that employing methodically applied analytical techniques in language analysis is successful. It has been demonstrated that these techniques, which include recognizing variances in the semantic representation of predicates and emphasizing minute distinctions between them, produce incredibly positive outcomes. In this instance, it becomes crucial to distinguish between the aspectual semantics of realities as stated in texts, identify the units that provide these semantic distinctions, and ascertain the characteristics of those units that guarantee the text's cohesiveness. The idea is that certain linguistic units serve as presuppositions, while others function as ways of maintaining the text's continuity and yet others serve as auxiliary to the entire meaning that is presented. Individual language

components, or entities that provide aspectual meaning, highlight the need of doing independent analysis. This produces textual dependency, where every word used influences the predicate's meaning. Semantic continuity, development, beginning, conclusion, and linguistic mechanisms are identified that offer the connection of events presented from a pragmatic point of view, even if the focus is on the communicated content. Knowledge that is promoted by both the speaker and the listener may be defined as the information that the speaker learns and the message that the speaker wants to get over to the audience. It aids in ascertaining the text's semantics for each expression and the selection of linguistic units appropriate for each phrase. The concepts of pragmatics and semantics should be examined while evaluating logical forms or locating linguistic units that connect the ideas stated in the many sentences that make up a language. These topics are also extensively discussed. While others propose that sentences ("idealized structures") constitute the core of genuine speech [Langacker, 1999], a second group believes that all linguistic tools are acceptable for text analysis [Prince, 1978]. Regarding the examination of written and spoken communication, there are still differences of opinion. When sentences are intended to be connected to the ways words are articulated in that speech, they take the shape of formal or logical structures. Pragmatism governs the determination of the speaker's goal and the audience's interpretation of this goal. It is well acknowledged that

pragmatic analysis may be used to find generalizations about how to accomplish specific objectives. However, the linguistically established objectives and orientations are closely tied to the fact that some ideas are analyzed in a linked manner [Morgan, 1977; 278]. It makes sense to discuss implicature and context while utilizing a statement. However, the concept of implicature becomes evident when discussing how specific statements affect context. In order to properly characterize the premise and modification of the sentence, it will be required to take into account the contents of the entire paragraph. Here, presupposition serves to indicate how a sentence or sentences are utilized to affect a following sentence, tying each one together in terms of content and, eventually, evaluating the text as a whole. Keenan [Keenan, 1971] specifically refers to sentences in this presupposition role as aspectualizers. Every plate suggests that a certain reality is expressed through the aspectualizers' operations. Sentences that are assessed as aspectualizers are seen to have a direct connection to the verbal operators' content. It should be observed that prepositional phrases typically provide clear temporal evidence of an occurrence. According to G. Mirsanov, the information displayed in information is realized in the representation of event processes based on a particular language system. To do this, balance between lexical and grammatical choices must be maintained. The text's aspect information is kept consistent by this harmony [Mirsanov, 2018; 70–71]. From a practical standpoint, what

matters is that these occurrences are the manifestation of man's creation and the fulfillment of transient realities.

In a presupposition task, sentences can express information in many languages. This disproves the notion that they always function as aspectualizers. The idea is that these verbs can include information about who performs these activities as well as distinct temporal details about occurrences that are examined in a certain context or when suffixes are added. This kind of writing might provide information in many languages. Unrelated information affects aspect content in this scenario as well. Precise analysis can be used to support claims that these forms represent distinct occurrences. To do so, it is necessary to determine if the presuppositions and consequents in a text are dependent on anything other than the aspectualizers found in the same text. As an example: Few writers have published and been damned with quite the ferocity Julie Myerson was back in 2009 for her memoir the lost child. The book, which included descriptions of her 17-year-old son Jake's cannabis addiction and her painful decision to lock him out of the family home, was debated everywhere from Mumsnet to newspaper opinion pages – “a betrayal of motherhood itself” – and even the house of commons.

Extended family members were door stepped and Jake was approached by a tabloid to sell his story at a time when he was extremely vulnerable. “a little bit of me broke,” the novelist says, looking back. She was no longer able to

drive, and certainly wasn't able to do live radio or TV (she had been a regular commentator on the BBC's News night Review). "It was terrible. My anxiety reached peaks that were just unmanageable. It was so shameful for me. I felt I had brought terrible things on my family through my work." Now she has written another book about parents struggling with a teenager's drug addiction. Narrated by a writer, it is called *Nonfiction: A Novel*. Why has she returned to a subject that left her so badly scalded? [The Guardian | 21.05.22 | Saturday | 7]

The given excerpt contains narrative material as well as a reference to a journalistic text. "Aspect and temporal units serve to systematically compile a situational sequence in a tablet" [Mirsanov, 2018; 29] in a narrative text. Thus, the predicates in this tablet contained informational substance and served as prepositions in reference to the key occurrences. The predicates were returned, and the tablet debate assured that events connected to each other occurred in time.

In particular, Keenan argues that there are two types of presuppositions in language [Keenan, 1971; 51]. In particular, in communication, if a speaker speaks with the intent to deceive or speaks in jest, he emphasizes that the listener does not need to believe his words. However, it is important to remember that in these cases the listener must believe in the basics or accept the information, and the speaker must behave as if he at least believes or accepts them. In other cases, Keenan argues that tentative statements are being applied that are either wrong, not believed to follow a

straight line of reasoning, or "for the sake of proof" [Keenan, 1971; 51]. Thus, strict "truth" or "belief" can serve as necessary information for acceptable statements.

Presupposition implies that the first of the related sentences conveyed by the speaker serves as the introduction or main source for subsequent sentences. In this case, the sentences in the following sequence are sentences that present the original facts. This is equivalent to "prior knowledge", which is to be distinguished from the antecedent conditions that exist (or are taken to exist) for the proposition to be believed, accepted or true and to be said. Although this is an unconventional distinction, it is seen as a phenomenon that characterizes the speaker's knowledge of the information he is presenting. At the same time, the speaker's and listener's knowledge of information determines which word is acceptable and which is not. For example: The "we" he's talking about is one of his firms, Cassava Technologies, which is based in London. Its subsidiary, Liquid Intelligent Technologies, has dug more than 60,000 miles of trenches alongside potholed highways and dust roads from South Africa through the whole of sub-Saharan Africa to Egypt. More than 10,000 African telecoms companies and large businesses in more than 20 countries rent bandwidth on the network, generating revenues of \$800 million a year. Liquid is also the biggest data centre provider across Africa [The Sunday Times Magazine. May 22 2022].

In the example he's talking about, which is based predicates on this tablet

contained a presuppositional clause that acted as an introductory word to later information. On this tablet, the consistent use of perfect forms can be associated precisely with the corresponding application of the preposition to the present time and the description of the phenomena associated with this information.

Here, its subsidiary information is considered as a prerequisite. Karttunen calls this previous knowledge, known to the speaker and listener, "a set of general assumptions" [Karttunen, 1975]. Certain sentences can not only act as prepositions in a text, but also act as aspectualizers. At the same time, aspectualizers are considered to be closely related to the verbal content, providing a connection between events in the text. For example: Geoff, the former head of Scottish Athletics, later said: "It was surreal watching him win gold. I was thinking: I know that guy. He has a familiar look." If anyone wants to know about Jake's desire to win, they should just ask his identical twin brother Sam about what happened to his running spikes [The Times. Thursday July 21 2022 | the times.co.uk | No 73841].

The sentence I was thinking served as an aspectualizer to connect the events before and after.

Sequence in a text is considered a content-related phenomenon, consisting of sentences with a specific linguistic content. Compared to other related concepts, the application of sequence in a text is usually closer to aspectual phenomena. But, as in presupposition, in aspectuality, along with lexical and grammatical means that ensure the sequence of actions and

events, the completeness of the content becomes important. However, use at both linguistic levels can be useful in highlighting current issues. The result of this is the aspect of the relationship of the information conveyed by the speaker to the moment of speech, which implies that the primary source is both pragmatic and aspectual presupposition. In this case, the initial effect of sentences in the subsequent sequence is intended to be considered in the continuity of the content of the text. However, in the aspectual aspect, presupposition is assessed in terms of the correct use of grammatical devices.

When a sentence is used intentionally inappropriately, that is, prepositions do not match the speaker's prior knowledge, unless specifically instructed, most native speakers will try to insert the word and explain why it is acceptable. This study will focus on highlighting the analysis of some syntactic phenomena associated with aspectual devices, along with the semantic facts that can be derived from the presuppositional and consequential relations between sentences containing these verbs. A number of semantic features that are central to the analysis come together to coherently explain the use of aspectualizers. When a Various verb is discussed, it is compared with any other verb of the lexical-semantic group, which is especially widely realized in the example of verbs close in meaning to it. One of the main ways to do this is to compare the meanings and content characteristics of verbs in a similar text. In some cases, the impossibility of using a particular verb in a given text is usually due to the

incompatibility of the associated linguistic context and the relations of consequence and the particular text in question. Generally, a verb can be described according to the language and content associated with it and the context in which it occurs. As already mentioned, in the structure of the text, aspectual semantics occupies an important place in correlating the sequence of events with time, the whole reality in relation to time. As noted above, all explicit or implicit information exchanged between speaker and listener about a speaker's target behavior has linguistic forms that are critical to analyzing the ways in which it is used. This focuses on motion delay rather than just time-dependent events. This requires taking into

account the principles of communicative interaction when studying aspectual verbs, rules of colloquial speech and traditional gestures, points of view expressed in various words, etc. Perhaps their use will make it possible to more fully illuminate the issues of the semantics of these verbs.

Conclusion

Sentences in a presupposition task can represent information in different languages. This showed that they do not always act as aspectualizers.

It is obvious that aspect semantics in the text plays an important role in correlating the sequence of events with time, the whole reality in relation to time.

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