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DIFFUSIVENESS OF SEMANTICS OF VERBS EXPRESSING THE REPETITION OF ACTION IN THE MODERN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

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

KEYWORDS

Functional semantics, action volatility, aspectology, mode of verbal action.

INTRODUCTION

The conceptual category “repetitiveness of action” in modern Russian is represented by various language means that form a single functional-semantic field, in the center of which are the verbs to chat, grumble, swallow, hammer, cough, nod, throw, meow, whistle, repeat and others

Verbs expressing the concept of repeatability of an action are united by the grammatical meaning of the imperfective form. That is why for the first time they were in the focus of attention of researchers

developing the theory of aspectology, the most important problems of which are the determination of the number and the composition of the types of verbs of the Russian language, delimitation of the meaning of types and methods actions.

In the “Dictionary of Linguistic Terms” by O.S. Akhmanova, the following definition of the type is given: “View (aspect) Eng. aspect, fr. aspect, German Aspect, Spanish Aspecto. The grammatical category of the verb, denoting special properties, the nature of the

course of this process, i.e. in its relation to the internal limit, result, duration, repetition (highlighted by us), etc. Type of verb. View category.

In Russian, repeatability is included in the category of the imperfect aspect, which is why it is called multiple subspecies of the imperfect aspect” [1,75]. In modern Russian studies, there has not been a unified understanding of the very phenomenon of the repetition of an action: some researchers limit it to the modes of action and include it in the sphere of lexical semantics, others distribute it between the modes of action and types, defining the repetition of an action as a particular type of an imperfect aspect.

The disagreement in the views of scientists is explained by the fact that the conceptual category "repetitive action" is a complex phenomenon where intersect spheres of grammatical and lexical semantics of the Russian verb. In early research on aspectology, the repetition of an action was included in the semantics of the imperfect aspect. At the same time, it was noted that in a number of cases the value of the frequency of action and intense duration go beyond such specific differences [2,35]. In the latest literature devoted to the development of this theory, the meaning of the repetition of an action is associated primarily with the modes of verbal action.

Ways of verbal action are such semantic groupings of verbs, in the semantic structure of which there are formally expressed changes in their meaning in terms of temporal, quantitative and specially effective characteristics. Prefixes, suffixes and postfixes take part in the formation of verbal action modes.

Ways of verbal action are closely related to the category of aspect: several of their groups combine

non-correlative verbs of the imperfect form (such are the verbs of the ways of action of multiple: to walk intermittently softening: to jump and rows of others, meaning duration and repetition of action [3,596]. In "Grammar-80" in the article "Verbs that are non-correlative in appearance" prof. Avilova N.S. among the semantic categories of verbs with a grammatical meaning of an imperfect form, he singles out "... multi-act verbs that name an indefinite occupation, consisting of several homogeneous acts: pull, tinkle, drip, wave, snore (colloquial), yawn, sniff (colloquial), peck, poke (colloquial), shoot (from a gun), prick (with a pin), twist (with feet), chew, shake.[4,594.]

The presented verbs with the meaning of repeatability of the action do not express any ways of verbal action, their meaning of repeatability can be qualified as proper grammatical meaning of the imperfective form. Further, the author notes: "Non-correlative imperfective verbs are also verbs formed from verbs with the help of suffixes - iva-\va-\a or prefix-suffix format with the meaning of different "modes of verbal action": multiple (to walk); intermittent softening action (to walk around); long-term softening (sick): accompanying action (humming) long multidirectional action (walking around); long and intense actions (lashing); action repeatedly repeated, emanating from several objects (to wink) [5,595] .

It emphasizes the lexical nature of the meaning "repetitive action" and points out that the semantic classes of these verbs have an integral grammatical seme of the imperfect form. Thus, it should be stated that the problem of the correlation between the grammatical meaning of the form and the lexical meaning of the mode of action for verbs that form in the modern Russian language, along with other linguistic means, the functional-semantic field

"repetitive action", is unresolved, because in the scientific literature there is no clear and convincing distinction between these semantic categories within the analyzed combination of words.

The analysis of the semantics of verbs expressing the concept of "repetitive action", carried out by the authors of the article on the basis of extensive material, allows us to draw certain conclusions: __

1. The formation of the grammatical meaning of the imperfect aspect in diachrony took place on the basis of various lexico-semantic classes of indefinite verbs, including words with the meaning of the repetition of action (pull, drip, shake, chew, etc.) This manifests the "synergetics" of the lexical and grammatical subsystems Russian language [6,204].

2. In the modern Russian language, in the lexico-grammatical group of verbs with the meaning "repetitiveness of action", there is "diffusion of semantics, coherence of grammatical and lexical meanings [7,87].

3. In the functional-semantic field of verbs expressing the concepts of "repetitive action", as it seems to us, two groups of words are distinguished. The first is formed by verbs in which the concept of "repetitive action" is their lexical meaning and the designation of this concept by them is their primary function: to knock, blink, gurgle, groan, throw, flicker, visit, meet, hit, repeat, grumble, etc.

In their semantic structure there is no indication of various ways of repeating an action. Therefore, the same "repetitiveness of action" is included in their grammatical meaning of the imperfect form and is its differential feature. The second group includes verbs of different lexico-semantic classes, expressing non-

limiting actions and processes that denote the repetition of an action in a secondary function due to derivational means: prefixes and suffixes: come in, fly in, talk, joke, ponder, sing, call, talk, call back walking, looking, etc.

The acquisition by these words of the meaning of the repetition of an action due to word-building affixes does not change their grammatical semantics, since the imperfective seme is present in their generating stems. Changes occur in the lexical meanings of verbs, their semantic structure is enriched with semantic multipliers of different modes of action: multiple, temporary, intermittent softening, long-lasting softening, accompanying, intense-multiple, multiple-distributive-mutual, etc.

However, in this regard, the question remains open about the belonging of the methods verbal action to the grammatical or lexical area of semantics.

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