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VERBS OF MOVEMENT IN RUSSIAN.

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Abstract. This article is devoted to the organization of exercises on such a complex lexical and grammatical topic as verbs of movement on the example of fiction. The relevance of the chosen topic is due to the fact, that Russian verbal lexemes are very difficult for foreign students. A consistent and well-organized study of this topic allows the teacher to form grammatical and speech competencies of foreign students on the basic principles of a functional and communicative approach.

Аннотация. Данная статья посвящена организации упражнений по такой сложной лексико-грамматической теме, как глаголы движения на примере художественной литературы. Актуальность выбранной темы обусловлена тем фактом, что русские глагольные лексемы представляют большую трудность для иностранных учащихся. Последовательное и четко организованное изучение данной темы позволяет преподавателю сформировать грамматические и речевые компетенции иностранных учащихся на базовых принципах функционально-коммуникативного подхода.

Keywords: Russian as a foreign language; verbs of movement; communicativeness; prefixed and non-prefixed verbs; unidirectional and non-directional movement.

Ключевые слова: русский язык как иностранный; глаголы движения; коммуникативность; приставочные и бесприставочные глаголы; однонаправленное и ненаправленное движение.

The main platform implemented in the methodology of teaching Russian as a non-native language is the category of communication. It represents such a starting position in the methodology through which traditional and new linguistic, psychological and didactic positions formed as a basis for teaching a non-native language are considered and evaluated.

Having arisen and developing in the depths of practical teaching, communication is currently the main direction of the methodology of teaching Russian as a non-native language. It characterizes all the main aspects of the educational process, the ways of using the laws of assimilation when teaching a language in accordance with the goals of upbringing and education, determines the content, chosen methods and organizational forms of teaching. Now she has accumulated experience of successfully combining the communicative nature of classes with the assimilation of theoretical knowledge about the language, while reasonably relying on the native language of students. Communicativeness involves the development of students' communicative competence, that is, the ability to use language means in the process of speech activity in accordance with the content of the utterance and the conditions of communication. [2]

Thus, communication means a certain approach to the content and system of teaching a non-native language, in which the main reference point is not theoretical knowledge consisting of rules, but the features of the functioning of language categories and forms in speech. That is why the principle of learning functionality is connected with communication, which has received great recognition in linguo-didactics in recent years. The interest in highlighting the functional features of the language, that is, its content side, which provides a semantic connection between units of all levels, has led

to the fact that studies called functional grammars have appeared in the arsenal of linguistics [3].

Verbs of movement are the subject of research by a large circle of linguists who note the richness and diversity of grammatical forms of verbs of movement, their stylistic possibilities, wide connections with other lexical and grammatical categories of words. The interest in verbs of movement is explained by their complexity, inconsistency and use in different functional styles.

The presented paper examines the theoretical foundations and issues of the use of "verbs of movement" in the Russian language, which together with verbs of other types form a special lexico-semantic group, capable of representing in the form of the past tense a non-repeating complex of the main action when moving in space and the action that cancels the result of the main one. [1]

The linguistic study of the chosen topic is reflected in the works of domestic and foreign researchers, such as A.A. Shakhmatov, V.N. Toporov, V.A. Bogoroditsky, E.A. Moskovaya, B. Potye, L.M. Vasiliev, S. Bally, T.A. Maysak, who describe various types of movement associated with all living things (people, creatures). The works of these authors study the topic under consideration quite extensively and contain word-formation, syntagmatic and paradigmatic characteristics of language units that denote movement. Certain characteristic features of verbs of movement make them relevant for linguistic study.

In the Russian language, verbs of movement are a lexico-semantic group, the main meaning for which is movement in space in various ways. Movement (movement) can be unidirectional and non-directional. N.S. Avilova defines them as an archaic and structural-semantic type of Russian verbs. [3]

The issues of orientation and potential of verbs of movement are discussed in this article. In the Russian language, certain verbs of movement can be related morphologically, semantically and categorically. Using literary texts of Russian literature, I analyzed the verbs of movement. The subject of the movement and its route in the analyzed artistic texts are presented at the level of syntactic construction.

The analysis of verbs of movement in these works is the study of the principles currently available in linguistics for describing the verb form and determining how the species-modern system in the Russian language functions. [5]

Artistic works are grammatically, lexically and stylistically characterized by a variety of lexical (professional, archaic, exotic, dialectal), syntactic and linguistic means, as well as the frequent use of colloquial speech elements that show the linguistic features of the text.

Historically, the belonging of the verbs of movement can be attributed to the Proto-Slavic vocabulary, which, unfortunately, has not left any cultural distinctive artifacts, are archaic in nature. The fact that they are very actively used for a long time determines their uniqueness. [6]

Verbs of movement have an important feature - the paired lexical-grammatical relationship of words, which was first noticed by M.V. Lomonosov. Paired verbs of movement, which denote the same action (movement) with two verbs of an imperfect form, occupy a special place in the Russian verb system. When analyzing the text, it is the root, as an important internal part of the word, that indicates the type of movement.

In the verb system of the Russian language, there are 14 paired "verbs of movement" that have an imperfect form, i.e. these are verbs formed from the same root, grouped in opposition (pairs with word-formation motivation), opposed by unidirectionality / non-unidirectionality, duration and multiplicity / non-multiplicity, denoting the same action, etc.: run - run, go - walk, lead - drive, go-ride, swim - swimyou, roll - roll, crawl -

crawl, carry - carry, drag - drag, drive - drive, climb - climb (climb), carry - carry, fly - fly, wander - wander. [4]

The first group is unidirectional verbs (run, fly, etc.), and the second group is unidirectional (walk, ride, etc.). A special group of the above verbs shows their common grammatical and word-forming properties, as well as the proximity of the lexical meaning of each, which distinguishes them from all other verbs. The verb of movement to walk is non-directional (motor-non-multiple verbs) has the most empirically identified word-formation paradigm, can number up to forty-five words. And all verbs of movement are heterogeneous in nature, as they have up to six hundred derivatives relating to many parts of speech. [4]

Such 8 verbs as ride, run, swim, wander, crawl, climb, roll, drag (from the group to walk) are usually found with the prefixes to-... (-xia), on...(-xia), pro-, for-, is-, po-, s-, times-... (-xia), ob-, which show the beginning of the action, have a non-spatial meaning and form verbs that do not have a specific pair (single-species) of the perfect form (traveled, traveled, hikewhether, etc.). For example: "Everything passes, but not everything is forgotten; When we drove on, he thought gloomily: "Yes, how lovely she was!"". Often, the class of derived words and the category of verbs connect the prefixes of verbs, being a strong derivational means. The same prefixes, close to each other or homonymous, participate in the expression of different meanings. More than 20 prefixes of various meanings (specific, spatial, temporal, quantitative, effective) participate in the formation of verbs of movement. [4]

The prefix is in the verb- denotes the result of the action (to wear out): "Oh, for the sake of such a girl, you can not only become a zemstvo, but even wear out, as in a fairy tale, iron shoes." In order to strengthen the "compliment", the author uses an exaggeration of the possibility (to wear out the iron shoes) of the hero, which is perceived with increased interest by the reader.

The verbs under consideration below characterize the result of movement, intensity, quantity, time, and not the direction: "... the stroller drove for half a mile before the conversation resumed between them"; "Then it flew into the box with a flourish ...". The use of these verbs focuses on the possible unfavorable outcome of the situation. [7]

The verbs "to move, to walk, to ride, to go", which enter into correlative relations, are the semantic dominant of the verb group, which expresses the semantics of this group generically: "... she ran down the gangplank into the rude crowd on the pier without looking back."

Such verbs usually have a large number of variously used lexical and semantic variants, forming a detailed semantic system, they are widely combined, stylistically, grammatically, communicatively and prosodically neutral: "... thoughts wandered in his head." The verb wandered in this text contains in its content the diversity of everything that has happened or can happen to the character of the work. [5]

The movement directed in space (to me, there, here, from yourself, from here) is indicated by verbs that have such prefixes as vz-, v-, under-, you-, pro-, pri-, re-, u-, s-, from-, times-...(-xia), c-... (-xia), before-, about- (about-), for-, (about-).

Concretization of the direction of movement in space is given by the following prefixes: from the object, under the object, to the object, behind the object, along this or that object, through some object, movement inside, around, over, inside the object, etc. The verb denotes movement directed outward (from the inside), beyond something, if it contains the prefix you: "ran out of the room." In this sentence, the verb indicates movement out of the room, beyond something, across the "border".

Verbs denoting movement to the top of the object, up have the prefix vz-(vs-): "... ran up to the porch of the hut." Only to some verbs of movement the prefix vz-(vs-) can

be attached. They use the verbs to ascend, to run up, to take off, to float up: "Going upstairs to get dressed for the evening and looking in the mirror, she happily noticed that she was in one of her good days..."; "And suddenly a joyful thought surfaced...". Describing the feelings and thoughts of the characters, verbs of movement are used, thereby putting a certain semantic load into each sentence (ascended, surfaced). [6]

Also, in verbs of upward movement, you can get to the top of the object using the prefixes in-: drive in, run in, climb in, roll in, drag in. In this case, the direction of movement is emphasized with the help of the preposition to: "He ran into the stairs ...".

Verbs with the prefix sub- denote approaching something or someone (from a visible distance): "He walked up to her and took her by the shoulders...".

Verbs with the prefix from- denote the removal of a certain distance: "A few more minutes passed, they moved even further away from the children and were completely alone."

As a result of the addition of spatial prefixes, 6 pairs of movement verbs of an imperfect form are formed: to come - to come; to bring - to bring; to bring - to bring; to fly - to arrive; to drive - to drive, to carry - to bring. In other cases, such verbs can be formed in a different way: swim - swim, come - come.

The prefix for verbs of movement indicates the arrival at the place where the movement was directed (intransitive verbs), or the delivery of the object (object) to the place (transitive verbs): "Fenechka served him as before, brought broth, lemonade, soft-boiled eggs, tea; but a secret horror seized her every the time she entered his room";[6]

The prefix y of verbs - usually denote the removal of the subject, the absence of an object in a certain place as a result of movement: "He left ...".

Verbs with the prefix b-indicate that the subject has crossed the boundaries between certain premises (spaces), provided that this subject is located near this border.

Using the example of this sentence: "He flew down and, without even changing the free position of his hands, rolled on the ice," we see that the movement can be very different: non-accessible (oscillatory), translational, rotational, as well as slow and fast (flew in, rolled).

Verbs can also be divided into verbs of movement in the direction of movement: vertically (movement from inside or inside) and horizontally (verbs of movement from an object, in relation to a person, to an object or to a person): "All the members from under the portrait and from behind the mirror, delighted with the entertainment, looked back at the door; but the watchman standing at the door immediately expelled the newcomer and closed the glass door behind him."

The formation of prefixed verbs of the perfect form with one or another shade values is obtained from different verbs of movement of a multidirectional action, for example, in time (to drag, to roll): "... the letters that I instructed him to send to the post office, he carried for weeks in his pocket." [2]

When an element of the folk language (tuskal) is used, the work becomes more rich in various colors.

A kind of unidirectional motion is a multidirectional motion, which in time is localized by a non-multiple motion and is not localized by a multiple motion. So if "multidirectional movement" is a movement forward or in the opposite direction in the space of the participants in the movement. ("guests converged", "memories turned into dreams").

Verbs from the walk group are widely used and are often used when they want to express movement performed in different directions (a contextual qualifier with overcoming space - "memories turned into dreams").

To describe the movement carried out from one side (trains, rooms, streets, glades)

to the opposite, verbs are used with the presence of the prefix re-, which indicates movement; movement with the direction of action through an object, from above something; movement from one location to another, from one object to another, for example: "Vronsky moved, without waiting for the owner, to another, small picture"; "Sergei Ivanovich said that he was very glad, and moved to the other side of the train." [7]

The preposition through is used with transitive verbs of movement to denote movement from one side to the other, then a word is used that denotes space. An indication of only one direction of movement (where) with such verbs is used quite often: "I easily climbed over the fence and walked along this alley ...".

To denote movement with staying (being) in several places, movement bypassing a place, an object or a person, if the movement is carried out around something (to bypass what or whom? around what?) use verbs with the prefix about- (the verb is mostly transitive), for example: "Vronsky, in order not to go in a big circle, began to work with the reins, and quickly, on the very slope, bypassed Makhotin. ...".

The communicative intentions in this paragraph of the work of art are represented by the type-modern form of the verb movement bypassed in the appropriate context. [6]

The role and meaning of the use of verbs of movement in the works of fiction of Russian writers remains relevant and important in our time, since any kind of movement is directly related to the general development and life itself. Sentences that contain sensory images of reality, reflect certain stages of human experience, suggest scientific consideration of the verb of movement by linguistics specialists as part of speech.

Thus, we can say that verbs of movement are understood as a lexico-semantic group for which the main meaning is the transmission of mental content; it has its own personal nonverbal and verbal representation, meaning and its own form of representation of reality in the lexicon of a linguistic personality. [7]

The examples that have been analyzed make it possible to see the inexhaustible richness and complexity of literary texts due to the use of the verbs of movement under consideration, their aspectual meaning and ways of grammatical diversity in application.

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