PROBLEMS OF STUDYING THE VERBAL SEMANTICS OF DIFFERENTIAL LANGUAGES IN THE CONDITIONS OF BILINGUALISM

Abstract

The article analyses the lexical-semantic group of verbs describing movement in modern Tatar and Russian languages. The relevance of this topic is determined by intercultural barriers in the study of verbs of motion in polylingualism. In the study, identities and differences in the verbs of movement in the Tatar and Russian languages were identified. The study found many similarities in the meaning and use of the verbs of movement in Russian and Tatar. The research results will be used in developing and improving the methodology for teaching Tatar and Russian languages in conditions of Tatar-Russian polylingualism. The authors propose to develop exercises and dictionaries aimed at mastering the most difficult to study verbs of motion from the semantics of close spheres.

Keywords: polylingualism, teaching language, Russian, Tatar, verbs, the lexical-semantic group.

Introduction

This paper aims to study the process of pedagogical experience of polylingual schools, training of personnel and implementation of best practices. On this basis, new types of general education establishments have been established in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation: polylingual complexes whose activities are aimed at personal-oriented education and the development of a socially active and independent personality to develop students’ intellectual, communicative abilities and critical competencies.

The issue of polyglotism in the context of globalisation and close intercultural communication is becoming particularly important (Isaikina, Nedogreeva, & Pokotilo, 2021; Balganova, 2021). Consequently, the role of polyglotism education in preserving and enhancing the national and cultural traditions of peoples living in the Russian Federation is very relevant.

As noted in the methodological literature, polylingual education is the unity of the interrelated processes of learning at least three languages at school and the organisation of a purposeful process of teaching and education, personal development and socialisation of schoolchildren. The introduction of several languages into world culture (Mashudi, Nurmansyah, Saen-
Interest in the study of translational verbs of the motion of differently structured languages is explained by the fact that these verbs occupy an important place in the semantic side of the language. Comparative analysis will help students to understand the essence of the linguistic phenomena compared and will serve as a basis for constructing a lingua didactic theory.

The relevance of this topic is determined by intercultural barriers in the study of verbs describing movement in polylingualism, which arise from insufficient comparative analysis. The specificity of each language is quite evident in comparing the difference-structured languages (Pogosyan, 2021). The specificity of word formation is especially interesting. In the study of the word-formation, the characteristic that is the basis for the name of whole classes of words is determined, and the systemic connections and rela-
tions linking the entire structure of the language are more distinctly manifested.

The study aims to identify and systematically describe the lexicosemantic groups of translational movement verbs of the Tatar and Russian languages in a comparative aspect. Achieving this goal implies the solution to the following tasks:

1. to analyse the semantic connections of the verbs of the progressive movement of the Tatar and Russian languages;
2. to identify the equivalents of verbs in two languages and determine the similarities and differences in their semantics;
3. to analyse the word-forming features of the verbs of the movement of the Tatar and Russian languages.

Methods of Research

The following research methods were used in the article: the study and analysis of the literature, the descriptive method of comparing the lexical-semantic variant of the verbs in terms of the degree of semantic intimacy, and the method of predicting the accuracy of the translation of the lexical-semantic version of the verbs of translational motion from the Tatar language into Russian and from Russian into Tatar.

The study of lexicosemantic groups of verbs of motion in different-system languages has an essential theoretical and practical significance for semantic research, vocabulary, grammar, word formation and stylistics, as well as for the practice of lexicographic work and methods of teaching language in high school and school.

Theoretical Background

Many linguists researched the verbs of movement in various aspects based on many languages. However, in the early works of linguists on the verbs of translational motion, there were only separate statements that illustrated the species difference in the process of word formation. There has been a long debate over the definition of common criteria for distinguishing verbs of translational motion among scientists. Some researchers believe that the main criterion for distinguishing them is the multiplicity and non-multiplicity of motion. Others believe that the basis is the direction of the movement. The third group considers that the main criterion is the abstractness or concreteness of the movement, indicated in the basis of the verb. Some researchers believe that the main criterion for isolation is the multiplicity and non-multiplicity of motion. The researches by Yusupov R. A., Barys-Hoo, V. S., and Aminova A. A. formed the theoretical basis of this study. The study material was monolingual and polylingual (Russian-Tatar and Tatar-Russian) dictionaries. An additional source was found in explanatory dictionaries of the Russian and Tatar languages.

The main feature of verbs of translational motion is the direction of movement, consisting of the following components: movement horizontally and vertically, upwards and downwards, inside and from inside to outside, with crossing the boundary of space and without crossing the border, from point and to point, etc. The verbs of translational motion are divided into two subgroups based on lexical and semantic features:

1. Verbs indicating the direction of movement: бару - to go, керү - to enter, кунү - to move, төшү - to go down.
2. Verbs denoting the mode of movement: атлай - to step, ызогу - to swim, ыкөрү - to run, арү - to flow, ырмалай - to climb.

Verbs indicating the direction of motion include a group of verbs that fix the vector characteristics of the movement along the vertical:

a) up: көрөрэлү - to rise, менү - to scramble, to climb, to go up;
b) down: төшү - to go down, to descend, сүлү - to fall, илү - to come down.

Verbs indicating the direction of motion include a group of verbs that fix the vector characteristics of the movement horizontally:

a) inward: керү - to enter;
b) from the inside: чыкү - to go out;
c) to the subject or object: якынао - to ap-
Proach, кий - to come;
d) from the subject or object: кий - to leave, ерато - to retire, ийену - to recede;
e) multidirectional movement: татаи - to diverge, чачел - to scatter (Gilazetdinova & Salahova, 2016, p. 48).

Verbs that denote modes of motion can acquire a directional attribute in a specific context in contrast to directional verbs. Its motion character is refined from the point of view of the environment, the mode, the tempo, and the imaginative characteristics. In the group of verbs that denote the medium of motion, the following types of verbs can be distinguished:

a) verbs with the meaning of motion over a solid surface: 瞍у - to tread, атлай - to step, мукдай - crawl on all fours, тадея - to roll, учдай - to crawl, ɰуу - skating, sledging, skiing;

b) verbs with the meaning of movement through the air: огы - to fly;

c) verbs with the meaning of motion in the liquid: юу - to swim, ары - to flow, to pour.

Verbs of intensive and slow motion are distinguished in a subgroup of verbs with a characteristic of the tempo of movement. The verbs of intensive motion include the following юору, чабу - to run, to rush, to race, ɰуу - to run away, саппир - to slip away, тамырлу - to run fast.

The verbs сөрэя expresses the slow pace of motion - to drag, сойрлу - to trail, таплай - to walk, чатай - to limp, тыйнаклай - to hobble, еп - to wade, коқа юору - to move with difficulty (Salahova, 2015, p. 160).

As seen from the examples, the main feature of the verbs of motion is the direction of the movement, consisting of different components.

An indication of a subject moving between two points horizontally and vertically is obligatory for both languages. This is represented by antonymic means like керү - to move in, кыйл керү - to enter, қайтып керү - to come back, барып керү - come in, чыгу - to go out, йазеп чыгу - to cross, сикереп чыгу - jump over, кий - to leave, кий - to come etc.

In Russian, such verbs are formed by joining prefixes. One “meaning” can be conveyed by different levels of formal means in the language and compared to different-lingual languages. For example, the meaning of “movement around a point” in the Russian language is expressed by verbs with the prefix around: to go around, fly around, crawl, and in the Tatar language, the lexemes of эйлану, урау или эйланеп уга, урау уга (Sagdieva, Husnutdinov, & Mirzagitov, 2019, p. 105).

There are no compound verbs in the Russian language, but in the Tatar language, these verbs are very common. As can be seen from the examples, compound verbs in the Tatar language consist of a combination of verbal participles on -н with some modifying verbs. Moreover, verbs of motion very often perform the role of modifying verbs. The following verbs possess such qualities: йору - to walk, керү - to enter, кий - to leave, кий - to come, тәңү - to descend, узү - to pass.

There is a word-forming type of “gerundive + modifying the verb bar”, which expresses:

1. the increase, the development of action, the intensification of action: якшыланып - to improve;
2. the action developing in the direction of its end, the limit: бетеп бару - to end;
3. regularly occurring action: укып бару - read regularly;
4. sudden or impetuous action directed from the speaker or any starting point: китеп бару - to leave quickly;
5. the action proceeding in a specific direction: мөңеп бару - to rise (Tatar grammar, 1993, p. 639).

Verbs of movement in the Tatar language are used to describe the action. For example:

1. The following verbs of motion are most often used to convey the incompleteness and duration of action expressed by the main verb like кий, бару. Эти бетеп кийл. - The work ends (comes to an end). Хәләр яхшыра бара. - The condition improves (gradually).
2. The following verbs of movement and their
causative forms are more often used to convey the completeness and effectiveness of the action expressed by the main verb: ыыйр, чыгырыр, жыгы - to go out. Айдар иореп чыкты. - Aйdar went out.

3. An intensive manifestation of the action is most often conveyed by the verb of movement жыгы (to go): Күк ачылып жыгы. - The sky cleared up.

4. A large number of spatial verbs are used to transfer the direction of the action: керү, чыгуу, менүү, төшүү, килүү, жыгы (to go in, to go out, to rise, to go down, to come). Ул жөгөрүп чыкты. - He ran out. Син очып чыктын. - You flew out. Мин сикерен мендем. - I jumped. Айрат сикерен төшгө. - Airat jumped down.

5. The verbs of жыгы are used most often to express the one-time and fast completion of the action (to leave). Галия егылып жыгы. - Galiya fell. Самолет очып жыгы. - The plane left.

It is difficult for a Russian-speaking audience to understand such verbal constructions. Similar constructions can be free syntactic combinations. Also, it is often challenging to understand whether a given combination is a compound verb or a simple phrase of syntactic order when translating Tatar texts into Russian (Husnutdinov, Yusupova, & Shakurova, 2016, p. 48).

For example, сатып алып кайткыл and барып кайткыл are similar to compound verbs, but their content radically differs from the compound verb. Verbs in these combinations express two different actions, occurring in sequence or parallel. In addition, these combinations can be separated by a third independent word. For example, combination барып кайткыл in the sentence Китап кибецен кайткыл can be divided by third word Китап кибецен барып кайткыл сатып алып кайткыл. When I arrived at the bookstore, I bought books and returned.

The possibility of being separated by a third word shows that the verbs of these combinations are not characterised by lexical interdependence and interpenetration. These verbs are autono-
mous and express completely separate meanings. Therefore, in studying verbs of translational motion, it is necessary to pay attention to the following structural and semantic features:

a) Free combinations arise when the verbal participle expresses a circumstance, and the following verb is the main action.

b) Free combinations consist of gerunds expressing the circumstance and the verb expressing the main action after it.

c) Verbal participle and verb express actions that occur sequentially or in parallel.

Examples: шығарып барып кайткыл. I went to town. Күбөп кереп чыкып. I went to the store and went out. In the above examples, the combination of verbal participle and verb in a personal form resembles compound verbs in structure, but the contents radically differ. Such verbs express two different types of movement: бару “to go” - кайткы “to come”, “to return”, керү “to go in” - чыгу “to go out” (Aminova, 1996, p. 8).

The compound verbs of motion express one new lexical meaning. Therefore, compound verbs in a sentence have one syntactic function as one of the sentence’s members. Галия ашынг менеп китип. - Galiya climbed the stage. In this sentence, a compound verb expresses one action. The verb is a predicate.

It is necessary to consider that different meaning verbs of movement in Russian can have the same forms. For example:

1. Хатын-кыз басып булаап очене кетүү ыките гено төшгө. The woman slowly descended the stairs from the third floor.

2. Мин даруулгага даруга барып кайткыл. I went to the pharmacy for medicine.

In Russian, prefixes with a homonymous character form homonymous verbs of movement. In the first sentence, the verb “descended” means a downward movement, a vertical movement, and in the second sentence, it means moving horizontally.

Such property also has verbs of movement with prefixes “с, (со-), по-, за-, про-, из-(ис)-”:

1. “с-(со-)”: a) move down: “сойти - сходить
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Verbs of movement in the Tatar and Russian languages have a figurative semantic component, represented in the phraseological units.

Verbs of movement in phraseological units lose categorical and lexical, and phraseological units with verbs of motion designate an action, state or attitude. For example, “сойти сума” - to go crazy (Salahova & Sibgaeva, 2014, p. 326).

In the Tatar language, such phraseological units can include the following: “чыгардан чыгу” - to get annoyed, “анга килг” - to calm down.

At the same time, in the Tatar language, there are several phraseological units with a component of the movement, and these verbs preserve the categorically lexical “movement”. For example, “куктэн тышу” - to appear suddenly; “жиргесенгәнәй булу” - to disappear instantly; “якны санап атлау” - to go very slowly (Sibgaeva, Zamaletdinova, & Nurmuhametova, 2016, p. 116).

As seen from the examples, some verbs of motion have several meanings, some are idiomatic, and a literal translation of the components can easily translate others.

Results

The semantic structure of the motion verbs of the Tatar language coincides with the analogous structure of the motion verbs of Russian. The verbs of both languages develop portable meanings associated with a change in the subject of the action. It is explained by the similarity of the properties of these substances that the senses can perceive.

The categories of the method and direction of action in the Russian language can be combined in one lexeme. In the Tatar language, these categories are usually expressed by different analytical verbs or verbal combinations that reflect one denotation.

Thus, in the Tatar language, gerunds serve to create numerous analytical forms of the verb. The verbal participles with auxiliary verbs carry the basic meaning of the action. The most common form of gerunds in the Tatar language is formed by attaching the suffix “-е/-ен/-эн” to the verb stem. This form participates in the formation of analytical verbs: “китеп бара, узат бара”.

In teaching the Tatar language to Russian-speaking students, it becomes imperative to consider the national identity of the semantic structure of verbs. For example, in the speech of Russian-speaking students in the first years of their education in the Tatar language, transference has a significant place. The lexicosemantic transference in students’ speech consists of transferring the meaning of the word identical in meaning to one language in another language. A Polylingual student or student uses a contextual rather than a basic dictionary correspondence to express a value. For example, a learner of the Tatar language...
can say “кар бара” (it’s snowing). It’s right to say “кар ява” (Sibgaeva, Salakhova, & Kirillova, 2016, p. 120).

It should be noted that there is also a complex relationship between the verbs of these languages. For example, two Tatar verbs of movement correspond to one Russian verb: “бəрү, кəйгр - ходить” (to walk). Two Russian verbs correspond in the Tatar language to one Tatar verb: ‘ɨԀɨɨ и ехать - бəрү’ (to go). In the explanatory dictionary of the Tatar language, 14 meanings of the verb “бəрү” and six meanings of the verb “кəйгр” are given (Explanatory Dictionary of the Tatar Language, 2015). In N. D. Shvedova dictionary, the verb “to walk” has seven shades of meanings (Shvedova, 2007, p. 463). Consequently, a person who learns the language must learn 27 meanings for only one pair of verbs. You should also pay attention to the semantics of the verbs “ɨԀɨɨ” (to go) and “ехать” (to ride). The verb “ɨԀɨɨ” (to go) means walking on foot. The verb “ехать” (to ride) means moving employing some kind of transport.

Conclusion

Verbs of translational motion are one of the critical lexical-semantic groups of verbs. As seen from the examples, in both languages, verbs of translational motion are very common in speech. Such verbs convey critical processes of reality. Verbs of translational motion are associated with the philosophical categories of time and space. It has specific structural-semantic, morphological-syntactic, and functional features.

The study found many similarities in the meaning and use of the verbs of movement in Russian and Tatar. The research results will be used in developing and improving the methodology for teaching Tatar and Russian languages in conditions of Tatar-Russian Polylingualism.

First, the elements of comparing the lexicosemantic groups of the Tatar and Russian verbs should be widely used when studying verbs.

Secondly, the Russian-speaking Tatar language learners should understand the differences in similar words and meanings of contacting languages. They also need to know about equivalent and contextual correspondences. Another aspect of studying Tatar is the understanding that the specific derivative or transfer value of a polysemantic verb is revealed only in combination with certain words. Therefore, students must have the notion of similarities and differences in the compatibility of words in different languages.

Third, the teacher should determine the range of most relevant and complex verbs of correlated semantic spheres in advance. This action will help to achieve correct learning of the using norms in the context of semantically close verbs of native and second languages.

Recommendations

It is necessary to develop exercises aimed at mastering the most difficult to study verbs of motion from the semantics of close spheres. Perhaps, it would be better to create dictionaries of such a verb.

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