



ELECTIVITY OF ADVERBS IN VERB CONSTRUCTIONS

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Annotation: *The article is devoted to the study of the systemic-semantic aspects of the compatibility of adverbs with verbs in the modern Russian language. An adverb as a part of speech plays a key role in modifying and clarifying the meanings of verbs, giving the utterance additional shades of meaning. The compatibility of adverbs with verbs is an important aspect that makes it possible to identify both the semantic structure of the language and the patterns of its functioning.*

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Наречия как часть речи играют важную «роль в модификации действия, обозначаемого глаголом». Однако далеко не каждое наречие может свободно сочетаться с любым глаголом, что «обусловлено как семантическими, так и синтаксическими ограничениями»¹. Современные исследования показывают наличие устойчивых сочетаемостных моделей, отражающих закономерности языка и его динамику.

The concept of combinability is interpreted in linguistics as "the ability of linguistic units to connect with each other according to the laws of language".²

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

² Vinogradov V.V. Osnovy russkogo slovoobrazovanie [Fundamentals of Russian word formation]. Moscow, Nauka Publ., 1972. – С. 271



Compatibility can be semantic, grammatical and lexical. In the context of adverbs and verbs, the lexical and semantic aspect is the most significant: "certain adverbs "prefer" certain verbs, and vice versa."³

For example, an adverb *is quickly* combined with verbs such as *run*, *speak*, *work*, but is not combined with the verb *stand* in the direct meaning. Such combinations are regulated by the logic of action and the peculiarities of the semantic structure of the verb.

The semantic classification of adverbs allows us to distinguish several groups that are typically combined with verbs:

Adverbs **of the mode of action** (*slowly*, *loudly*, *neatly*) modify the procedural characteristics of the action.

Adverbs **of time** (*yesterday*, *recently*, *soon*) indicate the temporal parameters of the action.

Adverbs **of place** (*everywhere*, *near*, *houses*) localize the action in space.

The adverbs **of measure and degree** (*very*, *a little*, *excessively*) express the intensity of the action.

Each of these groups shows selective combinability: for example, *loudly* is used with verbs such as *sing*, *shouting*, *laughing*, but it is not combined with *walking*.

"Violation of compatibility often leads to communicative failures."⁴ For example, the combination *to stand quickly* or *to sleep loudly* is perceived as incorrect or acquires a figurative meaning. This is due to the fact that verbs of a weak-actional nature (*standing*, *hibernation*) do not go well with adverbs of high dynamics or sensory modality.

³ Abdurakhmanov F. Taking into account semantic and syntactic valence in Russian and Uzbek languages in teaching Russian as a foreign language. – P. 47.

⁴ Lagai E. A. Lingvometodicheskie aspekty obucheniya turkoyazychnykh studentov prepositional-case konstruktsiyam russkogo yazyka [Linguistic and methodological aspects of teaching Turkic-speaking students prepositional-case constructions of the Russian language]. – 2021. – P. 187-190.



Lexical semantics (for example, the adverb "*tasty*" is combined only with verbs related to cooking or eating food: "*cook tasty*", "*eat tasty*", but not "*sleep deliciously*").

Grammatical properties (for example, adverbs of the past tense "*yesterday*", "*long ago*") are not combined with verbs in the future tense: *He will come yesterday* – a mistake.

As I.R. Galperin notes, "the limitations of compatibility are formed on the basis of the experience accumulated by language and are fixed in the system of collocations."⁵ Thus, compatibility is not an arbitrary phenomenon, but a systemic one.

The modern Russian language demonstrates "the activation of colloquial and journalistic models, where there is an expansion of compatibility."⁶ For example, the adverb *is really* more and more often combined with verbs that were not previously characteristic of it: *to really understand*, *to really fear*. This can be seen as a sign of lexical deregulation or creative use of language.

Thus, the compatibility of adverbs with verbs is an important area of research that reveals the mechanisms of interaction of meanings at the level of a word combination. Despite a certain freedom of combination in the Russian language, it is strictly regulated by semantic and syntactic norms. The study of these processes is necessary both for theoretical linguistics and for applied problems (lexicography, teaching Russian as a Russian as a foreign language).

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⁵ Galperin I.R. Lexicology of the English language. Moscow, Vysshaya shkola Publ., 1981. – P. 57.

⁶ Lagai E. A. Obuchenie nauchnogo rechi studentov-filologov kak aktual'naya problema sovremennogo Vuzovskogo obrazovaniya [Teaching scientific speech of students-philologists as an actual problem of modern university education] // New and traditional aspects in the multicultural space of teaching Russian as a foreign language: actual issues of theory and practice. – 2024. – Т. 21. – P. 152.



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