



## LEXICO-SEMANTIC GROUP OF VERBS OF MOVEMENT. SUBGROUP OF VERBS WITH UNEXPRESSED MOVEMENT ORIENTATION

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### Annotation

The article focuses on the consideration of the lexical-semantic structure of the verbs correlation direction/non-direction of movement, the identification of their semantic differences, the classification of verbs direction, method, intensity, etc. of movement. Some ways of revealing the semantics of the verbs of unidirectional and non-unidirectional movement are noted.

**Keywords:** action verb, semantic properties, prefix, stem verb.

### Introduction

The Russian verb is distinguished by the exceptional complexity of its content, a variety of grammatical categories and forms. The lexical-semantic group of verbs of motion is the oldest and brightest verbal group. Interest in the study of this group of verbs is due to the fact that movement is the most common process in nature, without which there is no life. Various forms and ways of movement find expression in the lexical-semantic group of words - the verbs of movement are one of the most important characteristics of the penetration of the action.

Verbs of movement are the most studied lexical and grammatical unit of the Russian language, which has a complex of semantic features. Verbs of motion are the object of many linguistic and methodological studies. Interest in their study has also increased in comparative terms using the example of different languages. A. Shakhmatov, V. Bogoroditsky, V. Gioporov, L. Vasilyev and others contributed to the study of the lexical-semantic and grammatical structure of verbs of motion. In the works of these and other linguists (S. Zaretskaya, V. Ibragimova, N. Bochkareva, Yu. Smirnova, M.Syrbu) the named lexico-semantic sphere is quite fully covered, the content contains a multilateral characteristic of lexemes denoting movement.

In modern language science, there are various approaches to the classification of verbs of motion, a variety of bases are offered. For example, Gioporov singles out verbs with the meaning of a horizontal movement of a linear nature (to walk, walk, walk, walk,





race), rotational or chaotic-oscillatory movement (to spin, rotate, swing, oscillate), as well as translational movement (to move, move).

I. L. Ibragimova adheres to the same classification, analyzing the abstract categorical sense "character of movement".

Not all researchers (for example, S.M. Saykieva) agree to classify all verbs with semantic movement into the category of "verbs of movement". In particular, verbs of spatial relations are not included in the scope of verbs of movement, referring to the fact that verbs with do not have directivity / non-direction correlations (climb, walk, move, jump, jump, move away, approach, drag, etc.). consider that the verbs of motion differ in their semantic and morphological features from the verbs of displacement and constitute only a part of them.

However, most researchers agree that all verbs with the semantic properties of motion should be classified as verbs of motion, even within a limited, closed space, or even when verbs are comprehended as verbs of motion only in a certain context etc.)

In its integral system, the lexical-semantic group "verbs of motion" is represented in Russian by 18 pairs of non-prefixed imperfective verbs (go-walk, ride-ride, run-run, fly-fly, swim-swim, plod-roam, carry-carry, carry-carry, climb-climb, roll-roll, crawl-crawl, lead-drive, lug-drag, chase-chase, drive-drive, drag-drag, roll-roll, rush-rush), They represent a directionality correlation / no directionality.

These verb pairs do not form aspect correlations, but semantically they are correlative, denoting the same way of moving or the same actions: ride and ride (move by means of communication), run or run (move by running). However, the main difference between them is that the first verbs in each pair denote an action that takes place in one direction, continuously and at a certain moment. These are verbs of unidirectional (oriented) movement. So movement in one direction is manifested when the subject of movement is on the way to his goal (Athletes run to the finish line. People are walking along the road.); when the movement is performed at the moment of speech (I am now riding the bus.; when a unidirectional action is performed continuously and repeatedly (Every morning I run in the park).

A wide opportunity for revealing the semantics of the verbs of the unidirectional movement of movement is opened by prefixation (run - run - run away - run - run away - run - run across - run, etc.). The use of prefix modifiers allows you to determine the nature, direction, method, intensity of movement, etc. For example: the prefix is combined with the verbs of oriented movement only in the meaning of "start of movement". These are the so-called incipient verbs (run, fly, swim, wander, drive, crawl, etc.) Verbs of unidirectional movement with the prefix pro- (run, fly, drive, drive, swim, etc.) have a long-term restrictive character. Verbs mean that the action





takes place within a certain period of time and is limited to this time (Tourists traveled ten kilometers in two hours).

Often prefix modifiers are used along with adverbial prepositional postpositive elements. This contributes to the strengthening and concretization of the spatial-directive semantics associated with various movement specifiers, for example, the direction of movement: run straight, run through the field, run back, run away from the fire. By means of prefix modifiers with adverbial and prepositional elements, the method of movement is specified (run in a hop, trot, walk in a waddle, swim breaststroke); intensity of movement (run quickly, move away instantly, go slowly), etc. The verbs of movement are more related to the need to indicate the movement in progress: where, where, from where. This circumstance helps to reveal the connection between the semantic structure of the verbs of motion and the characteristic features of the grammatical structure of the language.

These observations related to the study of the semantic characteristics of the verbs of motion, the methods of their classification, the relationship of the semantic structure with the grammatical categories of the language, are also largely characteristic of verbs with an unexpressed orientation of motion or non-directed motion.

Verbs with an unexpressed orientation of movement, unlike verbs of directed (oriented) movement, acquire the sign of direction only in a certain context, while in verbs of oriented movement the directional element acts as a sign of their individual lexical meaning. The nature of movement in verbs with an unexpressed movement orientation is specified in terms of the method, environment, tempo, figurative characteristics of movement.

Verbs with an unexpressed orientation of movement include the second verbs in pairs of correlations of one direction of movement. These verbs (walk, ride, run, swim, fly, chase, crawl, wander, etc.) of indefinite movement express movement with an unexpressed orientation and repetitive. Let's compare examples of verbs of unidirectional and multidirectional movement:

The bus runs on this route every half an hour. (this movement is in one direction - "there"). - The bus runs on this route every half an hour (the movement is not made in one direction - "there" and "back")

Verbs of multidirectional movement usually denote an action that is performed with an unexpressed orientation of movement or not at one time, not at the same time (Father traveled all over the construction sites of the country). Verbs of non-unidirectional movement can indicate that the subject is able to perform the named action is a common thing for him (Brother swims well). Therefore, in the present





tense, these verbs contain the semantics of timeless action (fish swim, snakes crawl, birds fly).

Consider the semantics of verbs with unexpressed orientation using the example of the verb "to walk". Non-unidirectional movement "back and forth" with the achievement of the goal of the path, with a repeated action is expressed in sentences: Every day I go to work. I will go to training every day. However, in the past tense it can also be a single action, synonymous with the construction with the verb "to be": In the morning I went to the store. - (In the morning I was in the store) Verbs with an unexpressed movement orientation have the semantics of movement in different directions within some space (We often walk around the city). In addition, verbs of non-directional movement convey the ability to move, movement as a skill (The child is already walking).

The verbs of the "walk" group always express the meaning of repetition, however, in the past tense, to express this meaning, the use of special lexical units with the meaning "several times", "often", without which the action will be considered single (I went to the theater several times. I used to often go to the gym).

As with verbs of directed motion, in verbs with unexpressed motion orientation, semantic diversity can be achieved in various ways, primarily through prefixation. Among the derived prefix verbs of motion, a significant number of words do not have aspect pairs. Single aspect verbs include all verbs with the prefix po-. In combination with verbs with an unexpressed movement orientation, the indicated prefix forms verbs with a restrictive-continuous semantics (swim, run, fly, etc.). The prefix s- is associated with the formation of non-unidirectional verbs of motion with the meaning "back and forth" ("travel traffic"): run away (to the store), go (to the sea), take (children to the circus), fly (on vacation), etc. d. Through the prefix, verbs of multidirectional movement are formed with a cumulative meaning (to carry firewood, fly hours, apply water, etc.)

The expansion of the semantic horizons of verbs of non-unidirectional movement, the manifestation of a different degree of action is provided not only by prefix elements. For example: under- + - willow- (-yva-) (roll up, pull up) indicates the incompleteness of the action; na- + - sya (to run, to run over, to run over, to drag) expresses the complete satisfaction of the subject with the action.

The use of adverbial-prepositional elements also enriches the semantics of verbs with an unexpressed movement orientation. It will give, for example, the ability to convey directionality relative to the speaker's objects (walk past the stadium); wide spatial semantics of movement (wandering through the forests, driving around the country), etc.





Verbs of non-directional movement also include a characteristic of the pace of movement. We are talking about the intensity - the slowness of movement. A distinctive feature of verbs of heavy movement is emotional richness and expressiveness: The kid rushes around the house (made his best), chase pigeons, chase a sword (intense action). There are few verbs of slow pace of non-directional movement (to drag in the tail of the detachment).

The verbs of both groups of non-directivity correlations can develop figurative meanings, as a result of which the meaning of the movement is sometimes completely lost (things are going on, the team is in the lead, wear a hat, talk, be responsible, time creeps).

Verbs of motion are widely used in a figurative sense as part of various stable combinations, phraseological units (lead by the nose, follow the father, run ahead, drive the loafer, lose your temper, etc.)

Studying certain lexico-semantic groups of verbs, linguists put forward individual verbs to the main role, endowing them with the status of a nuclear verb. So, in the semantic sphere of verbs of motion, many researchers consider the verb to move as the core. This verb contains the very idea of movement, movement in the space of a subject or object, regardless of the form in which the verb is expressed - general, abstract or neutral. The verb to move has a simple semantic structure, wide possibilities of compatibility: with clarifications of direction, mode of intensity of movement, independence of action. All other verbs of motion in one way or another clarify the general concept, concretize it.

In the group of verbs united by the dominant “move with the help of on a hard surface”, the correlative pair go-walk is considered as leading verbs. These verbs have a variety of lexico-semantic variants with a wide range of usage, stylistic neutrality, compatibility, communicativeness, etc., which determines their central place in the group of verbs of motion. The leading positions in this group of verbs of motion also include other correlative pairs of verbs run-run, wander-roam, semantically correlated. Many verbs can be described using one of the verbs of the nuclear group. For example, rush (colloquial), drag (colloquial) (go slowly, with difficulty); wander around (simple), drag around (colloquial), hang out (colloquial), stagger (simple) (walk around without work, without purpose).

It is rightly noted that some verbs “represent not only movement, walking”, but also a certain situationally conditioned type of behavioral response. For example, the use of the verbs to stagger, drag, wander, roam in relation to some people is associated with their condemnation, with a negative reaction to their actions.



Verbs of motion represent a huge lexico-semantic class of the Russian language. The semantic-morphological structure of verbs of motion is so diverse and multifaceted that interest in it does not dry out in the modern science of language.

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