

THE RELATIONSHIP OF PHASE WITH COMPONENTS OF ASPECTUALITY

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Abstract: *In languages there are grammatical indicators with phase meaning (grammatical category species), there are such as language units that convey phase meanings, but at the same time, as a rule, retain syntactic features full-valued lexemes. The latter fact makes a number of researchers consider linguistic units of this type as lexemes that have independent lexical meaning. This means that linguistic means with a phase value occupy a special, intermediate position between vocabulary and grammar.*

Keywords: *phase, relationship, components, aspectuality, phase meanings "begin", "continue", "stop", prefixes.*

Phase meanings are expressed to a greater extent in verbal lexically sentences using the predicate: start the lesson; let's stop messing around. Thus, it is customary to refer to the phase meanings "begin", "continue", "stop", which are the same in three languages with corresponding phasic verbs [8, 75].

Phase category against the background of other constituent categories aspectuality attracts, perhaps, the closest attention, because how the interest of linguists has always been riveted to the state and development of speech, and respectively, and to the nature of the flow of events in time.

However, it should be noted that despite the interest linguists, this category has never been the center of any discussions, so the number of works devoted to this issue small. The most famous researchers are B.Kh.Rizaev [13], Freed, V.S. Krakovski [9], L.V. Salaznikov [14], Y.G. Konovalov [11], A.V. Bondarko [5], Y.S. Maslov and others [12].

In the works of V. S. Krakovski, seven phases: start phase (prefix for-, after), stop phase (prefix from-), phase continuation (verb continue), break phase (verb interrupt), phase renewal (verb to resume), phase of beginning and continuation verb: the living room began to fill up), the phase of continuation and termination (prefix do-) [10, 348].

In the work of L.V. Salaznikova "Initiality as a Functional semantic category in the language" considers only one the parameter of the phase category is the beginning, which is analyzed as functional-semantic category, where there is a core and periphery [14,18].

In the work of Y.G. Konovalova "Methods of expressing the phasicity of an action in modern language "lacks any linguistic interpretation of phase, but only describes the ways

of expressing this categories in modern language. Konovalov comes to the conclusion that the main way of expressing the phasic nature of an action in language is a lexical way [11,18].

V.S. Krakovski following Y.S. Maslov distinguishes three semantic components of the phase category: initial, continue and final. At this study describes the system of phase values y predicative, "primarily verbal lexemes", but the author draws attention to the fact that there is an "interaction of phase values not only with the predicate, but with the whole situation" [9,79].

As we can see, there are a number of works and opinions related to the interpretation the essence of phase and the role of this concept in language and speech. However, opinion linguists are quite similar in that there are three main phases the course of action in time and space: the phase of the beginning, continuation and endings.

Traditionally, the concept of phase occurs in various fields. scientific knowledge. For example, we can deal with phase or phases in physics, astronomy, economics, philosophy, et Phase in commonly used meaning is defined as "a moment, a separate stage in the course of development and change of something, for example, the position of the planet, form or state of matter, periodic phenomenon, social process, et, as well as the very position, form, et at this moment" [5,326]. At linguistics, this concept is associated with aspectuality, attribution situation at a certain point in time. Linguistic the understanding of the term "phase" is very similar to the one given above: "phase - a certain moment in a change in the form or state of something, various states of something, various states of some periodic process" [7, 552].

Phase is an expression of the limitation of the processivity of topics or a different time limit in the range from the moment of occurrence (beginning) to completion (end). In other words, under phase grammarians understand the meaning of the beginning, continuation and end of an action or process.

A new approach to understanding phase was proposed by Professor O.M. Sokolov. At the heart of his theory is the phenomenon of process segmentation into separate phases indirectly reflecting reality [15, 47].

The meaning of phase is primarily inferred from the matching semantics lexemes opposed in terms of species, which are in relation motivational conditioning. The phase is relationships between motivationally related verbs are not are constant, but depend on the specific condition of the text [7, 480].

In its content, phase does not coincide with any category verb of the form , nor with the modes of verbal action with which it is associated.

Phase is a broader concept than the concept of the type and mode of the verb actions. The general definition of phase is based on the identification of polar species limits - on the opposition of the beginning and its exhaustion. From here the definition of phase follows, which expresses the relation unlimited limit of the process to its beginning or completion. At the core phase semantics are causal relationships that arise when

comparing, on the one hand, the value of unlimited processivity, and on the other hand, its limitation by the limit (the beginning is a process, process is its exhaustion).

O.M. Sokolov, considering the phase, expresses the opinion that the content of species oppositions can be reduced to the fact that each pair represents a "paradigmatic unity" where one verb pairs denotes a process, and the verb that is motivationally associated with it calls phase of this process [15, 52].

Phase is expressed in individual languages by various formal ways. For example, the main means of transmitting a phase value in English and English languages are phase (aspective) verbs modeling situations in which the phase value is rhema. The degree of development of the procedural feature is qualified in various ways: instantly, when the beginning and end of the action practically coincide; for a long time, when in each of the phases beginning, continue and end; completion of an action, et Limited compatibility only with the process predicate can be explained the fact that in the studied verbs the most closely intertwined species-temporal and phase characteristics of the verbal action, since they express related concepts: duration, limit, temporal localization [7, 552].

It should be noted that in modern linguistics there are two opposite points of view on the concept of phase. One side, phase is directly related to the essence of aspectuality, i.e. the category of phase, limiting / non-limiting and "substantiality" in integral lexical meaning of a particular verb are represented as unity. Therefore, the phase, or phase structure of the process, supporters, this point of view is referred to the basic concepts of aspectology. From modern positions, along with modes of action, phase is included in the concept actionality [1,197].

Limitation / infinity and phase structure of the verb action belongs to the fundamental properties of every process as such. In this case, the concept of a limit has, in addition to the phase structure, the most direct relationship: the limit points to some point in duration, which divides this duration into some stages. AT the phase structure of the process limit (vertex, critical point, boundary) can manifest itself in the initial and in the final phase. In aspectology related to this use of the terms "initial" and "final" activity. Also through the concept of limiting / non-limiting at this point of vision, a connection is established between phase and aspectuality. The concept of limiting, coupled with the difference of action / state covered by the concept of "qualitative aspectuality" [2,141].Based on the opposite point of view, a number of linguists do not consider phase values are aspectual or give them a place on the periphery aspectual semantic zone, the nuclear positions of which are occupied grammatical units expressing duration, repetition, habituality (commonness, familiarity), limited time, etc.Phase characterizes not the "internal structure of the situation", but the fact existence or non-existence of the described situation to an earlier point in time. So, for example, for the Uzbek predicate "begin" true is the statement that at some fixed moment time the situation is or is not the case with an earlier moment time. The predicate "continue" means that the situation took place in some previous moment, takes place at the present moment time. Therefore, it is

more correct to speak of a special group phase values occupying the peripheral zone of the aspectual semantic field. Based on the logically possible time phases of situations, they distinguish inchoative (the beginning of an action, process), continuative (continuation) and terminative (end) meanings. The initial phase of the situation may be presented as factual when a point is selected on the time the axis from which the action enters the process of implementation; how the appearance of the situation in the field of view, sound perception of the observer; how implementation of the planned action; as the beginning and development of the situation from the moment of speech to the actual implementation of the initial stage [3, 333].

Such a wide range of initiatory meanings makes distinguish between integrative verbs fixing the moment the occurrence of an action (start, begin, get; boshlamoq, boshi, qabul qilmoq), and inchoative verbs expressing gradual accumulation of wealth, the beginning of a process (grow, become; o'smoq, bo'lmoq). Largely inchoative verbs are represented by becoming verbs combining to this increase in intensity and creating a situation of development of the beginning and advancing the action to the end. So, a special place among the above phasic verbs occupies a broad-valued verb of the English language to get a semi-coupling character that contains sema in its lexical meaning becoming. Combinations of this verb with impersonal forms describe the dynamics of the activity state of the subject with entry into the qualitative, spatial or possessive state [4, 48].

It follows from the above that the concept of phase is inherent in many disciplines of scientific knowledge, but has a common for all disciplines meaning, namely "the stage of the course of action." Phase category in linguistics has a number of features and can be considered as a component of the field of aspectuality or as an independent.

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