

## **Conceptual Types of Movement in the Translations of Works**

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**Abstract:** In this article, the conceptual types of action in the translations of the works, the types related to the aspectual semantics of the verb within the predicate, were highlighted. Momentary, durative, delimitative types, which are the main indicators of temporal modification, were analyzed with examples. The theoretical possibilities of how the semantic meanings of verb endings in the English language change in relation to the semantics of the verb, that is, that these endings have morphological, syntactic and semantic limitations. Conducting aspectual semantics directly within the framework of field theory, conducting it from a comparative-typological and cognitive point of view, it is shown that verb semantics is comprehensive and rich with the help of various combinations.

**Key words:** action art, inchoative, delimitative, durative, semelfactive, reduplicative, completive, habitual, stative, momentary

### **Introduction**

Although the definitions of certain grammatical categories and concepts are the same or close to each other in many languages, they differ in form, expression, and even content. One such category is the aspectological category. A situation is understood as separate interrelated elements, a denotative phrase or a complex object of a sentence. In this case, the predicativeness that creates the subject-predicate relationship is subject to the communicative-pragmatic factor of the speaker.

The speaker expresses the given sign of the object during the moment of speech. The speaker can imagine the situation as the owner of one of the objects expressed in the sentence.

According to R. Lengaker, the difference between perfective and imperfective can be modeled based on quantitative indicators. In other words, the distinguishing features of the aspectual meaning are related to the component parts of the process and are determined by the presence or absence of limitation.

The author states that aspectuality is related to limitation in the process of time rather than space. It suggests that the process components are considered analogous to the process represented by the object components belonging to the noun. It is known that aspectuality covers such categories as the grammatical category of aspect, the lexical-grammatical category of action, the lexical category of limitation/unrestriction, limitation/unrestriction of action within the predicate. In particular, if the aspect is formed by special additions and is recognized as a pure grammatical category, it is noted that it is expressed in perfect and imperfect analytical forms in English. At the same time, the classification of behavior and its types are fundamentally different in these two languages.

**Main part:** Action types related to the aspectual semantics of the verb in the predicate frame, of course, may have a different appearance if other verbs are also taken into account.

For example: Inchoative mode of action; (indicates the beginning level of the continuous action) Mode of action representing the initial action (this group includes the meaning formed by the use of verbs and gerunds or infinitives that represent the initial phase, the change of the subject's state some linking

verbs and adjectives indicating intensive development can be included) the semantics of initiation is expressed using existing verbs.

For example: *Every evening he took time out from his busy schedule of learning how to run the ranch that would someday be his to write out her curriculum. She began to memorize today's schedule* (Jude Deveraux. *The Awakening*, 7).

Intensive-inchoative mode of action; this group includes verbs and verb combinations that mean the beginning and intensive development of an action. This group is represented by some linking verbs and adjectives that indicate a change of state in English. Compare: *"Here? To Kingman?" J. Harker's face was getting red* (Jude Deveraux. *The Awakening*; *She \_\_\_\_\_ rushed across the room to thrust aside the curtains as if they were her enemy* (Jude Deveraux. *The Awakening*).

Delimitative mode of action; It is explained by the fact that the duration of movement in this group is limited within a certain time frame. For example: *He paused a moment* (Jude Deveraux. *The Awakening*); *Sam looked at her for a while. She had grown into a beautiful woman, with her hair soft around her face, her beautiful white shoulders exposed under the transparent sleeves of her dress.*

Durative mode of action; an event is used to express an ongoing action within a process. For example: *She read all afternoon, making her way through two of the books on the list, and by dinner time she felt confident she could discuss labor management with Taylor* (Jude Deveraux. *The Awakening*); *Hank closed his eyes for a moment and thought of all Taylor was doing to subjugate Amanda, to keep her in line, to deny her her God-given freedoms: the freedom to choose, the freedom to love, to like or dislike, the freedom to laugh or frown or cry* (Jude Deveraux. *The Awakening*, 76).

Self-active mode of action; meaning the quantum, quantification, repetition, or enumeration of action. For example: *Once finished, she sighed in disbelief of herself, then went to the door and silently opened it* (Jude Deveraux. *The Awakening*, 81); *Amanda shook her head. This, too, was Dr. Montgomery's fault for disrupting her orderly life* (Jude Deveraux. *The Awakening*, 81); *Inside the library, Taylor sat down heavily and was horrified to find that he was shaking* (Jude Deveraux. *The Awakening*, 105).

Reduplicative mode of action; explains the redevelopment of an action or event. This group is usually given by the prefix re-. For example: *For a moment she paused and thought that if she reacted to Dr. Montgomery* (Jude Deveraux. *The Awakening*, 103).

Complementary mode of action; the completion of the action-event, the point of final completion occurs in the existing predicate and predicate constructions. For example: *Joe and Hank exchanged looks, and an hour later, about six miles outside another little town, Hank stopped the car and told Barney to get out* (Jude Deveraux. *The Awakening*, 16); *He frowned when he finished reading* (Jude Deveraux. *The Awakening*, 18).

In most cases, temporal modification is explained by determining the flow of traffic using time indicators. Temporal signs of momentary, durative, and delimitative types are the main indicators of these groups. These temporal indicators show that one sided movement has been carried out in a whole, i.e. within a certain period of time and reached its limit, while the other side represents the duration of the movement flow. The dependence of the mentioned types of behavior on temporal modifiers is observed in cases where there is no specific type of actional semantics of verbs. It is known that the central clause connecting the syntactic network of language units in the sentence structure determines the nature of the action. That is why the characteristics of movement have a semantically aspectual character and cover different types of movement. The behavior of these predicates is considered as an additional sign that complements the aspectual semantics.

The meaning of the verb is a multifaceted complex phenomenon that includes various parts (lexical, grammatical, denotative, connotative). It performs various functions and embodies a lot of information as a speech unit given in different types. The concept of the internal form (content) of the word is an important factor in describing speech activity verbs. We understand the internal meaning of a

word as the nominal (term) meaning of its language unit. That is, the semantic function of a word that we perceive and understand in a real situation is understood.

Aspectuality is based on relational theory, and aspectual content is formed by given content and action. The phenomenon of action, which is part of aspectuality, is the classification of the meanings expressed by predicates according to their lexical grammatical content. In most cases, this content is built on the basis of temporal and spatial dimensions. The aspectual feature is analyzed based on the internal movement and state of the event. As a result, the metaphoric properties of aspectual signs appear and can be reflected in the action within the text, the completion, duration, consequentiality, iterativeness, and other similar signs of the event. These aspectual signs form concepts when viewed from the observer's position.

**Result and discussion:** It can be seen that verb tenses as aspectual markers play an important role in changing the semantic meanings of verbs. In general, the aspectual system is widely divided into two types. In particular, aspect is evaluated as a grammatical category and a lexical-grammatical category. We discussed above the interpretation of the lexical-grammatical category as a mode of action. According to the components that make up the style of action, K. Smith divides the style of action into situation type (situation type) and situation content (viewpoints) (Smith, 1991). When the situation type is applied to different types of situations, the situation composition type is focused on the analysis of all parts of the expressed situation. Together they mean that the situation is limited or unrestricted. The type of situation is classified according to the characteristics of static and dynamic events. This type is transmitted by means of the verb combination or all the contextual units that can be substituted for it. The meaning of the verb is a multifaceted complex phenomenon that includes various components (lexical, grammatical, denotative, connotative). It embodies a lot of information as a unit of speech given in different ways, performing different tasks. In modern linguistics, there are many types of field models. These models fully and clearly express the studied language phenomenon.

**Conclusion:** In the more complete coverage of aspectual semantics, it is directly carried out within the framework of the theory of the field, and it has an important place in achieving the intended goal. Therefore, the comparative-typological and cognitive approach shows that verb semantics is comprehensive and rich. The analysis showed that aspectual frames are created using different combinations in different languages. The analysis shows that not all verb conjugations in English have the same aspectual meaning. Their semantic meaning changes depending on the semantics of the verb. In other words, these loadings have morphological, syntactic and also semantic limitations. In one lexical-semantic group, they express a completed meaning, while in another lexical-semantic group, they can express processivity.

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