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ASPECTUAL CONDITIONS EXPRESSED BY BOUNDARY ACTION VERBS

Mirsanov G'aybullo Qulmurodovich

Annotation. This article analyzes the aspectual properties of boundary action verbs in English. The action groups of action verbs and the aspectual situations they form under the influence of context are highlighted. Also, the semantic properties of the verb to come, its role in expressing terminativity and its use in literary texts are analyzed based on examples.

Keywords: aspectuality, actionality, action verbs, terminativity, boundedness, aspectual situation, context, to come.

CHEGARALANGAN YURISH-HARAKAT FE'LLARI IFODALAYDIGAN ASPEKTUAL VAZIYATLAR

Mirsanov G'aybullo Qulmurodovich

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilidagi chegaralangan yurish-harakat fe'llarining aspektual xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Harakat fe'llarining aktsional guruhlari hamda ular kontekst ta'sirida hosil qiladigan aspektual vaziyatlar yoritiladi. Shuningdek, to come fe'lining semantik xususiyatlari, uning terminativlikni ifodalashdagi o‘rni va badiiy matnlardagi qo‘llanishi misollar asosida tahlil etiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: aspektuallik, aktsionallik, yurish-harakat fe'llari, terminativlik, chegaralanganlik, aspektual vaziyat, kontekst, to come.

Aktsional guruhlarga ajratilgan yurish-harakat fe'llari kontekstda turli aspektual vaziyatlarni hosil qilishi mumkin. Bu aspektual vaziyatlar yurish-harakat fe'llarining aktsional xususiyatlari bilan bir qatorda, mazkur fe'llarning kontekstdagi konkretizatorlari (tarz, o‘rin-payt hollarini ifodalovchi so‘z birliklari, predlog va ko‘makchilar) ta'sirida vujudga keladi.

Ushbu chegaralangan yurish-harakat fe'llariga quyidagilarni kiritish mumkin: to come, to start, to set, to dash, to leave, to arrive, to advance, to reach, to return, to get, to climb, to lead, to enter, to fall, to follow, to draw, to cross, to step, to depart.

O‘z navbatida, yuqorida keltirilgan chegaralanganlikni ifodalovchi yurish-harakat fe'llarini semantikasiga ko‘ra quyidagi guruhlarga ajratish mumkin:

a) so‘zlovchi yoki biror obyektga yo‘nalgan va yakuniy punktga yetgan harakatni ifodalovchi fe'llar: to come, to arrive, to reach, to return, to get, to attack, to enter, to visit;

b) yakuniy nuqtaga hali yetmagan, biroq unga intilish mavjud bo‘lgan fe'llar: to lead, to push, to pull, to follow;

c) muhitni tark etish yoki oldinga intilishni ifodalovchi fe'llar: to advance, to leave, to start, to set, to depart, to draw;

d) subyektning muayyan muhitdagi qisqa yakunlangan harakatini ifodalovchi fe'llar: to step, to cross, to pass;

e) vertikal yo‘nalishni ifodalovchi fe'llar: to climb, to fall.

Manbalar tahliliga ko‘ra, nutqda va badiiy adabiyotlarda chegaralanganlikni ifodalovchi yurish-harakat fe'llari orasida eng ko‘p uchraydigani to come fe'lidir.

Mazkur fe'l bo‘yicha badiiy adabiyotlardan 390 ta misol to‘plandi. Shundan 309 tasi to come fe'lining sodda kesim vazifasida, 81 tasi esa fe'lning shaxssiz shakllarida qo‘llangan.

Oxford Dictionary (1992:223; 1984:111)da to come fe'lining yo‘nalgan harakat ma'nosi quyidagicha izohlanadi:

a) subyektning biror obyektga, so‘zlovchi turgan joyga yoki voqea sodir bo‘layotgan joyga yo‘nalgan harakati: The children came running to meet us;

b) subyektning biror obyekt yoki manzilga yetib, harakatni yakunlashi: They came to a river.

Keltirilgan izohlardan ko‘rinadiki, to come leksemasida yakuniy nuqtaga intilish va unga yetish semantikasi mavjud. Shu bois mazkur fe'l bevosita chegaralangan fe'llar tarkibiga kiradi.

Gapda kesim uyushib kelganda, birinchi fe'l ifodalagan harakat tugallanib, undan keyingi harakat boshlanishi kuzatiladi. Bunday holatda to come fe'li tugallangan aspektual vaziyatni ifodalaydi. Terminativlik esa keyingi fe'l harakatining boshlanishi orqali namoyon bo‘ladi. Nemis tilshunosi B. M. Balin harakatning chegaraga yetgan yoki yetmaganligini ifodalovchi bunday aspektual vaziyatlarni «figura aspektologicheskogo konteksta», «sopryajennost deystviy v posledovatelnosti», «parallelizm deystviy» (Balin, 1969) tushunchalari bilan izohlaydi.

Masalan:

I came to the courtyard, crossed it, and stood under the shelter of the balcony (Hem., 194).

She came in looking fresh and lovely and sat on the bed and the sun rose while I had the thermometer in my mouth (Hem., 106).

Shuningdek, payt ergash gapli qo‘shma gaplarda ham payt ergash gap bosh gapdagi kesim ifodalagan harakatning tugallanganligini anglatadi. Masalan: (3) It was dusk when the priest came (Hem, 80).

Xususan, to come fe'lidan so‘ng infinitiv keladigan bo‘lsa, subyektning biror maqsad yuzasidan biror obyektga yetib kelgan harakatini anglatadi. Masalan: (4) He himself received every merchant who came to buy what they required, checked the shipment before it left his warehouse (Stone, 3); (5) When he came to visit the Schliemanns, Sophia saw that there had again been a change in him (Stone, 282).

Keltirilgan (4), (5) misollarda ko‘rinadiki, to come ifodalagan harakat o‘zining terminal punktiga yetib, ya'ni terminativ aspektual vaziyatni hosil qilgan.

To come fe'lining semantik potensialiga kiruvchi aspektual belgi quyidagi turli konkretizatorlar, ya'ni olmosh komponentlari, postloglar va predloglar bilan ham aniqlanishi mumkin. Aspektual jihatdan ushbu konkretizatorlar subyekt harakatining terminal nuqtaga yetmaganligi yoki harakatning yakuniy terminal nuqtaga yetganligini anglatib keladi.

To come fe'li up ravishi bilan birikib kelganda, up ravishi to come ifodalagan harakatning mo‘ljallangan nuqtaga yetib tugallanganligini ifodalab, perfektiv ma'no kasb etadi. Masalan: (6) I ate some lunch and in the afternoon Miss Van Campen, the superintendent, came up (Stone, 95); (7) We ran into a couple of Italians we knew and Mc Adams, the vice-consul, and they came up with us when we joined the girls (Hem, 127). Ushbu keltirilgan (6), (7) misollarda up ravishi to come ifodalagan harakatning terminal nuqtaga yetganligini bildirib, aspektual nuqtai nazardan terminativ aspektual vaziyatni vujudga keltirgan.

To come fe'li in, into va out predloglari bilan kelganda biror subyektning muayyan muhitning ichki qismiga yoki ichki qismidan tashqariga yo‘nalgan ish-harakatni bildiradi. Masalan: (8) The waiters came in and out and there were people going by and candles with shades on the tablecloths (Stone, 113); (9) Before he came back three doctors came into the room (Hem, 102); (10) The driver came out of the door with the papers for the wounded in the car (Hem, 54); (11) “The boy will bring them”, Catherine said. She put her hand up and the boy came out from the Pagoda bar beside the stables (Stone, 129).

Yuqorida keltirilgan (8), (9), (10), (11) misollarda in, into va out predloglari to come predikati ifodalayotgan ish-harakatning tugallangan punktga yetganligini anglatib, terminativ aspektual vaziyatni hosil qilgan. Terminativlik esa subyektning biror chegarani kesib o‘tishi bilan bog‘liq.

O‘zining nomzodlik ishida ingliz tilida iterativ kategoriyani tahlil qilgan T. N. Astofurova yurish-harakat fe'llari ifodalaydigan iterativlik xususida ham to‘xtalib, muntazam bo‘lmagan iterativlik zamon va otning miqdori bilan o‘zaro bog‘liq holda morfologik xarakterga ega bo‘lishini ta'kidlaydi (Astofurova, 1981: 5–23).

To come fe'lining iterativ aspektual vaziyatni ifodalashi kontekstdagi turli grammatik vositalar, ya'ni often, usually, seldom kabi payt holi vazifasidagi ravishlar hamda substantivning sanalib kelishi yoki miqdori ko‘rsatilishi orqali hosil bo‘lishi mumkin. Masalan: (12) Emile and Luis Burnout came every Sunday afternoon to visit and assemble the sharts from Mycenae (Stone, 201); (13) In the morning they came to each bed in turn, three men nurses and a doctor and picked you up out of bed and carried you into the dressing room (Hem, 70); (14) “We’ll leave it in city”, Henry exclaimed, “so that everyone who comes to Troy will see it in fact” (Stone, 252).

Keltirilgan (12), (13), (14) misollarda every Sunday payt holi, each bed o‘rin holi va everyone olmoshi yordamida fe'l ifodalagan harakatning iterativligi hosil bo‘lgan. Ushbu takroriy harakatda ham tugallanganlik mavjud, ya'ni tugallangan harakatning takrorlanib turishi kontekstdagi payt holi ta'siri natijasida yuzaga kelgan.

Quyida matningiz kirill yozuvidan lotin yozuviga ilmiy uslub va imlo qoidalari saqlangan holda o‘zgartirildi.

To come fe'li over ravishi bilan birikkanda subyektning kuzatuvchiga yaqinlashib, o‘z harakatini tugal nuqtaga yetkazishi natijasida protsessual + terminativ aspektual vaziyat (PAV+TAV) hosil bo‘ladi. Masalan: (15) One of their drivers came over to me, brought by Gordini who looked very white and sick (Hem, 72); (16) “Good morning,” she said and came over to the bed (Hem, 93).

Protsessuallik ushbu holatda over ravishi tomonidan ifodalangan bo‘lsa, terminativlik esa fe'l semantikasining zamon bilan bog‘liqligi natijasida hosil bo‘lgan. Ma'lumki, over ravishi yurish-harakat fe'llari bilan birikib kelganda subyektning biror masofani yoki muhitni bosib o‘tishini anglatadi (Oxford Student Dictionary of Current English, 1984: 445). To predlogi esa harakatning yo‘nalishini ko‘rsatib kelgan.

To come fe'li along predlogi bilan birikib kelganda subyektning biror yo‘nalishdagi harakati ifodalanadi. Misol uchun: (17) We came along past the chained boats in the slips along the quay to where the barman’s boat should be (Hem, 234); (18) Then a carriage came along but there was someone in it (Stone, 143).

Ushbu keltirilgan (17), (18) misollarda subyekt harakatining ma'lum bir vaqt davom etib, yakuniy punktga yetganligi ifodalanib, PAV+TAV hosil bo‘lgan. Along predlogining hol vazifasidagi ot bilan qo‘llanishi natijasida masofa ko‘rsatkichi sifatida to come fe'lining protsessda bo‘lganligi, terminativlik esa fe'l semantikasiga va subyektning o‘sha obyektga yetishi bilan bog‘liq.

Shunga o‘xshash hodisani, ya'ni PAV+TAVni biz to come fe'li sifatdosh I bilan birikib kelgan holatda ham kuzatishimiz mumkin. Masalan: (19) Workmen came running from all directions (Stone, 202); (20) Two small boys came running to collect their bags (Stone, 65).

Keltirilgan misollarda protsessuallik sifatdosh I shaklidagi to run fe'li bilan ifodalangan bo‘lsa, terminativlik to come fe'lining semantikasida mavjud. Shuningdek, protsessuallik kontekstdagi grammatik konkretizatorlar (slowly) va ravishlar bilan kelganda ham ifodalanishi mumkin. Masalan: (21) I wiped my hand on my shirt and another floating light came very slowly down and I looked at my leg and was very afraid (Hem, 71).

To come fe'li tahlilining xulosasi sifatida shuni ta'kidlash joizki, ushbu fe'l hosil qilgan asosiy aspektual vaziyatlarda terminativlik mavjud. Keltirilgan (1–11) misollarda TAV ifodalangan bo‘lsa, (12–14) misollarda iterativ aspektual vaziyat hosil bo‘lgan. Qolgan (15–21) misollarda esa PAV+TAV vujudga kelgan.

Demak, to come fe'lining Past Indefinite shaklidagi asosiy aspekt ma'nosi terminativlik bo‘lib, iterativlik va protsessuallikning terminativlik bilan uyg‘unlashib kelishi kontekstdagi grammatik hamda leksik vositalar ta'siri natijasida hosil bo‘ladi.

To come fe'li davomli zamon shaklida biror obyekt yoki so‘zlovchi yo‘nalishidagi harakatning protsessda bo‘lish ma'nosini anglatadi. Protsessuallik ma'nosi ushbu holatda asosiy belgi bo‘lsa-da, fe'l semantikasidagi chegaralanganlik o‘z xususiyatini to‘laligicha saqlab qoladi va chegaraga intilgan protsessual ma'no hosil bo‘ladi. Masalan: (22) We heard that Germans and Austrians had broken through in the north and were coming down the mountain valleys toward Udine (Hem, 172); (23) Someone was coming down the hallway (Hem, 60).

Demak, yuqorida ta'kidlaganimizdek, ushbu misollarda PAV bosh belgi bo‘lsa-da, chegaraga intilish ma'nosi saqlanib qolgan. Shuni ham ta'kidlash lozimki, to come fe'lining The Present Continuous Tense shakli protsessual belgidan tashqari zamon bilan bog‘liq grammatik ma'noga ham ega. Buni quyidagi misollarda kuzatishimiz mumkin. Masalan: (24) “Do you know when the other nurses are coming?” (Hem, 95); (25) I must tell Mother the news. She is eating her heart out. Did Mr. Henry say when he was coming?

To come chegaralangan yurish harakat fe'lining perfekt zamon shaklini aspektual belgilarini tahlil qilar ekanmiz, bu fe'lning kontekstdagi semantik va aspektual ma'nolarini quyidagicha izohlashimiz mumkin; a) sub'ektning biror maqsad bilan biror ob'ekt yo'nalganliги: (26) "I heard you speak last night. Mr. Eden, and I have come to interview you", he began (London. 340); b) harakatning terminal nuqtaga etganligi: (27) The forest had been green in the summer when we had come into the town but now there were the stumps and the broken trunks and the ground torn up (Hem. 164). v) terminativ harakatning zamon bilan bog'liq holati: (28) He had just come from a fruitless interview with the pawnbroker; from whom he had tried to wring an additional loan on his wheel (London. 282).

Yuqoridagi tahlillardan shu xulosani aytish mumkinki to come chegaralangan xususiyatli fe'lining asosiy aspektual ma'nosi terminativlik bo'lib, ushbu tugallanganlik fe'lning semantikasi bilan bog'liq. To come fe'li terminativ aspektual vaziyatlardan tashqari protsess +terminativ aspektual vaziyatni va iterativ aspektual vaziyatni hosil qilishi to come fe'lining semantikasini qo'shimcha morfosintaktik vositalar bilan boyishi mumkin ekanligida degan mulohazaga kelishimiz mumkin. To come fe'li bildiradigan PAV davomli zamon shaklidagina hosil bo'lib, grammatik tus-zamon bilan yuzaga keladi.

Ingliz tilida to come fe'lidan tashqari quyidagi chegaralangan fe'llar bor: to start off /yurish harakatining boshlanish fazasini ko'rsatadi/, to leave /boshlang'ich punktni tark etish yoki tark etishni rezultativligini bildiradi/, to dash off, to rush /intensiv harakatga kirishish/, to advance /boshlang'ich punktdan oldinga intilganlik/, to step /biror makondagi bir aktlilik harakat/, to depart /harakatni boshlanishi/, to set off /maqsad yuzasidan biror punktni tark etish/ kabi yurish-harakat ma'nolari mavjud bo'lib bu fe'llarning umumiy semantikasi sub'ektning biror muhitdan yiroqlashishi yoki o'sha muhitni tark etish yoki biror muhitdan boshqa biror orient yo'nalishida maqsad bilan harakatlanishini anglatadi. Ushbu yurish-harakat fe'llarining aksional semantikasiga keladigan bo'lsak, ushbu fe'llar chegaralanganlik ma'nosiga ega ya'ni harakatning boshlanish fazasi ko'zga tashlanadi. Masalan: (29) We started off down the narrow road (Hem,183); (30) Then Mr. Henry left, saying that he would return the next day (Stone, 42); (31) After stopping off in Athens

for a few days to admire and with his son, he dashed off to Ithaca for a month in an attempt to locate the palace of Odysseys (Stone, 440); (32) The children rushed out to tell Sophia the name of her doughter (Stone, 105); (33) When do we leave (Hem, 225). Keltirilgan (29-33) misollarda inxoativ AV hosil bo'lgan. Inxoativ belgi fe'llarning semantikasida mujassam bo'lgan.

Yuqorida keltirilgan fe'llar bildirgan boshlang'ich harakatning ma'nosiga qarama-qarshi yurish semantik ma'noga (ya'ni yakuniy punktga intilgan) ega bo'lgan fe'llar to reach - yurish-harakatning biror ob'ektga etib tugallanganliği, to arrive - lokativ pozitsiyaga biror vositada etib kelish, ya'ni yo'nalma harakatning tugal punktga intilishi, to get - harakatning ob'ektga etishishini bildiradi, to enter - ob'ektning ichki qismiga yo'nalgan harakatni ifodalaydi, to visit - maqsad yuzasidan ob'ektga yo'nalganlik hisoblanadi. Bu yo'nalishni bildiruvcni yurish-harakat fe'llari ham aksional jihatdan chegaralanganlikka ega bo'lib, o'z semantikasida harakatning yakuniy punktga intilganlik yoki etib tugallanganlik ma'nosi mavjud. Masalan: (34) Yes, but not as a miner. By the time I reached San Francisco in 1851, after crossing the Isthmus of Panama, the gold fields were crowded (London, 116); (35) Adolphe Laurent and the Photographer Siebrecht arrived together with their equipment and both went to work at once documenting the excavations (Stone, 272); (36) Sophia and Henry entered the house on Mousson Street with a sense of triumph (Stone. 406); (37) When Sophia awoke she visited with Polyxene, planned their dinner for the following day (Stone. 246).

To return fe'li kuzatuvchi nuqtai nazaridan qarama-qarshi yo'nalishni yoki bosh punktga qayta yo'nalgan harakatni bildiradi. Masalan: (38) She had coffee with Henry when he returned from his swim at dawn, then stayed with her crew in the exacavation untill work was halted for the dinner period (Stone, 245); (39) When they returned to the Hotel d'Angleterre there was a note for her from her mother: "Please come out to Colonos as soon as you return" (Stone, 74); (40) She sealed the envelope, returned downstairs and handed it to her father (Stone, 37). Bu misollarda sub'ekt harakati manzilga etib tugallangan va natijada TAV hosil bo'lgan.

«Gorizontal tekislikdagi ko'chish ma'nosini anglatuvchi fe'llar o'z implikatsiyasida u yoki bu lokativ semaga ega» /Jolobov, 1984; 9/, ya'ni lokativlikdagi morfo-sintaktik vositalarning leksik-semantik ma'nolariga qarab shu yurish-harakat fe'llarining bosh va yakuniy punkt o'rtasidagi harakatning boshlanishi, yo'nalishi va yakuniy orientirga etish ma'nolari ifodalanadi degan xulosaga kelishimiz mumkin.

To start, to leave fe'llari inxoativ aspektual vaziyat hosil qilgan, ya'ni sub'ekt bajargan harakatning boshlanish punktini ko'rsatadi. To reach, to arrive, to return fe'llari ifodalagan aspektual ma'no TAV ni hosil qilgan.

Shunday qilib, biror yo'nalishni anglatuvchi yurish-harakat fe'llari chegaralanganlik xususiyatiga ega bo'lib, indefinit shaklidagi asosiy aspektual ma'nosi esa terminativlikdir.

Ushbu ta'kidlangan biror yo'nalishni anglatuvchi yurish-harakat fe'llari davomli shaklda ob'ektga intilgan ammo protsessdagi, ya'ni boshlang'ich fazada davom etayotgan harakatni ifodalaydi. Quyidagi misollarga e'tibor beramiz: (41) Arthur was leaving the room, and Martin Eden followed his exit with longing eyes (London, 22); (42) I could see that Piano's car was pulling out onto the little side road and starting up it (Hem, 182); (43) At the front they were advancing on the Carso, they had taken kick across from Plava (Hem, 117). Keltirilgan misollarning (41), (42), (43) barchasida chegaralanganlik xususiyatli fe'llari grammatik protsessuallik bilan uyg'unlashib ketgan bo'lib, aniq vaqt qismida davom etayotgan harakat ifodalangan. Bu misollarda fe'l semantikasida mavjud bo'lgan ichki chegara grammatik protsessuallik bilan qarama qarshi qo'yilgan bo'lib, shu grammatik ma'noga bo'y sungen holda aniq vaqtdagi davomli harakatning chegaraga intilganligi mavjud. Shu holatlarda hosil bo'lgan protsessual aspektual vaziyat grammatik davomiylik bilan

bog'liq. Shunday ekan chegaralangan yurish-harakat fe'llarining davomli shaklda asosiy xususiyati chegaraga intilgan protsess degan xulosaga kelishimiz mumkin.

Chegaralangan xususiyatli fe'llar perfekt shaklida harakatning terminal nuqtaga ya'ni o'z manzil chegarasiga etib tugallanganligini anglatadi. Masalan: (44) When the Calvert's had departed Henry sent Yannakis into Cipalak to Dramali family to strike a bargain for the use of their big farm wagon and two horses (Stone, 195); (45) Madame Victoria had arrived in February to reep Sophia company during her last heavy lady weeks (Stone, 436); (46) She was the descendant of a prominent family from Crete who had led one of the earky uprisings against the Turks and had had to flee to Athens, a small dirt-paved town (Stone, 9). Keltirilgan (44), (45) misollarda to depart, to arrive fe'llari chegaralangan perfektiv ma'noga ega bo'lganligi uchun sub'ekt harakatining bir holatdan boshqa holatga o'tganligini anglatib terminal chegaraga etib tugallanganlik ko'zga tashlanadi. (46) misolda esa tugallangan natijaviylik yuzaga kelgan. Bu borada I.P.Ivanova «ba'zi chegaralangan fe'llar perfektda natijaviylik ma'nosiga ega bo'lsa boshqalari esa ushbu ma'noga ega emas» degan fikrni bildiradi /Ivanova, 1961: 109/. Demak, chegaralangan yurish-harakat fe'llarining barchasi ham perfekt shaklida bir xil ma'noga ega emas.

Faqat perfektiv ma'noga ega bo'lgan chegaralanganlikni ifodalovchi yurish-harakat fe'llari perfekt shaklida tugallangan harakatni ifodalasa, perfektiv ma'noga ega bo'lmagan chegaralangan yurish-harakat fe'llari natijaviylik ma'nosini anglatap ekan. Ammo ushbu chegaralangan yurish-harakat fe'llarining aspektual ma'nosi esa bir xil, ya'ni terminativ aspektual vaziyat hosil qiladi.

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