

Semantic Characteristic Features of the Functioning of English Motion Verbs

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ABSTRACT

The article reveals the semantics of verbs of motion in the English language, as well as some characteristics and features of the functioning of English verbs of motion, highlighted by both domestic and foreign researchers. The components of the Movement Situation are described, as well as their functional activity and modeling character. It has been established that verbs of movement, having complex semantics, can convey different types of ordered movement, also modeled with the participation of postpositive elements. Using the example of English verbs, it is examined how, depending on the set of all components in the verbal-directive construction, the Event of Movement itself can change, forming semantically filled units with a certain spatial-directive meaning.

KEYWORDS: *Verbs of motion, satellite, components of Motion Event, characteristics of motion verbs, semantics of motion verbs, spatial movement.*

Verbs of motion belong to one of the most common and functionally loaded groups of vocabulary in the English language; the study of their semantic features is productive both for the practice of language teaching and in the theoretical aspect.

According to the definition of T.A. Maysak and E.V. Rakhilina, "by verbs of movement, or, more precisely, movement, we mean lexemes denoting a situation in which the subject at some point in time occupies the location L1, and at some next moment - the location L2. L1 is the starting point of the movement, and L2 is its end point [4, p. 76]". Many authors have dealt with the study of the English verb (L. Talmy, W. Chafe, V. Cook, R. Longacre, Z. Wendler, C. Fillmore, N.A. Kobrina, N.T. Valeeva, O.L. Gamova, T.A. Maysak, E.V. Rakhilina, I.V. Loginova, A.N. Verbs of motion in the English language are classified as a separate lexical-semantic group; they were studied by B. Levin, R. Longacre, G. Miller and F. Johnson-Laird, M. Murphy. So, for example, M. Murphy argues that motion verbs denote changes in position, that is, they are dynamic verbs that help describe the event of movement. For example, Sheryl went into town on foot; Wilma left. The author also notes that verbs of motion can be compared to location verbs, which are static verbs that serve to indicate the position of something, but do not indicate a change in location in a location. For example, the monument stands beside the fountain [5, p. 180].

J. Miller and F. Johnson-Laird in their works examine various topics within the study of cognitive linguistics, including the concept of spatial relationships, locative structures and the perception of motion. Thus, J. Miller and F. Johnson-Laird argue that the organizing role of space concepts is clearly

manifested in the structure of the semantic fields of verbs, especially motion verbs. In general, the authors motivate their appeal to the analysis of verbal vocabulary with the desire to study those lexical resources of the English language that are the most common in speech and express concepts that are important for all native speakers, including space and movement in it [2, p. 526].

T.A. Maisak notes that one of the most common ways in the world's languages to use verbs of motion as modifiers is to express verbal orientation with their help. "In many languages of the world, verbs of movement are capable of forming constructions in which they are combined with (primarily) other verbs of movement or change in spatial location (such as run, fly or carry) and indicate the starting or final point of development of a given situation or the general direction in which it develops [4, p. 60]".

Verbs of movement in English have complex semantics, which is conveyed by movements performed relative to a specific landmark. When describing a movement situation, it is necessary to take into account the spatial characteristics of the movement of objects.

L.A. Abdyukova notes that English verbs of movement are goal-oriented, since they imply achieving a goal. "It is the goal that gives meaning to movement. Goal-setting precedes movement, the goal is the destination, the final phase of movement [1, p. 14]". Following L.A. Abdyukova, I.V. Loginova notes that "the cycle of movement/movement in space includes, first of all, an indication of its starting and ending points. The starting point (starting point) determines the location of the object in space before it begins to move / move to another point in space, for example: to leave the city, to go out of the house / leave the city, leave the house, etc. The final point of movement / movement (goal) is the destination of the object, which, like the starting point, is expressed in the sentence by addition: to arrive in the city, to come to school / to arrive in the city, to come to school. Language situations are also acceptable when both end points are indicated: to come home from school, to move from the old house into a new one / come home from school, move from the old house to the new one [3, p. 98]". D.N. Shmelev notes that "the general meaning of movement, movement in space in different languages is "distributed" differently between individual verbs. For example, the closest matches to the Russian verb go in a number of Western European languages are associated with the expression "movement to" and "movement from" (Compare English to come - to come; and to go - to go), which already corresponds to Russian prefixed verbs (to come and go), but in the verb go there are no such semantic elements [8, p. 63]".

Chinese researcher Chunrong Wang notes that deictic verbs, also known as deictic verbs of motion, include any verbs that indicate the direction in which an object is moving, for example, come and go [7, p. 1]. According to the author, some verbs of movement are deictic in the sense that they express the direction in which movement occurs, and such movement is based on a landmark in space - the deictic center. Consequently, the deictic center of any verbs of motion will be understood as the intersection of parts of the complex SOURCE-PATH-TARGET scheme, and the implied deictic center is the speaker and the location of the speaker at the moment of utterance. For example, verbs such as come, arrive, reach, bring can denote movement towards the speaker, while go, leave, depart, take express movement from the speaker, and verbs such as move, pass, travel inherently imply a path of movement that may not be related to the location of the speaker [7, p. 2].

Let's consider the components of the Motion Event according to the interpretation of L. Talmy. The main type of Motion Event consists of the following components: "The Figure is an object moving or localized relative to another object - a reference object, or Background. The Ground is a reference object relative to which movement is carried out or the location of an object called a Figure is determined. The Path, or Route, is the route along which the Figure moves, or the location of the Figure relative to the Background. Motion is a component that characterizes the presence of actual movement or static localization in an Event. In addition to internal components, a Movement Event can be associated with an external accompanying event (an external Co-event), which can act as a Method (Manner) - that is, show how the Figure moves/positions [6, p. 25-27]" Another important concept of "verb satellite" was presented by L. Talmy, in particular to describe those situations when information about the path of movement is contained not in the verb itself, but in the postpositive element. L. Talmy defines a satellite as "a non-nominal grammatical component that relates to the verb, i.e. any type of verbal modifier except inflections, auxiliary verbs and nominal arguments [6, p. 102]". L. Talmy states that "satellites are associated with the verb root as modifiers and the verbal root together with the satellites forms a "verb complex" [6, p. 102]." In general, satellites can indicate movement, being special lexemes denoting direction, expressed in English in a lexico-semantic way. The verb **come** in combination with the satellite **up** can express direction. In Russian, the meaning of direction of movement can be expressed in a prepositional case form, for example, to approach the house [*go + movement towards the background*]. In English, this meaning can be expressed by a phrasal verb with a particle, for example, he came up to her - he approached her; in this case, the satellite, expressed by a particle as part of the verb complex, can introduce a new meaning of movement in a certain direction. In the example we are considering of the English verb come up - to approach, the direction of movement is expressed by the verb of directed movement come (to walk) in its literal meaning, this verb in combination with the satellite up forms a verbal-directive construction with the meaning of "approaching the background." The meaning of movement in space is expressed by the verb itself, and the direction of the movement performed is expressed by the satellite. When translating, the prefix "-pod" is added to the stem of the verb; in Russian, the direction of movement "towards the background" is expressed by a prefixed verb formed from the stem of the original verb of movement, which contains in its

semantics the way of moving to walk - to approach. Translated into Russian, this verb corresponds to a prefixal verb. At a minimum, a Motion Event consists of two elements: A Path, which indicates the trajectory, and a Background, which indicates the orientation point for the figure, for example: A stranger [Figure] entered [Path] the house [Ground]. However, the Method (Manner) of movement may not be a mandatory element in the Movement Event; it can be transmitted by a predicative satellite. Alternatively, it may be expressed in the main verb, while the Path may be stored in the satellite itself. For example: 1) A horse [Figure] entered [Path] the manor [Ground] ambling [Manner]. 2) A horse [Figure] ambled [Manner] into [Path] the manor [Ground]. In English, there are often combinations of a verb and a satellite, which carries information about the Path. An English verb can contain Path information within the verb itself (for example, a stranger entered the house), but this pattern is less productive because it is determined by context. Instead, verbs denoting spontaneous movement often express a method of movement, with the main characteristic of the Path conveyed by satellites, for example, she ambled/jumped/cantered into the house). This [Mode + Satellite Path] model of lexicalization is very productive in English and allows English speakers to notice and express subtle differences in the manner of movement. In general, the organizing role of space concepts in English belongs to verbs of motion. The semantics of verbs appears depending on the linguistic situation with the use of the verb, and the direction specified by the verbs relative to the background can change depending on the set of all components of the Motion Event. The figure can move along a given route relative to a specific background. The speaker can be an outside observer of the movement situation, or can also be a participant in the Movement Event. In general, situations of movement may differ in the position of the speaker, both to the background and to the figure, as well as his position inside or outside a given situation and in the process of movement.

The groups of verbs of movement of the English language and their characteristics identified in the works of scientists are convincing evidence of special locative relations, and can serve as material for further research in the field of typology of languages in general, and in particular for describing the system of means of displaying spatial relations in the English language, the core of which, as in many other languages, consists of verbs of motion.

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