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REGARDING THE CLASSIFICATION OF MOVEMENT STYLE.

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Annotation: The semantics of action style includes the relationship between the object and subject components affecting the verb, and the completeness, incompleteness, resultativeness, non-resultativeness resulting from the subject's attitude to the action. , continuity, discontinuity, action and state, transition from one state to another, and similar meanings include the connection of other actions.

Keywords: the beginning of inchoative action, the beginning and development of ingressive action, the beginning and rapid development of intensive action, completive action style, perfective action completion process, resultative action, iterative action style

In most Russian language sources, it is also referred to as "sposoby deystviya", i.e. the way of action. Action mode object action verbs are classified into three and, in turn, into nine subgroups. There are six verbs of action without an object, and they form twenty-eight groups in total

The mode of action that expresses the beginning (ingressive subtype, which indicates the result of the action and its flow along with the beginning of the action; inchoative subtype, which indicates the starting point of the continuous action):

Inchoative-denotes the level of the beginning of the action; I started after her (ie followed her) to tell her the news; We set off for London just after 10 o'clock.

The beginning and development of ingressive action; Stretcher-bearers came in all the time, put their stretchers down, unloaded them and went away (Hem, 72).

The onset and rapid development of intensive activity; The bouncer glared and ran away.

Let's pay attention to the meanings of the verbs of walking in the English language, which are given in explanatory dictionaries: to start - indicates the beginning phase of the walking movement, to leave, to depart - the subject's location has the meaning of leaving:

When did you leave London (Oxford, II. 1992; 209), to set off - indicates the result of leaving a starting point in relation to the goal, to dash off, to rush - to engage in intensive action , to advance - to move forward from the starting point, to step - a one-step movement in a space, to take a step: step inside, please (Oxford, III. 1992; 246). These meanings are considered the general semantics of the given verbs, and mean that the subject moves away from an environment, leaves the environment, or moves with a specific purpose in the direction of a landmark other than an environment.

Completive mode of action (denotes the completion phase of the action), which, in turn, covers the entire execution process of the described action, is divided into the following subgroups:

Perfective means the completion of an action; Inside, at the Cova, I bought a box of chocolate and while the girl wrapped it up I walked over to the bar (Hem, 119).

Resultative-denotes the result of a completed action; The waiters came in and out and there were people going by and candles with shades on the tablecloths (Stone, 113);

Iterative mode of action: as a neutral group, repetition represents one "quantum" of action. Action metaphors are mainly divided into two types: phase and procedural. If the phase movement is the repetition of the beginning or continuous situation, the procedural movement is the center of the movement flow, that is, the repetition of actions and events and is carried out by scanning, and it forms specific subgroups depending on the action of the verb or situations:

Semiflective or multiplicative-includes verbs expressing a certain repetitive action; to mutter, to shake, to brush, to zig-zag, to wave, to grab, to totter, to knock, to clap, to shout, to kick, to shiver, to nod, to trotter, to tap, to scratch, to toss, to strike, to beat, to to stumble, to sway, to swing, to thunder, to twinkle, to twitch, to whip, to cough, to ring, to tremble, to bounce, to buzz, to blow, to hummer. Stash's valet knocked at the door (J. Krantz, 91); She leaned forward and tapped Marty on the shoulder (J. Krantz, 64).

Repetitive - repetition of events and processes; She went to several other rooms and finally came into the mine (E. Hem, 132); Sometimes we went off the road and on a path through the pine forest (E. Hem, 253).

Distributive - short repeated actions in the process of a certain situation; Every day two doctors attended her and, at all times, two trained nurses made up part of the household (J. Krantz, 40); While she was pregnant, she was more determined than ever to dance every night (J. Krantz, 33).

Frequentative - the occurrence of repeated actions that are increased through the semantics of the verb in a certain situation; Look! My fingers are shaking (J. Krantz, 27); Her palms were sticky with sweat and her heart was humming (J. Oke, 42).

The aspectual semantics of inchoative (beginning) is expressed in English in the combination of verbs with a limited feature and the prepositions away, off, which means that the subject leaves the place where he is located. For example: Manera and Gavuzzi each went off with a load of wounded (Hem, 72); It was found that inchoativity is formed when action verbs come with off, away loadings. Thus, English verb tenses express aspectual meanings, and this unique language also has a regularity.

Continuative-includes continuity; The boat was moving fast (Hem, 238);

Durative; People also doubted that the earth moves around the sun (Stone, 18);

They dragged him from his bed. We dragged the fallen tree clear of the road.

Intensive continuous - describes the continuation of the action that started earlier related to the situation; They were bent forward and moved smoothly, almost supernaturally, along (Hem, 190);

Inter-continuative - redevelopment of the previous situation, expression of continuity; We went on down the clear road and as it turned a corner into the open and went into the square arched tunnel of matting the rain started (Hem, 170);

Information about the whole situation is stored in the verb. In other words, the verb covers actions, processes, types of situations, signs. The semantics of the mode of action includes the object affecting the

verb, the relationship between the subject components, and the completion / incompleteness, resultative / non-resultative, continuity resulting from the subject's attitude to the action. / includes discontinuity, action and state, transition from one state to another, and the relation of such meanings to other actions.

Within the text, semantics appears as a field that studies the specific situation of each sentence or phrase in the language, the meaning of the components of the sentence, and their syntactic composition. Pragmatics, on the other hand, is related to the context and expressions, the meanings expressed in the context of sentences and their types. Pragmatics also includes such concepts as speaker and addressee, time and space within the text.

Language competence determines the grammatical correct construction of sentences and the possibility of understanding. The concept of communicative competence focuses on the correct use of different types of texts in a given speech situation (M.A. Gvensadze, 1986; 67). Defined types such as "units above the scope of the sentence", "sequence of sentences" are not always considered the correct way to define the concept of the text. They serve only to determine the material system and structure of the text. In turn, extralinguistic indicators of the text and the role of participants in the communication process are neglected. In addition, without "forgetting" the meaning of the text, the idea that the text is realized in the sentence seems more correct than the idea that the text is made up of sentences (Gvensadze M.A. *Communicativnaya lingvistika i tipologiya teksta*. Tbilisi, 1986, 9).

Sh. Safarov explains that the pragmatic theory is the matching of the speaker's and listeners' sentence marks with the proposition in the text. Sh. Safarov, 2008; 43). So, the information in the text is to a certain extent complete, continuous, and similar features. The author says, "It is important to indicate the period and time of events in real life and when reporting on them. This function of showing is performed by means of time (time) deixis" (SH. Safarov, 2008; 174). Based on this idea, means of time deixis serve as a reference to the exact past of events and processes in the speech situation.

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Complementary mode of action; the completion of the action-event, the point of final completion occurs in the existing predicate and predicate constructions.

Joe and Hank exchanged looks, and an hour later, about six miles outside another small town, Hank stopped the car and told Barney to get out (Jude Deveraux. *The Awakening*, 16); He frowned when he finished reading (Jude Deveraux. *The Awakening*, 18).

Resultant style of action; it is considered the result of the expressed action or event, and it can be observed that the limited features are expressed in verbs with semantics that mean the perfect form and change of state.

He had taken all that away from her, holding over her head threats of bankruptcy and of withdrawing from a marriage (Jude Deveraux. *The Awakening*, 76); She removed it to expose an ankle-length slip of flash-colored chiffon trimmed with wide borders of ecru Chantilly lace (Jude Deveraux. *The Awakening*, 88).

Achievement action style; includes processes capable of covering the full completion of an action. This group unites the predicates formed by the semantics of the completion of the substance in the function of complement. For example; She ate a tiny piece of potato, hoping her body would ignore the tantalizing aroma of the food before her (Jude Deveraux. *The Awakening*, 86).

In recent years, there has been an increase in interest in the semantic analysis of personal forms of English verbs. Here, the main attention is focused on the analysis of the characteristic features of the movement expressed by the verb and the impact of other components surrounding the identified verb on the content of the movement. As a result of such efforts, the concept of the complex character of the aspect, which is widespread today, is born.

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