Features of verbs of Russian modern literary language

Marufjon GANIEV¹

Fergana Medical Institute of Public Health

ABSTRACT

In this article, first of all, definitions from explanatory dictionaries of different periods with a difference of almost a hundred years to the verb of the Russian literary language are given. After the scientific definition, the verb is given the concept of an infinitive, that is, an indefinite verb form. It explains in which cases the infinitive is used and what the infinitive serves for. Then the categories of the verb are listed, such as transitivity and intransitivity of the verb, reflexivity and irrevocability, and verbs of perfect and imperfect types with specific examples. In the modern Russian literary language, the category of transitivity and intransitivity is of particular importance. The category of transitivity and intransitivity is analyzed, respectively, with examples. The basic concepts of transitivity and intransitivity of the verb of the Russian language are given. The category of the reversibility and irrevocability of the verb of the modern Russian literary language is important and several examples are given, the difference between them is explained. At the end of this article, it stops at the types as a special category of the verb, an explanation is given about their formation, in what ways perfect verbs are formed, and in what ways imperfect verbs are formed, and examples of perfect verbs and imperfect verbs are given. Their difference is considered.

2181-1415/© 2022 in Science LLC.
DOI: https://doi.org/10.47689/2181-1415-vol3-iss2/S-pp294-299
This is an open access article under the Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) license (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.ru)

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received January 2021
Received in revised form
30 January 2022
Accepted 20 February 2022
Available online
15 March 2022

Keywords:
category,
formation,
education,
infinite,
transitivity,
intransitivity,
reversibility,
irrevocability,
perfect,
imperfect.

¹ Lecturer of the Department of “Uzbek language, Foreign Languages and Pedagogy” of the Fergana Medical Institute of Public Health the city of Fergana, Uzbekistan. E-mail: gmm1965@mail.ru.
Замонавий рус адабий тили феълларининг хусусиятлари

АННОТАЦИЯ
Ушбу мақолада, биринчи навбатда, рус адабий тилининг феълга деярли юз йиллик фарқ билан турили даврларининг изоҳи лутфатларидан таърифлар берилган. Илмий таърифдан сўнг феълга инфинитив, яъни ноаниқ феъл шакли тушихчиси берилади. Инфинитив қайси ҳолатларда ишлатилиши ва инфинитив нима учун хизмат қилиши тушихтирилади.
Сўнгра феълнинг ўтимлилик ва ўтимсизлик, рефлексивлик ва қайтмаслик каби категориялари ҳамда феълларнинг тугалланган ва тугалланмаган шаклларида туҳталади ва аник мисоллар билан саниб ўтилади.
Замонавий рус адабий тилида феълларнинг тугалланган ва тугалланмаган шакллари категорияси алоҳида аҳамиятга эга. Тугалланган ва тугалланмаган феъл шакллари категорияси мос равишда мисоллар билан бахшил қилинади. Рус тилидаги феълнинг тугалланган ва тугалланмаган шакллари асосий тушихчалар берилади. Замонавий рус адабий тилининг бу категорияси мухим аҳамиятда эга ва бир нечта мисоллар келтирилган, улар орасида фарқ тушихтирилган.
Ушбу мақоланинг охирида феълнинг тугалланган ва тугалланмаган шакллариға махсус бир ном вағи мисоллар билан бахшил қилинади. Феълнинг тугалланган ва тугалланмаган шакллариға махсус бир ном вағи мисоллар билан бахшил қилинади. Уларнинг бўйича орқали борада ашар бир нечта мисоллар келтирилган, уларни фарқли кўриб чиқилади.

Особенности глаголов современного русского литературного языка

АННОТАЦИЯ
В данной статье, в первую очередь, приводятся определения из толковых словарей разного периода с разницей почти сто лет глаголу русского литературного языка. После научного определения глаголу даётся понятие об инфинитиве, то есть о неопределенной форме глагола. Объясняется в каких случаях используется инфинитив и для чего служит инфинитив.
Потом перечисляются категории глагола такие как переходность и непередвижность, возвратность и невозвратность, совершенный, несовершенный.
Категория возвратности и невозвратности глагола современного русского литературного языка занимает важное значение и приводятся несколько примеров, разъясняется различие между ними. В конце данной статьи останавливается на видах как особая категория глагола, даётся объяснение об их образовании, какими способами образуются глаголы совершенного вида, и какими способами образуются глаголы несовершенного вида и приводятся примеры глаголу совершенного вида и несовершенного вида. Рассматривается их различие.

In modern Russian literary language, the verb has its own special role, unlike other parts of speech. To begin with, let’s see what definition is given to the verb in the Russian explanatory dictionary of Sergei Ivanovich Ozhegov – “VERB, -a, M. 1. In grammar: a part of speech denoting action or state, expressing this meaning in the forms of tense, person, number (in present. vr.), gender (in past. vr.) and forming the forms of participle and adverbial. Perfect and imperfect verbs. 2. Speech, word (old). Prophetic G. II adj. verb, -th, -th (to 1 value”).

And in the explanatory dictionary of Vladimir Ivanovich Dahl, the following definition is given: “THE VERB M. word, speech, expression| / verbal speech of a person, reasonable dialect, language. / Gram. a part of speech, a category of words expressing action, state, suffering. To live according to the verb (i.e. God’s), arch. in friendship, harmony, in peace. Verbalize, verbalize what, say, say, say; / verbalize.

St. Gregory-the light speaks, the song. -xia, to be said, to be said| / to say what, to be called; to name oneself. Verbable, spoken; / called or named. Verbalization, verbosity, verbosity cf. high-sounding speeches; speaking, saying. In many ways, the verb does not have salvation. Glagolnik or glagolatel M. -nitsa zh. who verbs. Verbose, talkative, annoying. Glagol M. the name of the letter G in Slavic and Russian. the ABC. Az-alashki, buki-buk (lambs), lead valyashki, verb-golyashki, i.e. a long, boring, all-star song. / The gallows, which is usually placed in the form of the letter G. He climbs on the verb, even on the gallows. | The same type of wood, or a crutch inserted into the wall; a bar with runners (blocks), a crane, a jar, for lifting weights; the same column or rack with a crossbar, at the mill, to support the bucket; a rack with a tile, on barges, for casting water. A rotary verb, a rack with a crossbar rotating on the heel, for lifting up gravity and pulling it aside; a kind of cranes. / Look verbally, crocheted, tattletale, sutyagoy. A verb referring to a verb or to a verb. Glagolita zh. glagolitic or Glagolitic alphabet, Glagolitic, glagolitic, South Slavic ancient alphabet and writing, contrapol. Cyrillic alphabet”. The verb is an independent significant part of speech, denoting an action (read), a state (sick), a property (limp), an attitude (equal), a sign (turn white). The indefinite form of the verb (infinitive).

The initial form of a verb is its indefinite form, or infinitive.

The verb in the infinitive answers the questions what to do? or what to do? and has only constant signs of transitivity (read – transitional., sleep – intransitive.), recurrence (wash – wash) and type (solve – imperfect view, solve – perfect view).

The infinitive can be any member of the sentence: subject (Learning is always useful), predicate (To be a great thunderstorm!), Supplement. (Everyone asked her to sing), definition (I had an overwhelming desire to sleep), circumstance (I went for a walk).
Transitivity / intransitivity of the verb

Transitivity is the ability of a verb to control a noun with the meaning of an object in Accusative case without a preposition (read books). When denied, the form of Accusative case changes to Genitive case (do not read books); transitive also include verbs that attach Genitive case, combining the meaning of an object and quantity (to drink water). Verbs that can govern nouns in these forms are called transitive.

Other verbs (to lie) are intransitive, including verbs that are sometimes called indirectly transitive - attaching a noun with the meaning of an object in Accusative case with a preposition or in another case with or without a preposition (manage the plant), as well as verbs like want: in the construction I want ice cream, the infinitive is omitted: I want to eat ice cream.

Return / non-return

Reflexive verbs are called with the word-forming suffix -sya: learn, laugh. Most of them are formed from verbs without -sya (to prepare to prepare), but there are also reflexive verbs that do not have this correspondence (to be afraid, proud, lazy, hope, like, laugh, doubt, etc.).

Reflexive verbs can convey the following meanings:

1) the action of the subject is directed at himself: to wash, comb his hair, tune in, humiliate himself; for these verbs, it is usually possible to rebuild into a construction from itself;

2) the actions of several subjects directed at each other, each of which is both the subject and the object of a similar action: put up, meet, kiss;

3) the action is performed by the subject in his own interests: to build (build a house for himself), to pack (pack his things); it is possible to rebuild in construction with for oneself, for oneself;

4) the action of the subject, closed in the sphere of his state: worry, rejoice, get angry, have fun; worry;

5) potential active sign of the subject: the dog bites (may bite);

6) potential passive sign of the object: glass breaks (may break);

7) impersonality - like, unwell, dusk.

Usually reflexive verbs are intransitive - with rare exceptions: to be afraid, to be ashamed of mom.

View as a morphological feature of the verb

View - a constant morphological feature of the verb, generally indicating the nature of the course of the action or the distribution of the action in time.

All verbs have a specific characteristic - they refer to the perfect aspect or the imperfect aspect.

Perfective verbs answer in the infinitive the question what to do? and denote a completed action (read) or an action that has reached a certain limit (lose weight).

These verbs describe the action as a fact (Autumn has come, the leaves have turned yellow and fallen off.). Very rarely, mainly in colloquial speech, perfective verbs can indicate a fact as an example of a repeated action.

(It happens to him: he stops and thinks).

Imperfect verbs answer in the infinitive the question what to do? and do not denote a completed action (read) an action that has reached a certain limit (lose weight).
The scope of use of imperfective verbs is wider than perfective verbs: imperfective verbs denote action as a process (Late autumn was approaching, the leaves quickly turned yellow and fell off), repetitive action (He sometimes stops and thinks), constant relationship (Parallel lines do not intersect). In a situation where the fact of an action is indicated, and not the nature of its course, an imperfective verb can be used synonymously with a perfective verb; cf.: I have already read this book = I have already read this book.

Most of the non-derivative verbs of the Russian language have an imperfective characteristic (read, change, shout). To form verbs of the perfect form from them, it is necessary to add a prefix (read re-read), a prefix and a suffix (change with-men-and-t) or a suffix -nu- with the meaning of one-time (shout a cry-well-be).

There is no change in the specific characteristics of only 17 verbs of multidirectional movement when a prefix with a spatial meaning is added to them fly u-fly.

Two verbs that differ only in their aspectual meaning (completion of the action, achievement of the limit by the action) make up the aspect pair: do – do, read – read.

In most verbs, the prefix, in addition to the aspectual meaning, also introduces another additional semantic component: initiative (to sing to sing), softening (to hurt to hurt), intensity (to beat to beat), etc.

If the suffixes -iva- / -yva-, -va-, -a- are added to the perfect verb, then an imperfect verb is formed from them: re-read re-read-yva-t, beat beat-wa-t, decide resh-a-th. These suffixes, as a rule, bring only a specific meaning (incompletion of the action, lack of reaching the limit).

When these suffixes are added, species pairs are formed; exceptions are few (see, for example, to get lost - to be mistaken).

Some verbs have suppletive (formed from a different stem) aspect pairs: speak – say. In some cases, the verbs in the aspect pair externally differ only in the place of stress (cut? cut? t).

Usually there is only one aspect pair (do – do, re-read – re-read), but in some cases one perfective verb can have two aspect pairs formed at both stages of speciation: weaken – o-weaken – weaken.

The aspect pair can be different for different meanings of the same verb:
- to learn (what) to learn
- to teach (whom) – to teach.

There are two-part verbs in the Russian language: they acquire the meaning of the aspect in the context. These are the verbs to execute, marry, baptize, promise (Yesterday he finally got married – a perfect type. – He married several times – an imperfect type), verbs to -ate: telegraph, operate (He was telegraphed weekly about the success of the enterprise – an imperfect type – He decided to telegraph about his arrival – a perfect look).

REFERENCES:
2. Explanatory Dictionary of the living Great Russian language by V.I. Dal.

