LEXICO-SEMANTIC GROUPS OF MOTION VERBS IN MODERN ENGLISH

Verbs of motion represent a significant layer of verbs in the lexical system of English. Therefore, they often have been the subject of research in modern linguistics (J. Sternin, V. Levytsky, Y. Apresian, D. Sobin, L. Talmy, B. Levin, C. Fillmore, etc.).

In the article, there have been studied the structural-semantic peculiarities of verbs of motion in particular lexical-semantic groups of verbs of motion. However, we should take into consideration that the lexical system is dynamic; it is developing constantly which is characterized by the change of the old and the replenishment of new values. That is why the appeal to the traditional research material, along with the new scientific approaches, has always been relevant.

The article outlines a clear perspective on the object of the study, namely the principles of grouping verbs, as well as the definition of common and distinct components of verbs of motion. At the same time, proper attention is paid to the study of lexical-semantic peculiarities of verbs of motion studied by other outstanding linguists.

This article provides opportunities for using its results in teaching English, translation and other applied tasks.

Keywords: motion; lexico-semantic groups; lexical system; semantic components; grouping; semantic relations; common; distinct; manner of motion; features; spatial; domain; category.

Ref. 10.
of the semantic field of motion were undertaken by Beth Levin in the 1990s. The other studies were completed by Leonard Talmy, Dan Sobin, Victor Levytskyi, Yosif Sternin, etc.

The aim is to present the results of the previous research concerning verbs of motion and investigate these verbs in terms of the lexical system of English. The task is to study and analyze the lexico-semantic groups of motion verbs, namely main principles of grouping words, common and distinct semantic components of motion.

Results. There are two main principles of grouping words together considering the properties of their content side [7]. The first principle is to classify words proceeding from the basic types of semantic relations. The second one is to group words together due to associations that connect the given words, namely motion verbs with other vocabulary units expressing "motion".

Words describing sides of one and the same general notion are united in a lexico-semantic group if 1) the underlying notion is not too generalized and all-embracing, like notions of "time", "space", "life", "process", etc.; 2) the reference to the underlying notion is not just an implication in the meaning of the lexical unit but forms an essential part in its semantics [1, 70].

So, it is possible to distinguish different lexico-semantic groups of words. In this article, we investigated the lexico-semantic group of verbs denoting ‘physical movement or motion’, for example, the following verbs to go, to turn, to run, etc. belong to this lexico-semantic group.

In linguistics the term “motion verb” can be defined in different ways [2]. There is no single agreement on how to classify motion verbs in the groups. In this article, we included the verbs that express physical action of transference, shift, and displacement of objects which can be done by a person or nonperson.

The verbs like go, run, come, walk, etc. are considered to be the most frequently used motion verbs. The meanings of these verbs have a common feature and are distinct ones [8]. The common semantic component unites the verbs into groups expressing.

Having analyzed the semantic component of movement, we can divide all motion verbs into two large groups [5]:

1. The verbs whose basic meaning is motion: go, move, walk, run, come.

2. The verbs followed by spatial prepositions or postpositions: come into, go through, run away, walk around [6, 26].

According to Ray Jackendoff, it is quite difficult to single out the sets of components of motion in verbs as their content is rather wide.

Another reason is that some motion verbs can express a different idiosyncratic manner of motion, of a sort not easily decomposable into features. For example, it is hard to imagine features of the verb “wriggle”, and that might distinguish it from other possible motion [3, p. 88].

In his work, Jackendoff mentions Peterson (1985) and explains why natural actions are difficult to decompose. “Like natural kinds, natural actions are difficult to describe in words but easy to point out (in this case, demonstrate)” [3, 88].

Jackendoff explains the problem of decomposing natural actions into plausible features as follows. “Both the shapes of objects and the spatial configurations of natural actions are not decoded at all in the essentially algebraic (featurelike) format of conceptual structure. Rather, they are represented in a quasi-geometrical format, a suitable extension of Marr’s (1982) 3 D model level of representation for the visual system. If this is the case, visual distinctions of “manner of motion” (or at least a great many of them) are not the business of conceptual structure at all; conceptual structure has to encode primarily an appropriate argument structure, linked in the lexicon to a more detailed spatial structure encoding” [3, 88].

Thus, we can suppose that the common component of motion refers all the motion verbs to the semantic domain of motion. All other components distinguish motion verbs from other verbs.

While analyzing the component of motion, we can divide motion verbs into the following types:

a) Motion as a consequent change of position. This feature is characteristic of a great number of motion verbs, for example, run, walk, stroll.

Run: “move with quick steps”;

Walk: “move along by putting one foot in front of the other”;

Stroll: “walk in a slow, relaxed manner”.

b) Motion away from the observer, interpreted in English by means of the verb “go”, the so-called verb of external motion [3, 89], for example “cross” which means “to go over to the other side”. Similar meanings have the verbs depart, flee, return.

c) Movement directed to an observer by means of motion verbs like come, arrive, bring. For example, the verb “bring” means “to carry or cause to come with one or towards someone”.

Motion verbs were also studied by Beth Levin. In her work “English Verb Classes and Alternations” (1993) [4], she divides the broad category of motion verbs according their specific properties and behavior into the following subgroups:

1) Path verbs represent a class of verbs that...
INCORPORATE THE DIRECTION OF MOTION. THEIR
CHARACTERISTIC FEATURE OF THIS CATEGORY IS
DIRECTION, HENCE THE NAME “VERBS OF DIRECTION.”
Levin called them “verbs of inherently directed
motion” in her classification of English verbs. Path
verbs give the information only about the direction of
motion, for example, “John left / John arrived...”
Or, as Levin says, “the meaning of these verbs include
a specification of the direction of motion, even in the
absence of an overt directional complement” [4, 263].

2) Manner of Motion is another class of verbs.
This type of verbs gives the information about the
physical modality of motion and arte in opposition to
Path verbs.

Manner of Motion is not a single lexico-semantic
class, but instead it is further subdivided, and includes
a number of so-called subtypes.

According to Levin’s classification of motion
verbs, there are 9 classes (Levin 1993) [4].
1. Inherently directed motion: arrive, go, depart,
come.
2. Leave verbs: abandon, leave, desert.
3. Manner of Motion: bounce, slide, travel,
twist.

This class is further subdivided into:
- Roll verbs: bounce, spin, whirl;
- These verbs relate to manner of motion characteristic
of inanimate entities, that is, then there is no protagonist
control on the part of the moving entity. In the absence
of the directional phrase none of these verbs indicate
the direction of motion. Many of those that describe
motion around an axis take a restricted set of prepositions
indicating the path of motion. For example, “The ball
rolled down the hill” [4, 265].
- Run verbs: bounce, jump, rush.

Run verbs or later renamed as agentic verbs of
manner of motion is the largest and most important
class. It encompasses verbs which describe the
manners in which animate entities can move.
Although they usually imply displacement, no specific
direction is implied without the directional [4, 265 –
266]. For example, “The horse jumped over the
stream.”

4. Manner of Motion using a vehicle.
This class of verbs incorporates new members
through conversion or zero derivation of a noun into
a verb. It can be of two types:
- Vehicle name verbs: skate, ferry, rocket;
- Verbs not associated with vehicle names: cruise,
fly, paddle, row.
5. Waltz verbs: waltz, clog, shuffle, dance.
These verbs are zero-related to names of dances
and mean roughly “perform the dance”. Although
the members of this set of verbs describe motion, no
specific direction of motion is implied unless there is
an explicit directional phrase present. In this respect,
these verbs pattern like the run verbs above, for
example, “They waltzed across the room.” [4, 269].
For example, Jackie chased the thief down the
street. (a directional phrase)
7. Accompany verbs: accompany, guide, lead, conduct.
For example, Jackie accompanied Rose to the
store.
Both Chase and Accompany verbs involve two
participants following the same route.
8. Avoid verbs: avoid, dodge, evade, shun.
- Verbs of Linger: delay, hesitate, linger, loiter.
- Verbs of Rushing: rush, hurry, hasten.

Conclusions and further development
prospects. On balance, we can state that verbs of
motion falls into many lexico-semantic groups
according to their distinct and common components.
Many scholars such as R. Jackendoff, B. Levin,
L. Talmy, etc studied the issue of the lexico-semantic
groups of motion verbs. Among them the work of
B. Levin is of a great importance as she developed a
classification of verbs including motion verbs.
Although her classification is a syntagmatic one, it
neatly outlines the semantic subgroups of motion verbs
in English. That is why, it was useful to apply this
classification in the research of lexico-semantic
groups. Thus, we can conclude that motion verbs can
be divided into 9 main lexico-semantic groups:
Inherently directed motion, Leave verbs, Manner of
Motion, Manner of Motion using a vehicle, Waltz
verbs, Chase verbs, Accompany verbs, Avoid verbs
and Verbs of Linger and Rushing.

The issue of motion verbs is one of the most crucial
in semantics and lexical system of English. Among
the further development prospects worth studying,
we can suppose paradigmatic lexico-semantic and
syntagmatic relations of motion verbs, cognitive
aspects of motion in modern English.

ЛІТЕРАТУРА
1. Влавацкая М.В. English Lexicology in Theory and
Practice: учебное пособие. Новосибирск: изд-во НГТУ,
2010. 295 с.
2. Geeraerts, D. Theories and of Lexical Semantics.
Oxford Univerzity Press.
MIT Press.
4. Beth Levin. English Verb Classes and Alternations:
a preliminary investigation, 1993. University of Chicago
Press
ОРГАНИЗАЦІЙНІ ПРИНЦИПИ ПРОФЕСІЙНОЇ ПІДГОТОВКИ МЕДІЧНИХ ПРЕДСТАВНИКІВ У ФЕДЕРАТИВНИЙ РЕСПУБЛІЦІ НІМЕЧЧИНИ

У статті проаналізовано конструктивний досвід Німеччини та розглянуто основні формати організації професійної підготовки сертифікованого медичного представника у цій країні. Висвітлено особливості організації їхнього професійного навчання у форматі формальної, неформальної та інформальної освіти, яке здійснюється на засадах державно-громадського партнерства із залученням асоціацій представників фармацевтичного бізнесу як інститутів громадянського суспільства.

Ключові слова: медичний представник; професійна підготовка; професійне навчання; асоціація; державно-приватне партнерство.

Літ. 18.

Nataliya Bilousova, Specialist in medical products
“Wörwag Pharma GmbH & Co. KG” representative office in Ukraine

ORGANIZATIONAL PRINCIPLES OF PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

A topical issue concerning the modern domestic professional education, i.e., the training and certification of specialists in the postgraduate period for the pharmaceutical industry, was examined in the article. Foreign and domestic scientific literature on the problem of professional training of medical representatives of pharmaceutical companies was analyzed and the constructive experience of Germany was studied as well. The main formats (formal, non-formal and informal education) of professional training that meet the requirements of the German legal framework were also taken into account. It was found out, that the main organizational function during the training of medical representatives in the country is performed by associations such as civil society institutions among them – the National Association of Pharmaceutical Sales Representatives. Their websites contain the terms for obtaining this profession, the program, training support – manual, tests, the testing procedure, issuing of a certificate and recommendations for the establishment of expert commissions. It was found out that the professional training of medical representatives is carried out on the principles of lifelong learning and dual training (without being interrupted from the production process) and with preference that is given to distance learning and testing in order to obtain a certificate. According to German law, certification of a medical representative after passing an exam (testing) is a prerequisite for his/her employment.

The results of the research represented by the author actualize the need to include a medical representative...

© Н. Білоусова, 2020