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VERBS OF MOTION IN TURKOLOGY AND KYRGYZ LINGUISTICS

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ГЛАГОЛЫ ДВИЖЕНИЯ В ТЮРКОЛОГИИ И КЫРГЫЗСКОМ ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИИ

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ТҮРКОЛОГИЯДАГЫ ЖАНА КЫРГЫЗ ТИЛ ИЛИМИНДЕГИ КЫЙМЫЛ ЭТИШТЕР

Annotation. In linguistics there are number of researchers devoted to verbs of motion in comparative aspect. In these researchers functioning of motion verbs in different contexts were given. Verbs of motion are classified according to grammar semantics features of Turkic languages. In Kyrgyz language they are divided into several subgroups. Verbs of motion express movement in their different characteristics.

Key words: verbs, grammatical, semantic features, movement, result, state, action.

Аннотация. Салыштыруу аспектинде кыймыл этиштерге арналган көптөгөн изилдөөлөр болгон. Тиешелүү иштерде кыймыл этиштердин ар түркүн маанидеги функцияланышы изилденип чыккан. Бул этиштер түрк тилдеринде семантикалык, грамматикалык мааниде классификацияланышат. Кыргыз тилинде алар бир нече топко бөлүнөт, кыймыл этиштер кыймылдын көптөгөн лингвистикалык өзгөчөлүктөрүн корсотот.

Негизги сөздөр: этиш, грамматикалык, семантикалык өзгөчөлүк, кыймыл, абалы, результаты.

Аннотация. В лингвистике немало работ было посвящено исследованию глаголов движения в сравнительно- типологическом плане. В работах по данному исследованию было изучено функционирование глаголов движения в различных контекстах. Эти глаголы классифицируются в семантическом аспекте, завися от грамматико- семантических особенностей тюркских языков. В кыргызском языке, они выражают движение в самых его различных видах характеристик.

Ключевые слова: глаголы, грамматический, лексико-семантический, движение, результат, состояние, результат.

In modern linguistics, significant progress has been made in the field of motion verb research. The dissertations of recent decades examine various aspects of this unique phenomenon in the language. Thus, lexicological analysis of the verbs of the movement is given in the works of S.M.Afifi. The problem of paradigmatic formations associated with the seme "movement" (Yu.M. Gordeev) is relevant and is being studied the functional and stylistic properties of the verbs of movement (H. Islamjanova, Muhamed Abdelhalim Muhamed, their semantic and grammatical features (Kumari Mamta), lexical grammatical connections (T.D. Sergeev), syntactic structures with the verbs of movement (Chan Thi Thu Cook).

There are also comparative descriptions of the verbs of movement on the material of Russian and different languages: Russian and Serbian-Croatian, Vietnamese- Hro Zoan Dai, Russian and Uzbek- K.Khalikov, E.Muhamaddyev Russian and Kazakh- A.A.Chigizova, J.K.Shaykenova, Russian and Turkmen-G.Y.Khanov, Russian and Tatar-L.D. Umarov).According to the degree of study, the verbs of movement of the Russian language appear to be quite developed. On the Kazakh language material, these verbs were not the subject of a special study, although in a comparative aspect they were analyzed in the Ph.D. dissertation by J. Shaykenova and A. Abdygalieva.

In recent years, there have been a number of publications and dissertations on various

aspects of the study of the verbs of movement. In connection with the rapid development of the linguistics of text and functional grammar in recent years, researchers have shown a desire to show the functioning of the verbs of movement in various types of contexts, to identify their text-forming functions. This indicates that interest in the problem of the verbs of movement is not waning at present times. Verbs of movement in Turkic languages also were not the subject of a special linguistic study. Brief information about them can be found only in studies devoted to verb vocabulary in general, as well as in publications of the academic grammar of individual Turkic languages. The general nature of the foundations of verbs of movement in Turkic languages was first noticed by E.R. Tenishev in the work "Verbs of movement in Turkic languages" [1; 232-293]. In this study, Tenishev identifies the most common verbs of movement and pays special attention to their etymology. In addition, Tenishev made an attempt to determine the place of movement verbs in Turkic languages. Considering the verbs of this semantics, the scientist notes that they differ from the verbs of action and state, which indicate a process that most often leads to a certain result. In semantic terms, the verbs of movement in the Turkic languages Tenishev proposes to divide into two groups:

1) the verbs of general meaning, which include verbs that differ from each other in designating the direction of movement "to us" and "from us".

2) the verbs of particular meaning, distributed by the author into the following classes: a) verbs indicating the way of movement; b) verbs indicating overcoming of an obstacle in the movement; c) verbs indicating the speed of movement.

In addition, Tenishev draws attention to the functional aspect of motion verbs and, above all, the ability of verbs of movement to form numerous analytical combinations, acting as "modifier verbs". Motion as a process that takes place in space and in time, as a rule, does not have such a result; it does not follow from its essence. For instance, the Uzbek verb "бормок" *to go* in the meaning of a certain process can be interrupted, renewed again, but it does not express any concrete result. These verbs express pure movement in space.

In the article by N.S. Dmitrieva [2] "The verbs of movement", for the first time, the verbs of motion were attempted to solve the problems of the functioning of verbs of movement in Turkic languages in general. The scientist rightly be-

lieves that the verbs of movement in the Turkic languages reflect very important processes of non-linguistic reality and occupy a prominent place in the lexical semantic system. That is why they are one of the most common and extensive LSGs in Turkic languages. This work examines in detail the use of motion verbs in speech, the peculiarities of their compatibility, and cases of discrepancy of ways of expressing the spatial characteristics of movement in different Turkic languages.

While studying the verbs of movement in the Turkish language, V.F. Veshilova [3; 101-114] names three distinctive features of the semantic group of motion verbs:

1) The verbs of movement are characterized by the fact that they control spatial cases, and one verb can simultaneously control several cases depending on the number of steps of movement and the number of moving objects.

2) The verbs of movement, taking the affix of reflexive verbs, they do not acquire a reflexive meaning, but retain the same meaning, and at the same time there is a very significant semantic tinge of slowness, calmness.

3) Almost all verbs in this thematic group are transitive.

All these aspects are quite relevant for other Turkic languages. However, the listed features may vary depending on the grammatical and lexical features of other Turkic languages. The operating conditions in different languages may differ, and according to A.A. Yuldashev, V.F. Veshilova's research must be carried out on the basis of other languages in order to get a more complete picture of the functioning of motion verbs.

The verbs of movement of the Bashkir language are considered in the framework of verb discharges in the study of T.A. Keldibekova, where their lexical and semantic characteristics are given. The Kazakh scientist M. Orazov [4] conducted a comprehensive study of the Kazakh verb in terms of semantic features and proposed a detailed lexical-semantic classification of it. M. Orazov paid special attention to the verbs of movement, drawing attention to the structural, functional and semantic features of this group of verbs. The classification of M. Orazov is based on semantic components: verbs denoting movement on the surface; in the air; in the water; verbs without indication of direction; verbs expressing approximation; verbs expressing the distance of the figure from the object; verbs expressing a certain direction; verbs expressing action from top to bottom, from bottom to top, intense movement, slow pace of movement, si-

multaneous movement of two or more objects, movement deviating from the main subject, side movement, movement accompanied by a certain manner, movement to overcome obstacles, movement within a certain territory, movement in a liquid and loose environment, movement in different directions, movement-slip, movements in opposite direction (antonyms).

The verbs of movement in the Tatar language were studied by D.G. Tumasheva [5; 129- 141]. Her research examines the semantics of analytical structures with verbs of movement, as well as the problems of multiplicity of the meanings and homonymies of analytical structures not only in relation to the Tatar language, but also to Turkic languages in general. In recent years, the interest of linguists in the verbs of movement in Kyrgyz linguistics has not faded. For example, studies are carried out on the semantics of verbs of movement, ways of marking the direction in the verbs of movement, etc.

The ambiguity of the point of view of researchers in the semantic classification of motion verbs is found in works devoted to the study of the semantics of verbs of movement on the materials of individual Turkic languages. So, M. Sadykova divides action verbs in the Uzbek language into four subgroups: 1) verbs associated with the movement of legs; 2) verbs associated with the movement of hands; 3) verbs gesture; 4) verbs of speech [40; 63-68].

I. Kuchkartaev gave a slightly different classification, dividing action verbs into three groups: 1) physical verbs; 2) verbs of intellectual and 3) verbs of speech action [6; 19-31]. G.K. Kuliyeu divides the verbs of action in the Azerbaijani language into verbs of constructive action; verbs of destructive action; action verbs with the meaning of partial change; verbs of dynamic effects on the subject and verbs meaning the process of eating.

In Kyrgyz linguistics, the verbs of the movement were considered in the section of "Lexicology". The fundamental work in this regard is "Kyrgyz lexicology" by B.M. Yunusaliyev [7]. While studying the problem of root words development, the Kyrgyz scientist described in detail the typology of verb roots, in the system of which the verbs of movement occupy a significant place. Among the textbooks of the theoretical plan it is necessary to note "Современный кыргызский язык. Лексика", (Modern Kyrgyz language. Vocabulary), sponsored by J.Mamytov and Z.Kulumbayeva. In this manual a detailed lexical semantic classification of verbs, in which a special place belongs to the verbs of the movement, is given.

The work of Kyrgyz scientists S.Omuralieva and B.Usubaliyev, who deal with Kyrgyz lexicology, deserves special attention. In "Многозначность слов в современном кыргызском языке и ее лексикографическая разработка" (trans.The multiple meaning of words in modern Kyrgyz language and its lexicographical development) the analysis examines such aspect of verbs of movement as multiplicity of their meanings. B. Usubaliyev in " Антонимы в кыргызском языке" (trans. Antonyms in The Kyrgyz Language) traces the antonymic connections of the verbs of movement in the Kyrgyz language.

One of the last works devoted to the verbs of motion in the modern Kyrgyz language is the work of Semenova J.A. The work is performed in the lexical-semantic perspective. Using the method of componential analysis, Semenova based her classification on the criteria and principles of Orazov's taxonomy. The systemization of Kyrgyz verbs of movement was carried out by taking into account the environment, the way, direction of movement, horizontal direction, vertical, in different directions, and by the quality of movement.

Previously, Musurmanova G.S. and Gayupova B.A. proposed the following classification of Kyrgyz verbs: 1) the verbs of movement (кыймыл этиштери); 2) the verbs of action (аракет этиштери); 3) the verbs of state (абал этиштери); 4) the verbs of sense (сезим этиштери); 5) the verbs of thinking (ойлоо этиштери) [8].

However, later they expanded the range of internal semantic classification of the verb of action in the Kyrgyz language. Based on the works of Turkologists on the verb of action, i.e. verbs denoting the influence of the subject on the object, they from the point of view of semantics suggest to divide them into several subgroups:

1) Verbs of action expressing the processes of eating: *жалоо* - (lick), *жалмоо* - (eat hungrily), *жеш* - (eat), *жууу* - (swallow), *ичүү* - (drink), *кемирүү* - (nibble), *чайноо* - (chew), *чакуу* - (crack), *чокуу* - (peck), *шимирүү* - (suck), *эмуу* - (suck);

derived verbs: *азыктануу* - (to eat), *даамдоо* - (try, bite), *оммоо* - (graze), *мушмөө* - (bite), *уупммоо* - (slurp, swallow).

2) Verbs of creative or constructive action. Actions resulting something new: *басуу* - (step), *байлоо* - (bind), *бышыруу* - (cook), *жабыштыруу* - (glue), *жаратуу* - (create), *жаммоо* - (darn, patch), *жасоо* - (make/create), etc.

derivative verbs: *байлоо* - (tie), *бурпоо* - (twist), *буулоо* - (soar), *буриктирүү* - (combine), *желимдөө* (to glue), *жыйноо* - (gather), *үймөлөө* - (mourn), *топ* - (gather).

moo- (to collect), *uremmөө*- (to fold), *кабаммоо* - (stack), *канмоо* - (quilt, sew), etc.

4) The verbs of destructive action. Activities, as a result of which objects lose inherent qualities from nature: *ажыроо* - (separate), *айруу* - (break), *бузуу* - (destroy), *бөлөө* - (cut/divide), *бычуу* - (prick), *казуу* - (dig), *кесүү* - (cut), *кыр-*, *кыруу*-, *сүрүү*- (rub), *кулатуу* - (roll down), *майдалоо* - (grind), *ойуу* - (to hollow), etc.

Also in this group it can be included the verbs formed from the names of nouns with the help of affix *-ла*:

Арала(*аралоо*) - (sawing with a saw), *балтала* (*балталоо*)- (cut with an axe), *бычакта* (*бычактоо*)- (cut with a knife), *кылычта* (*кылычтоо*)- (cut with a sword), *чалгыла* (*чалгылоо*) - (mow).

4) The verbs expressing the meaning of the contact. The action carried out by certain parts of the body, i.e. there is physical contact, interaction with objects: *кысуу* - (squeeze), *кучактоо* - (hug), *өбүү* - (kiss) etc.

5) Verbs expressing the meaning of changing position. Actions, which changes the location of the object: *жаткызуу* - (put), *жыгытуу* -, *кулатуу* - (roll), *жылдыруу* - (move), *киргизүү* - (to bring in), *көчүрүү* - (move somewhere), *көтөрүү* - (raise), *козгоо* - (wobble), *кыймылдатуу* - (sway), *таптуу* - (pull), *тырзуу* - (raise/wake), *түшүрүү* - (drop), *отургузуу* - (plant/ to make to sit), *чыгаруу* - (take out, withdraw), *ыргалтуу* - (swing);

derivative verbs clarifying the manner of movement: *айлантуу*- *тегерентүү* - (circle), *айландыруу* - (rotate), *тогोलотуу*- (roll), etc.

6) Verbs expressing the meaning of changing the external setting of an object. The action is aimed at changing the length of the subject: *кы-*

скарптуу (shorten), *узарттуу* - (extend), *чойуу*-, *созуу* - (pull), *кичирейтүү*-, *тарытуу* - (reduce, narrow),

7) The verbs expressing the value of measures, the measurements. These are mainly derivative verbs: *өлчөө* - (measure), *карыштоо* - (measure the span), etc.

8) The verbs expressing the shelter, the protection. The action related to the process of protection, shelter from something: *бастыруу* - (crush), *жабуу* - (close, hide), etc.

9) The verbs expressing the actions of purification. Actions related to the process of cleaning: *арчуу* - (wipe), *жуу* - (wash), *чайкоо* - (wash), *сүрүү* - (wipe), *тазалоо* - (clean) and others.

10) Verbs expressing the process of beauty guidance: *бое* - (make up), *жуунуу* - (wash up), etc.

11) Verbs denoting actions related to activities: *айдоо* - (plough), *бошотуу* - (release), *дарылоо* - (cure), *жөндөө* (to establish), etc.

12) The verbs expressing the meaning of "do, act, commit": *кылуу*-, *жасоо* - (do) they can be part of a semantic range of verbs of action only as modifiers.

The main similarity of all the works of three languages is that the researchers pay attention to the environment of movement: moving in the air (to fly, to soar), moving on the water (to sail, to ship, to swim), moving on the surface, vertically/horizontally.

We came to conclusion that motion verbs name a kind of physical action which by its nature is characterized by a certain pace, time of action/elapse, path line (trajectory) where some point can be marked out, for example initial and final, direction and result, for instance, movement in space.

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