

FORMS OF ACTION IN THE ENGLISH VERB SYSTEM

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Abstract: This article analyzes the lexical and grammatical units representing the action mode category of the verb in English, as well as the classification of action mode semantics. Linguistic tools representing initial, consequential, and completed state meanings of momentary verbs represented by action verbs in English were analyzed. Morphological properties of English lexemes at different levels, time units of verb change, hierarchical properties of verb forms and possibilities of syntactic properties are highlighted.

Keywords: Aspectuality, aspectology, functionalism, finitivity, distributiveness, perfectivity, imperfection, opposition, aspect, durativeness.

Introduction: Verb forms that form aspectuality, lexical grammatical structure are referred to by the term mode of action, which is applied to the classification of the semantics of verbs participating in the predicate, which are formed lexically and grammatically.

Grammatical aspects of the verb, in addition to tense forms, the field of aspectology related to the time of action is the field that studies specific groups of internal forms of the verb, that is, types of phases expressed by means of lexical and syntactic means related to the verb. The mode of action of the verb (in Western linguistics is called action participle) can be differentiated in different languages depending on the morphological forms. The mode of action of the verb is expressed by means of semantically modifying formal means (postposition, preposition, suffix, analytical forms) [Shmelev A. D, Zalizniak A., 2000; 104]. Complex analysis of behavior is usually in the functional-semantic field [Bondarko 2004; 239] is carried out.

The functional-semantic approach to language phenomena means the transition to the scope of studying the relationship of lexical and morphological levels. Therefore, regardless of the language, the lexical meaning of the verb and its features of limitation and non-limitation are carried out by determining the relationship of the grammatical forms that appear with the bright lexical-semantic type. The analysis of the behavior characteristic of the ontological categories, which is carried out in relation to the lexical and grammatical categories in English, is carried out within the framework of compositionality. Ontological category A. V. Bondarko's functional semantic field theory [Bondarko, 2004; 208].

The functional-semantic approach to language phenomena is based on the interdependence of morphological and lexical layers. In the analysis of aspectuality, the relation of other linguistic units to the predicate is also listed in the ratio of focus on actional semantics of the participle verb in the functional-semantic field. In the functional-semantic field, the action aspects of the verb also have a special character. Accordingly, B.H. Rizaev proposes to divide the actional classification of aspectological verb lexemes into three types in mastering the aspectual system of the German language. For this purpose, in addition to the features of limitation and non-limitation of verb lexemes, a group of limiting verbs is also distinguished [Rizaev, 1999; 121]. The main stage in the analysis of aspectuality is related to the description of the mode of action. In Russian, aspect is more precise as a grammatical category. In general, research on aspectuality is based on the category of aspect (vid) specific to Slavic languages. Comparing the meanings of aspect in Slavic languages, the imperfective aspect of the verb is defined and it is suggested that it has a special essence. In general aspectuality is the division of the verb lexicon into small and important types and their relationship with each other and the characteristics of mutual cohesion. Contextual and situational analysis is important.

The functional-semantic area has an important place for comparative and general aspectology. It discusses the semantic hierarchy of aspectuality signs. Initiation, finitivity, iterativeness in relation to the context under the definition of concreteness and abstraction aspects in action style groups. Continuity, distributiveness, perfectionism, imperfection, etc., are defined as opposites.

In recent scientific works carried out in aspectological studies, especially in English linguistics, the lexical grammatical category of the verb is evaluated within the framework of compositionality and included various classifications [Filip, 1999; 81-149; Verkuil 2002; 71-109].

Comparative-typological works related to the English language regarding aspectuality are also being conducted in our Republic. In particular, G., who conducted a study of aspectual meanings in English and Uzbek languages. Mirsanov emphasizes that in the description of the mode of action, in both languages, the features of the verb's limitation and non-limitation have an important place. He also defines and compares the cognitive basis of aspectuality in his later works [Mirsanov, 2016; 52-54].

In aspectology, non-grammatical elements at the base of the functional semantic field and the opposition of verb boundedness and unboundedness provide the basis for the category of aspectuality.

In the Slavic language, among the components of the mode of action, first of all, it is based on the grammatical categorical features of the verb. Pre-grammatical types in English and Uzbek languages include verb combinations that indicate the beginning of a clause, syntactic tools with the function of aspectuality, lexical signs related to case, for example, long, often, immediately, always, suddenly, slowly, etc.

Meanings expressed through language are considered verbs. The use of verbs in conveying information, their semantic properties, and significant dates show that the meanings of these verbs carry information with the characteristic of dynamism. In particular, one of the main features of the English verb semantics is its connection with aspectual category markers. In general research on verbs, the division of verbs into lexical-semantic groups is widespread. The lexical-semantic classification of verbs and their activation in the participle function have been the subject of many studies. However, there are different opinions regarding the classification into groups by determining their semantic meaning. In addition, the predicate form of verbs is aspectually related directly to the mode of action, taking into account the lexical grammatical category markers. Such a classification of aspectual meanings is known by the term mode of action.

The division of verbs into lexical-semantic groups is widespread in languages. Lexical-semantic classification of verbs takes an important place when they are used in participle function and in determining their semantic meaning in participle function. Such a classification of verbs was carried out in individual languages and many works were done in this regard [Pocheptsov G.G. 1985. -S 12-18.], [Rizaev B.Kh. 1999. -121 p.30]. The tense form of verbs exists as a grammatical category in many languages. However, although tense is not a grammatical category, some form of aspectual meaning exists in all languages. Thus, colorless aspectuality (aspectuality without aspect) exists in many languages and is called "actionality" in the sources, and "aktionsart" in some sources [Agrel S. O. 1962. S. 35-38.] The concept of "actionality" was introduced by Sigurd Agrell (aktionsart), which is based on the grouping and classification of various areas of verb semantics. Aktionsart is also called "sposoby deystviya" in Russian language sources, that is, action style. Action mode object action verbs are classified into three and, in turn, into nine subgroups. There are six verbs of action without an object, and they form twenty-eight groups in total [Pocheptsov G.G. 1985. -S 12-18.].

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