

Verbs of intermittent-softening mode of action

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Annotation: The article presents a fragment of the description of verbs of the intermittent-softening mode of action of the modern Russian language. The theories of M.A. Shchelyakin, Prokopovich E.N. and others are considered.

Keywords: Glagols of intermittent-softening mode of action, prefix, suffix, iterative suffixes, repeated action.

Verbs of the intermittent-softening mode of action (SD) are formed by adding the **prefix po-** and **suffix -yva- (-iva-)** to the verb. It is necessary to agree with the opinion of M.A. Shchelyakin that the prefix at the same time "takes on the role of an indicator of discontinuity and incompleteness of the action, **and iterative suffixes** - the role of an indicator of irregular multiplicity of action." [2,392]

The meaning introduced into the verb by the prefix **in-** with the suffix **-yva- (-will-)**, in SAN-17 is interpreted as: "to do something lightly or from time to time", "to do something a little or from time to time". Thus, verbs of intermittent-softening SD denote irregular repetition of the action with incomplete manifestation of it. In SAN-17, 223 such verbs are recorded. They are formed from the verbs NSV and retain the species meaning of the producing ones.

Verbs of different SDs produce verbs of intermittent-emollient DM. Thus, 98 verbs of intermittent-softening SD are formed from verbs of multi-act SD. The meaning of internal articulation, characteristic of multi-act SD, acquires a new semantic connotation as a result of the word-forming process: if in the verb of multi-act SD there is no indication of how regularly the repetition of individual phases of the action occurs, those in the derived verb of the intermittent-softening SD focus on the irregularity of the repetition of individual acts of action and its entirety as a whole. Thus, **gogotat** means: 1. Intermittently pronounce the sounds of go-go-go; 2. Into the vastness. Laugh rudely and loudly. **To make a gogot:** 1. To publish a gogot from time to time; 2. Laugh rudely from time to time. **Cough:** 1. Make cough sounds; 2. Suffer from coughing. **Cough:** cough slightly, from time to time.

A small group of verbs of intermittent-softening SD (18) are formed from the bases of static diabetes. The verbs of static diabetes, as a rule, denote long-term actions that do not indicate their repetition. The formation of intermittent-softening diabetes is accompanied by the appearance in semantics of the derivative verb **of the shade of repeated performance of the action** from time to time. Cf.: **Lie down** - to be in a horizontal position. **Lie down** - lie down from time to time; **get sick** - 1. Suffer from any disease; 2. To experience moral suffering; **Pampering** - 1. Get sick occasionally, from time to time; 2. Experience moral suffering from time to time.

The semantic relationships between the producing and derived bases are quite diverse, they can be reduced to several types. A comparison of their lexical values showed that in most cases the original basis has a larger semantic volume. So, the verb **to bite** in modern Russian language is used in the meanings: 1. Grab, wound with teeth, beak, bite off parts of something. 2. Colloquialism. Same as biting. 3. Conversation. Greatly irritate the skin. The derived verb **to bite** assimilates the second and fourth meanings of the original base: And Vasily Ivanovich himself only moaned and **bit the** amber of his chubuk from the side (I.S. Turgenev, Fathers and Sons).

A similar relationship is observed in the verbs **to flash** - **to blink**. **Flashing** means: 1. Involuntarily quickly lower and raise the eyelids. 2. With the movement of the eyelids, eyes to give a sign to someone.

3. Emit oscillating or intermittent light.

The semantics of the verb **to blink** include the first and third meanings of the producer. Cf.: Fyodor was waving his eyes guiltily and could not utter a word (V. Tendryakov, Rendezvous with Nefertiti).

The lights of the lighthouse **at home flashed** in the evening haze, soothing, promising a quick rest (N.Asanov, Wind from the sea).

Wed. also **shine** and **shine**. **Glitter** has two meanings: 1) Brightly shine, sparkle, emit shine; 2) Portable. To make a strong impression, to be discovered, to stand out from a number of others. **Glitter** learns only one meaning of the verb **to shine**. Examples:

Agrafena rejuvenated, hardened, earrings **gleamed** in her tanned, dark ears (K. Paustovsky, A Tale of the Forests).

Zakhar's wide moist cheekbones shone mattely in the sun, droplets of sweat **gleaming** in the piercing cannon over the upper, sharply outlined lip (A.Ivanov. Shadows disappear at noon).

Among the clouds approaching from the south, lightning **flashed**, and a dull grunt of thunder could be heard (V. Veresaev. At the turn).

Knocking is **tapping**. 1. Strike, strike. 2. Make something knock. 3. Advance (and time and event). 4. Drink. The meaning **of tapping corresponds** to the second meaning **of knocking**. Cf.: When the train, lazily **tapping** at the joints, passed across the bridge over the river, Kolya Evseev rushed to the window (K. Paustovsky, The Tale of the Forests). Black waters, black domes. Then the rain will subside, then again on the cloaks **tapping** (V. Panova, Synopsis of the novel).

Неполная семантическая соотносительность наблюдается и в парах **будить** (2) – **побуживать** (1), **брызгать** (3) – **побрызгивать** (1), **веять** (4) – **повеивать** (1,2,4), **вертеть** (4) – **поверчивать** (1), **гулять** (4) – **погуливать** (1,2,3), **дергать** (7) – **подергивать** (1,2), **дуть** (5) – **подувать** (1,2), **играть** (7) – **поигрывать** (1-4), **искать** (6) – **поискивать** (1), **лепить** (4) – **подлепливать** (1,2).

The semantic ratio of the bases in the considered cases is characterized by the fact that the derived basis not only takes some meaning of the producing one, but also develops it further. For example, the verb **to think** has the meaning: 1. Think, reflect. 2. Assume. 3. Take care of someone. The derivative **is correlated with the** producer in the first sense and in the process of use acquires a new one: to have the intention to do something.

The complete semantic correlation of verbs of intermittent-softening DM and their producing ones is rare. Cf.: **trembling** and **trembling**. **Shiver**: 1. **Shake** at something. 2. Shake, hesitate from something. **Tremble**: 1 Tremble a little, from time to time. 2. Shake, fluctuate much or from time to time. Examples: Seraphima took her breath away, intercepted her little nose turned white, and her thin nostrils **trembled** slightly (A.Ivanov. Shadows disappear at noon). Wheels knock, **slightly trembling** at the joints.

Usually, the coincidence of semantic volumes is observed in verbs with a small number of meanings. For example, the verb to torture is used in modern Russian language in one basic sense: "To cause someone torment, suffering." The derivative **to torment** also has one meaning. A similar pattern is observed in pairs **of scolding - scolding, stinking - stinking, jerking - jerking, hiccuping - nibbling, quacking - quacking, swaying, shaking**. And yet we can only conditionally talk about the semantic identity of the derivative and the producing verbs, bearing in mind the dictionary meanings of the matched words, since the derived verb to the learned meaning of the producer receives an additional the semantic feature is "performing an action from time to time."

Verbs of intermittent-softening DM arise and develop mainly on the basis of direct meanings of the producing verb, but do not exclude the possibility of correlation in the figurative meaning. For example: **hedgehog** is used in the meanings: 1. Nervously shrug your shoulders, as if to shrink into a lump. 2. Portable. To be shy, to be indecisive. The second, figurative meaning is also characteristic of the verb **to squirm**: They ceremoniously **squirmed** in their ceremonial costumes, did not know what to do (B. Gorbатов, Donbass).

Wed. also: lick – lick. Licking means: 1. Run your tongue over something. 2. Portable. Wave, water, foam licks anything. 3. Colloquialism. Kiss (with a tinge of disdain). **the verb to lick** is also used in a figurative sense: Fire lazily licks wood (G.Markov, Siberia).

So, verbs of intermittent-softening DM refer to the means of expressing irregular repetition and convey this meaning both outside the context and in context.

Verbs of intermittent-softening mode of action (examples)

To babble (talk), to indulge (to loosen), to pamper, to pamper, to bleach, to scold, to throw, to shave, to shave, to wiggle, to look, to rattle, to twitch, to jerk, to tease, to think, to take a nap, to blow, to swagger, to play, to nipple, to search, to shake, to cough, to poke, to sway, to splurge, to prick, to scream, to roll, to roll, to glue, to shake, to lure, grind, stir, temper, purr, whine, wince, pony, steam, sing, cry, dance, pee, drink, jump, get, chop, look, laugh, after-living , creak, ask, crack, grind, drag, sweat, trample, rub, pull, pull, squirt, stagger, squirm, pinch, snort, make noise, move, click, feel, squint.

Literature

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