



DEVELOPMENT OF LEXICAL-SEMANTIC GROUPS OF VERBS AND DIRECTIONAL VERBS USED IN OLD ENGLISH

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Abstract

Walking verbs are a more open category than directional verbs. The movement of the shape relative to space is limited. Wälchli, for example, uses various studies of Latin prepositions to describe action verbs as “cardinal placements” (Wälchli, 2001: 300). In addition, the verbs “towards”, “in”, “up”, “away”, “out” and “down” were used as subcategories of direction in Old and Medieval English. However, verbs such as “back, forward, along, through, and around \ circle” required additional categories. Deixis or perspective is not considered a type of direction. In Old English and Medieval English, the verbs “come” and “go” were interpreted as the equivalent of direction. In L. Talmi's view, this is considered as a separate type of semantic components and is called “direction” (Talmi, 1985: 135).

Direction (daectic): This determines the motion of a shape in a motion event. These are included in the list of root verbs and are used as “come \ go” and “bring \ take”. However, in later editions of the Talmud, the dexterity is described as one of the components of the direction. In the study of action verbs, “deixis” is considered a type of direction, and the common verbs “come” and “go” fall into different classifications (although in modern English, “go” is used. The verb is not always used in the form of a dialect. However, the literature does not pay much attention to this issue. , or, for both go and come, Beavers et al. 2010: 350) or not (e.g. Cardini 2008: 563; 2010: 1454; Rohde 2001: 352; Choi & Bowerman 1991: 87; Verkerk 2013: 175).

Keywords: Diachronic, typology, simema, meaning, semantics, form, space, semema, verbs of action, component, linguistics, lexicology, movement, direction, lexicography.

Introduction

In this paper, we look at the integration of the verbs “come” and “go” used in modern English as pure line verbs: “enter, descend, The main focus is on identifying action verbs such as “mount”. Later, “come” and “go” were clearly different. They represent only the directional component of the direction. The direction is not expressed by the speaker relative to the spatial element.





Although daectic verbs are related to direction, they are very different from action verbs. The verbs “enter, approach, descend” indicate that the speaker's point of view is related to Nazari but not to his attitude. This shows how the shape moves relative to the space (for example, enter the forest, approach the forest). As shown in the figure below, the motion of the shape relative to space from either side does not depend on the point of view.

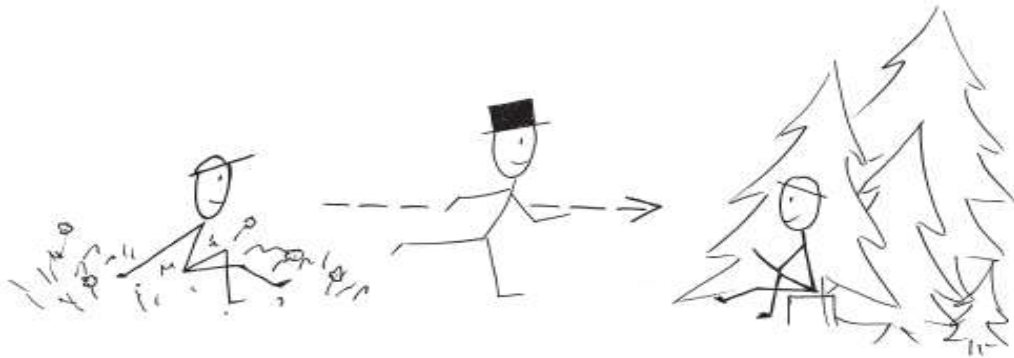


FIGURE 2.3. Viewpoints.

Hatman is always moving from grass to forest. Therefore, in this study, deictic verbs are considered as neutral verbs rather than directional verbs. The question also arises as to whether the verb “come and go” of the daectic pair, which is shown in modern English, was also expressed in the early periods of Old English. Old English has many similarities with modern German. Rauch differs from the modern English pair by comparing the come / go used in modern English with Old English period verbs such as German *kommen / gehen*. (Rauch, 1981: 67). For example, the verb “*comen*” is “*Ich bin noch nie nach Japan gekommen*” “I never got [lit. ‘Came’] to Japan” (Rauch, 1981: 60). Many action verbs can also be classified in the ancient language period, for example, in the Middle Ages the verb *fusen* means “to walk fast”, *slinken* means “to move secretly, to crawl”, “*swimman*” means “to swim”. *lgan*. All of these verbs are verbless verbs. However, there are still verbs of movement and directional verbs, as shown in modern English. According to Fillmore (1982: 32), the following prototypes of verbs are also expressed by combining walking verbs and direction: “clambering” (walking verb) and “ascending” (direction) (e.g. a monkey clambering up a flagpole” (Fillmore, 1982: 32). However, these verbs are used in cases where both components are not “a monkey clambering down a flagpole, or clambering horizontally in the rafters of a warehouse” (no direction ‘up’), or a snail ascending a wall, in the way a snail usually moves”(no clambering).

The purpose of this scientific article is not to study the above problems but to identify the directional verbs indicated in Medieval English (*entren, ishen, mounten,*



descenden, etc.). Action verbs in local inventory are the study of pure directional verbs and their analysis. If there are similar pure directional verbs, the model of analogy serves for the semantic and syntactic analysis of qualitative directional verbs. If there are no pure direction verbs in the local system, no model is represented there. It has been argued that it does not matter whether verbs in medieval English, such as "Escapen, fallen," are categorized into a specific category, that is, action or direction. In either case, the action or direction cannot be equated with the pure direction verbs. The problems associated with the study of the issues discussed here are the point of study around the two main stages of the historical stages of development of the language center. First, textual evidence is, of course, more limited than in modern languages. Most importantly, it does not include many texts from registers and genres that provide information for our purpose. Studies that use the typology of action verbs in modern languages typically use oral material or untranslated novels. The development of colloquial language, especially in Old English, is rare in narrative literature, where materials from historical stages are not available and have not been translated. Thus, in alletrative poetry in medieval English, action verbs were more common than in other literary, stylistic texts. The typology of action verbs has received little attention. However, the verbs of action consist of national poetic dictionaries of dialects belonging to a certain huddle that came from abroad. Many of these verbs are not limited to alternative dictionaries.

This article focuses on the "semantic meaning of verbs." Fillmore describes such verbs as "Systematization of Experimental Sequence" (Fillmore, 1985: 223). Thus, verbs play a key role in the acquisition of encyclopedic knowledge. Access to certain frames is treated as non-text or coded meanings of verbs. The movement of verbs in relation to space and the expression of their meaning in the text are analyzed.

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