



ASPECTUAL - SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF THE VERB TO TALK

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ABSTRACT

This article explores one of the issues in the modern linguistics – aspectuality, its history hosting ancient origin, its types including turlocutive, illocutive, perlocutive and fields based on inchoative, interactive, procedural, terminative, resulting are discussed in samples of the authentic materials of world literature on the basis of aspectual-semantic field of the verb to tell in the English language. Moreover, scientific works of linguists through the world have been analyzed in aspectual semantics of verbs: whether the verb is finite/non-finite, and whether the action of the verb has reached this limit or not, including whether the action of the verb is completed or incomplete is observed. The distinction between these meanings, the limited/ unlimited properties, perfectivity/unperfectivity, acts, aspectual semantics also aspectual situations of verbs of speech perception and other particular peculiarities including some special characteristics of aspectuality are outlined in this article as well.

KEYWORDS

Aspectuality, semantic field, turlocutionary, illocutionary, perlocutive, inchoative aspectual situation, interactive aspectual situation, procedural aspectual situation, terminative aspectual situation, resulting aspectual situation, actionality, stative, relativity, general concepts, internal temporal constituency,



limitation, internal perspective, verbs of speech perception, prototypical way, limited/ unlimited properties of the verb.

INTRODUCTION

Aspectuality is a branch of morphology that studies the class of action type (dynamic, stative, perfective, imperfective) of the verb group, and "aspectus" from the Latin language means "appearance, look".

Aristotle mentioned about its initial appearance, in ancient times, the types of perfectivity and imperfectivity of verbs. Later, linguists paid attention to another category of verbs, that is, the category of tense. To date, the term aspectuality has been reintroduced to modern linguistics by A.S. Bondarko to express a functional semantic category. According to him, aspectuality is a functional semantic field, which is expressed in a sentence under the influence of morphological, lexical and semantic means. In Russian, this category is represented by verbs, as well as by lexical-syntactic units representing the flow of action that does not belong to the verb word group. [4, 196]

Bondarko includes aspectuality not only as functional semantic field, but also limitative, durational, spatial, perfective field, as well as the field of action (actionality), state (stative), and relational (relativity) fields. Aspectuality is also related to other concepts such as temporal, modal, determiner, quantity, actional, locative. In addition, it is involved in general concepts such as speech process, report point, speaking person (observer). Aspectuality is related to temporality

because both concepts have general idea of "time". However, unlike temporality, which expresses state and space in terms of time, aspectuality determines the flow of action, expresses continuity, repetition, completion, and distinguishes different stages of movement that are important to the speaker. [7: 96]

In other words, the aspectual character of the event is considered the result of the speaker's understanding of the situation and does not allow the listener observe it directly. Therefore, the aspectual meaning is always considered subjective and allows for different interpretations of the expressed event.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

English scientist Comrie Bernard defines aspect as different views on the "internal temporal constituency" of a situation. He focuses on the difference between the perfectivity and the imperfectivity, subdividing imperfective meaning into the habitual and continuous meaning, the latter again into non-progressive and progressive. Since viewpoint aspect needs to be integrated into this concept, one can draw a line between perfective and imperfective. Comrie's classification indicates that a situation can be "seen either from an external viewpoint, as completed (perfective), or from an internal viewpoint as ongoing (imperfective)"

On the other hand, limitation provides an internal perspective that looks at its internal temporal



structure. When it comes to the aspectual perspective, it is recognized that limitation and non-limitation are not objective features of a situation, but rather that the situation itself is manifested from both perspectives.

In this article, we will focus on the aspectual analysis of some verbs of speech perception in English. In the early 20th century, the concepts of speech perception and speech became the basis of the science of psycholinguistics aimed at revealing the processes of speech formation and explaining speech behavior. The founders of this science were J. Miller, N. Chomsky, Ch. Osgood, E. Galanter, K. Pribram and others. Speech activity is a verbal communication of at least two participants, the effect of one person conveying information to another person for a specific purpose. English verb to talk can be understood as an example which means telling a story, telling news, expressing one's feelings. Verbs of perception is studied by linguists because speaking is the basis of human linguistic, psychological, social - cultural and psycholinguistic activity. Verbs of perception have been studied by linguists in functional-semantic and prototypical ways. As a beginning of fundamental theory of the verbs of perception, the types of speech acts such as locutionary, illocutionary. perlocutionary types are accepted.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Below we will discuss the aspectual semantic meaning of the English verb to tell. Aspectual semantics of verbs means, on the one hand,

whether the verb is finite/non-finite, and on the other hand, whether the action of the verb has reached this limit or not, that is, whether the action of the verb is completed or incomplete.

To distinguish between these meanings, the limited/ unlimited properties of the verb are called actional semantics of the verb. Perfectivity/unperfectivity is called semantics of aspect. [3: 24]

The verb to tell has the following meanings in the Longman Dictionary:

a) to inform someone, to tell a story, to express one's feelings;

The chief of police told reporters that two people were killed.

b) provide information;

The bear's sense of smell tells it where the prey is hiding.

c) to give permission;

The teacher told the children to sit quietly.

g) to be known;

The moment Kramer walked in I could tell that things were not going well.

d) understand the difference;

How can you tell a fake Vuitton handbag from the real thing?

e) to warn;

I told you it was a waste of time to talk to him.

or) to complain;

If you hit me, I'll tell.

j) to have an effect (mainly a negative effect);

These late nights are really beginning to tell on him.



In all the above examples, the verb to tell has a limited character. Based on this, we can include the verb to tell in the group of limited verbs.

In the analysis of "field theory" besides limited/unlimited aspectual meanings of the verb perfectivity/imperfectivity concepts of aspectual semantics, such meanings as verb of action, manner are included. Also, "contrasting limited/unlimited features of verbs serves to determine the existence or non-existence of the final limit during the course of action of the verb, or the existence or non-existence of whether the action strives for or does not strive for the existing limit" [5; 19]. Aspectual situation - represents the aspectual meanings (initial phase of the action, aspiration to the end point, flow of action or completion of the action) expressed using language tools in the sentence. There are several types of it, as the inchoative aspectual situation means the beginning and continuation of the movement to the main aspectual situations, the interactive aspectual situation means repeated movement, a procedural aspectual situation refers to an action in midstream, a terminative aspectual situation points to a situation that has reached a point of completion, while a consequential aspectual situation represents an action that has been completed and reached a result.

Below we will discuss the aspectual meanings of the verb to tell in sentences.

1. The bones roll for a boy, but you never can tell. (Theodor Dreiser. Twelve men. P.28)

In this given example, the verb to tell formed a procedural situation by showing the limited modal

expressive attitude of the speaker to the listener in relation to a certain event.

2. The milkman, the coal man, the druggist and the cigar man at the next corner could all tell you where Peter lived. (Theodor Dreiser. Twelve men. P.29) - in this sentence, a limited informative expressive attitude is expressed, and a terminative situation is created.

3. ... she could not realize, could not even tell me at first. (Theodor Dreiser. Twelve men. P.31) - a modal expressive attitude limited by the subject was expressed and a terminative situation was created.

4. Feel her pulse and tell her she's all right! You go back and tell your mother that I'll be there in a little bit... (Theodor Dreiser. Twelve men. P.73) - in sentences, an imperative informative attitude towards the subject is expressed and an inchoative aspectual situation is formed.

5. She'll tell you herself that she's never been without a thing that she really needed.

Theodor Dreiser. Twelve men. P.44) - the informative expressive attitude of another subject to the subject is expressed and an inchoative aspectual situation is formed.

6. ... they were meeting each other in hotel grills or elsewhere and having a drink and telling "funny stories." (Theodor Dreiser. Twelve men. P.59) stated that the subject continued to tell the story of a certain event, and procedural information was exchanged.

7. Now, I'll tell you what you can do for me. (Theodor Dreiser. Twelve men. P. 71)

8. ... and I might as well tell it here and now. (Theodor Dreiser. Twelve men. P. 66) in these 7-8



examples, the verb to tell has a presuppositional (acting as an introduction to further information) pragmatic expression and formed an inchoative aspectual situation. Also, in 8 examples, modal informative expressive attitude is expressed.

9. ... haw-hawing over the funny stories which Boulder was always telling while they were waiting for the Pierceton bus. (Theodor Dreiser. Twelve men. P.74) is expressed that the person repeats the story of a certain event. In the continuous tense, an additional means of emotive expression served to create iterative semantics as well as fulfillment. Along with the progressive form, iterativeness was caused by the influence of the always form and the finite nature of the verb tell.

10. Let me tell you something, Paul, a good one.

11. Didn't I tell you there was nothing the matter with it? (Theodor Dreiser. Twelve men. P.102) - the speaker expressed confirmation of the event in a questioning tone. The negative auxiliary verb didn't strengthen the affirmative tone and forms the resulting aspectual situation.

12. Even he was not aware, in retrospect, of the figure he made at times, and would smilingly tell, under provocation, of his peculiar attitude on one occasion or another. (Theodor Dreiser. Twelve men. P. 127) - in this sentence, the auxiliary verb would reflect a possible expressive relationship and forms a completed aspectual situation.

13. "What do you want me to tell you?" (Theodor Dreiser. Twelve men. P. 159) – the attempt of the speaker to determine the purpose of the subject is expressed, and an inchoative aspectual situation is formed.

14. ...he once told me of a yokel who, never having seen a railroad, ...(Theodor Dreiser. Twelve men. P.3) - an informative expressive expression of the subject is reflected, and a terminative aspectual situation is formed.

15. ...he laughed, but he never told. (Theodor Dreiser. Twelve men. P. 12) – the subject's attitude to the situation is expressed and a terminative aspectual situation is created.

16. One of the, to him, richest jokes, and one which he always enjoyed telling, ... (Theodor Dreiser. Twelve men. P. 80) - in this sentence, the speaker expresses the state of the subject, the always time adverb ensures the repetition of the event and is interactive formed the aspectual situation.

17. ... I tell him not to leave this place open!" (Theodor Dreiser. Twelve men. P.191) - in this sentence, the speaker expressed his expressive-emotional attitude to the event and organized a repeated reality.

18. He told me that in some cases they were outlawed, banned or not translated wholly or fully, ... (Theodor Dreiser. Twelve men. P.7) - in this sentence, the speaker expressed the informative reality and expressed the result of the event.

19. It was while he was in Philadelphia that he told me the beginnings of the love affair which eventually ended in his marrying... (Theodor Dreiser. Twelve men. P.16) - this sentence reflects the result of the incident.

20. One of the others finally told me who she was and where she lived... (Theodor Dreiser. Twelve men. P.16) - in this sentence, the subject has achieved a complete result, and the adverb



"finally" gives an additional accent to the completion of the action.

CONCLUSION

Based on the given examples, it can be concluded that the limitative verb to tell in the analysis of examples 1 and 6 reflects an expressive attitude and formed a procedural situation, while exercises 2-3-14 as well as 15 example shows an informative expressive attitude, resulting in a terminative situation. Sentences 4 - 5 - 10 and 13 express an imperative informative attitude and create an inchoative aspectual situation. And examples 7 and 8 have a presuppositional pragmatic expression, and the analysis shows an inchoative aspectual situation. In examples 9 - 16 and 17 - the interactive aspectual situation is clearly manifested and the repetition of the story of the event is expressed. Sentences 11 - 19 and 18, the affirmative tone is strengthened, resulting in an aspectual situation. And sentences 12 and 20 reflect a possible expressive relationship and form a completed aspectual situation.

It can be said that the verb to tell is a limiting - expressive verb that has the function of fully expressing aspectual events and phenomena in the context.

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