



## PHASE VERBS IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGE SYSTEMS

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**Annotation:** На основе разработанной методики и комплекса прикладных программ методом конечных решена задача по определению напряженного состояния высокой грунтовой плотины при сейсмичности района расположения в 8-9 баллов с учетом конструктивных особенностей и реальных неоднородных физико-механических характеристик грунта.

**Keywords:** phase meanings, aspectual phase, semantic means, initial aspectual phase, developing aspectual phase, middle aspectual phase, fading aspectual phase

We can see that the research on aspectual phases was carried out on a large scale in the last decade of the last century.

As a reason, it is possible to cite a number of dissertation defenses, monographs and articles written in this regard (B. Rizaev, 1999), (G'. Mirsanov, 2009), (S. Tatevosov, 2005). In these works, initial phase verbs and infinitive or gerund compounds in the case of English, Russian, and German languages, and analytical forms with certain auxiliary and leading verbs in the case of the Uzbek language, are identified and researched. The evidence of these works is that in English, Russian, Uzbek and other languages, three aspectual phases have been determined and we can witness that the works in this regard have stopped in a certain sense. Returning to this area of aspectuality V. It appeared while reading Croft's book Verbs: Aspect and Causal Structure.

In qualitative aspectuality, the meaning of the color can be expressed through phases, in which case it occurs in certain phases, that is, the beginning, duration, and end of the action in the sentence is given. In this regard, Yu.S. Maslov shows the presence of initial, middle and final phases (Y. Maslov, 1986; 7-32). The concept of phase can be used in other ways.

For example, V. S. Khrakovskiy, while analyzing the semantic field of his universal system without connecting the meanings of phase with color, he identifies five different phases (beginning phase, new beginning phase, continuation phase, break phase, completion phase) (V. Khrakovskiy, 1991; 3-24). S.P. Tiunova examines the lexical presentation of the phase expression in English and Russian languages and gives about 20 phase meanings and their combinations, including "small phases" (S.P. Tiunova, 1986; 20-22). In general, phase meanings can be expressed through both synthetic (morphological) and analytical (syntactic) means.

Phaseality in English is understood by conjugation of phase verbs with impersonal forms. In particular, the role of semantic tools in aspectuality is important, especially in the combination of phase verbs with gerund and infinitive. In such combinations, phase verbs (begin, continue, stop) act as a means of indicating the beginning, end and continuation of the action. According to the lexical meaning of the phase verb, different modes of action can be distinguished: initiation, finitive (completion), durative (continuation) types.

By combining phase verbs with the infinitive and gerund, the method of performing the action expressed by the impersonal form is determined, that is, the aspectual meaning is differentiated. The use of a phasic verb with an infinitive characterizes an action that does not have duration, while the use of a gerund indicates its procedural nature. It seems that B.Kh. Rizaev cites the opinion that "phase meanings refer to the universal semantic feature of the movement flow" (B. Rizaev, 1999; 39).

The opinions expressed by Western linguists regarding the aspectual phase are also relevant. V. Croft divides the analysis of phases into two types: the analysis of the phase of the temporal limitation of events and the analysis of the unrestricted types of phases. Timberlake offers four phase types. He believes that quantitative changes of state are also part of the phase phenomenon. W. Croft, 1999; 46). V. Croft sees only the separation of three phases as ignoring certain phenomena and suggests that the alignment of phases represents the aspectual outline of phenomena. According to him, the temporal feature plays an important role in phase analysis (W. Croft, 1999; 54).

Parsons directs the analysis of phases to Z. Vendler's aspectual classification. He lists three types of phase: development phase (development), culmination or completion phase (culmination) and stagnation (holding) (Z. Vendler, 1974; 4-23). According to the author, the predicates representing the type of state (States) constitute the "stagnation" phase. The aspectual types Accomplishments and Achievements refer to the phase of culmination or completion. Specifically, in the example of Henry won the race, winning the race refers to the climax phase, while the continuous tense of the verb in this example represents the "development" phase.

Researching the scope of expression of aspectual phases within certain combinations can limit the variety of aspectual meanings that arise. That is why it is important to take into account all grammatical and lexical tools, not depending on the content of certain compounds within the predicate.

In a sense, phases are directly related to grammatical content. In particular, the continuous tense represents the middle phase. Of course, the expression content of the phases is a feature directly related to the semantics of the verb. The use of certain verbs to get, to become, to get used to, in the continuous tense forms means a phase of development. He is getting well. It is becoming cold. I am getting used to becoming a director/

In our opinion, the types of aspectual phases should be analyzed depending on both grammatical and lexical features. In this case, grammatical and semantic features of predicates can increase the semantic type of aspectual phases. This case depends on the use of tense forms and the semantic use of verbs within the predicate.

1. initial aspectual phase:
2. the aspectual phase of development: to become, to get, or the use of certain dynamic features of verbs in the present continuous form.
3. middle aspectual phase: use of verbs of state and action in the continuous tense form;
4. fading aspectual phase (aspiration of certain predicate meanings to the point of completion); for example he is dying

The description of phase verbs in verb action is unique. There is an understanding that they are modified by verb actions. More precisely, they are an indicator of stages in the implementation and development of an action, and in the course of time, they are a landmark of their implementation.

In this case, it is appropriate to understand the limits of the meanings conveyed by phase lexemes. But in the discursive context, their binding properties increase relatively. In some cases, phase verbs specify the practical nature of the whole meaning. This happens when the connection "compliment in phase verbs" is broken, or when the action that started does not move to its initial "core" (S.Rothstein Verb Classes and Aspectual Classification// [www.blackwellpublishing.com/content/BPL/Rothstein](http://www.blackwellpublishing.com/content/BPL/Rothstein)). In addition, A.Frid gives examples of sentences with the verb start in the sentence "He wanted to jump, but did not jump", that is, the jumping process did not take place due to certain reasons.

With the same verb, in the sentence "the flowers began to bloom" because of the cold, snow, the flowers did not bloom, the verb is ready, the stage that needs to be started, and the beginning or development of the action is thought to have a limit. More precisely, it is said to start the movement on one side, and on the other side to enter the subject into a phase state. The functional-typological aspect of

the definition of phase lexemes is explained not only by the concept of theoretical development of phase, but also by the nature of their practical application.

In many cases, the choice of one or another lexeme depends on "the situation in which it was formed" (T. Bulygina, 1982; 107). The analysis of the combination "Phase verb + compliment" can be seen in the works of linguists (S.P. Tiunova, 1986), (A. Nurmukhamedov, 1976) who conducted studies on the possibility of forming a combination of one or another type of predicate. If they said about the existence of phases in the actions, it seems that the verb types and phase verbs in the forms of compound formation are not compatible with the ideas of the beginning, duration and finality of the action.

Edwards, who analyzed the semantic meanings of phase verbs in the construction of action patterns based on Vendler's classification, expresses the following opinion. "The culminating point of an event or action is determined depending on the type of compliment that comes as a complement to the expression of completion" (Z. Vendler, 1967; 214). He gives the following examples while analyzing the phase verbs to finish, to stop, and the accompanying gerund.

**Kim finished writing the letter. (accomplishment)**

**Dana finished pushing the cart. (activity)**

(In the first example, the completion of the action is expressed, in the second sentence, "cart" is interpreted as the fact that the cart has traveled a certain distance, it indicates activity, and it does not indicate the degree of completion.)

Kelly finished blinking. (semelfactive)

The author does not consider completion in this example, implying the completion of the iterative action.

Ashley finished noticing the spot. (achievement)

Pat finished being hot. (state)

Ashley stopped arriving at the station. (achievement)

Kim stopped writing the letter. (accomplishment)

Dana stopped pushing the cart. (activity)

Kelly stopped blinking. (semelfactive —iterated)

Pat stopped being hot. (state)

Phase lexemes can mean not only the meaning of space and time within the actual agentive action, but also the whole situation expressed by the pronouns it, all, everything, nothing, which have a diectic meaning. These pronouns are related to the context, they provide information about the beginning and completion of the event, the space or time where the event took place, that is, they perform a diectic function.

**For example: That's how it started.**

Aspectual terms covering the meaning of phase J. Baybi explains as follows: Among the aspectual terms, there is also a term called phase paradigm of the verb, which is applied to the organic connection of lexical and grammatical meanings. The owners of lexical meaning in these meanings are semas and the owners of grammatical meaning are grams (J. Bybee, 1985; 32). D. Nasilov said "Fazovaya paradigma glagol vklyuchaet vse derivaty protivopolojnogo vida, nakhodyashchiesya v otnosheniyax pryamoy motivatsii.

The spatial paradigm can be compared with the verb paradigm. Pristavochneya paradigm ne yavlyayetsya chastnym sluchaem slovoobrazovatelnoy paradigm. Semanticheski blizkie glagoly imeyut skhodnye pristavochnye paradigm. Analiz pristavochnyx paradigm daet osnovaniya dlya semanticheskoy klassifikatsii bespristavochnyx glagolov (D.M. Nasilov, 1978.- S. 88-177)".

Phaseality is considered as the periphery of the aspectual field. The semantics of phasivity is considered as a condition that emphasizes the existence of a situation in a given time process. In the study of phase meanings, linguists are mainly divided into two directions.

In the study of phase meanings, linguists are mainly divided into two directions. The founders of the first direction divide the phase meanings into three (beginning, duration, completion). Proponents of the second direction appeared in the next decade, and they emphasize the existence of four phases (inchoative, terminative, continuous, punctative) (D.M. Nasilov, 1978.- S. 88-177).

When choosing phraseological forms of a phase situation, the speaking subject must take into account the specific characteristics of phase lexemes, the possibility of their relation to morphology and syntax. It helps to construct the phrase correctly for illocutionary purposes.

R. According to Lengaker: "the definition of grammatical tense and type in discursive contexts requires syntactic, semantic and pragmatic integrations. The process of such integration has not yet been fully defined" (R.W. Langacker, 1999; 67). V. Vsevolodova's opinion is analogous to this view: "in this master's thesis, not only the application of the semantics of phase compounds at the sentence level, but also the semantic meanings of the nouns in the phase compounds in different positions of the sentence and their lexical meanings, as well as the aspectual situations created in the actional (boundedness / non-boundedness) semantics of the infinitive or gerund following the phase verbs, and their types are analyzed.

Status and dynamics of the situation are given by tense forms, phase is also conveyed by gerunds, adjectives, infinitives, and nouns related to events, which are impersonal forms of verbs that can be combined with verbs. When describing the gradual or gradual occurrence of dynamic situations and the

completion of the action, the verb can be used in conjunctions of the beginning and the end with the help of an adjective in the past tense or adjectives, words related to the category of situation.

In English, the continuous phase verbs of this group include the following, which have the meanings of action development such as intensity, persistence: to hold on, to keep on, to carry on, to last, to remain, to stay, preserve, to maintain, to endure. For example: She sat day after day on her large arms, knitting, and reading, she kept a sharp eye on the corn (Copper: 22). Generally, Mrs. Caray remained in on Sunday evenings (Maughm: 162). Two opposite phase meanings can be expressed within one sentence. For example: The war for the freedom of freedom had just ended and the war for the freedom of freedom was just getting ready to start (Quin: 3). Continuous phase verbs can indicate the time frame of a developed action under the influence of concretizers in the context. For fifteen minutes more the conversation continued (Haily, 119). The joyful celebration lasted long into the night (Haily, 119).

Contextual quantifiers can also limit the continuous movement of phase verbs. The trend has been going on for some time and it remains important for 20th century writers like Bennett (Holl, 8). The action expressed by continuous phase verbs can be of an unknown nature.

For example: The aimless, riotous celebration continued (Heller, 382). Meanwhile the prosecuted Adeline continued to travel with little interruption all right (Austen, 47). The duration of the movement can also refer to the movement that can be interpreted as re-developed after a certain period of time.

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