

THEORETICAL AND COMPARATIVE STUDY OF VERBS OF MOTION IN TEXT

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ABSTRACT:

The article deals with the theoretical and comparative analysis of the verbs of movement in the Uzbek and English languages. The verbs of movement are studied mainly from the point of view of paradigmatics and syntagmatics. In the process of a comparative analysis of texts, both common and different features of the use of verbs of motion in two languages are revealed.

KEYWORDS: verbs of motion, an integrated approach, derivational features, lexico-semantic features, educational criteria, semes.

INTRODUCTION:

The analysis of verbs of motion is one of the traditional problems of linguists. Nevertheless, in the linguistic literature there is no complex approach to the study of verbs of movement, in this regard, the study of these language units in a comparative aspect seems relevant. Comparison of the verbs of movement in the Uzbek and English languages will allow us to systematize them as units of the language, to indicate their compatibility and to trace the peculiarities of their functioning in speech. The verbs of movement are traditionally understood as a group of verbs denoting the physical movement of living beings, objects (both independent and causal) and differing from other verbs by a kind of correlation, or semantic and morphological interrelationship of 2 members of the opposition type go - walk, run,

etc. The interest of scientists in the verbs of movement is manifested mainly in the following directions: verbs of movement were considered in connection with the category of definiteness / uncertainty that preceded the emergence of the grammatical category of the species in languages; verbs of movement were considered in the derivational aspect as having abilities in terms of grammatical (specific); in terms of semantic and in terms of semantic and grammatical.

Z.U. Blagoz describes the verbs of motion from the lexical-semantic point of view, i.e. establishes those semantic, grammatical and derivational features that combine the verbs of motion into a special group. So, as a semantic criterion, he singles out the idea of the spatial movement of an object or subject, as a formal grammatical criterion, the correlation with typical grammatical questions "where?" and "where?" and the ability to easily create certain types of grammatical constructions: "verb + accusative of a noun with prepositions" for prefixed verbs. Activity in prefixed word formation is put forward as an educational criterion [1].

In English, D.N. Zlobin, O.V. Stelmak, studied verbs of movement in terms of semantics. The peculiarity of D. Zlobin's work is that he applies the frame theory to the description of the above-indicated lexical layer. The frame is presented in the form of a structure that reflects a certain standard situation of reality, i.e. a universal set of requirements for a movement situation (subject, means, method, environment, speed and direction).

A.N. Zlobin substantiates the use of the frame organization to represent movement: the data in the lexicographic classification works still cover the essential aspects of movement, but there is no clear systematization of its indicators, i.e. with a certain systematicity of vocabulary groupings formed according to semantic principles, the relationship between them, their internal organization (structure) remains insufficiently explicit [2].

In English linguistics, the verbs of movement were studied mainly from the point of view of paradigmatics and syntagmatics. There have been studies in which the verbs of movement were considered from the point of view of analytical and syntagmatic nomination. Efforts to establish the verbs of movement. Trying to overcome the lack of clarity in the representation of motion indicators and to reveal the hidden system, the frame organization of the verbs of motion was investigated, which is based on the detailing of the conceptual scheme.

For further comparative analysis, a definition of the concept of movement is necessary. V.N. Migirin defines a verb as a process and explains that in words like play, run ... "the common side in all the components of reality, indicated in all verbs without exception, is a cycle of non-discretely replaced states, which could be designated by the term "process". The content of the concept "action" is reduced to the following: "action" is an actively performed process" [3].

So, the semantic field "movement" can be represented as a set of semantic elements, of which the integral feature is "movement in space", which forms the core of the field, and the rest of the features act as differential. It is advisable to start a comparative analysis of the verbs of movement in the Uzbek and English languages with the definition of the subject-logical content of this group of words, with the analysis of the lexical-semantic group that

combine the words of one speech, in which, in addition to common grammatical semes, there is at least one more common seme - categorical-lexical (archiseme, class). Such semes occupy in the semantics of words, as it were, an intermediate position between grammatical semes that serve to clarify themselves.

For example, in the meaning of the verb go there are grammatical semes "action", "intransition" and categorical-lexical seme "movement". It depends on it, it is specified by differential semes "with the help of legs", "on a hard surface" (walk-move, stepping on a hard surface). Within, subgroups (subparadigms) can be distinguished, in which words are united not only by a categorical seme, but also by the same differential seme common to them. For example, such subgroups can be represented by verbs with the seme "removal" (to leave, carry away, swim away, drive away, etc.), verbs with the differential seme "with the help of feet" (walk, run, trail, stomp, lead, walk etc.).

In each separate set of differential semes it turns out to be specific. Thus, the categorical seme "movement" in the corresponding verbs is specified in the following aspects: "direction", "means of movement", "environment of movement", "participants in movement", "intensity" and some others.

The aspect "direction" is represented in the meanings of individual verbs by differential features: "up" (run in, take off), "inside" (enter, bring in), "away" (sail away, run away), etc.

The "means" aspect includes the following differential semes: "with the help of legs" (walk, run), "with the help of vehicles" (carry, drive), "with the help of wings" (fly, flutter), etc. The verbs go, fly, crawl, on the one hand, and the verbs carry, lead, drive, on the other, are contrasted within the aspect "participants in the movement" in the semes "subjectivity" and "subject-objectness".

Differential semes of the "environment of movement" aspect are realized in the verbs to

fly ("through the air"), float ("on water"), crawl ("on the ground"). Based on the above, you can select the verbs of movement. Of the 3 semantic fields (action, state, relationship), verbs are included in the "action" field. The motion field includes:

- 1) verbs of movement in space. Basic verbs: verbs of subject movement (run, wander, walk, ride, rush); verbs of object and subjective movement (throw, drive, lead, roll, rush away).
- 2) verbs of vertical movement: verbs of subject movement (run up, ascend, roll, climb, move out); verbs of object and subject displacement (drop, throw off).
- 3) verbs of movement, oriented relative to the final point: verbs of subjective movement (to reach, approach, return, chase, reach); verbs of object and subject movement (deliver, move, address, lead, throw).
- 4) verbs of movement, oriented relative to the starting point: verbs of subject movement (move away, run out, weave, swim away); verbs of object and subjective movement (remove, distance, throw away, stick out, shovel off, dispel).
- 5) verbs of movement, oriented relative to some intermediate point: verbs of subject movement (pass, go, go around, run over, run around); verbs of object and subject movement (hold, translate, circle, hit).

Analyzing the semantic structure of the English verbs of motion, V.I. Shmatova comes to the conclusion that among the verbs of motion in the English language one can distinguish verbs of the analytical and synthetic nomination. Verbs of the analytical type of nomination include verbs of movement containing the semantic component "direction" in their systemic meaning. For example, enter – go, fall –go down, leave –go away, advance –go forward. The verbs of the synthetic type of nomination belong to those verb units that mark in their meaning a whole complex of signs

accompanying the movement. For example, duck –go, push (somebody) quickly under water for a short time; spring –jump suddenly from the ground. As follows from the above examples, in the semantic structure of the synthetic nomination verbs, a complex of semantic components denoting "speed", "environment", "manner" of movement is fixed.

This implies the difference between the verbs of the analytical and synthetic nomination in terms of their informativeness. The relatively weak informativeness of analytical nominations verbs ensures their widespread use in speech [4]. English verbs of movement form a lexical-semantic paradigm, the center of which is the basic verbs of movement, such as go, run, creep, climb, fly, ride, swim, and the periphery - verbs with a particular character of movement shamble, swagger [2]. The general meaning of movement in different languages is differently "distributed" between individual verbs [5].

In the process of a comparative analysis of texts, both common and different features of the use of verbs of motion are revealed. It is also necessary to take into account the specifics of the translation, due to a large extent to the worldview of the translator himself. Uzbek verbs of movement have the ability to acquire figurative meanings and become the basis for metaphorical expressions.

After analyzing the translation of the English text into Uzbek, we can conclude that the verbs of movement can appear in the text in direct and figurative meanings. The formation of a derived meaning is determined by the action of the mechanism of association by similarity and contiguity, and metonymy is less common in verbs of movement compared to metaphor, it is significantly inferior in regularity to metaphorical derivation. Accurate translation of metaphors is not always possible. Metaphorical images typical for the English language are often absent in Uzbek, and vice versa. The translator changes the structure of phrases by replacing

one lexeme with another. Thus, a comprehensive analysis of the verbs of movement in the compared languages contributed to the identification of the features of the functioning of the verbs of this semantics, due to both the nature of the languages themselves and the artistic world of the author of the translation.

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