



## PREFIXED VERBS OF MOVEMENT IN MODERN RUSSIAN

*Kashapova Aynabonu Ildarovna*

*is a 1-year Master's student at the Faculty of Russian Philology of UzSWLU....*

**Annotation.** *The article explores the prefix verbs of movement as a significant element of Russian word formation and semantics. The processes of their formation, features of use in speech, as well as their role in the transmission of spatial and temporal characteristics of the action are analyzed. Examples from language practice and recommendations on the study of this phenomenon in the educational process are given.*

**Key words:** *prefix verbs, verbs of movement, Russian linguistics, semantics, grammatical structures*

The verbs of movement in the Russian language are one of the most dynamic and expressive parts of speech, reflecting spatial and temporary relations. The prefix “Verbs of movement are distinguished among them due to the ability to enrich the basic values of the verbs”<sup>1</sup> (such as go, go, run) with additional semantic shades. The prefix added to the main root changes not only the direction of action, but also its intensity, purpose or result, which makes these verbs the “unique object of linguistic analysis”<sup>2</sup>. “The Russian language is rich in prefix forms, which distinguishes it from many other languages”<sup>3</sup>. For example, from the verb “go” you can form such derivatives as “come”, “leave”, “enter” or “depart”, each of which is of a specific meaning.

---

<sup>1</sup> Абдурахманов Ф.И. Семантическая и синтаксическая валентность в русском и узбекском языках в контексте обучения русскому языку как иностранному //Hamkorkonferensiyalar. – 2024. – Т. 1. – №. 9. – С. 14-17.

<sup>2</sup>Иванов В.В. Структура русского глагола. — М.: Высшая школа, 1980.

<sup>3</sup>Дильманов И. Обучение через современную платформу //Студент года 2020. – 2020. – С. 328-331.



This property of the language allows you to convey complex ideas with a high degree of accuracy, which "is especially valuable in artistic literature and oral communication" <sup>4</sup>.

The prefix verbs of movement are formed by joining the prefixes to the basics of non -production verbs. This process obeys certain morphological and semantic rules. For example, the prefix "B-" (secondly) indicates the movement inside ("enter", "run"), while "U-" denotes the removal ("leave", "run away"). This "transformation of the basic value allows the language to adapt to a variety of communicative situations" <sup>5</sup>.

Classification of prefix verbs by type of basic verb:

Foot (go, walk) - "come", "go".

Transport (go, carry) - "come", "take away".

Special (fly, crawl) - "fly", "crawl".

By the value of the prefix:

Direction (w-, n-, sub-)-"find", "approach".

District (from-, u-)-"move away", "leave".

Repetition or continuation (re-, Za-)-"cross", "go".

By species value:

Perfect appearance (come, fly away) is an action with the completed result.

Imperfect look (come, fly away) - action as a process.

This classification "helps to systematize the study of prefix verbs and understand their role in the structure of the language" <sup>6</sup>. The semantic role of prefixes.

The prefixes in the verbs of movement perform not only a grammatical, but also a semantic function. They can indicate the direction (B-, n-), intensity (on, time), or even modality (re-, for-). For example, "running" implies the beginning of a quick movement, and "run around" - a passage through an obstacle. Such

<sup>4</sup>Сидоров В.Н. Морфология русского языка. — Л.: Издательство ЛГУ, 1973

<sup>5</sup>Кузнецова А.И. Словообразование в русском языке. — М.: Просвещение, 1989.

<sup>6</sup>Горшков А.И. Теория русского словообразования. — М.: Наука, 1995.



multifunctionality of prefixes makes them "an important tool for expressing the nuances of action"<sup>7</sup>.

In addition, the prefixes can affect the aspect of the verb, determining whether the action is completed ("bring" - yes) or it continues ("bring" - no). This property is "especially noticeable in narrative texts, where the choice of verb affects the perception of the plot"<sup>8</sup>.

Practical application and examplesThe prefixure verbs are actively used in speech to describe the dynamics of events. Consider examples:"She entered the house with a book" - a movement inside with an emphasis on the object.

"Birds flew south" - removal indicating the direction.

"We crossed the river in an hour" - a passage through an obstacle with a temporary characteristic.

These examples show how the prefixes "enrich the meaning of the verb, making it more specific and expressive"<sup>9</sup>.

The prefixed verbs of movement are an integral part of Russian linguistics, reflecting the wealth and flexibility of the language. Their study "contributes not only to an understanding of grammatical structures, but also to the development of communicative skills." The prospects for further studies include an analysis of their use in dialects and the impact on the formation of speech styles.

### List of literature

1. Абдурахманов Ф.И. Семантическая и синтаксическая валентность в русском и узбекском языках в контексте обучения русскому языку как иностранному //Hamkorkonferensiyalar. – 2024. – Т. 1. – №. 9. – С. 14-17.
2. Дильманов И. Обучение через современную платформу //Студент года 2020. – 2020. – С. 328-331.

<sup>7</sup>Зализняк А.А. Русское именное словоизменение. — М.: Наука, 2002.

<sup>8</sup>Шмелёв А.Д. Проблемы семантики русского глагола. — М.: Языки славянской культуры, 2007.

<sup>9</sup>Львова С.И. Практическая стилистика русского языка. — М.: Академия, 2010.



3. Горшков А.И. Теория русского словообразования. — М.: Наука, 1995.
4. Зализняк А.А. Русское именное словоизменение. — М.: Наука, 2002.
5. Иванов В.В. Структура русского глагола. — М.: Высшая школа, 1980.
6. Кузнецова А.И. Словообразование в русском языке. — М.: Просвещение, 1989.
7. Лагай Е. А. Лингводидактические аспекты обучения научной речи студентов-филологов //Преподаватель XXI век. – 2020. – №. 4-1. – С. 187-195.
8. Львова С.И. Практическая стилистика русского языка. — М.: Академия, 2010.
9. Сидоров В.Н. Морфология русского языка. — Л.: Издательство ЛГУ, 1973.
10. Шмелёв А.Д. Проблемы семантики русского глагола. — М.: Языки славянской культуры, 2007.