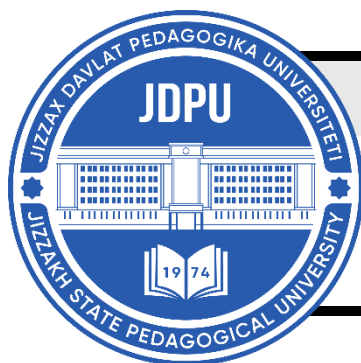


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“DIACHRONY OF ‘MANNER’ VERBS”

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: This article analyzes the semantic structure of some motion verbs in the English language, on the basis of which specific semantic events of the verbs of movement are determined. The main attention is paid to certain structures and boundaries of verbs, that is, the semantic field of verbs belonging to this group, and the semantic classification of lexemes of this group of verbs to identify their common, unifying, differentiating semantics. From this article we can see what the meanings of the verbs used in Old English to this day had, and by attaching grammatical forms to these verbs, some verbs acquired additional meanings. Verbs used during the period of Old English have been studied in different directions and the scope of their meaning has been analyzed. In some cases it had different meanings in different contexts.

Introduction.

Because of their comprehensibility, verbs that express a mood stand out. When compared to other types of motivational phrases, they tend to be more comprehensible because

they are frequently used in non-finite forms, occur independently more often than in fixed phrases or connotations, and possess a unique lexical meaning. The term "codability" refers to a verb's capacity to combine with other linguistic elements (such as adjectives and components) to form a unique, familiar structure.

Most of the verbs experimenting with the manner of motion were described as intrusive in English. Originally used to indicate a swift forward motion, the verb "verb" (which means "to go quickly") was dropped from use by Middle English. Other English verbs that describe the act of moving include: *gogelen* ("to stagger"), *hurtelon* ("to stumble"), *poperen* ("to ride rapidly"), *stamyeren* ("to walk clumsily"), *flusshen* ("to move rapidly"), *hurlen* ("to rush quickly"), and *jumpen* ("to walk quickly").

Additionally, Old English adopted some verbs from High Grammar, like *blusteren* ("to stray blindly"), *shokken* ("to move rapidly"), and *trampen* ("to tread heavily"), which were widely used to express a variety of emotions. However, by the middle of the English language, many of these old English words had been replaced by French words like *chase*, *pursue*, and *hunt*, which soon became incorporated into English.

Materials and methods

Based on the analysis above, it was shown that many Old English words were replaced with French words in Modern English. Recent linguistic shifts have resulted in the emergence of new motivational slogans. According to T. Fanego, 205 machine-readable words were identified at the start of the Modern English period, but by the time Modern English was introduced, this number had increased to 250. However, because of the introduction of new suffixes and semantic expansions, the overall number of manner-of-motion verbs in present-day English has significantly decreased. As demonstrated in Table 4, several verbs continue to have a central position among intrigue verbs.

Table 4.

Comparative analysis of manner-of-motion verbs.

<i>Drēopan</i> (to drop, drip)	<i>Drepen</i> (to drip, fall in drops, to droop, sink down)	<i>to Drip</i> (tomchilab tomish)
<i>And swa fager dropa te on æas eorpan upon dreopap.</i>	<i>þe woman for grete sorrow wepyd, þe terys oure hir face dreyd.</i>	<i>The woman wept with great sorrow, the tears dripped over her face.</i>

<i>And like the sweet drops that drop onto the earth..</i>		
Dūfan (to dive or plunge into a liquid)	Duven (to plunge into water, dive to sink, fall down;)	Fall down (pastga tushish)
Ac gedufan sceolun in pone deopan wælm. <i>But they shall plunge into the deep fiery flame.</i>	Wi þet ilke beide & def duuelunge dun to æer eorpe <i>sone bihefdet.</i>	<i>And at the same moment she bent and at once sank down headlong to the earth, beheaded.</i>
Feallan (to descend, drop, fall to become detached)	Fallen (to descend, drop, fall)	to Fall (tushmoq)
<i>And tar feoll adune swilce of pam hrofe wearm hlaf mid his syflinge.</i> <i>And there also fell down from the roof a warm loaf with food.</i>	<i>She swooned now. Til wel neigh is she fallen fro the tree.</i>	<i>Now she swooned, until she has almost fallen from the tree.</i>

Result and discussion

Based on historical analyses of the English language, T. Fanego states that speakers have used manner-of-motion verbs more frequently than path-motion verbs. However, distinguishing between manner-of-motion verbs and path-motion verbs can be quite challenging.

For instance, in examples 1 and 2, the verb "arrive" appears to function as a path-motion verb. In all three cases, the meaning of the verb is implicitly expressed.

For example:

1. Tat folc of Denemarch aryuede in te Nort contreye

Translation: The people of Denmark arrived in the North country.

2. Nu beod of Brutaine beornes ariued i tis lond at Tottenas

Translation: The barons have arrived from Brittany into the land at Totnes.

3. Te wynde aryueu te sayles of vlixes and hys wandryng shippes in to te isle tere as Circe dwellet

Translation: The wind (makes) arrive the sails of Ulysses and his wandering ships into the island where Circe dwells.

The word "aryuede" functions as a path-motion verb in English in examples 1 and 2, but in example 3, it behaves as a non-directional verb.

This illustrates how the limited apparent properties of verbs aid in determining their meaning. Given the ambiguity around whether they exhibit sensitivity or path-motion meaning, some of the motion verbs exhibited by German can be classified as manner-of-motion verbs.

Additionally, when combined with main verbs, the German auxiliary verb "haben" ("to have") played a part in forming manner-of-motion meanings. One of the primary verbs in this text was "wandelen" ("to walk").

For example:

4. Ik heb heerlijk gewandeld. (Auxiliary verb: "hebben" – "to have")

Translation: I have lovely walked.

Meaning: I have had a great walk.

5. Ik ben daarheen gewandeld. (Auxiliary verb: "to be")

Translation: I am there to walked.

Meaning: I have walked there.

The similarities between Old and Modern English in the usage of manner-of-motion and path-motion verbs can be observed as follows.

In this case, we can observe manner-of-motion verbs in example 4, whereas path-motion verbs appear in example 6.

For example:

6. ðone widfarendan ænd ðone ead on þin bus

Translation: And lead the wanderer and beggar into your house.

7. Cunuciað ænd eow bið geopenod

Translation: Knock, and the door will be opened.

According to T. Fanego, example 6 illustrates the syntactic structure of a motion verb. In example 7, an abstract verb ("go") combines with a manner-of-motion verb to convey meaning.

For example:

8. þa hic ða hæfdon feorðan dæl þare ca geswummen

Translation: When they had swum a quarter of that river.

J. Zlatev examines both perspectives and highlights that in such cases, the motion verb "go" functions to express the state and purpose of the argument within the sentence .

Now, let's analyze pure path-motion verbs used in Old English alongside path-motion verbs borrowed from Latin and French:

Initially, verbs expressing both direction and manner constituted 57% of the total motion verbs.

a) Speed-related verbs (total: 33):

arnan, blæstan, cleacian, drīfan, ef(e)stan / of(e)stan, fundian, fȳsan, hradian, irnan/ iernan/ rinnan/ yrnan, læcan, ōnettan, pleg(i)an, racian, ræsan, recan, scēon, scēotan, scotian, scūfan, scūdan, scyndan, snēowan, snyrian, st(i)ellan/ styllan, stincan, swengan, tengan, teran, tocerian, ringan.

b) Slow or impeded motion (sust harakat ma'nosida) (total: 8):

crēopan, healtian, huncettan, luncian, slincan, smūgan, snīcan, tealtrian.

c) Movement through air or fluid (havo yoki suvdagi harakat) (total: 13):

dūfan, fi.ercian, fi.erian, flēogan, flēotan, flicerian/ flicorian, flogettan, floterian, flotian, lī.an, rōwan, siglan/ segl(i)an, swimman.

d) Falling (tushmoq) (total: 9):

drēopan, drēopian, drēosan, feallan, feallettan, gefetan, hrēosan, lūtan, sincan.

e) Gliding (parvoz harakati) (total: 9):

flōwan, glīdan, gelīsian, happan, sicerian, seohhian/ sēon, slīdan, slidrian, slūpan.

f) Jumping (sakramoq) (total: 6):

hlēapan, hlēapettan, hoppetan, hoppian, (wi.er)hyppan, springan.

g) Rolling (aylanmoq) (total: 7):

hwearfian, hwearftlian, hwierfan/ hwyrfan, turnian, tyrnan, trāwan, wealwian.

h) Fleeing, escaping (qochmoq) (total: 3):

gedīgan, flēon, sceacan/ scacan.

i) Other manner-of-motion verbs (harakat usulini ifodalovchi) (total: 22):

climban, crūdan, fētan, frician, lācan, rīdan, s(e)altian, spurnan, stappan, (be)stealcian, stalian, (be)stelan, swēgan, swōgan, tredan, treddan, treddian, treppan, tumbian, wealcan, weallan, windan.

2) Initially, verbs that primarily expressed path-motion accounted for 10% of all motion verbs:

a) Towards (bironbir yo'nalish tomon) (total: 4):

grētan, lendan, genēahian, nēahlæcan.

b) In (og'rimoq) (total: 2):

innian, scipian.

c) Away (uzoq) (total: 5):

feorrian, feorsian/ fursian, (for)lætan, wīcan, (ge)wītan.

d) Down (pastga tomon bo'ladigan harakat) (total: 5):

gryndan, hnīgan, hyltan, līhtan, sīgan.

e) Up (yuqoriga bo'ladigan harakatlar) (total: 2):

(a)rāeman, rīsan.

f) Through (aylanma harakat) (total: 1):

pattan.

g) Neutral motion verbs (neytral ma'noga ega bo'lgan harakat fe'llari) accounted for 25% of all motion verbs.

būgan, cyrran/ cirran/ cierran, cuman, dragan, dwelian, dwelsian, dwolian, el.ēodgian, faran, fēolan, fēran, fercian, ferian, folgian, fylgan, gān, gangan, gengan, gēotan, hweorfan, lēoran, reccan, scrī.an, settan, sī.ian, spyrian, stīgan, strīcan, strīdan, styrian, swīcan, swician, swīfan, tēon, (wi.)tremman, .ragan, wadan, wandrian, warlan, wā.an, weallian, wegan, wendan, wōrian, wracian, wracnian, wrēcan, wriġian;

3) Initially, verbs that did not explicitly express motion accounted for 8% of all verbs.

Conclusion

Berstan, brecan, (ge)dōn, facian, feohtan, healdan, hīgian, metan, nēosian, niman, (ā)redian, sēcan, slēan, weorðan, and winnan were the following verbs that were identified. These verbs displayed a wide range of meanings in various texts.

When compared to neutral motivation verbs, the meanings of manner-of-motion verbs in English were more definite. However, by the mid-English period, several of these verbs had been replaced with Latin and French loanwords.

The semantics of motion have become increasingly dependent on other linguistic elements in the text, such as adverbs, particles, and adverbs, since the mid-level English period.

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