



REPEATABILITY OF ACTION AS THE BASIS OF THE FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTIC FIELD, REPRESENTED BY VARIOUS LINGUISTIC MEANS

Sahakyan David Arsenovich,
Doctoral Student of Andijan State University,
Department of Russian Language and Literature

Abstract

The article presents a fragment of the description of the functional-semantic field of the verbs of the modern Russian language, expressing the concept of "repeatability of action".

The relevance of the study is determined by the postulate that the main task of the science of language is the study of linguistic signs, and the task of linguistic semantics is the study of the knowledge of these signs, and these signifieds must be distinguished at all important levels of the language: lexical, morphological, syntactic.

In the grammatical system of the Russian verb, the aspect category occupies a central position. The complexity and diversity of this category led to its extensive and intensive development, which led to the creation of a separate branch of Russian studies-aspectology.

Keywords: functional semantics, repeatability of action, aspectology, way of verb action, repetition

It is known that the place of action repetition in the general semantics of the verb can be determined if we approach the understanding of this meaning from the point of view of the species theory developed by A.V. Bondarko.

A.V. Bondarko refers to the value of the repeatability of an action in connection with the solution of a variety of problems. Thus, he considers repetition to be one of the main conditions for species opposition.

As already noted, A.V. Bondarko qualifies the repeatability of an action both as the meaning of some modes of action (repeated, intermittently softening, accompanying, multi-act) and as the main component of the semantics of some particular specific meanings of the perfect and imperfect type (unlimited-multiple, visual-exemplary, limited-fold, potentially-qualitative).

A.V. Bondarko pays some attention to the importance of the repeatability of an action in connection with the study of the functioning of types of temporal forms. So, considering the features of the implementation of an unlimited multiple meaning in



the form of an abstract present, A.V. Bondarko notes that the meaning of a repeated ordinary and generalized action can be determined by such lexical indicators as

каждый вечер, не раз, часто, обычно, всегда, никогда.

Two factors play a decisive role in the transmission of the repetition and commonness of the past action: 1) the influence of the environment on the verbal form of the context; 2) the susceptibility of the form of the past imperfect to this influence. The combination of these two factors makes it possible to represent any action expressed by the form of the past imperfect as repetitive or ordinary.

The value of the repetition of an action, according to the observations of A.V. Bondarko, can also be transmitted by the form of the future imperfect, while often the presence of various circumstances is necessary. Perfective verbs, used to convey repetitive actions, almost always require special conditions of contexts, and in the past tense they almost always appear in a multiple-pair construction.

So, in the works of A.V. Bondarko, the meaning of the repetition of an action is considered in a variety of ways, although in none of them the author sets himself the goal of identifying all the means and ways of expressing this meaning. meanwhile, it is the teaching of A.V. Bondarko on functional-semantic categories that makes it possible to determine the nature of the repetition of an action in modern Russian.

The functional-semantic category "is a system of heterogeneous linguistic means capable of interacting to perform certain semantic functions." As a result of the interaction of these heterogeneous language means, a functional-semantic field of this category is created, which, in turn, consists of several functional-semantic fields of a "smaller scale", or microfields.

The main features of the structure of the functional-semantic field A.V. Bondarenko defines as follows:

- 1) usually in the field there is a core, the center, in relation to which the other components of the field represent the periphery;
- 2) the field is characterized by partial crossing of its elements; different fields also overlap to some extent; in this case, common segments, chains of gradual transitions are formed;
- 3) within the field, semantic links of both homogeneous and heterogeneous language means are presented.

Among the functional-semantic categories of the Russian verb, A.V. Bondarko singles out aspectuality, which covers various means of expressing the nature of the action. Aspectuality combines the category of species and modes of action. The category of aspect is the morphological core of aspectuality, and modes of action are "the most



important component of the periphery". Non-verbal means and lexical indicators are also classified as peripheral.

The semantic content of species is considered as a set of their functional capabilities, "semantic potential" as a set of differential semantic features. The semantic potential of species finds its expression in particular species meanings: "A particular meaning reflects a particular feature in the complex of differential features that characterize the semantic content of a given form, is somehow covered by this semantic content." And the implementation of private specific meanings is influenced by modes of action and various contextual conditions. Thus, all elements of aspectuality are interconnected and interdependent.

The theory of functional-semantic categories, in our opinion, can serve as a starting point in the analysis of the phenomenon of the repetition of an action in the modern Russian language, especially since A.V. Bondarenko considers this meaning to be one of the essential elements of the semantic content of the imperfect aspect. It includes the repeatability of an action among the differential semantic features of the semantic potential of species.

When highlighting the functional-semantic field of the repetition of an action in modern Russian. We rely on the following theoretical principles:

- 1) the semantic content of species is a set of differential semantic features, one of which is the repetition of an action;
- 2) the differential semantic sign of repetition is realized through: a) particular aspect meanings, which mean those varieties of meaning of one and the other kind that represent the result of the functioning of verb forms in a particular context; b) methods of verbal action - "semantic, partly word-formation groupings, distinguished on the basis of the general nature of the course of the action; c) other peripheral means of expressing aspectuality (lexical, lexico-semantic).

The repeatability of an action is included as one of the components in the semantics of the modes of action, as multiple (**хаж-ива-ть, вид-ыва-ть, зна-ва-ть, говар-ива-ть**), intermittent-softening (**по-хаж-ива-ть, по-глад-ыва-ть, по-март-ива-ть**), accompanying (**при-пляс-ыва-ть, под-свист-ыва-ть**), multi-act (**стукать, моргать, ехать**), indefinitely motor (**ходить, летать, ездить**), verbs like **повторять, случаться, приходиться, являться**, etc.

Various contextual means are involved in the expression of recurrence: lexical indicators (иногда+**приходить**, изредка+ **заглядывать**, регулярно+**навещать**, пять раз в сутки+**звонить**, etc.)

Sometimes the repetition of an action is conveyed by the tense form of the verb itself: Немедленно **посылали** за тройкой Ечкину, **скакали** сломя голову за Тверскую





заставу, **обедали** в «Мавритании» или «Стрельне» и **возвращались** домой поздно вечером (А.И. Kuprin. Тарер).

The meaning of repetition is supported by the plural form of nouns associated with the verb: **Ломались резцы**, выбрировал станок, **вспыхивали** вдруг **молнии**, раздавался пронзительный визг (N. Asanov. Wind from the sea). С сухим треском **обламывались сучья**. (K. Paustovsky. A story about forests).

The collected material indicates that in the transfer of repetitive actions, even within the same context, both homogeneous and heterogeneous means of expressing this meaning can be combined. For example, word-building means are used simultaneously with lexico-syntactic ones: Союнин **изредка посматривал** на часы. (G.Orlov).

The means of expressing repetition listed above refer to different levels of the language, but all together they form a unity that implements various types and shades of repetition. This unity can be qualified as a section, as an integral element of the functional-semantic field.

It should be noted that the dissertation analyzes only cases of expressing the repetition of an action by imperfective verbs, although in a modern form. In particular, in the implementation of definite-multiple repeatability, there is an "intrusion" of the perfect into the area of the imperfect type: Я **два раза писал** ему (Я **два раза написал** ему). Вам **трижды** напоминали (Вам **трижды** напомнили). In modern Russian, parallel use of such sentences is possible.

The same parallel use of verbs of different types is also observed in the transmission of that type of repetition, which can be called **repetition**. Recurrence is conveyed in the language by prefixation: **пере-**делать (only repetition) and **пере-**дел-ыва-ть (repetition and another type of recurrence), **воз-**обновить (repetition) and **воз-**обновлять (repetition and another type of recurrence); lexical-semantic means: **снова встретиться** (meet), **еще раз подумать** (think), **опять вернуться** (return), **второй раз спорить** (ask); lexical meaning of verbs: **повторить** (repeat).

The mutual influence of the semantic areas of the perfect and imperfect types, observed in the process of implementing the repeatability of an action, is of a specific nature. The types of repeatability that arise in this case differ in features that are due to the general meaning of the perfect form (action as something whole, inseparable). They are outside the scope of the phenomenon of repeatability we are considering and require special study. In this regard, it seems appropriate, when studying the features of the repeatability of an action, to confine ourselves to considering cases of the transmission of repetitive actions only by imperfective verbs, which, by the similarity



of lexical meaning, form a microsystem - lexico-semantic grammar, which occupies a central place in the functional-semantic field of repeatability.

References

1. Grammar of the Russian language. T-1. Phonetics and morphology. M., 1960, 550s.
2. Maslov Yu.S. Verbal questions. M., 1962, 150s.
3. Maslov Yu.S. Verbal form in the modern Bulgarian literary language. M., 1959, 250s.
4. Akhmanova O.S. Dictionary of linguistic terms. M., 1966, 606s.
5. Grammar of the Russian language. T-1. Phonetics and morphology. M., 1960, 550s.
6. Russian grammar. T-1, "Nauka", M., 1980, 783s.
7. Avilova N.S. Verbs that are non-correlative in appearance. //Russian grammar. T-1, "Nauka", M., 1980, 783s.
8. Avilova N.S. Verbs that are non-correlative in appearance. //Russian grammar. T-1, "Nauka", M., 1980, 783s.

