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SEMANTIC DERIVATION OF VERBS OF PHYSICAL INFLUENCE ON OBJECTS IN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

Annotation

In this article, characterization of the semantic category "action" in comparison with related categories ("process", "state", etc.), consideration of the functional-semantic division of verbs of physical influence on an object and their hierarchical structure, identification and description of the lexical potential of the verbs under study, clarification of the shades of meaning of lexemes, their semantic relationships are analyzed. In the main part, authors are indicating trends in the development of verb semantics, also characteristics of semantic and word-formation features of verbal words formed in a semantic way is a discussion topic of the article.

Key words: Process, action, verb, semantic, derivation, word formation, concordance, semantic category.

INGLIZ VA RUS TILIDA OB'YEKTLARGA JISMONIY TA'SIR QILUVCHI FE'LLARINING SEMANTIK DERIVATSIYASI

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada "harakat" semantik kategoriyasini o'zaro bog'liq turkumlar ("jarayon", "holat" va boshqalar) bilan solishtirganda tavsiflash, ob'ektga jismoniy ta'sir qilish fe'llarining funktsional-semantik bo'linishini va ularning ierarxik tuzilishini ko'rib chiqish, o'rganilayotgan fe'llarning leksik imkoniyatlarini aniqlash va tavsiflash, leksemalarning ma'no tuslarini oydinlashtirish, ularning semantik munosabatlari tahlil qilinadi. Asosiy qismda mualliflar fe'l semantikasining rivojlanish tendentsiyalarini ko'rsatadilar, shuningdek, semantik tarzda tuzilgan og'zaki so'zlarning semantik va so'z yasali sh xususiyatlarining xususiyatlari maqolaning muhokama mavzusidir.

Kalit so'zlar: Jarayon, harakat, fe'l, semantik, hosila, so'z yasalishi, kelishik, semantik kategoriya.

СЕМАНТИЧЕСКАЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ГЛАГОЛОВ ФИЗИЧЕСКОГО ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ НА ПРЕДМЕТЫ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И РУССКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация

В данной статье дана характеристика семантической категории «действие» в сравнении с родственными ей категориями («процесс», «состояние» и др.), рассмотрено функционально-семантическое деление глаголов физического воздействия на объект и их иерархическая структура, выявление и описание лексического потенциала изучаемых глаголов, выяснение оттенков значения лексем, анализируются их смысловые связи. В основной части авторы указывают тенденции развития семантики глаголов, а также характеристика семантических и словообразовательных особенностей глагольных слов, образованных семантическим способом, является предметом обсуждения статьи.

Ключевые слова: Процесс, действие, глагол, семантика, словообразование, словообразование, созвучие, смысловая категория.

Introduction. In the modern conditions of language development, semantic derivation seems to us to be the most important form of "linguisticization" of determinative content, a universal method of presenting new things because of nominative means already present in the language. Therefore, semantic derivation is "one of the effective methods of filling the vocabulary of any language, which requires the expression of more and more new meanings with relatively limited means of word formation" [Aminova 1999 p].

Literature review. Despite the constant interest in the problem of semantic derivation and the existence of many studies, a system of universal views on semantic derivation as a means of conceptualizing reality has not yet been developed in modern linguistics. The versatility of theoretical approaches to semantic derivation includes interpretations of "semantic word formation" (V. Vinogradov, V. M. Markov), "a special case of lexical derivation" (D.N. Shmelev), "real semantic derivation" ("semantic word formation"), includes, and is manifested in the variety of terms. N.M. Kobozeva, S.V. Konyavskaya, O. B. Ponomareva, "lexical-semantic production" (O. D. Meshkov), "multiple meaning" (J. Lyons).

When considering the problem of verbal derivation, we should pay special attention to the term "derivation" itself. The most common terms to express this phenomenon are "retrieval", "reinterpretation", "word formation", "regular polysemy", "metaphorical meanings of verbs" [BES 1998].

Research methodology. Derivative processes are linguistic phenomena that gather cultural information in addition to linguistic information. From the point of view of such data, semantic shifts that reflect collective linguistic knowledge, that is, the mentality of native speakers of this language, are of particular interest. When studying the semantic-derivative development of a lexeme, the development of semantics is not limited to one language, so the concept of "interlingual space" comes in and its origin is visible. In Humboldt's works [Humboldt 1984 74]. Lexemes in different languages have approximately the same semantic volume, but write it differently in the system; what remains in the level of strength in one language is strengthened in the semantic structure of the word in another language and vice versa. The study of semantic derivation in the cross-linguistic space allows us to see semantic shifts, transitional stages and

intermediate syllables in the development of word semantics that may be invisible to speakers of a given language. The interlinguistic space is a source of information about the internal semantic processes taking place in the studied language, and the semantic-derivational development of the native language vocabulary becomes a kind of broken window.

We can distinguish three reasons that lead to changes in the semantics of lexical units:

- actual linguistic reasons related to the structure and structure of a certain system level of the language;
- social, political, moral, religious, domestic and other aspects taken as a whole, socio-cultural reasons related to the historical development of the nation, specific characteristics of the existence of a person in a certain society. They are very important for semasiological studies, because the specific lexical meaning is determined by the characteristics of the specific properties of real (or imaginary) objects. The semantic history of words in many cases clearly reflects changes in the life of society.
- psychological reasons based on the specific characteristics of the associative thinking of a person, in which this or that reality is compared with others or perceived in direct connection. In linguistic theory, they correspond to metaphorical and metonymic migration of nouns.

Analysis and results. The need to review the classifications of verbal units arises from the regular occurrence of changes in the meaning of words; derivational processes affect not only individual words but also word groups. To determine the direction of semantic formation, it is necessary to consider this phenomenon as an example of a group of lexemes united by a common meaning. At present, there are different approaches to the classification of verb lexemes and setting criteria for comparative analysis in the literature. The diversity of the classification of verbs is explained by the wide and complex nature of this sentence from the semantic point of view, the versatility of the verb as a complex linguistic unit, the diversity of verb meanings, lexical-semantics; the classification of the verb is of particular interest. Semantic classification of the verb N. K. Dmitriev, A. A. Aminova, Y. D. Apresyan, L. M. Vasiliev, F. A. Ganiyev, E. V. Kuznetsova, T. A. Kildibekova, R. D. Lizunova, E. R. Tenishev and others. Classification considered but never classified. Lexical-semantic groups and subgroups of verbs emphasize the need for further development of this problem in order to more fully illuminate the content features.

In English linguistics, interest in the semantics of lexemes, especially verbal semantics, has been observed for a long time (see W. Chef, C. Fillmore, R. Longaker, R. Jackendoff, etc.). As far as we know, there is currently no universally accepted oral classification. Therefore, for example, the main idea of V. Chef's approach is that the verb takes center stage in the sentence. Verbs belonging to the second category retain the main meaning of the word organ, but acquire an additional meaning, for example, the verb *urmoq* (to hit) has two meanings: 1) "to beat hard", 2) "by driving a large amount of something into something, to spoil the surface something"; to break something on something,

something on the surface" (see. Pound with a nail) In the second meaning, the main sema is preserved, but the additional effectiveness can already be explained, because the meaning of hitting is not only about z contains, but also information about the final result of this action (see hitting the enemy).

The comparative analysis of processing of verbs in the languages under consideration made it possible to identify the following features. Due to the processing of verbs in Russian and English, changes in the functional state, the causes of the emotional state, interpersonal relations and the execution of actions are filled. Verbs in English also indicate change of state (in this case the verbs are monovalent and mean change of weather), physiological state, speech activity, surprise, negative effect. Among the specific features of semantic derivation, it is possible to distinguish the development of the meaning of intellectual activity in English verbs and the meaning of appropriating someone's property in English verbs.

A common feature of the verbs of the above groups of English languages is the secondary meanings of the room (verbs to change the position of the object), separation, physiological effect and negative effect on the object (verb object etc. damage, etc.), interpersonal relations (verbs that have a negative effect on the object and linking). The systematicity of the semantic construction is confirmed by the difference in the grammatical structure of the producer and the construction; Regular verbs lose the ability to form an aspectual connection (slap someone, "kill"), to lose their reflexive meaning (move, "go crazy"), to acquire transitivity (slam, "miss something"), loses transitivity (sweep "to sweep" - "to walk majestically", mince "to chop" -> "to mince, to walk in small steps") Derivatives related to various LSGs and derivatives synonyms and antonyms clearly emphasize their functional differences.

Conclusions and suggestions. The dynamic aspect of language development has long been the focus of attention of many scientists and researchers. It is known that the phonetic, grammatical and semantic forms of each language follow their own path of development. By analyzing the associative-derivative relations and, accordingly, by determining the laws of functioning of the internal form of the word in the dictionary and speech, the systematicity of the dictionary is revealed and the mechanisms of this systematicity are revealed. Taking into account the above, this study takes into account the important features of the language system, its relevance to dynamic, probabilistic, open systems. These features of the language are manifested in the continuous derivational-motivational process covering different levels and planes of the language, in particular, as shown in the work, in the derivational space of the word as a multidimensional, dynamic and self-organizing structure; the internal form of the word is made with the active participle. It should be noted that although there is constant interest in the field of research, such as the semantic derivation of verbs, some lexical-semantic groups of verb lexemes, for example, verbs of physical action in relation to the subject, are incomplete and incomplete.

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