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LEXICAL-SEMANTIC FIELDS OF MOTION VERBS

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Summary: *The aforementioned article examines the structural-semantic, morphological-syntactic, word-formation-valency, and functional characteristics of motion verbs in English. The presented article serves as an interesting resource from the perspective of linguistic novelty.*

The purpose of our research is to reveal the general and individual-specific features of the system of motion verbs in English, as well as their semantic content as concepts. From both the methodological principles of all scientific fields and common sense, the mode and form of existence of material—as an attribute of motion verb semantics—carry significant importance in relation to verb-based roots. Motion verbs can be considered the fundamental basis of the semantic system of any language.

The relevance of this topic is conditioned, on the one hand, by the insufficient study of the unidirectional (limited) and multidirectional (unlimited) properties of verbs of motion, and on the other hand, by the importance of these aspects for modern studies of verbal aspect.

The meaning of motion, along with modality, tense, and spatial meaning, belongs to fundamental philosophical categories, whose characteristics manifest differently at various linguistic levels and are expressed in diverse ways in verbal forms across languages with different systems. It is precisely on this basis that the diversity of core linguistic landscapes is revealed.

The semantic field of motion verbs in English constitutes a lexical-semantic microsystem and carries ideological and ethnic features, since each language has the potential to create its own formal gaps.

For the purpose of revealing the general and specific features of English motion verbs, a comprehensive study, semantic systematization, and analysis of these verbs has been conducted.

Keywords: *the concept of “verb”, the concept of “movement”, verbs of motion, the seme “to move”, groups of verbs of motion*

Introduction

The problems related to the reflection of national thinking in language units are at the center of attention of modern linguistics. Today, on the basis of materials from structurally different languages, issues such as word-formation, lexical and grammatical meanings, various means of expressing meaning, and the interaction between word and context are widely studied. For this very reason, modern linguistics considers the semantic potential of language units as an important field of cognitive research and as a potentially significant component of the language system. In general, the end of the last century was characterized by researchers' special attention to the field of cognitivism. Cogni-

tivism is a field of scientific inquiry whose foundation consists of mental processes [1]. Thus, cognitive linguistics is directed toward revealing the traces of national mentality fixed in language forms. In other words, within the context of cognitive linguistics, language is studied from the standpoint of determining the means by which the people who are its carriers perceive the real world. In this sense, the distinctiveness of the present research lies not only in studying the semantic aspects of the language units analyzed in structurally different languages, but also in combining the semantically and contextually conditioned levels in the investigation of the given linguistic phenomenon,

provided that these language units are distinguished, that is, in involving the syntagmatic level as well. In fact, for the first time, we address the issue of the limit of verbal action at the lexicographic level, that is, the issue of its use in a neutral, isolated form, and the contextual conditioning of the limit of verbal action, that is, the issue of the situational-syntagmatic characterization of motion verbs. With such an approach, from the standpoint of current problems in modern linguistics, the issue of the meaning of the word and its interaction with context comes to the fore.

1. Cognitive and Lexical-Semantic Features of Motion Verbs

The vocabulary of a language consists of a system of means that are equally interesting for cognitive linguistics. The verb functions as a distinctive core of every language. It is no coincidence that in many ancient and modern languages the concept of “verb” is etymologically equated with such notions as “word” and “to speak.” More precisely, on the contrary, the notions of “word” and “to speak,” in terms of internal form, are directly connected with the concept of “verb.”

It is doubtless to say that the meaning of “movement” serves as a highly essential attribute of motion verbs. This meaning has since ancient times attracted the attention of researchers and philosophers from various fields of science as one of the most famous and controversial philosophical concepts, because the meaning of “movement” is an ontological essence and the most important sign of life and existence on earth. The conception of the world is the result of the movement within it. Only in movement does matter find itself.

A cognitive approach to the study of the category of movement as an attribute of the realization of the verb at the linguistic level makes it possible to distinguish the subtle boundary between motion verbs and verbs in general. It is no coincidence that the concept of “movement” as an inseparable feature of matter determines the forms of existence of matter itself. Therefore, along with such notions as space and time, this concept semantically determines in a dis-

tinctive way the features and manifestations of the real world and the internal content of all objects and phenomena.

Motion verbs are among the most frequently used verb forms in all languages and are characterized by a number of structural-semantic and functional features that distinguish them from other verbs. The main role of the verb in the semantic system of language is connected with the fact that the verb in a broad sense expresses movement, activity, and dynamism.

The unique ability of motion verbs to express the meaning of “movement” outside of context was noted by Academician V.V. Vinogradov. He identified the following feature of unidirectional motion verbs: “... in their primary meaning they are used with the particle “no” only in the present tense (I am not taking him today) and in the imperative form to express prohibition (don’t run so fast!). In colloquial speech this regularity is not strictly observed, but such usage is more appropriate.” [5].

The principles of analyzing motion verbs in English as a lexical-semantic group demonstrate the zones of originality of the language and their specificity. Their analysis as a lexical-semantic group is based on an extremely precise **componential analysis** of the basic lexemes obtained from lexicographic sources. This analysis actually proceeds from identified **semantic components** and includes a contrastive analysis of specific **semantic features**. Cognitive analysis is also based on the **componential analysis** of motion verbs.

The status of motion verbs as a closed lexical-semantic group is also conditioned by extralinguistic factors, more precisely by the object-logical foundations of the meanings of these words. In the field of motion verbs, the manifestation of the asymmetry of the linguistic sign is also characteristic, since the nature of the movement expressed by these words determines transposition.

The topic of the verb occupies a special place in the teaching process due to its scope and grammatical capacity. In teaching and learning the verb, along with its grammatical categories, other forms, motion verbs, have also

aroused considerable interest. The word “verb” is of Arabic origin and means work, movement, action, truth, reality, in grammar, however, it is defined as a part of speech that denotes the state and movement of an object.

The meaning “to move” as the main **semantic component** of the lexical-semantic group of motion verbs is the integral feature of this group, and it is precisely around it that the present lexical paradigm is formed. Here we are interested not simply in the English lexeme “to move,” but in the meaning “to move” considered as a unit of descriptive metalanguage.

Without revealing the philosophical content of movement, it is impossible to deeply study the specificity of verbs. We will attempt to clarify this issue briefly. The concepts of “movement” and “to move” have a sufficiently broad meaning. When speaking of motion verbs, however, various types of movement within a certain sphere are understood. These various types of movement are united under the term “movement,” encompassing all existing forms of movement.

Ch. Fellbaum divides English verbs into 15 semantic groups [2]. These groups can be considered applicable not only to English but also to the verbs of other languages. The 15 groups include:

1. Verbs denoting physiological processes, such as “breathe, cough, blink, yawn”.
2. Adverbial verbs expressing change or “becoming something,” such as “melt, freeze, fade, ripen”.
3. Verbs of verbal and non-verbal communication, such as “shrug, whisper, nod, gesture”.
4. Verbs expressing aspiration or achievement, such as “strike, attain, achieve, accomplish”.
5. Verbs referring to processes of food consumption, such as “swallow, chew, devour, sip”.
6. Contact verbs, referring to processes that involve touching the surface of an object, such as “scuff, smash, scratch, tap”.
7. Verbs of cognition (knowledge and thinking), such as “reason, study, analyze, contemplate”.
8. Verbs of physical creation, such as “chafe, craft, make, build, construct”.
9. Verbs denoting physical movement, such as “rumble, run away, crawl, dash”.

10. Verbs expressing desire or wanting, such as “covet, crave, long for, desire”.

11. Stative verbs, describing a state or condition, such as “loll, lie, remain, stand”.

12. Verbs of auditory or visual perception, such as “stare, peep, observe, glance”.

13. Verbs of possession, such as “own, possess, hold, retain”.

14. Verbs of social interaction, such as “greet, pray, negotiate, cooperate”.

15. Verbs denoting natural phenomena, such as “pelt, drizzle, rain, snow”.

It can be concluded that in English the main feature of motion verbs is determined on the basis of the semantic components of direction. The semantic components of direction of movement functionalize the types of lexical semantics. From this perspective, verbs express various and diverse processes, the state or condition of an object, processes of speech, thinking, hearing, qualities, attributes, human feelings and emotions, etc. Such semantic diversity makes it possible to select and distinguish verbs related to movement from among the mentioned meanings.

II. Direction, Speed, and Contextual Features of Motion Verbs

Motion verbs are particularly distinguished by their rich lexical, morphological, syntactic, and semantic features, the abundance of their grammatical forms, and the number of paradigms. In English, according to the feature of indicating or not indicating the direction of movement, verbs are divided into two groups. Some verbs explicitly show the path or endpoint of the movement, while others focus only on the fact of motion itself [4]. This distinction affects how these verbs combine with prepositions, adverbs, and other sentence elements.

1. Motion verbs with specific direction:

The train reached the station.

The letter was delivered to its address.

The tourists climbed the mountain.

The representative came to the city.

The plane landed on the runway.

The child ran toward the playground.

The dog jumped over the fence.

2. Motion verbs with no specific direction:

The car moved from its place.

The child turned back.

The girl rode the bicycle.

The teacher set off for school.

The student went on vacation.

The boat drifted along the river.

The wind blew across the field.

As a result of such differentiation, it is considered more appropriate to study motion verbs according to the following classifications:

3. Motion verbs with specific direction:

The train reached the station.

The letter was delivered to its address.

The tourists climbed the mountain.

The representative came to the city.

The plane landed on the runway.

The child ran toward the playground.

The dog jumped over the fence.

4. Motion verbs with no specific direction:

The car moved from its place.

The child turned back.

The girl rode the bicycle.

The teacher set off for school.

The student went on vacation.

The boat drifted along the river.

The wind blew across the field.

As a result of such differentiation, it is considered more appropriate to study motion verbs according to the following classifications:

- Motion verbs denoting the manner of movement:

to run, to swim, to jump, to slide, to crawl, to search, to seek

She ran quickly to catch the bus.

The child crawled under the table.

He slid down the icy hill.

The dog swam across the lake.

- Motion verbs denoting the direction of movement:

to come, to go, to return, to pass, to land, to advance, to descend, to migrate, to head toward, to approach, to move away, to enter, to exit, to fall

The soldiers advanced toward the village.

She returned to her hometown after ten years.

The cat moved away from the noisy street.

The airplane descended smoothly onto the runway.

- Motion verbs that do not denote manner or direction of movement: to overcome, to climb, to fly, to rise, to pass

He climbed the stairs without stopping.

The eagle flew high above the mountains.

The sun rose over the horizon.

The athlete passed the finish line triumphantly.

- Motion verbs with abstract meaning: to trample, to stir, to move, to wander, to creak, to wheeze, to shake, to scatter, to knock down

The news moved her deeply.

The wind scattered the papers across the room.

He wandered through the streets in thought.

The old floorboards creaked under his weight.

These classifications highlight the complexity and versatility of motion verbs in English, showing how they convey not only physical movement but also manner, direction, and abstract meaning. Understanding these distinctions is essential for accurately interpreting and using motion verbs in both written and spoken contexts.

Conclusion

Thus, according to their lexical semantics, motion verbs in English can express the ordinary, slow, and rapid process of movement. From this point of view, the lexical-semantic process of speed of motion verbs coincides with the functional-semantic process of speed, and certain differences also arise between them. The conducted analysis shows that in English motion verbs constitute a complex and multifaceted system from lexical-semantic, morphological, and syntactic perspectives. Although their main integral semantics is formed by the concept of “movement,” this concept is specified and enriched by various semantic components such as direction, manner, speed, intensity, initial and

final limit. The meaning of motion verbs is realized fully not only at the lexical level but also within context, under the influence of extralinguistic factors. From this point of view, studying motion verbs on the basis of a cognitive approach makes it possible to reveal more clearly the national-cultural characteristics of language and the mechanisms of perceiving and expressing the real world through language. Consequently, the systematic and comprehensive study of motion verbs is of significant scientific importance both for theoretical linguistics and for practical language teaching.

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İNGİLİS DİLİNDƏ HƏRƏKƏT FEİLLƏRİNİN LEKSİK-SEMANTİK SFERALARI

Azadə Mikayılova

Xülasə: Adıçəkilən məqalə ingilis dilində hərəkət feillərinin struktur-semantik, morfoloji-sintaktik, sözyaradıcı-valentlik və funksional xüsusiyyətlərinin öyrənilməsindən ibarətdir. Təqdim olunan məqalə dilçilikdə yenilik nöqtəyi-nəzərindən maraqlı mənbə kimi çıxış edir.

Araşdırmamızın məqsədi İngilis dilində hərəkət feilləri sisteminin ümumi və fərdi-spesifik xüsusiyyətlərinin, onların məfhum kimi semantik məzmununun aşkar edilməsindən ibarətdir. Bütün elm sahələrinin metodoloji müddəaları, eləcə də adi təfəkkür baxımından materiyanın mövcudluq üsulu və forması kimi hərəkət feil semantikasının atributu olaraq, feil əsaslı köklərə münasibətdə böyük əhəmiyyət kəsb edir. Hərəkət feilləri hər bir dilin semantik sisteminin fundamental bazası kimi nəzərdən keçirilə bilər. Mövzunun aktuallığı, bir tərəfdən, feili hərəkətin həddilik (biristişamətli) və qeyri-həddilik (çoxistişamətli) xüsusiyyətlərinin kifayət qədər öyrənilməməsi, digər tərəfdən isə müasir aspektologiya üçün bu məqamların mühüm olması ilə şərtləndirilir.

Hərəkət anlamı modallıq, zaman və məkan kimi anlamlarla yanaşı, əsas fəlsəfi kateqoriyalara aiddir ki, bunların da xüsusiyyəti müxtəlif dil səviyyələrində müxtəlif formada təzahür olunmasından və müxtəlif sistemli dillərdə verbal ifadə formalarının müxtəlif cür reallaşmasından ibarətdir. Məhz qeyd edilənlərin əsasında baza dil mənzərələrinin müxtəlifliyi izhar olunur.

Hərəkət feillərinin semantik sahəsi ingilis dilində leksik-semantik mikrosistem təşkil edir və ideoloji-etnik xüsusiyyətlərə malikdir, çünki hər bir dili özünəməxsus formal lakun yaratmaq imkanına malikdir.

İngilis dilinin hərəkət feillərinin ümumi və spesifik xüsusiyyətlərinin aşkar edilməsi məqsədilə onların kompleks sistemli şəkildə öyrənilməsi, semantik sistemləşdirilməsi və təhlili aparılmışdır.

Açar sözlər: “feil” anlamı, “hərəkət” anlamı, hərəkət feilləri, “hərəkət etmək” sememi, hərəkət feillərinin qrupları

ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ СФЕРЫ ГЛАГОЛОВ ДВИЖЕНИЯ

Азада Микаилова

Аннотация: Упомянутая статья рассматривает структурно-семантические, морфолого-синтаксические, словообразовательно-валентностные и функциональные характеристики глаголов движения в английском языке. Данная статья представляет собой интересный источник с точки зрения лингвистической новизны.

Цель нашего исследования состоит в выявлении общих и индивидуально-специфических особенностей системы глаголов движения в английском языке, а также их семантического содержания как концептов. С точки зрения как методологических принципов всех научных областей, так и здравого смысла, способ и форма существования материала – как атрибут семантики глагола движения – имеют большое значение по отношению к корням, образованным от глагола. Глаголы движения можно рассматривать как фундаментальную основу семантической системы любого языка.

Актуальность данной темы обусловлена, с одной стороны, недостаточным изучением однонаправленных (ограниченных) и многонаправленных (неограниченных) свойств глаголов движения, а с другой стороны – значимостью этих аспектов для современных исследований глагольного вида.

Значение движения, наряду с модальностью, временем и пространственным значением, относится к фундаментальным философским категориям, характеристики которых проявляются по-разному на различных языковых уровнях и выражаются разнообразными способами в глагольных формах в языках с различными системами. Именно на этой основе проявляется разнообразие базовых языковых картин мира.

Семантическое поле глаголов движения в английском языке образует лексико-семантическую микросистему и обладает идеологическими и этническими особенностями, поскольку каждый язык имеет потенциал создавать собственные формальные лакуны.

С целью выявления общих и специфических особенностей английских глаголов движения было проведено комплексное исследование, их семантическая систематизация и анализ.

Ключевые слова: понятие «глагол», понятие «движение», глаголы движения, сема «двигаться», группы глаголов движения