



FORWARD MOTION VERBS: ISSUES OF STUDYING VERBAL SEMANTICS IN MULTISTRUCTURAL LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

The article covers analysis of lexical-semantic group of verbs that denote movement in modern Tatar and Russian languages. The interest to studying forward motion verbs of different-structured languages is explained by the fact that they take an important place in the semantic aspect of the language and comparative aspect will help students penetrating deeper into the essence of linguistic phenomena compared and will also serve as a basis for constructing a linguodidactic theory. The relevance of this topic is determined by intercultural barriers in the study of verbs of motion in terms of bilingualism that arise due to insufficient comparative analysis. Comparing different-structured languages, the specificity of every of them shows quite clearly. Word-formation level is particularly interesting in this regard, since the typical attribute that is used as the basis for whole classes of words appears on the surface in the course of its study, system connections and relations linking the entire structure of the language appear more clearly.

Key words: Verbal Semantics, Forward Motion Verbs, Multistructural Languages, Tatar language, Russian language.

Cite this Article: F.R. Sibgaeva, D.H. Husnutdinov, R.K. Sagdieva, F.S. Sayfulina, R.R. Gareeva, R.R. Galiullin, Forward Motion Verbs: Issues of Studying Verbal Semantics in Multistructural Languages, *International Journal of Mechanical Engineering and Technology* 9(9), 2018, pp. 1490–1498.

<http://www.iaeme.com/IJMET/issues.asp?JType=IJMET&VType=9&IType=9>

1. INTRODUCTION

The interrelationship of various languages occurring from very distant times, is now becoming more widespread. This phenomenon is typical for all languages of the world. Bilingualism, “which normally refers to speaking two languages and regular switching from one to another, depending on the situation of communication” is the most common form of language relations or language contacts.

Different kinds of bilingualism are distinguished with regard to the territory of Tatarstan, since more than one hundred nationalities live in the republic. The Tatar and Russian languages are state languages here. “The state program of the Republic of Tatarstan for preservation, study and development of languages of the peoples of the Republic of Tatarstan” stipulates study of two official languages of Tatarstan (Tatar and Russian) in different educational institutions in equal volumes [9].

The article covers analysis of lexical-semantic group of verbs that denote movement in modern Tatar and Russian languages. The verbs of forward motion the article refer to the verbs that denote directed movement most typical for a human and most often observed by it in the surrounding world [11].

The interest to studying forward motion verbs of different-structured languages is explained by the fact that they take an important place in the semantic aspect of the language and comparative aspect will help students penetrating deeper into the essence of linguistic phenomena compared and will also serve as a basis for constructing a linguodidactic theory [2; 20; 22; 15].

The relevance of this topic is determined by intercultural barriers in the study of verbs of motion in terms of bilingualism that arise due to insufficient comparative analysis. Comparing different-structured languages, the specificity of every of them shows quite clearly. Word-formation level is particularly interesting in this regard, since the typical attribute that is used as the basis for whole classes of words appears on the surface in the course of its study, system connections and relations linking the entire structure of the language appear more clearly.

2. MATERIALS & EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

The study used the following methods: study and analysis of the literature, descriptive method of comparing lexical-semantic version of the verbs in terms of their semantic intimacy, method of predicting accuracy of translation of lexical-semantic version of the verbs of forward motion from the Tatar language to Russian and vice versa.

Studying lexical-semantic groups of verbs of motion in different languages is of great theoretical and practical importance for studying issues of semantics, vocabulary, grammar, word formation and stylistics, as well as for practice of lexicographical work and methods of teaching language in high and secondary school.

3. RESULTS

Verbs of motion have been a subject of focus of many linguists for a long time. They have been studied in different aspects on the basis of many languages. Though early works of linguists on the verbs of forward motion contained only separate statements that served as a proof of typical difference in the process of word formation. From the history of study of the verbs of forward motion, it should be noted that scholars used to argue on defining common criteria to distinguish verbs of forward motion. Some researchers believe that multiplicity and non-multiplicity of motion are the main criteria to distinguish them (V.A. Bogoroditskiy, A.M. Peshkovskiy, A.A. Shakhmatov), whereas others take direction of motion as the basis

(G.P. Pavskiy, N.A. Averyanova, N. Syrbu, etc.), and the third group considers that abstractness or concreteness of motion, indicated in the basis of the verb are the main criteria (A.Kh. Vostokov, Z.U. Blyagov). The verbs of motion have been also studied in a comparative aspect (A.F. Boytsov, M.F. Sattarov, V.B. Suvanova, E.R. Tenishev, R.S. Gazizov, N.G. Bakeeva, R.A. Yusupov). Some of them, in particular the works of R.A. Yusupov, V.B. Suvanova and A.A. Aminova formed a theoretical basis of this study [1;11]. Monolingual and bilingual (Russian-Tatar and Tatar-Russian) dictionaries have been used as the material of the study. Explanatory dictionaries of the Russian and Tatar languages have been used as an additional source [4;13;33-35].

The main feature of verbs of forward motion is direction of motion, comprising different components: horizontal and vertical motion, motion up and down, from inside to outside, and crossing the border of space - without crossing the border, from one point to another, etc. On the basis of lexical-semantic features, verbs of translational movement are divided into two subgroups:

1. Verbs indicating direction of motion: baru - go, keru - enter, kuchu - move, toshu - descend.
2. Verbs indicating way of motion: atlau - step, yozu - swim, yogeru - run, agu - flow, urmeleu - scramble.

Verbs indicating direction of motion include a group of verbs that fix vector characteristics of motion vertically: a) up: kuterelu - rise, menu - climb, go up; b) down: toshu - go down, descend, егылу - fall, *uny* - descend, go down; and horizontally: a) inward: keru - enter; b) from the inside: chygu - go out, leave; c) towards a subject or object: yakynayu - approach, kilu - come; d) from a subject or object: kitu - leave, *epazaю* - to retire, *чигенү* - move back, step back; e) multidirectional movement: *таралу* - disperse, be scattered [3].

Verbs that denote ways of motion, in contrast to directional verbs, may acquire an attribute of direction in a specific context. The nature of motion is clarified in terms of the environment, method, rate and image characteristic. In the group of verbs that denote medium of motion, we can distinguish the following types: a) verbs with the meaning of motion on a solid surface: *басу* - step, *атлау* - stitch, *мүкелеү* - crawl, *тегерепү* - roll, *үрмелеү* - creep, *ууу* - slide, skate, sledge or ski; b) verbs with the meaning of motion through the air: *очу* - fly; c) verbs with the meaning of motion in a liquid medium: *yozu* - swim, *agu* - flow, leak.

Verbs of intensive and slow motion are distinguished in a subgroup of verbs with a characteristic of the tempo of motion. The verbs of intensive motion include the following: *yogeru*, *chabu* - run, rush, sweep, *syzu* - escape, quickly disappear, *сынтыру* - sweep, rush, *tayu* - slip away, *tomrylyu* - run at full speed, *urgylu* - break, rush, *elderu* - run quickly, rush.

The slow tempo of motion is expressed by the verbs *osterelu* - drag, *sojrelu* - trail, *tepileu* - walk, *chatanlau* - limp, *tyjtaqlau* - hobble, *jiyu* - make one's way, *kochke joru* - hardly move (Salakhova R.R., 2015, 325) [8].

As can be seen from the examples, the main feature of verbs of forward motion is direction of motion, comprising different components: horizontal and vertical motion, motion up and down, from inside to outside, and crossing the border of space - without crossing the border, from one point to another, etc.

An indication of motion of a subject in space between two points, both horizontally and vertically, is mandatory for both languages and is represented by antonymic means, e.g. keru - enter, kilep keru - enter, qajtip keru - return, baryp keru - go in and chygu - go out, leave, krerp chygu - drop in, alyp chygu - get out, atlap chygu - step over, jozep chygu - cross, sikerep chygu - jump, kitu - go away, leave, drive off, drive out and kilu - come, arrive, drive up, etc.

Thus, in Russian, such verbs are formed with the help of the prefixes в-, вы-, от-, у-, под-, при-, в. It is quite natural that one and the same “meaning” can be transmitted by different levels of formal means both in the language itself and different languages being compared. For example, the meaning, “motion around a point” in the Russian language is expressed by verbs with the prefix об-: объехать, облететь, обползть, and in the Tatar language by lexemes ejlenep, urau or ejlenep utu, urap uzu. The meaning of a return action forms the basis of the Russian verbs вернуться and возвращаться. The Tatar language for such a purpose has a verb qaytu, functioning both solely and in the structure of a derived construction: qaytu, ochyp qaytu, baryp qaytu.

It is interesting to note that there are no compound verbs in the Russian language, but they are very common in the Tatar language. As can be seen from the examples, compound verbs in the Tatar language consist of a combination of gerunds ending in -n with some modifying verbs [21; 23.; 16-19]. Moreover, verbs of motion very often perform the role of modifying verbs. The following verbs have such features: joru - walk, keru - enter, kitu - go away, kilu - come, toshu - descend, uzu - pass. Consider the word-forming type “gerund + modifying verb baru”, which expresses: 1) increase, progress of action, enhancement of action: jakhshylanyp baru - improve; 2) an action that develops in direction of its end, or limit: betep baru - end; 3) a regularly occurring action: uqyp baru - read regularly; 4) sudden or rapid action directed from the speaker or from any starting point: kitep baru - leave quickly; 5) an action taking place in a certain direction: menep baru - rise (Tatar grammar, 1993, 584).

Thus, in the Tatar language, verbs of motion are used to transfer the nature of the course of action. For example:

- 1) In order to convey any incompleteness and duration of an action expressed by the main verb, e.g. kilu, baru are most often used in the Tatar language verbs of motion. Esh betep kile. - the work ends (comes to an end). Kheller jakhshyra bara. - the condition is improving (gradually).
- 2) To transfer any completeness, absoluteness and effectiveness of an action expressed by the main verb, the following verbs of motion and their causative forms are more often used: chygu, chygaru, citu (basic meaning: go out, release, reach): Ajdar jorep chyqty. - Aidar all around. Ul baryp citte. - He has come.
- 3) An intense and tight manifestation of an action is most often transferred by the verb of motion kitu (go away): Kuk achylyp kitte. - The sky has cleared up.
- 4) To transfer direction of an action, a large number of spatial verbs are used: keru, chygu, menu, toshu, kilu, kitu (basic meaning: enter, exit, rise, descend, come, go), etc.: Ul jogerep chyqty. - He ran out. Sin ochyp chyqtyn. - You departed. Min sikerep mendem. - I jumped. Ajrat sikerep toshte. Airat jumped down. Samolet ochyp kilde. -The plane has arrived. Jlan shuyshyp kitte. - The snake has crept away.
- 5) Verbs kitu (the main meaning: go away) are most often used to express a single and rapid completion of an action: Galije jygylyp kitte. - Galiah fell down (unexpectedly). Samolet ochyp kitte. - The plane has gone.

Such verbal constructions cause certain difficulties for the Russian-speaking audience. The fact is that similar constructions may also refer to free syntactic combinations and when translating Tatar texts into Russian it is often very difficult to establish whether a given combination is a compound verb or a simple phrase of syntactic order [22-25; 36; 37]. For example, satyp alyp kajttym, baryp kajttym resembles compound verbs visually, but their content radically differs from them. For verbs in these combinations do not form a single meaning, they rather express two different actions that occur in succession or in parallel. In addition, these combinations may be separated by a third independent word. For example, the

combination of baryp qajttym in the Kitap kibetene baryp qajttym sentence may be divided by the third word: Kitap kibetene baryp kitaplar satyp alyp qajttym. When I arrived at the bookstore, I bought books and came back. The potential for sharing the third word shows that the verbs of these combinations are not characterized by lexical interdependence and interpenetration. They are autonomous in this respect, they express completely separate meanings. Therefore, when studying verbs of forward motion, first of all, pay attention to the following structural and semantic features:

- - free combinations arise when the gerund expresses a circumstance, and the verb following expresses the main action.
- - when the gerund and the verb following it express actions that occur sequentially or in parallel. For example, sheherge baryp qajttym. I went to the town. Kibetke kerep chyky. I went into the store and went out. In the above examples combinations of gerund - verb in a personal form resemble compound verbs in their structure, but their content radically differs from them. Such verbs do not form a single meaning, they rather express two different types of motion that are different from each other: baru “go” - qaytu “come”, “return”, keru “enter”, “drive” - chygu “get out” [1].

The compound verbs of motion express one new lexical meaning and, therefore, in a sentence they have a single syntactic function as one of the members of the sentence. For example, in the sentence Galiya sehnege menep kitte. - Galiya rose to the stage compound verb expresses one action and in the sentence is an independent member - the predicate.

When studying verbs of motion of the Tatar language, pay attention to the fact that different in meaning verbs of motion in Russian may have the same forms. For example, 1) Hatyn-qyz basqych bujlap ochenche qattan ekren gene toshte. The woman was slowly descending the stairs from the third floor. 2) Min daruhanege daruga baryp qajttym. I went to the pharmacy for a medicine [7; 9; 10].

As you can see from the examples, in Russian, prefixes that have a homonymous character form homonymous verbs of motion. In the first sentence, the verb “was descending” means a motion down, that is, a vertical motion, and in the second sentence, it means moving horizontally.

The same applies to the verbs of motion with prefixes с-, (со-), по-, за-, про-, из- (ис-):

1. с -, (со): a) move down: get off - go down the stairs; fly off the roof, b) motion back and forth (quickly, for a short while): go to the store, fly to Riga,
2. по-: a) beginning of a motion, purpose of a motion: go to the grandmother, go to see; b) not for long: go shopping;
3. за-: a) for a while (enter + exit): go in/enter the store; b) the purpose: go for bread, go for a friend, c) beginning of a multidirectional motion: he got up and started moving around the room.
4. про- a) through: pass/bypass the forest; b) past: pass/bypass the house; c) from to: go from the institute to the library; d) time is fully occupied with the action: go shopping for the whole day;
1. 5) из- (ис-) a) bringing an action to an end: walk around the city, travel around the country (Russian semantic dictionary, 2007, 87-94).

It is characteristic that verbs of motion in the Tatar and Russian languages also have a figurative semantic component, which is rather vividly represented in phraseological units. In this case, verbs of motion in phraseological units lose categorical lexical, atomic essence, and phraseological units with verbs of motion designate an action, state or attitude, rather than a motion, for example, come to mind, go crazy, come what may, not get off one’s shoulders [8; 10].

In the Tatar language, the following phraseological units may be referred to: chygyrdan chygu (irritate); anga kilu (recover) - calm down; rukh toshu (lose heart) - be dejected, despair; balda, mayda yozu (live in the clover) - live in prosperity; utny-suny kichu (hell and high water) - undergo a lot of things in life, visit various alterations; bash belen jeshke chumu (dive into) – be involved in some activity completely, entirely, fully. At the same time, the Tatar language has a number of phraseological units with a component of motion, and these verbs preserve categorically-lexical “motion”. For example, kukteen toshu (out of a clear sky) - come, appear unexpectedly, suddenly; jcirge sengendej bulu (disappear into thin air) - disappear instantly; ajaqny sanap atlau (escape by the skin) - go very slowly [10; 9].

As can be seen from the examples, some verbs of motion have several meanings, some of them are idiomatic, others, on the contrary, may be easily translated by a literal translation of the components.

The semantic structure of the verbs of motion of the Tatar language in most meanings coincides with the analogous structure of the verbs of motion of the Russian language [26-29]. The verbs of both languages develop portable meanings associated with the change of the subject of action, which is apparently explained by similarity of properties of these substances that may be perceived.

Categories of methods and direction of action in Russian may be combined in one lexeme: climb, skim, creep. In the Tatar language, these categories are usually expressed by different analytical verbs or verbal combinations that display one denotat: menep baru “rise”, kerep bass “enter and stop”, “enter and stand up”, urmelep menu “climb”, “creep”, sojrelep baru, “drag”, etc.

Thus, in the Tatar language, gerunds are used much more often than in Russian: they serve to create numerous analytical forms of the verb. In combinations with auxiliary verbs, gerunds have the basic meaning of an action. The most common form of gerunds in the Tatar language is formed by attaching the affix -ып/-ен/-н to the verb stem. It is this form that participates in formation of analytical verbs: kitep bara, uzip bara.

In the process of teaching the Tatar language to Russian-speaking students, it becomes extremely important to take into account the national identity of the semantic structure of verbs [30-32]. For example, transference has a significant place in the speech of Russian-speaking students in the first years of their education in the Tatar language. The lexical-semantic transference in the speech of students refers to transferring the meaning of a word identical in meaning of one language to another. The mechanism of this process is that a bilingual trainee or student uses basic dictionary correspondence, rather than contextual one to express any meaning. For example, a student who is studying the Tatar language may say qar bara (it’s snowing) (one should say qar java) (go-baru); ojge kilu (right: ojge qaytu and mektepke kilu (go to school (correct: mektepke baru); monda kilu go here (go home - qaytu, go there - baru, go here - kilu), etc.

4. DISCUSSION

It should be noted that there is a complex relationship between verbs of these languages. For example, two Tatar verbs of motion correspond to one Russian verb: baru, qaytu - walk; two Russian verbs correspond to one Tatar verb: go and drive - baru. The explanatory dictionary of the Tatar language has 14 shades of the meaning of the verb baru, and 6 shades of the meaning of the verb qaytu [14]. In the dictionary of the Russian language of N.D. Shvedova the verb walk has 7 shades of meaning [7]. Therefore, one learning the language must learn 27 shades of the meaning only for one pair of verbs. One should also pay attention to the semantics of the verbs go and drive. If the verb go is used, it means walking on foot, and in the case of using the verb drive, it means moving by means of some kind of transport.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Verbs of forward motion are one of the important lexical-semantic groups of verbs that render real world, since motion is a form of existence of the matter. As can be seen from the examples, in both languages, verbs of forward motion make up the largest group. This is due to the fact that they are very common in speech, from the point of view of vocabulary they render important processes of reality, are related to philosophical categories of time and space, and have specific structural-semantic, morphological-syntactic, and functional features.

Thus, summing up, we may state the following: identities and differences of the verbs of motion in the Tatar and Russian languages have been revealed. Despite unlikeness of the languages being studied, many similarities in the meaning and use of the verbs of motion have been revealed.

The results of this study allow us outlining certain provisions that should be taken into account while developing and improving methodology for teaching the Tatar and Russian languages in terms of Tatar-Russian bilingualism:

First, studying verbs, elements of comparison of lexical-semantic groups of verbs of the Tatar and Russian languages should be widely used, taking into account their general and specific features.

Secondly, in the course of teaching Russian-speaking students and trainees on lexical-semantic norms of the Tatar language, pay attention to the fact that the students from the very beginning had a clear idea of differences in the scope of the meanings of identical words of the contacting languages, equivalent and contextual correspondences, that a specific derivative or figurative meaning of a polysemantic verb is revealed only in combination with certain words, i.e. in the context. Therefore, it is important that students are aware of similarities and differences in compatibility of words in different languages.

Thirdly, the teacher has to determine the range of the most common verbs and the most difficult to study of correlated semantic spheres in advance in order to achieve proper assimilation of the norms of use in the context of the semantically close verbs of the native and second languages by trainees and students.

Recommendations. Within this framework, it seems reasonable to develop exercises aimed to master the most difficult to study verbs of motion from the semantics of close spheres. Perhaps, it would be better to create dictionaries of such verbs.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The work is performed according to the Russian Government Program of Competitive Growth of Kazan Federal University.

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