



## AFFIXAL WAY OF EXPRESSING IRREGULAR REPEATABILITY OF THE ACTIONS OF THE MODERN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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Article history:	Abstract:
<b>Received:</b> 14 <sup>th</sup> May 2022	The article presents a fragment of the description of the affixal way of expressing the irregular repetition of the action of the modern Russian language and discusses questions about the verbs of the multiple mode of action.
<b>Accepted:</b> 14 <sup>th</sup> June 2022	
<b>Published:</b> 26 <sup>th</sup> July 2022	
<b>Keywords:</b> Affixation, affixal method, prefix-suffix verbs, intermittent-softening, process-softening, process-comitative (accompanying), process-long (long-distributive), complicated-intensive, distributive-reciprocal mode of action.	

Among the various ways of expressing the repeatability of action, a significant place is owned by affixation. Affixal method is an expression of the validity of the repetition of action by attaching to the base-based word console and suffixes. The prefix-suffix verbs of the imperfect species, containing in their semantics the element of the repetition of action, attracted the attention of scientists at different stages of studying the verb form. Especially a lot of place is assigned to them in research M.A.Schetkin. It includes intermittently softening, process-softening, process-comitative (accompanying) process, and long-term (long-term-distributive), complicated-intensive, distribution-mutual method. Verbal action (SD). It seems not entirely justified by the inclusion of iterative such dias, as the process-softening (laughing, having to peel, wrap), complicated, intensive (visiting, dance), since the semantics of the verbs of these dia Contains a differential sign of repeatability in the adoption of an understanding. One of the most "ancient" means of expression of the repetition of action is the so-called multiple verbs that have already been studied both in terms of synchronies and diachrony. In determining the main value of multiple verbs, most researchers adhere to a single opinion. Wed: "The verbs of a multiple action method mean a repeated, multiple repetition of action." "Multi-time - representing the action as repeated or altering." "Many times repeated or repeated."

Researchers are not always unanimous in determining the type of repeatability expressed by these verbs. They note that repetition of the action takes place at regular intervals. However, multiple verbs always indicate only irregular repetition of action. In addition, they are especially emphasized by the attitude of the action to the past. The number of multiple verbs consumed in the modern Russian language is quite limited. The dictionary of Ozhegov marks a little more than 30 multiple verbs, in the 1917 Academy of Sciences (San 17) of such verbs, there are more than 133. Of these, the "Multi-time" 110 of the stray The verbs of the imperfect species formed by suffixes -v-, -, -Wiva. This is a verb type to disdub, mashed, torture, ride, jumped (curvat), pellege, stagger, strip, splash, wrapping, waging, binding, how to dug, press, donate, give, dypy, live, knead, svant, relent, press, mahivat, laugh, painting, hardware, dust, To hear and others. It is behind these verbs in modern aspectology a term "multiple" is enshrined. Many of them are outdated. It should be noted that in San 17, the numbers are included in the number of verbs, which, in our opinion, can be called repeatedly relative to repeatedly. These are the submissive verbs of the imperfect species formed from the submissive verbs of the perfect and imperfect type with the help of suffixes -v-, -, (-Wiva): Punify (multi-time. To take off), Write (to jerk), blast (to explode), to bother (to latch), leaving (to leave), to look (to enter), cut out (to bring), to keep it (to come), ride (K are driven), to buy (to find), gain (to wrap), to buy (to bypass), wrap (to fly away), to privacy (to bring), reheaster (to move), fly (to fly), To take a touch (to coming), surcharge (to the rush), to bait (to bring), put it (to climb), jerk (to flock).

Such verbs would be more correct to exclude from the number of repeated, firstly, because they are not suitable for the generally accepted definition of the concept of "multiple verb", and secondly, not in all dictionaries have a "multiple". So, in San-4, only verbs are rendered to reneeing, trying, privile, to clothe. Others of this group do not have the "multiple" litter: to relide, surgical, to bother, leaving, wrapped out as the verbs of NSV, and the rest are not fixed at all in this dictionary. In most cases, multiple verbs are motivated by verbs that are not available in semantics a sign of repetition of action (of 110 verbs more than 95). So, out of 6 verb values, no one indicates a repetition of action. The same picture is observed in the verbs to live (8 values), write (8), play (7), sing (6), burn (5), drink (4), call (3), smell (3), smoking (5), scream (5), Cut (4). The addition of suffix -whew- (-yiv-) makes it in the semantics of these verbs the importance of irregular repetition of the action in the long past (knew, lived, levival, played, singer, Zhaligal, called, smoked, steaming, shouting, etc.). The verbs are repeatedly actions are actions as a complex of repetitive acts. The suffixes -v-, -whis- (-uv-) change the semantics of the producing verb so that repeatability becomes irregular. Wedway: Shoot-Scroll, Stroat-tap, jump-jump, Break-to-fuck, carcass, and others. In cases where motivating is the verb

of directional movement, the inclusion of suffix in the structure The verb leads to clarification of the type of repeatability. For example, the verbs to wear, walk, carry, carry, drive, ride, run designate repetitive actions, but do not indicate how this repetition occurs. Multiple to label, easy, to drag, worry, ride, be fucked indicate that the action repeated irregularly.

The semantic volumes of multiple verbs and their motivating are not the same: producing verbs have a much greater number of values than multiple derivatives, which, as a rule, assimilate not all values of their producing. The fact of correlation of multiple verbs with several (three, four or more) values of the motivating base (verb) indicates a relatively wide use of multiple verbs to designate repetitive actions. The possibility of using multiple verbs for transmission of repeatability increases due to the phenomenon of homonym in the group of multiple verbs. Wed: Interrogate (from disturbing, "circular motions with the help of a spoon to turn over or shabby" and knead, "might, transbvious"); Trying (from riding, "to destroy, starve grass" and "to ride," we gradually produce, to deliver smb., "WHAT, somewhere" and drive, "send the movement of going" /; Pile Finger on fire »Fall," shoot from firearms "/. The value of the repetition of action is so strongly in multiple verbs, which can be transmitted to the verb form without supporting contexts. For example: got on the bench near Hebsings, where Egor loved to sit down (S. Kruutilin. Old Bedrooms). - also read and we once something," Yurgin snatched (A.Ivan. The shadows disappear at noon). Someone said then: "Not so else, it happened, you were working, Frol Kurgan" (ibid.). Pokrovsky's wife bival, exiled to live in the kitchen (F.M.Dostoevsky. Poor people). "Will, the darling," Lopatin grinned, "he didn't even see that (M. Baryshev. Growth curve).

In modern Russian, multiple verbs are increasingly used with lexical rates of multiplicity: I now sat at all in the morning one - one - one, often without making anything (F.M.Dostoevsky. Crime and punishment). He is commonly guarded without canes (I.S.Turgenov. Fathers and children). Summer Liseur :) - No, Kumushka, I often often, that I have a stall in Puhu (I.A. Krylov. Fox and a blade). The lexical indicator clarifies the type of repeatability, the semantic load is kindly distributed: the verb expresses the repeatability of the action in the past, the lexical indicator indicates the regularity or irregularity of this repetition. Regular repeatability is expressed, for example, in contexts: - They say when we lived in a meadow, I was sitting at her for the purposes of the days (F.M.Dostoevsky. Teenager). And the pages of the "Brusilov breakthrough" with all its content were reminded that the truth that the Russian Prusskiki was always bliss (S. Sweel. Notes of literary trafficking). Some updates, Egor brought her, and they again, as at the youngest time, began to sit on Zavalinsky in the evenings (S. Kruutilin. Old Beddow). With indicators of regular repeatability, multiple verbs are relatively rare. Obviously, the semantic orientation of the verbs prevents such a combination. With a lexical indicator of irregular repeatability, they only confirm the irregularity of repeatability transmitted by the verb: there is no contradiction here. Wed: High, thin, slightly stingy Schverma sat on the handrails of the same chair, where Fuche (I. Tonvolina often was often sitting. The story of Julius Fucike). Not once talked the fuchet that impenetrable armor, stitched by their finished steel sheets of proven phrases, does not pass anything inside (there). On this sand and in this cane, I used to have a whole morning. (A.I.Gensen. Purchase and Duma). Another child in the bazaar in Feodosia, Gaivazovsky often heard blind bandurists (L. Vagner. Ayvazovsky). In the area, the hotel often lived the Italians and visitors (ibid.). The consumption of multiple verbs with a lexical indicator is not evidence that multiple verbs, as approved by E.N.Prokopovich, Loses the value of repeatability. They still remain one of the less dependent on the contexts of the means of expression of the repetition of action.

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