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Emotive Verbs of the Russian Language in the Semantic and Grammatical Aspect

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Abstract—The article is devoted to the consideration of the lexical-grammatical and semantic features of converting pairs of emotive verbs in the Russian language such as "To be angry - to anger, to worry - to excite, to be embarrassed - to embarrass, to be furious - to enrage". These verbs form an opposition having a grammatical, derivational and semantic character. In terms of the semantic relationship, the transitive verb is more complex, since it contains "causation", while the formal relationship, on the contrary, means greater complexity of the reflexive verb, which has a postfix "-Sya". The constitutive semantic features of emotive verbs of the Russian language are "unintentional action", "focus on the object" (for a transitive verb) and self-isolation (reflexive verb), the ability to describe an emotional state, emotional experience, emotional attitude.

Keywords—actant, converting pair, emotional attitude, emotional experience, emotional state, emotive verb, reflexive verb, transitive verb.

Introduction

The emotive vocabulary of the Russian language is rich both from the point of view of its part of speech (nouns -" гнев, радость, печаль, тоска, восхищение, восторг, грусть"; adjectives - "гневный, грустный, радостный, удивленный, весёлый"; verbs бояться, удивляться, гневаться, страшиться, восторгаться, стыдиться, смущаться, волноваться, восторгаться, ужасаться, страшиться, беситься, тревожиться"), and from the point of view of the lexical-semantic (emotive verbs of the Russian language, as a rule, are regarded as polysemantic lexemes). The main part of the emotive vocabulary of the Russian language is verbs, since the emotional state in the Russian language is a dynamic (active) process (Seliverstova, 1982). The emotive verbs of the Russian language form conversion pairs. We name a converting pair a pair of verbs in which one verb is transitive and expresses the meaning of the causation "cause someone" ("call someone") emotion (Mikheeva, 2007; Nedyalkov & Silnitsky 1969), for example: "тревожить" – "cause alarm", "удивлять" – "cause surprise". A reflexive verb denotes a state of the emotional plan (to be indignant, horrified, anxious, worried, etc.) (Vasiliev, 1981). Reflexive verbs are decausatives devoid of the seme 'causation' (Paducheva, 2000a; 2009; Kalashnikov, Sai 2006). Emotive verbs are both a transitive verb of the type "тревожить" and a reflexive type "тревожиться", that is, a decausative.

Results and Discussions

This group of Russian verbs has been repeatedly studied from different viewpoints. For example, the object of the research was compatibility, morphological properties, word-formation structure, word-formation activity, their place in the semantic classification of predicates, the meaning of the postfix "-ca", lexico-semantic features.

When considering emotive verbs as derivational pairs, two points of view are observed: a reflexive verb is formed from an irreversible one using the postfix "-c α ". In this case, the transitive verb loses the semantic attribute "causation" (Apresyan, 1967; Yanko-Trnitskaya, 1962; Chudinov, 1984; Chudinov, 1984a; Zhukovskaya, 1979). In grammatical terms, postfix "-c α " is the carrier of the meaning of intransition (Lopatin & Ranney, 1977). According to VV Vinogradov, postfix "-c α " is a carrier of general return meaning, that is, it seems to close the subject's action on itself (Vinogradov, 1986).

If we consider the semantic ratio of verbs in pairs of the type "yduenamь – yduenamьca, mpesoжumь – mpesoжumьca", then the picture appears in reverse: the semantic transitive verb is more complex, since it contains the semantic attribute "causation" and the reflexive verb is semantically simpler, since this attribute is in its semantic structure is absent (Ulukhanov, 1977 and Zhukovskaya, 1979). The semantic relation of statements with transitive and reflexive emotive verbs also speaks of the greater complexity of statements with transitive verbs, since there is an inanimate object appears in the position of the subject (Zolotova, 1973).

Besides, a transitive verb can express both the intention of the action (that is, the special, intentional implementation of the action), and the unintentionality of the action (Zaretsky, 1961; Chudinov, 1986; Yanko-Trinitskaya, 1962). We are signaled by the seme "to act on someone intentionally // specially, causing an emotion in him" about the presence of such a meaning For example: Он специально тревожил ее по всяким пустякам (intentional action) — Он тревожил ее по всяким пустякам (intentional // unintentional action, depending on the situation and the broader context). Reflexive verb in its basic emotive meaning always denotes an unintentional action (Hubackova & Klimova, 2013; Li & Zhou, 2010). For example: "Он постоянно волновался", but "Он постоянно специально волновался" is wrong. At the same time, the transitive verb adds the postfix "—ся" only in the meaning of an unintentional action (Yanko-Trinitskaya 1962).

The semantic relationship between reflexive and transitive verbs is convertible (Frisch et al., 2004; Borovsky et al., 2010). It means that semantical object in a transitive verb is equal to the subject in a reflexive verb, and vice versa, the object with a reflexive verb is semantically equal to the subject with a transitive verb (Yanko-Trinitskaya, 1962; Lomtev, 1973). According to N.A. Lobanova's viewpoint, who, characterizing constructions with reflexive emotive and transitive verbs, focuses on the synonymy of these constructions.

The relationship between these verbs and the tense axis is ambiguous and interesting (Suryasa et al., 2019). The state described by the emotive verb is localized in tense (Baba, 2003; Selting, 1994). It can start and end, but it cannot reach the limit. For example, "начал волноваться, продолжал волноваться", but "закончил волноваться" cannot be expressed (Yanko-Trinitskaya 1962). Emotive verbs of the Russian language have a constant static feature, characterize the subject, express its constant qualities. The action, called the emotive verb, cannot be decomposed into simpler actions, the action verbs such as "учиться, убираться, тренироваться, строить, исследовать". [Ibid: 69].

It should be noted that the ratio in a pair of "волновать – волноваться" type is not the same as "бросать – бросаться, кидать – кидаться, бить – биться". The latter does not form a conversion relationship, since transformation is impossible "Я кидаю мяч – Мяч кидается мною, но возможно Я расстроилась из-за отца – Отец меня расстроил". [Ibid: 157]. In some cases where transformation is possible, transitive verbs can also differ semantically. For example, in a pair "строить – строиться", the verb "строить" (to build) does not mean causation (impact), and in a pair "сердить – сердиться", the transitive verb means impact. Thus, in pairs "сердиться – сердить, волноваться – волновать", we observe causation relationships that are absent in the type of pair "строить – строиться" [Ibid: 165].

In linguistic literature, the question is still relevant that whether the action described by the emotive verbs of the Russian language is active or passive (Peshkovsky, 1956; Zeitlin, 1976; Seliverstova, 1982; Babenko, 1988; Kendyushenko, 1987; Yakovleva, 2003; Zamaraeva, 2010). This question is due to the fact that emotive verbs can be used in the same row with the verbs of vigorous activity "(Я злился и швырял в клеста пустыми шишками или загонял его в

клетку, а клетку накрывал пиджаком.. (Yuri Koval. Captain Klyukvin (1972)])". Most likely, the presence of detailed contexts in the Russian language is explained not by the fact that emotive verbs have the seme 'activity', but by their localization on the time axis, for example: "Тревожился. Кричал... Ворочал ее заполошными руками... потому что именно сегодня..." (I was worried. He was shouting ... He was turning it over with his big hands ... because just today ...) [Dina Rubina. Russian canary. Prodigal Son (2014)]. N.A. Yanko-Trinitskaya rightly considers actions such as worry, anxiety, fear, anger and others to be inactive (Yanko-Trinitskaya, 1962), since statements with these verbs contain an experiment participant in the situation, which is characterized by the sign of "inactivity".

From the grammatical point of view, emotive verbs of the Russian language can denote an action a) directed outward (such as "удивлять, гневить кого?" ("surprise, anger whom?") and b) directed inward of the subject (such as "удивляться, бояться" ("be surprised, afraid"). The first verbs are transitional, having a direct object with them ("пугать ребенка" (to frighten the child). N.A. Yanko-Trinitskaya speaks about the nature of the transitivity of such verbs as follows: "the object with such verbs does not undergo changes, but, as it were, is included in the action" [Ibid: 71]. From emotive verbs, a species pair such as "читать – прочитать" is not formed. The prefix introduces a quantitative-temporal ("поволноваться" to be agitated) and quantitatively-intensive ("растревожиться" to be alarmed) meaning into the new verb [Ibid: 71 - 72].

Separately, it is necessary to say about the forms of the imperative mood of Unlike verbs such as "бегать, verbs. читать, тренироваться", forms of imperative mood are not formed from emotive verbs, since they lack the semantic sign of "controllability". For example, forms such as "волнуйся, тревожься, удивляйся" are impossible, but the ones as "беги, кричи, читай, говори, учи" are possible. However, perhaps "Бойся! Страшись!" are possible, for instance: "Бойся автомобилей. Рассматривай вывески. В страхе обходи телефонные будки." [Sergey Dovlatov. Suitcase (1986)]. "Не страшись повторить слово, страшись упустить слово." [Andrey Izmailov. Stuntman (2001)]. They mean "a wish, the implementation of which depends not so much on the will of the listener, but as a whole on series of external and independent circumstances" (Khrakovsky & Volodin, 1986). In addition, imperative forms with negation are also possible, denoting "the prohibition of an action that is already carried out at the moment of speech" ("Не злись! Ты не злись только, я сделаю, как мне велено: если, мол, у него денег нет, дай ему." [Vasily Shukshin. Kalina red (1973)); "Она ушла десять минут назад. И... Не тревожься ни о чём. Детей не учат слова, их учит время..." [V. G. Galaktionova. 5/4 on the eve of silence // "Moscow", No. 11, 12. 2004]; "Не удивляйся, если меня отсюда увезут, далеко, если прервутся письма совсем." [Alexander Solzhenitsyn. In the first circle, vol. 1, ch. 26-51 (1968) // "New World", 1990]) [Ibid: 148].

The inclusion of emotive verbs in synonymous and antonymic series, that is, their paradigmatic properties, was also considered in sufficient detail. It is noted that emotive verbs of the Russian language form rows that are characterized by gradualism ("δοπωςς – ηγεαπωςς - γχαςαπως") (Vepreva, 1989; Fomina, 2006; Korolkova, 2004; Kovaleva, 1981; Faizullaev & Musakhanov, 1994). The question of the nature of the supporting component of synonymous series of emotive verbs

has been repeatedly raised, namely, whether the supporting word pick up the meanings of the members of the series (Shapilova, 1976). The main component in the synonymous series of emotive verbs is "to experience feeling", and the causative correlates related to them include the component "to force, to induce" (Chernyak, 1981).

Emotive verbs of the Russian language have an active derivational potential, forming branched word-formation nests. Their word-formation potential is due to a similar actant structure (subject of an emotional state, an object of an emotional state, a reason) and the same number of actants (2 - 3). The composition and ramification of the nest depends on the following factors: the structure of the lexical meaning (uniqueness // ambiguity of the lexeme); stylistic coloring of the lexeme (more branched nests are characteristic to stylistically neutral lexemes) (Artyukhova, 2005).

The compatibility of emotive verbs of the Russian language was also considered in connection with the determination of their place in the semantic classification of predicates (Yanko-Trinitskaya, 1962). Emotive verbs are combined with adverbs that mean a long time for a long, long time; time intervals now, in winter, yesterday, tomorrow, now; actions repeated at regular intervals every minute, in the evenings; actions interrupted from time to time sometimes, at times; the beginning of action for a long time, first, initially; mode of action barely, slightly, slightly, droplet [Ibid: 72 - 73]. The semantic classifications of emotive verbs of the Russian language are built depending on what is in the focus of the researcher's attention: the verbal lexeme itself and its semantic structure or the quantity and nature of actants (Hashem & Muhi, 2021; Atechi, 2017).

The more complete semantic classification of emotive verbs from the viewpoint of the semantic structure of lexemes is given by L.M. Vasiliev. The semantic classification of emotive verbs of the Russian language takes into account three principles: denotative ("natural, ontological dismemberment of reality") (Vasiliev, 1982), paradigmatic (identifying common and differential seme of the words) and syntagmatic (the quantity and content of verbal actants). According to L.M. Vasiliev's opinion, the main thing is the nature of the combination of words of this class. The nature of compatibility determines the separation of verbs into three groups: emotional state (mood), emotional experience and emotional attitude (Kavanagh et al., 1997; Schmitt et al., 1997).

The first group of verbs includes such lexemes as "*nyeamься*, *mocкoвать*, *волноваться*, *neuanuться*, *cepduться*, *padoвaться*, *socmopraться*, *paddpaжaться*, *yжacaться*" (to be afraid, to yearn, to worry, to grieve, to be angry, to rejoice, to delight, to be annoyed, to be horrified) and others (Hudcovičová et al., 2021; Jabborova, 2021). Their relevance to one group is due to the fact that they indicate the most different emotional states, "leaving, as if in the shadows, the feelings experienced in this state" (Vasiliev, 1981). The semantic structure of these lexemes contains the semes like "beingness / becoming" ("*neuanuться*" and "*oneuanuвaться*"), "causativeness / non-causativeness" ("волновать" and "волноваться") [Ibid: 96].

The second group, according to L.M. Vasiliev, includes such lexemes as "терпеть, убиваться, мучиться, томиться, страдать, страшиться,

претерпевать, наслаждаться" (to endure, to be killed, to suffer, to languish, to suffer, to fear, to endure, to enjoy) and in general means "the process of emotional experience" [Ibid]. The third group includes verbs of the type "любить, уважать, презирать" (to love, to respect, to despise) and mainly denotes an emotional attitude that is associated with the experience of a feeling caused by an attitude towards someone, something and an assessment of someone, something (Pollatos et al., 2005; Shapiro, 2010). The semantic structure of these verbs contains such semes as "causation / non-causation" ("влюбить и полюбить"), "beingness / becoming" ("любить — влюбляться"), "activity / passivity" ("любить и нравиться"), "positive / negative modality" ("влюбиться и разлюбить") [Ibid: 108 - 121].

The classification of N.D. Arutyunova is founded on other basis. The focus of the researcher is on the actants of emotive verbs and their valences. By the nature of the actants, the researcher speaks about the group oriented to an event ("раздражать, удивлять, смущать, изумлять, поражать, волновать, огорчать, тревожить" (to irritate, to surprise, to embarrass, to astonish, to amaze, to worry, to upset, to disturb)) and the group oriented to an object ("сердить, злить, беспокоить, тревожить, обижать" to anger, to bother, to disturb, offend). Object-oriented verbs assume the presence of such actants as father, child, son, sister. They are the object of concern or anxiety. The situation in which object-oriented verbs are used presupposes the replacement of negative emotions on someone, for example: "сердить (злить, обижать) друга, отца, товарища, коллегу по работе" (to anger (offend) a friend, father, comrade, colleague) (Arutyunova, 1976). Compare the interpretation of the semantics of these verbs, proposed by Y. Apresyan: "To cause an unpleasant feeling, which usually happens when the subject of feeling is dissatisfied with someone's actions or properties and is ready to do something to stop the influence of the source of the unpleasant feeling on the subject" (Apresyan, 2003). In this series, "it is essential to anger that the culprit of emotion usually occupies a lower place in the age or social hierarchy" (Apresyan, 2003).

Polezhaeva proposed an analysis of the complex nature of emotive verbs in the Russian language that form converting pairs such as "удивляться – удивлять", and single verbs such as "бояться". The researcher considers these pairs of verbs as derivational, semantic and grammatical opposition (Polezhaeva, 2003).

Conclusion

In conclusion, it is essential to mention that the convertible pairs of emotive verbs of the Russian language have grammatical and semantic features that are unique for Russian verbs. However, there are many questions in the study of these verbs, which are waiting for their answers. For example, their place in the semantic classification of predicates has not been determined and not fully studied, the issues of the place and functioning of these verbs in the semantics of utterance have not been revealed, the relationship between the semantic structure of emotive verbs and the semantics of their actants has not been clarified yet.

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