



# GRAMMATIC AND SEMANTIC PROPERTIES OF CONVERSIVE PAIRS OF EMOTIVE VERBS IN MODERN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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## ABSTRACT

*Reflexive emotive verbs and their converting correlates were subjected in the Russian linguistic tradition to a complex analysis in the semantic, grammatical, combinational, and derivational planes. The distinguishing features of converting pairs of emotive verbs of the Russian language include the following: non-action (that is, the ability to denote an unintentional action), focus on the object (transitive verb) and self-isolation (reflexive verb), the ability to be used in an imperative meaning mainly in negative constructions, to describe the emotional state, emotional experience, emotional attitude.*

**KEYWORDS:** *emotive verb, transitive verb, reflexive verb, conversion, emotional attitude, emotional state.*

## INTRODUCTION

As you know, the emotional sphere of a person in the Russian language is represented by a rich and varied vocabulary, both from the point of view of its partial belonging, and from the point of view of lexical and semantic. The names of emotions are represented by almost all independent parts of speech of the Russian language: nouns (*гнев, страх, ужас, радость, грусть, тоска, печаль, веселье, восторг, восхищение*); (*anger, fear, horror, joy, sadness, longing, sadness, fun, delight, admiration*); adjectives (*гневный, радостный, грустный, восхищенный, восторженный, весёлый*); (*angriness, joyful, sadness, delighted, enthusiastic, cheerful*); adverbs (*гневно, весело, восторженно, страшно*); (*angrily, funny, enthusiastically, fearfully*); verbs (*бояться, раздражаться, тревожиться, гневаться, беспокоиться, беситься, огорчаться, волноваться, поражаться, изумляться, страшиться, ужасаться, удивляться, пугаться, стыдиться, смущаться* и др.). (*to be afraid, irritated, anxious, angry, worry, rage, upset, worry, amazed, amazed, dread, horrified, surprised, scared, ashamed, embarrassed, etc.*). The main part of this vocabulary is made up of verbs, since the emotional state is interpreted by the Russian language as a dynamic (active) process [Seliverstova 1982]. The most important feature of most of the studied verbs is the ability to form converting pairs, in which the transitive verb expresses the meaning of the causation ('cause someone') emotion under the influence of certain

reasons [Mikheeva 2007: 10; Nedyalkov, Silnitsky 1969: 11], for example: wave - *волновать* 'cause excitement', scare - *страшить* 'cause fear'. The second verb, reflexive, has the meaning of an emotional state (*беспокоиться, волноваться, сердиться, пугаться* и др.) (*to worry, to get angry, scared etc.*) [Vasiliev 1981: 75 - 121]. Such a verb is usually called an emotive decusative, that is, one that does not have the same 'causation' [Paducheva 2000a; 2009; Kalashnikov, Sai 2006: 3]. Emotive we will call both the verb of emotional causation (типа *волновать*)- (such as to to excite) and emotive decusative (типа *волноваться*)-(such as to worry).

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Emotive verbs of the Russian language have repeatedly become the subject of study. In particular, the nature of their relationship with the category of voice, grammatical properties, compatibility, word-formation activity, the ability to enter synonymous series, place in the lexical-semantic system of the language, including in the semantic classification of predicates, were considered.

According to most researchers, reflexive emotive verbs are formed from the corresponding non-reflexive (transitive) verbs, which are characterized by the semantic feature of 'causation'. The addition of the postfix *-ся* deprives the verb of this semantic feature [Apresyan 1967: 50; Yanko-Trnitskaya 1962: 154; Chudinov 1984: 36-37; Chudinov 1984 a; Zhukovskaya 1979: 83]. In grammatical terms, postfix *--ся* is the carrier of the



meaning of intransition [Lopatin 1977: 87]. V.V Vinogradov notes that the *postfix -ся* in the morphological structure of a reflexive emotive verb has a general reflexive meaning, that is, "closes the action in the sphere of the subject" [Vinogradov 1986: 513].

However, the semantic relationship of verbs in pairs such as *сердиться – сердить, страшиться – страшить* (to anger – to be angry, fear – to frighten) and the same ones does not seem so unambiguous. So, according to I.S Ulukhanov, the absence of the semantic attribute 'causation' in the reflexive emotive verb and its presence in the transitive one speaks of the greater semantic complexity of the transitive verb [Ulukhanov 1977: 80, and also Zhukovskaya 1979: 83]. If we talk about the semantic relationship of utterances with transitive and reflexive verbs, then in utterances with a transitive verb there is "the advancement of the names of inanimate objects and phenomena into the position of the grammatical subject that are incapable of being a real subject of action and state, ... causative the function of these names testifies to the secondary nature, the complexity of the composition of these sentences" [Zolotova 1973: 295].

Along with this, researchers note that in a pair of transitives - reflexive emotive verb, the latter denote an unintentional action, and their causative correlates can denote both intentional and unintentional action [Zaretsky 1961: 81; Chudinov 1986: 107; Yanko-Trinititskaya 1962: 154]. Relations in a pair of transitives - reflexive emotive verb are converting, that is, the object in a statement with a transitive verb corresponds to the subject in a statement with a reflexive verb, and the object in a statement with a reflexive verb corresponds to the subject in a statement with a transitive verb [Yanko-Trinititskaya 1962: 157; Lomtev 1973: 178].

According to N.A. Yanko-Trinititskaya, the state described by a reflexive emotive verb is represented in Russian as an action localized in time, since it can begin and end, but cannot reach its limit (*начал волноваться*) (he began to worry) [Yanko-Trinititskaya 1962: 68]. At the same time, reflexive emotive verbs of the Russian language "have a characterizing function in relation to the subject as a carrier of a predicative attribute", since "the action expressed by these verbs turns into a permanent static attribute, property," therefore one of their distinctive features is the impossibility to decompose the action such as *волноваться, сердиться, страшиться* to worry, to angry, fear and similar components [Ibid: 69]. For example, such actions as *строить, возводить, исследовать* to build, to erect, to explore can be represented as a series of operations related to each other.

N.A. Yanko-Trinititskaya notes that a characteristic feature of passive verbs - the

transformation of an object of a generating irreversible verb into a subject of a derivative reflexive - brings them closer to reflexive emotive verbs and separates them from verbs of physical impact such as *бросать – бросаться, кидать – кидаться, бить – биться*, to throw - throw, to rush up - rush up, to beat – beat. This is confirmed by the impossibility of the following transformation: I throw a stone - \* The stone is thrown, but perhaps His words excite me - I am worried because of his words [Ibid: 157]. Transformations in pairs such as *волноваться – волновать и строить – строиться*, (to worry – excite and to build – build) are not identical, since the verb of the worry type denotes an impact, and the verb of the build type does not have this meaning [Ibid: 163]. A reflexive verb in such a pair denotes the reaction of the subject of the state to the reason indicated in the object. In contrast to them, the verbs of the type are built "are characterized by the extreme passivity of the action denoted by them" [Ibid]. In addition, in pairs of the type *сердиться – сердить, волноваться – волновать* (to angry - to be angry, to worry - to excite), causative relationships are observed that are absent in the pair of *строить – строиться* (to build - build) [Ibid: 165]. O.N. Yanko-Trinititskaya notes that one can choose an irreversible synonym for a reflexive emotive verb (*пугаться – трусить*), (to be scared - to be afraid), which is absolutely impossible in relation to passive reflexive verbs (to be constructed) [Ibid: 166].

Debatable in linguistic science is the question of whether the action described by reflexive verbs such as *волноваться, злиться, сердиться*, (to worry, to get angry, to get excited, active or passive). According to a number of researchers, statements with these verbs reflect an active process [Peshkovsky 1956: 77; Zeitlin 1976: 177; Seliverstova 1982; Babenko 1988; Kendyushenko 1990: 116; Yakovleva 2003; Zamaraeva 2010: ([http:// www ...](http://www...))]. This is supported by the context of use. For example: *Крымов забеспокоился, начал оглядываться. Крымов got worried, started looking around.* (D. Granin). However, in our opinion, the possibility of finding emotive verbs in a homogeneous row with the verbs of active activity is explained not by the presence of the 'activity' feature in their semantic structure, but by the localization of these actions on the time axis. For example, *Мужчина раздражается, брюзжит, пьет водку, надоедает окружающим* more: *A man gets irritated, grumbles, drinks vodka, annoys others.* (L.I Shestov. Creativity from nothing). O.N. Yanko-Trinititskaya rightly characterizes the action described by reflexive emotive verbs of the Russian language as inactive [Yanko-Trinititskaya 1962: 69], since the semantics of statements with these predicates contains the semantic role of the Experiment - a



participant in the situation, which is characterized by the feature - 'activity'.

In grammatical terms, emotive verbs of the Russian language are classified as a) aimed at the object (типа *страшить, пугать*)-(such as *to scare, to frighten*) and b) self-contained (типа *страшиться, пугаться*)-(such as *to be frightened, to be scared*). The first are transitional, having a direct object with them (*пугать ребенка*)- (*to frighten the child*). O.N. Yanko-Trinititskaya draws attention to the peculiarities of the category of transitivity of such verbs: "the object with such verbs does not undergo changes, but, as it were, is included in the action" [Ibid: 71]. Attachment does not lead to the formation of a species pair. Wed:

1а. *Пугаться – испугаться, пугать – напугать to be scared – to get scared, to scare – to scared*. 1б. 1б. *Читать – прочитать to Read – read*. During perfectivities, we only observe the formation of a new way of verb action [Ibid: 71]. When combined with prefixes, emotive verbs often acquire a quantitative-temporal meaning (*потревожиться, заволноваться*) - (*to worry, to get excited*) and a quantitatively-intensive meaning (*разволноваться*) – (*to get excited*) [Ibid: 71 - 72].

In the field of view of researchers were also imperative forms of emotive verbs of the Russian language. According to V.S. Khrakovsky and A.P. Volodin, in contrast to imperative forms of controlled verbs such as *читать*- *to read*, denoting an urge (*Читай!*) - (*Read!*), Imperative forms of reflexive emotive verbs, which are uncontrollable, mean "a wish, the implementation of which depends not so much on the will of the listener, how much depends on a whole series of external and will-independent circumstances" [Khrakovsky, Volodin 1986: 149]. In this regard, negative imperative constructions are also noted, a feature of which is the designation of "the prohibition of an action that is already carried out at the moment of speech" (*Не злись!*) - (*Don't be angry!*) [Ibid: 148].

Emotive verbs of the Russian language were studied from the point of view of their paradigmatic structure. It is noted that the lexical-semantic groups of emotive verbs are characterized by gradual structures organized into a whole by "gradual interword oppositions" (*испугаться, ужаснуться*) - (*to be frightened, horrified*) [Vepreva, Kusova, Matveeva 1989: 57–58, and also Antipova 2009; Fomina 2006]. In the field of view of researchers was the composition [Kovaleva 1981: 115 - 119] and quantitative changes in the group of emotive verbs that occurred during the XI - XX centuries. [Korolkova 2004], as well as the nature of the relationship between the categories of causation and graduality [Fayzullaev 1994: 12].

In works devoted to the study of synonymous series of emotive verbs, the question is

raised whether the reference word absorbs the lexical meanings of words of the synonymous series [Shapilova 1976: 113], as well as the presence of so-called typing components. So, for synonymous series of reflexive emotive verbs of the Russian language, the typifying component is the 'experience feeling' component, and the causative correlates related to them include the 'force, induce' component [Chernyak 1981: 74 - 80].

The derivational potential of derivative / non-derivative verbs describing the emotional sphere of a person is also considered in sufficient detail. In particular, S.V. Artyukhova studied derivational paradigms with verbs nominating human emotions, the principles of formal organization of derivatives in word-formation nests with an initial verb nominating human emotion, as well as semantic relations between a non-derivative emotive verb and its derivatives [Artyukhova 2005] ...

A significant part of the research of emotive verbs of the Russian language is devoted to their classification by the nature of compatibility. So, Yu.D. Apresyan, M.L. Kryuchkova, N.A. Prokudenko and some others classify these verbs on the basis of two interdependent features: semantic and syntactic. In particular, Y.D. Apresyan identified nine distributive classes of verbs: 1) 'to experience a feeling directed at an object that is the content of a given mental state' *состояния*' (*беспокоиться, тревожиться, волноваться о + предложный падеж*); - (*to worry, to bother, to care about + prepositional case*); 2) 'to feel a feeling directed at a strongly desired object' (*томиться, тосковать, вздыхать по + дательный падеж*); ( *to languish, to yearn, to sigh + dative case*); 3) the feeling caused by the position, state, quality, behavior of the object' (*беспокоиться, тревожиться за + винительный падеж*) - (*to worry about + accusative case*); 4) 'to experience an evaluative (positive / negative) feeling caused by the object to which it is directed' (*восторгаться, любоваться, восхищаться + творительный падеж*);- (*to admire, to marvel, to delight + instrumental case*); 5) 'feel a feeling directed at such an object in which a mutual connection with the subject is established' (*сострадать, сочувствовать + дательный падеж*); - ( *compassionate, sympathize+ dative case*); 6) 'feel a sense of dissatisfaction with someone' (*сердиться, злиться, зlobиться на + винительный падеж*); - (*to be angry, to pereeve, accusative case*); 7) 'feel constant fear or awkwardness in relation to someone / something' (*трястись, трепетать, робеть перед + творительный падеж*); - (*бояться, страшиться, стесняться + родительный падеж*); - (*to be afraid, to dread, shy + genitive case*); 8) 'feel a sense of fear in front of someone' (*трястись, трепетать, робеть перед + творительный падеж*); (shake,



tremble, to be shy before + instrumental case); 9) 'feel a sense of uncertainty' (*сомневаться в + предложный падеж*) - (to doubt + prepositional case) [Apresyan 1962].

The nature of the compatibility of reflexive emotive verbs was also considered in connection with the determination of their place in the semantic classification of predicates [Yanko-Trinitinskaya 1962]. Many of these predicates are combined with adverbs of **unspecified duration** such as *долго-долго, подолгу; long-long, for a long time*; **the length of time-** *теперь, зимой, вчера, завтра, сейчас; (now, in winter, yesterday, tomorrow, now); repeatability of the action* *ежеминутно, вечерами; (every minute, in the evenings); discontinuity of action* *иногда, порой, временами; (sometimes, at times); beginning of action* *с давних пор, сначала, сперва; (for a long time, first, at first); mode of action* *едва, чуть-чуть, немного, капельку (barely, slightly, a little bit, dropletly)* [Ibid: 72 - 73].

The semantic classification of emotive verbs of the Russian language undertaken by L.M. Vasiliev and other researchers is based on three principles: denotative, taking into account the "natural, ontological dismemberment of reality" [Vasiliev 1982: 11], paradigmatic, taking into account the isolation of general and differential semes of the word, and syntagmatic based on the number and content of verbal valencies.

One of the main criteria in the classification of L.M. Vasiliev is the nature of the combination of words of this class. On this basis, he singled out the verbs of the emotional state (mood), emotional experience and emotional attitude.

According to the researcher, the verbs of the first group indicate the most different emotional states, "leaving, as it were, in the shadows the feelings experienced in this state" [Vasiliev 1981: 75]. These include *волноваться, сердиться, радоваться, печалиться, восторгаться, раздражаться, пугаться, ужасаться* (to worry, to get angry, to rejoice, to grieve, to delight, to be irritated, to be frightened, to be horrified and others.) This group is characterized by such oppositions *печалиться и опечаливаться (волновать и волноваться)* as 'beingness / becoming' (sadden and to be sad), 'causative / non-causative' (to excite and worrying) [Ibid: 96].

The verbs of the second group denote "the process of emotional experience" [Ibid.]. Accordingly, they are not members of the opposition 'being / becoming' [Ibid: 108]. In this group, the researcher includes such lexemes as *терпеть, претерпевать, мучиться, страдать, томиться, убиваться, страшились, наслаждаться* (to endure, suffer, to be agonize, to be languish, to be killed, to be dread, enjoy, and others.)

The verbs of an emotional attitude mainly denote the experience of a certain feeling, caused by an attitude towards someone, something and an assessment of someone, something. This group includes such lexemes as *любить, уважать, презирать* (to love, to respect, to despise and others.) This group is characterized by the following set of semes: 'causation / non-causation' (*влюбить и полюбить*) - (fall in love and to love), 'beingness / becoming' (*любить – влюбляться*) - (to love - fall in love), 'activity / passivity' (*любить и нравиться*) - (to love and like), 'positive / negative modality' (*влюбиться и разлюбить*) - (fall in love and stop loving) [Ibid: 108 - 121].

N.D Arutyunova's classification is based on the content aspect of verbal valences. By the nature of the actant, expressing the cause, the scientist divides the predicates under study into two groups: 1) *event-oriented* (*раздражать, смущать, удивлять, изумлять, поражать, огорчать, волновать, тревожить*) - (to irritate, to confuse, to surprise, to amaze, to upset, to worry, to disturb), 2) *object-oriented* (*сердить, злить, обижать*) - (to anger, to irritate, to offend). Object-oriented also includes disturb, which allow object names such as *отец, ребенок, сын, сестра* (father, child, son, sister,) who are the object of concern or anxiety. About object-oriented predicates, it is noted that "the personal orientation of the feelings indicated by these verbs reflects the situation of a desire to expose one's displeasure to someone" [Arutyunova 1976: 161]. For example: *сердить (злить, обижать) друга, отца, товарища, коллегу по работе. To anger (to incense, to offend) a friend, father, comrade, work colleague.* In this series, "it is essential *сердить- to anger* that the culprit of the emotion usually occupies a lower place in the age or social hierarchy" [Apresyan 2003: 1014].

A comprehensive analysis of emotive verbs of the Russian language, forming both converting pairs of the type as *сердиться – сердить, to be angry – to anger*, and single verbs such as *бояться, грустить*, (fear, sadness) was carried out by S.S. Polezhaeva. The researcher considers pairs of verbs like *сердиться – сердить (to be angry – to anger)*, as semantic, grammatical and word-formative oppositions in which conversion relations are realized. S.S Polezhaeva focuses on the ways of expressing the emotional state as a dynamic process, the relationship between the "emotional and mental activity of the subject of emotion", and also considers these oppositions from the point of view of specific characteristics [Polezhaeva 2003].

## CONCLUSION

Thus, there is every reason to assert that the converting pairs of emotive verbs of the Russian language have undergone a comprehensive analysis



in grammatical, lexical-semantic and combinational terms. However, the question of their place in the semantic classification of predicates and functioning in the semantics of enunciation remained outside the field of view of researchers, that is, the nature of the relationship between the semantic features of predicates, expressed by converting pairs of emotive verbs, and the semantic features of their actants has not been revealed. This chapter is devoted to determining the place of these verbs in the semantic classification of predicates.

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