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SEMANTICS OF PERFECTIVE AND IMPERFECTIVE ASPECT

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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.

KEYWORDS

Aspect, temporality, aspectuality, temporality, diectic, aspectual meaning, observation point, perfective, imperative, morphological component, semantic component.

INTRODUCTION

There are different theoretical approaches to the analysis of aspectual semantics of the predicate. The most widespread approach are based on the theory conducted by Russian linguist Yu.S.Maslov and English one H.Verkuyl. Yu.Maslov theory focuses on grammatical aspect (perfect/imperfect) and lexical aspect (bounded/unbounded verb) and mostly concerns Slavic verbs system. H. Verkuyl explaines his approach to aspectual semantics focusing on the while meaning expressed by the predicate. The English linguist H.Verkyul also made a number of comments about aspectual adverbials which influence to the

predicate semantics. In general both the authors divides the aspectual meaning into inner and outer aspect types. According to H. Verkuyl, aspectual adverbials play an important role in the perfective and imperfective aspect. In perfective aspect, the role of aspectual adverbials differs from other adverbials. H.Verkyul uses internal aspectuality to the aspectual information related to the meaning resulting from the influence of the verb and its internal and external arguments. This is considered more internal aspectuality. External aspectuality means the result of adverbials that give additional features to aspectual meanings. Z.Vendler found that most of the dynamic verbs have their own semantic differences in temporal system, so he classifies them according to grammatical form and Lexi-semantical activization as a predicate. One of the scientists who studied tense by aspect. M.Stedman also distinguished aspectual categories of verbs according to their specificity in time expression. Most commonly, these terms refer to states, processes, activity-process verbs, accomplishments, and achievements.

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.

Tense is one of the main grammatical categories of the verb, and 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. (B.Comrie 1985:9), (C.Smith 1991:136). It should be noted that many languages recognize present, past and future tenses. But not all languages have grammatical tools that can distinguish these three tenses or, in general, distinguish all tenses. Therefore, in the comparative study of the verb system in some languages. The analysis of tense and aspect is carried out integrally in

the languages. In addition, the analysis of time or aspect is considered within the framework of temporal events. As a matter of fact, it would be appropriate to generalize both grammatical and lexical means defining each category.

If we pay attention to the definitions related to the direct aspect, we can study different approaches in the definitions and recommendations related to this field. B.Comrie (1976:3) defines aspect as "different ways of seeing a situation internally and temporally". Analyzes related to aspect cannot be separated from temporality: both phenomena are considered linguistic feature representing temporary related to a certain event. But the difference between them is completely different grammatically. 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).

A point of observation corresponds to the idea that aspect is often called grammatical aspect: It grammaticalizes the difference between predicates that represent an event. Regarding the difference between Perfective and Imperative, the perfective involves the absence or limited characteristic character of the term, whereas the imperfective should be characterized as an unspecified phenomenon with respect to the defining characteristic. On the contrary, the imperfective refers to the temporal structure of the action at the end of the situation.

Situational aspect corresponds to what is traditionally called lexical aspect; it is also known as the internal aspect (H.Verkuyl 1972, 1993) or Aktionsart. This is a lexical-grammatical category that describes the internal type of events, the temporal structure of the event or the type of event, that is, the relationship between them is the type of event expressed together by the verb and other language tools attached to it. It refers to the characteristics of the lexical items that represent the situation, and it distinguishes between different types of events.

1. Mary ate a banana.

Mary ate a banana in 5 minutes.

2. Mary ate a banana.

Mary ate banana for 5 minutes.

This shows the contrast between the process "eating a banana" and the concluding phrase "in 5 minutes". In this case, if the verb "eat" is a process, emphasizing here duration "for 5 minutes" the aspectual differences in these sentences are related to the difference between the complements (banana, bananas).

In English tense interpretations, morphological indicators of tense are determined by verb forms. However, there are morphologically clear independent grammatical indicators of the present tense, different semantic expression and content differentiation of the use of the present tense in speech are observed. We can observe that it depends on the type of situation in addition to the lexical meaning of the verbs used directly. The verbal form specified for the perfect aspect is probably interpreted as the present tense as a result of the lack of tense characteristics. The present tense is thus considered the "standard" interpretation in the absence of any morphological tense specification.

According to C.Smith (1991), the effect of an action or situation that is beyond the end point of the perfective

situation is also observed. This is called context semantics. It seems that morphologically we can only distinguish perfect and imperfect. The perfect verb is used for the perfect concept, which is formed by the auxiliary verb (have) and the impersonal form of the verb, which expresses the point of the action. (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 (Hydopolus 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).

It expresses the past tense only in the simplest cases. Similarly, the imperfective indicates an ongoing process only in the most specific cases. Example: She said she hadn't had the nerve to face him yet and she'd been shopping and going to the Louvre and seeing Swedish films—I Am Curious Yellowor something. (Saul Bellow Humboldt's Gift. p. 160).

On the one hand, the difference between the perfictive and imperfictive meanings and on the other hand the difference between the past tense and the above-mentioned connection is observed. For example some verbs related to past and present tenses are used to express perfect meaning others denote imperfective meaning: the care broke down (perfective); the car drove long (imperfective).

Also, linguists often use the terms perfictive 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).

Verbs of Completion describe a situation as having a series of steps, but they differ from an activity in that they encode a specific end point (for example, the terminal point in building a house and the type of result changes over a period of time verbs to achieve results and success. These verbs (verb phrases) are verbs for achieving success, such as (recognize a friend), (reach the top) means that they encode time instantaneous.They occur in such a short period of time that they are considered instantaneous.

State verbs contain the same conditions as the coded verbs (know, wont, be sleep) and do not have an incomplete end point. Verbs of state do not change in time and describe situations that are not specific or indicative. The fact is that their immutability is the main difference between them and other types of situations. As you can see, they all refer to changes, but the terminology is different.

CONCLUSION

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.

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