

# SEMELFAKTIV FE'LLARNING LEXICON VA ASPEKTUAL TURKUMLARI

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## Abstract:

This thesis explores the aspectual class of semelfactive verbs in English under the auspices of the current literature expansion. Semelfactive verbs are said to form a solitary form of repeated movements.

## INTRODUCTION

This thesis explores the aspectual class of semelfactive verbs in English under the auspices of the current literature expansion. Semelfactive verbs are said to form a solitary form of repeated movements.

For example,

**He knocked on the door.**

**She coughed up.**

Here the verbs "knock" and "cough" are used once. In this way, there are some incorrect aspects of the characteristics of linguistic aspect categories in literature. Clearly, literature is diverse according to whether or not it can immediately correspond to the nature of semelfactive ones, and many cases change the linguistic category of predictions. Semelfactives are a somewhat controversial topic given their more conditioned or actionable features in existing literature or the way the two lie in the range. These three hypotheses presented by the semelfactive classify them into a separate aspectual class. A better understanding of the internal structure of semelfactive gives us a clear understanding of how much their other aspectual classes depend. Reflecting on this specific aspectual category, I believe that the initial reasoning should be to properly meditate on the term "aspect" and emphasize privately that the discernments of aspect and time are clear. Time both reveals periodic information about the events or circumstances described in the aspect. Nevertheless, as Comre describes, when it comes to the difference between a time and another time point, the aspect explains the time of the state's internal consistency.

This discernment is clearly revealed in the following example:

**She was cooking when, suddenly, a spider appeared.**

Time is located entirely within the state on the time line, that is, in the past. And in this context, it focuses on the systematic nature of the event itself. In addition, Kearns' interpretation describes both internal and external aspects of the situation. As a result, while the "was cooking" and "appeared" sections were given in the same time period, they do not have the same aspectual properties, for example, "was cooking" represents a continuous process in the same time interval, while "appeared" indicates an instant occurrence. It can be said that the

concept of aspect consists of two types:

On the one hand, the existence of a morphological aspect is known, in which morphological forms of the verb are referred to. In fact, "**she was cooking and a spider appeared**". From a morphological point of view, it did not match one another. It explains the event in the process over the past persistent (was cooking) time frame, it has an aspect of incompleteness, although the past ordinary time is focusing on the occurrence of a single situation at a certain time, with a completion aspect. Another type of aspect is **the linguistic** aspect. Kearns believes that the [1,23] linguistic aspect is the main component of unctimed predicate, in which case, states and actions are indicated in different forms of time. It will then be possible to determine whether the linguistic aspect has nothing in common with the morphological nature of the verb. In the above example, for example, the linguistic aspect is already associated in the example of the verb "appeared." We learned that the above-mentioned data lead not only to the morphological nature of the verb to determine the discrepancy between the state and situation of the predicate, but also explains how the un modulated prediction itself can relate to time and the internal structural link to time in what style. So we can say the linguistic aspect as a unit that closes the disclasses of characteristics that explains the types of verbs, and where linguists have tried to classify verbs into categories of verbs. It has been noted that Zeno Vendler, who contributed greatly to the development of knowledge in determining various types of actionsarten and his various discrepancies, is the first linguist to try to classify verbs into the following four categories;

1. States ( holat)
2. Activities ( harakat)
3. Accomplishments ( tugallangan)
4. Achievement ( natijaga ega).

In fact, the classification of Vendler [3,87] is very acceptable at the same time, suitable for linguistic research and has a wide range of influences.

1. I love travelling- state
2. John wept- activity
3. Mary built her own house- accomplishment
4. I recognized the thief- achievement

To create such a classification, Vendler analyzes the value of the three main properties of the prediction:

**Turg'unlik**  
**Davomiylik**  
**tugallanganlik**

Staticity (stagnation) – it is very easy to determine the difference between static and dynamic predictions. To explain the discrepancy between these two predictions, Komrie emphasizes the phase of eventualists that dynamic predictions are called yes, states, in which case they form specific phases, while the phases of static predictions are the same:

**She knows I am drawing a portrait.**

The verb "know" is static, since it is not made from different phases. In contrast, "draw" is dynamic, the drawing process is distinguished by the fact that it is formed from different

phases, and the time to complete the picture at the time of drawing is not the same. Durable verbs can be perceived as a verb that does not require change, but the original state of the process can be dynamic. Nevertheless, it is worth noting that the above comments may not actually work as they are. In action example, Komrie describes the following example:

**The oscilloscope is emitting a pure tone at 300 cycles per second.**

Although the verb "emit" is dynamic, it does not require the necessary change of any kind. Consequently, Komrie [2,45] creates a much more orderly explanation for this discrepancy. Despite static continuouss, dynamic states continuously represent newly injected information of energy. If I stop drawing a picture, this dynamic situation won't last long. Contrary to this, he can't deliberately stop knowing the situation I'm painting. Some verbs are simultaneously expanded, meaning they will continue, but some other verbs will have irreversible properties and will not have an internal structure. Telicity (Greek, "telos") is a need to take into account the final difference in the classification of verbs into aspectal categories, as completed and unfinished predictions.

**A) John wrote a letter to his father – tugallangan;**

**B) John is humming- holat;**

The "wrote" in these examples is completed, and "humming" is unfinished, and the status of writing the letter is periodically linked. As mentioned earlier, semelfactive ones are sometimes tied to Vendler's actionable verbs according to ownership properties. According to a study by linguist Susan Rutstein [4,56], every semelfactive action is safe from perspective, at which point it becomes clear that semelfactive ones are not an independent class. We can see that Smith's concept of semelfactive in the form of an immediate phenomenon does not coincide with continuous, developing developmental developments. Nevertheless, when referring to those diagnostic tests, we will witness the same, matching of both Action and Semelfactive Predictions in the following examples:

English: Susan is coughing- Semelfactive

English : I am speaking right now. -Activity,

In conclusion, Semelfactive predictions look the same as those that develop, just like motion verbs. Based on linguistic evidence, it can be controversial that semelfactive ones are continuity, although they occur in shorter intervals. Nevertheless, there is also clear linguistic evidence that semelfactive predictions instantly produce occurrences. In this process, discrepancies between purely semelfactive verbs should exist, in which their distribution must be within a certain boundary (norm) or intensity, and if the semelfactive predictions are isolated from the reading process, it is determined that they are exactly consistent with the scope of the continuity characteristics. In addition, in the form of a continuous process, states form a sum of processes through a semelfactive summary, while semelfactive ones give the main emphasis on naturally accelerated events.

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