

## CATEGORIZATION OF SPATIAL LOCATION OF ANIMATE NON-HUMAN OBJECTS OF THE VERB "SIT"

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### ABSTRACT:

Linguists say in different languages tend to encode the spatial position of objects in terms of the "sit-stand-lie". According to scientists, this trend indicates that the relevant verb structure is the basic and most frequently used.

In this article we consider the features of the use of the verb sit from names of animate nonhuman objects.

**KEY WORDS:** terms, size, point, semantics, passive, inactive, relative, independent, movement, observer, reason, sphere, location, position.

### INTRODUCTION:

Speaking about categorization of spatial position of the animals with the verb sit, you should take into account that this lexical unit primarily can be categorized the position of the animal of any size (lion, dog, cat, rabbit, etc.), which is physiologically able to "sit", based on the course designed for this part of the body: "Once she "lemur" had caught it she sat there with it clasped tightly in her pink hand and regarded it with a wild, wild eyed stare, as if amazed that such a creature should suddenly appear in the palm of her hand". "She came close and watched Cholmondely "chimpanzee" closely as he sat on my lap". "Connla glanced at where the pitbull sat with its backside on the rear seat and its legs on the floor, head jutting between them".

A sign of the support for a position "sitting" is included in the semantics of the verb sit, which is reflected in dictionary definitions of this verb, as a reference to the reference

point. And if stand is characterized in that the support acts completely musculoskeletal system with feet as the fulcrum, the position called verb sit, is defined as where as a support act not the full leg, but only the structural part of the motor apparatus of man: "...and the body supported on the buttocks".

In addition, the use of the verb sit to be rather widespread (compared with the use of verbs, stand and lie) with the names denoting small animals such as mouse, hedgehog, squirrel etc.: "The tail is so short that it hardly shows when the hamster is sitting". "The tail adds balance; held out when jumping, the tail is curved over the back when the squirrel is sitting".

In our opinion, this is because people seeing such an animal usually pays no attention to his feet (paws), or ignoring them, as his feet (paws) of these animals is not perceived as structurally allocated part, a person perceives a small animal as a compact figure and categorize it as "sitting" and not "worthwhile". However, if you perceive the small animal is for a person (e.g. zoologist) particular, detailed observation, to describe its spatial position can be used the verb stand. The specificity of the use of each of the verbs (stand or sit) depends on a number of factors, such as who is the observer. Occupation of observer (his profession, Hobbies, etc.) plays a crucial role in the categorization of spatial position of the animate non-human object. For a layman (layman) unusual detail to consider medium-sized and small animals (birds, insects), it is more typical of "simplified" categorization of these objects. For the layman it is often important only that the animal is alive or dead. For a person with

special attention to observation of objects of nature (for the zoologist, photographer, etc.), the exact location of an animal (bird, insect) is very important, because it demonstrates the status and activities (hunting, sleeping, health etc.) of the object. In other words, when perceived by a living being for man is an object of close observation, man include it in the sphere of his immediate surroundings, and the real spatial position of the object is to the observer is very important.

To describe the spatial position of the bird's preference for the verb sit compared to the two other verbs, especially when we are talking about small birds: "A cuckoo sits in the nest of the host and manipulates the host's behavior. It makes the foster parent feed it by having a supernormal bright gape that the foster parent drops food into". "At one point a brilliant Baltimore Oriole was sitting in a well leafed-out tree".

The fact that the spatial position of the small animals and birds often categorized as a "seat" can, in our opinion, to explain the peculiarities of their perception. Of course, in human consciousness at the elementary level there is a view about how works this or that object of reality. In particular, one knows that all animals and birds, not just the big ones, have legs that constitute the musculoskeletal system and serve as a support therefore and large and small fauna are able to "stand". Recall, however, that to categorize the spatial position of the object by the verb stand requires at least two conditions-vertical orientation of the object and the presence of easily identifiable support. It is necessary to differentiate the legs as a vertically oriented structural eye-catching part of the body, and also that he perceived the object as oriented vertically. Small animal or bird often do not meet these conditions: his foot (paw) in the street is not marked enough to distinguish them as a vertically oriented support, and it is

not always possible to determine how (vertically or horizontally) oriented his body relative to the surface on which it is situated. Therefore, the person perceives such an object as a "compact figure", being "not relaxed" state. For this reason, apparently, in the statements describing the position of these objects, use the verb sit.

The same characteristics play a role in the description of the location of birds on branches, poles etc. Compare: "Two of them "hornbills" crashed into the branches above us and sat there silhouetted against the green sky, carrying on a long and complicated conversation...". "He", "Woodford's owl" sat on the branch, regarding us with a wide-eyed horror, while I took up my position behind the camera".

It should be noted that in the English language described previously, the position of the bird (on a branch, roost, poles, etc.) are often called the verbs perch or roost, so the corresponding value of the verb sit is explained in the dictionaries using these lexical units: "SIT (of birds) perch"; "to perch or roost (said of birds)"; "to perch".

Pay attention to the examples KJV-consumption of sit verb to describe the position of birds, hatch Chicks, ie, when her feet are not visible at all, and the body oriented horizontally: ".both cock and hen sit on the eggs". "The bluebirds and the robins are sitting on their eggs".

If to be based on the categorization of the most obvious sign of the horizontal orientation of the perceived object, the description of the spatial position of the latter could be implemented by the verb lie. However, the choice is made in favor of the verb sit. This, from our point of view, due to the fact that the value in such cases is not so much a symptom of the spatial position of the perceived object, as it is a sign of his passivity or activity. Bird hatching out Chicks or just occupy a similar

position, is not passive, but rather active in the sense that it is considered "engaged in work", by analogy with the person doing the work while sitting. Moreover, any time a bird can fly, to get defensive (if she and her offspring are threatened), etc. This knowledge is reflected in the vocabulary defines of this verb: "SIT (of birds) stay on the nest to hatch eggs"; "to cover and warm eggs for hatching"; "to cover eggs for hatching".

Speaking about categorization of spatial position of the insect, it is worth noting that, as a rule, the observed insect is perceived as "sitting", since the person pays attention rather to the very existence of the insect than on the number and the arrangement of its legs, or their role as a support. Importance rating the intermediate state of an insect between activity and passivity. Any living being different from non-living (dead and nature artifacts) capacity for independent movement. Movement is one of the main characteristics of living beings, because of biological importance for organisms. The insect, like any living being in its active state, is peculiar, from the point of view of a person, to move in space. Accordingly, the passive state is characterized by the immobility of the object. However, a live insect is not completely passive, so saying the verb sit used to update the sign of partial passivity categorizing object. Therefore, it is understandable that with the names of insects in English, the verb sit is used much more often than stand: "These insects "Praying Mantises" sit quietly among leaves and stems, with their front legs up as if in prayer, waiting to eat. An unwary fly may not notice it as still swaying - the Mantis approaches".

In this example, calling the spatial position of the insect the verb "sit", one relies on both spatial and associative characteristics of the observed object. The spatial position of a praying mantis similar to the seated person. On the other hand, the value is the intermediate

state (between activity and passivity) of the object. While waiting for the food mantis does not move, i.e., from the point of view of the person, are not fully active. However, passivity is conditional insects: praying mantises lying in wait for prey.

The signs of partial activity (inactivity) are the associative features of the verb sit, which means that the use of this verb in this case is natural. Similar way you can perform the following examples: "You'll be lucky if a ladybird sits on your hand". "Wait until the mosquito is sitting on something that will not break when you are trying to beat it".

Categorization of the spatial position of insects is carried out by analogy with the categorization of the situation of small animals and birds. For the person important are the same factors (the inability to differentiate the support and spatial orientation of the body), insect Voss-is accepted as a kind of compact figure, and therefore its spatial position categorizes the verb sit. In addition, considered a sign of relative passivity (inactivity) of the insect. However, if the insect is subject to careful, detailed observation on the part of man, in this case, the description used will be the verb which most accurately reports the location of the perceived object relative to the surface. It could be any of the main locating verbs (stand, sit or lie): "When resting, the abdomen is held at an angle from the surface on which the mosquito is standing, forming a straight line with the proboscis". "The insects lie very close to the plant surface, often in crevices or at the base of spines, and rarely move". "The green Praying Mantis sits - its forelimbs folded as if in prayer -and sways like an innocent leaf on a twig".

The meaning of the verb sit, for example its use in the sentence with nouns denoting animals, which, because of its anatomical features can not "sit" can also be updated and the sign of the relative, or temporary passivity

of the animal: "The snake sat coiled next to the door. It was no longer moving, it was just watching".

We believe in the value of the verb sit, in this and other similar examples actualization area SEMA categorizing temporary passivity of the object (snake). In other words, this verb is used to show that the observed object at the time didn't move, was in a state of rest ("was no longer moving").

So, as the analysis of linguistic material, the verb sit is used in the statement with names denoting animate non-human objects, to describe the postures (sitting position) of the animal or for information about his temporary passivity.

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