

View Category: From The History of the Study

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Annotation

The article describes the stages of the history of the study of the verb form, analyzes the points of view of researchers. The author's position on this issue is stated.

Key words: verb, grammatical category, imperfect form, perfect form, limit, marking, repetition, time, species opposition.

The verb is one of the most important parts of speech in modern Russian, distinguished by the complexity of its content. This is a special class, which is characterized by various forms and functions of other grammatical categories, specific "subordination" in the sphere of significant and service classes, a wealth of paradigmatic and syntactic connections. It cannot be compared with any of them: it expresses an action, a state in relation to an object, shows how the process takes place in time, thereby giving the language liveliness, color, capacity. According to the greatest educator, thinker, master of words, L.N. Tolstoy, "movement and its expression - the verb - are the basis of the language. Finding the correct verb for a phrase means giving movement to the phrase". Indeed, it is the verbal lexeme that describes life in development, in motion, enlivens speech, makes it figurative, emotional.

The linguistic encyclopedic dictionary gives the following formulation: "A verb is a part of speech that expresses the grammatical meaning of an action (that is, a sign that is mobile, realized in time) and functions primarily as a predicate". In terms of usage, the verb ranks second after the noun.

Throughout all periods of the development of linguistics, the verb and its lexical and grammatical features have been the focus of linguistic researchers. In this regard, the work of F.I. Buslaev, V.V. Vinogradov, A.Kh. Vostokov, A.M. Peshkovsky, F.F. Fortunatov, A.A. Shakhmatov and other linguists. The most important discoveries were made in the study of the peculiar nature of the Russian verbal unit.

Surpassing other groups of words in the richness and depth of its lexical content, a variety of models and grammatical classes, the verb occupies a central place in the sentence system. Semantically, he calls an action, a process, a state, which is morphologically reflected in such categories as a species that marks aspectuality, a voice that expresses subject-object relations, a person depicting a person, time, denoting temporality, a mood that conveys modality. These functional and semantic categories can be expressed, of course, lexical, syntactic or other linguistic means. However, the verb has specific forms for their designation, which determines its exclusive position.

V.V. Vinogradov believes that “a verb is a category that reflects an action and expresses it in the forms of a person, mood, time, type and voice”. All verb formations: conjugated and non-conjugated - in Slavic languages have a specific and collateral attribute. Tense, mood and face have only a part of the verb patterns that express the predicate - they can be determined by context. In particular, the mood is inherent in the conjugated forms of verbs, the temporal sign is traced only in the indicative mood, the face is found in the verbal units of the indicative and imperative mood, the gender is present in the past tense verbs.

A specific feature in Russian is considered as a grammatical component, which is “a system of opposed to each other two series of verb forms denoting a limited integral action (perfective verbs), and a number of verb forms that do not have a characteristic of a limited integral action (imperfect verbs)”. It constitutes a characteristic feature and occupies an important place in the verb system.

According to the interpretation in “Russian grammar” edited by N.Yu. Shvedova, the verb form is a verb category that conveys the peculiarity of the course of an action in time, reflecting the relation of an action to its inner limit. Of course, this component concerns many processes of intra-verbal form formation and word formation. It is twofold: the perfect opposes the imperfect species. One of them is stronger, brighter - perfect appearance, the second is less powerful. Using the definition of R.O. Jakobson, it can be noted that the marked form is perfect, determines the semantic feature, and the imperfect type of feature does not express, but does not exclude it. The verb form carries a great semantic load, in fact, replacing the complex temporal system.

Without a doubt, the theory of the verb form is the most difficult and controversial section of Russian grammar, so it is natural that a large amount of literature is devoted to this problem. In scientific research on the morphology of the Russian language, various points of view of linguists are traced in the description of this feature of the verb. It is explained bilaterally - from the formal and substantive sides, different aspects of its characteristics are revealed. Modern knowledge about the verb form in Russian linguistics is based on a long scientific tradition. There are various definitions of what this component means. While some researchers marked all species pairs with forms of one verb, others argued that the category of species was involved in derivational types. However, they all believe that the look is necessary for all verb stems.

In the chronology of the study of the species component, several stages can be noted: the 19th century, the 20th century and the present.

The initial stage of the study, perhaps, can be associated with the 19th century, when more close attention to the development of the species theory can be traced. Outstanding Russian philologist A.X. Vostokov in the fourth part of his work "Russian Grammar", in which the innovative schemes of grammar of the Russian language are presented to him, the species category is interpreted as a reflection of different moments of the process: the semantics of the outcome and end of the process assigns the perfect form, the imperfect form - the meaning of the middle of the action. It also identifies three types of this component (non-final (imperfect), perfect and multiple) and eight temporary forms. But at the same time, he could not differentiate the species and time components.

At this stage of the study, the relationships between the categories of the species and the time, species differences are established, however, there is no clear idea of the content of the species and the speciation system.

Linguist, translator G.P. Pavsky in “Discourse 3: On the Verb” of the essay “Philological Observations on the Composition of the Russian Language” wrote: “In verbs, degrees indicate a measure of duration and scope of action”. He proposes a theory of three degrees of the duration of the process, which are indicated by verb species, demonstrating the difference in the quality of the procedural feature. In his opinion, the first degree is represented by single verbs, denoting the shortest duration of an action or an instantaneous phenomenon (study, read, jump); medium degree - repeated verbal units, reflecting an indefinite but wide range of movement (study, read, jump); the last degree - multiple distant, expressing an indefinite circle of movement, where, due to its indefiniteness, it is lost from sight (read, see, walk). Essential in this assumption was the indication of the species component as a component, meaning a variety of quality in the nature of the process, in particular, the presence of two tenses in the verbs of the first group: the future and the past tenses, in the verbs of the middle group of all three tenses, in the verbs of the third group - the past tense.

Subsequently, the thought of G.P. Pavsky was picked up by the historian and linguist K.S. Aksakov and became the starting point for another theory, highlighted in the essay “On Russian Verbs”: “The peculiarity of the Russian language is, among other things, the types of verbs that exist in other languages, but not to such a degree of development ...”.

By indicating three degrees: indefinite degree, expressing general indefinite action; a single degree expressing the process at the time of its implementation; a multiple degree, expressing an action as an indefinite kind of certain moments, the scientist writes: “The Russian verb has three degrees, expressing different definitions of the action itself in its essential meaning: indefinite degree, single degree, multiple degree”.

He calls the transformation of a verb in person and number according to the indicated powers conjugation. Noting the originality of the Russian language, K.S. Aksakov refutes the presence of tenses in the verb system and combines them with species.

Following the teachings of G.P. Pavsky, a Slavic philologist, one of the founders of Russian aspectology, N.P. Nekrasov in “On the Meaning of the Forms of the Russian Verb” notes that the verbal forms express not the time, but the quality of the process, and characterizes them as degrees of the verb word. “In the Russian verb, the quality of the form is striking at first glance ... The quality of an action consists in its ability to manifest itself briefly or quickly and slowly or continuously. The brevity and duration of the manifestation of the action correspond to the compression and stretching of the form”. According to N.P. Nekrasov, the quality of the verb is represented by three main degrees: short, continued, multiple.

So, despite the deep research, the concepts of G.N. Pavsky, K.S. Aksakov, N.P. Nekrasov could not touch on all the manifestations of the species trait.

The difference in the degrees of the duration of the process, put forward in the concept of G.P. Pavsky, had a significant impact on the doctrine of the types of the Russian verb of the genius linguist, head of the Kharkov linguistic school A.A. Potebni: “A kind is the degree of the duration of time filled by an action or state”. Actually, in the dissimilarity of the degrees of the duration of the process, he noticed the essence of species semantics. The researcher designates four degrees of the duration of the process, connects them with the perfection and

imperfection of the action, while pointing out their difference: “The perfection or imperfection of the verbs is closely related to the species, nevertheless it should be distinguished from the species”. He also points to not the opposition of the duration of action to the concept of perfection, and the opposite of committing as the finality of incompleteness - these assumptions do not correspond to the concept of an aspect.

A.A. Potebnya notes: “Under the guise, they still mean two completely different categories: perfection and imperfection - with one, and the degree of duration - with the other”. According to the scientist, language is in the relationship between less duration and perfection, more duration and imperfection, it follows that the perfect and imperfect types cannot be combined into one category. Along with this, he did not succeed in separating the category of the species and the concept of perfection / imperfection.

The species theory was further developed in the scientific works of the scientists G.K. Ulyanov, F.F. Fortunatov, A.A. Shakhmatov, B.A. Bogoroditsky, A.M. Peshkovsky, B.B. Vinogradov, where the structures of speciation and the definition of the grammatical and semantic aspect of the species component were thoroughly studied. This component began to be defined as a type that expresses not a quantitative, but a qualitative description of the process.

Russian linguist, professor G.K. Ulyanov, in “The Meanings of Verbal Foundations in the Lithuanian-Slavic Language”, noted that the specific forms of the verb can be homogeneous verbs with the same lexical content.

A.M. Peshkovsky in his work “Russian syntax in scientific coverage” formulated the explanation of the category of the species as follows: “The category of the species indicates how the process proceeds in time or how the process that is indicated at the base of the verb is distributed in time”. He stated that species mechanisms are a special grammatical and stylistic richness of the language, and the conscious use of them will enrich and clarify the student's speech and his understanding of the literary text, raise him to such a grammatical height with which all other grammatical distinctions will seem simple, since the species, by far the most difficult of them; substantiated the importance and necessity of studying the meaning of verb species.

The founder of the Moscow linguistic school, academician F.F. Fortunatov characterizes the species as a category that reflects the distribution of action in time: species meanings are intertwined with the meaning of the duration / non-extension, duration / non-duration of the process. The process is considered in relation to a limited time in its course (meaning of a perfect kind) or without relation to any definition of time (meaning of an imperfect kind).

Academician, follower of F.F. Fortunatov, A.A. Shakhmatov, analyzing the verbal properties and linking them with syntax, morphology and semasiology, wrote in the “Outline of the modern Russian literary language”: “The doctrine of the meaning of species belongs to the departments of grammar devoted to syntax and semasiology. But questions about the formation and form of species are considered in morphology, and the meaning of species is touched upon here insofar as the connection between different meanings and different forms of species is revealed”. In the teaching of a linguist, grammatical concepts and meanings clearly merge with lexical ones.

Along with A.A. Shakhmatov, B.A. Bogoroditsky, a brilliant representative of the Kazan linguistic school, examines the verbal unit and its grammatical components in detail; flow, performance, performance of an action emphasizes especially when characterizing a species category.

According to A.A. Shakhmatov, the imperfect form is endowed with the sign of duration, and the perfect form is determined on the basis of the concept of non-duration and the achievement of effectiveness.

Based on the views of A.A. Shakhmatov, the great linguist-Russianist, academician V.V. Vinogradov in the fundamental publication “Russian Language” considers a species as a component expressing a process in relation to its limit, that is, a peculiar feature of a perfect species is a sign of a process limit, goal achievement, result, lack of an idea of the duration of the process, and the designation of the process in its course, without an understanding of the process limit is imperfect content.

Of course, this interpretation of V.V. Vinogradov did not clearly distinguish between the grammatical meaning of the perfect form and the ultimate; it is a generalization of a number of methods of the process, it can also appear in an imperfect form. An invariant species meaning is given to the perfect species - “a sign of the limit of action, achievement of a result, a sign of limiting or eliminating the idea of the duration of action”, due to the fact that the perfect species is a “strong” member of the species opposition, and the role of a “weak” member is occupied by an imperfect one.

So, the concept of perfect and imperfect species was approved and supported by G.K. Ulyanov, F.F. Fortunatov, A.A. Shakhmatov, A.M. Peshkovsky, V.V. Vinogradov and other scientists. Proof of this is the detailed analysis of the speciation system and the definition of the grammatical and semantic aspect of the category of the species in their studies, where the species is recognized as a category indicating the qualitative characteristic of the action.

In the next stages of the study of the theory of the species (XX century), the term “limit of action”, extensively explained by V.V. Vinogradov, it is specified, introduces the concept of “internal limit”.

A.B. Bondarko, whose research was carried out mainly on the grammatical semantics of the “Russian verb word (type and time), the general theory of morphological categories and grammatical meaning, gives the following formulation: opposed to each other grammatical forms of the perfect and imperfect types or in opposition of different words”. The perfect form denotes the integrity, indivisibility of the action, and the content of the imperfect form does not indicate the integrity of the action.

A.V. Bondarko describes the essence of correlation as 1) the correlation of formations of the same word; 2) the correlation of the formations of different words (lexically identical), while noting the probable inflectional and derivational form formation. In this regard, he distinguishes the following groups of the verb category: sequentially correlative (here he includes mood, tense, number, gender of the verb lexeme, etc.), inconsistently correlative (type and voice of the verb, etc.) and non-correlative (gender of nouns). He calls specific pairs of verbs by different words “with the same lexical meaning”.

The outstanding linguist L.L. Bulanin, arguing that the verb form is the grammatical category of the verb, which characterizes the differences in the presentation of the process.

According to him, perfective verbs express a holistic action that cannot be divided into separate phases.

Yu.S. Maslov, who dealt with aspects of aspectology, marks secondary imperfectives in different forms, and prefix pairs in different words. In the article “The type and lexical meaning of the verb in the modern literary language” he analyzed the relationship of the aspectual morphological properties of the verb with its correlation to certain semantic groups.

Yu.S. Maslov, the founder of the typological study of the species component, made a significant contribution to the development of terminology in modern aspectology. According to the scientist, by the meaning of the perfect form expresses an integral action, which is not divided into separate phases, and the imperfect form does not indicate the integrity of the action. And if, with a certain change in the context, the verb unit of the perfective form is necessarily replaced by the verb of the opposite form, then these lexemes form a species pair. Considering the above, as an effective tool for verifying the semantic content of the species correlation of the perfect and imperfect verbs in Russian linguistics, the “Maslov criterion” is often used.

I.K. Kalinin and A.B. Anikina believe that the species character reflects the definitions in the nature of the course of action in time. They note the possibility of duration, continuity of action. Further, they argue that the duration and repetition of an action is the meaning of imperfect verbs, which can also be explained with adverbs denoting duration, repetition; and the singularity, instantaneousness, completeness of the result of an action is the meaning of perfective verbs, which can be clarified with words indicating a single action, surprise.

After the publication of the book by V.V. Vinogradov's “Russian language (grammatical doctrine of the word)”, the species invariant or action limit inherent in perfective verbs and unusual for imperfective verbs, began to be carefully considered by researchers N. S. Avilova, E.A. Zemskoy, M.V. Panov, A.N. Tikhonov.

On the study of the verb form, there are many publications by linguists N.S. Avilova, S. Kartsevsky and others, but they do not have a common opinion on the very concept of a species, on its nature, on a species pair, discussions about the semantics of a species, its invariant and specific meanings do not end.

Consequently, a more thorough study of these factors was necessary, opening up new perspectives in explaining the semantics and functioning of the Russian verb form.

Fundamental research on aspectology “The type and semantics of the verb word” NS Avilova, devoted to the study of the species characteristic of the verb and its connection with the semantics of the verb word, is a continuation of the teachings of V.V. Vinogradov, P.S. Kuznetsova, V.N. Sidorov. The author pays the main attention to aspects of the study showing a close relationship between the grammatical category of the species and the lexical meaning of the verb, the dependence of this category on the meaning of the verb.

S.I. Kartsevsky, one of the active figures of the Geneva Linguistic School, a Russian linguist, the category of the verb form is considered in the field of word formation. Analyzing the used by G.P. Pavsky, N.P. Nekrasov, K.S. Aksakov the concept of degree, he characterizes a number of stages of speciation and describes in detail the methods of imperfectivation and perfectivation. In particular, he pays special attention to the generalized content of the perfective verbs, which he calls “the perfect modality”. By consistently analyzing the derived chain as a manifestation of the linguistic system, the scientist proved that the specific meaning

of the verb is inextricably linked with the place occupied in the verbal word-formation chain. Systematically describing the verb word, he moves from characterizing the process to the agent's idea and ways of expressing it.

Linguists A.N. Tikhonov, M. Yu. Chertkova, M.A. Shelyakin describe the species as an inflectional morphological category. According to the linguistic scientist, lexicographer A.N. Tikhonov, this mechanism expresses the attitude of the action to the inner limit, that is, the natural outcome, the achievement of the end, the result. In this case, a strong, characteristic member of the species ratio is the perfect form and denotes the limit, the result of the action, and the imperfect form acts as a weak, unmarked member, not denoting the limit of action and expressing the action in its duration. In his book "Russian verb: problems of theory and lexicography" A.N. Tikhonov devotes a central place to controversial issues of species pairs, reveals the distinctive and common features of suffixal and prefix correlations, indicates the meaning of two-species verbs in the species system, develops the principles of characterizing species oppositions in explanatory dictionaries, and illuminates in a new way the involvement of species in word formation.

Philologist M.Yu. Chertkova proves that the category of the aspect from the word-classifying category goes into the category of inflectional, analytical.

Prominent Russian philologist M.A. Shelyakin in the scientific work "Category of the aspectuality of the Russian verb" explores the controversial problems of the doctrine of species that have not yet received a generally recognized solution, and offers a holistic concept of the species character and aspectuality, focuses on cases of species use of species in verb forms, the use of their syntactic and text functions. M.A. Shelyakin calls a species a special category, which is "the opposition of word forms of an imperfect and a perfect type," reflected "as in species pairs, i.e. in verbs with the same lexical meaning, and in single-species verbs with only one of the types".

From the point of view of linguists A.A. Zaliznyak, known for her research in the field of Russian aspectology, and A.D. Shmelev, a specialist in Russian studies, "the verb form is a semantically filled category, because the choice of the type can carry a certain semantic load." They indicate "the really dual nature of the species as a grammatical category that combines the features of inflectional and word-classifying categories: the species becomes close to inflectional categories to the extent that we are talking about the trivial meanings of an imperfect member of a species pair, and to word-classifying - we mean it non-trivial values".

In the textbook "Introduction to Russian Aspectology" A.A. Zaliznyak and A.D. Shmelev elucidate the species as a grammatical category, characterize parovate verbs, semantics of the opposition of verb species, specific meanings and problems of the invariant.

A peculiar interpretation of the category of species is put forward by V.V. Vinogradova, an outstanding scientist, professor G.A. Zolotova: "A species is a grammatical category that expresses the way in which the speaker conveys his one-time or long-term perception of a predicative feature or generalized knowledge about it, including it in the taxis relations of the generated text". The researcher considers the temporal forms of the verb to be the main means of organizing the text. She emphasizes that distinguishing the semantics of the verb and its specific interpretation, it can be noted that the constituent components of the verb form are the semantics of the verb as the objective base (meaning) of the author's, subjective interpretation of the process by means of the perfect and imperfect types.[†]

E.V. Petrukhin in the textbook “Russian verb: categories of species and tense (in the context of modern linguistic research)”, analyzing and describing the semantics and functions of species and species-temporal verb word form, considers the formation of the species as the core of the functional-semantic field of aspectuality. A Russian speaker is faced with the obligatory choice of specific forms in order to express how the process proceeded in time, that is, to express the aspectual characteristics of an action: completeness / incompleteness, processability / instantaneousness, singularity / repetition, and others.

S.A. Karpukhin, in his dissertation on the topic “Semantics of the Russian verb form,” believes that the semantic invariant of the Russian verb form consists in the fixed / non-fixed action on the vector of objective time. An unfixated (imperfect) kind means the continuous existence of an action or phenomenon; fixed (perfect) view shows an action or phenomenon in development, dialectically. According to the author, the meaning of the dual representation of an action consists, on the one hand, in focusing attention on the action itself, on the other, on its conjugation with the situational background, on the movement from one to another, on the determinism of one by the other, etc.

The question of the position of the category of the species still remains relevant: to which group of categories does the species belong: inflectional, classifying or derivational?

In the scientific literature, a doctrine is recognized in which the designation of completeness, single action of an action is indicated with perfective verbs, and duration, duration, repetition - with imperfect verbs. Effectiveness means completing an action.

In "Russian grammar" edited by N.Yu. Shvedova gives the following interpretation to the specific component: “The species category is a system of opposed to each other two series of verb forms: a number of verb forms denoting a limited integral action (verbs of the perfective form), and a number of verb forms that do not have the feature of a limited integral action (verbs imperfect form)”.

Thus, the most abstract meaning of the limit of action is the meaning of an internal qualitative limit - such a limit or "critical point", upon reaching which the action must exhaust itself and stop. Limit is a fundamental semantic feature in the specific characteristics of verbs. The relation of action to its inner limit in Slavic languages is a semantic feature that dominates aspectuality.

Consequently, in comparison with other categories, the category of the species is inextricably linked with the lexical and semantic features of the verbal units: any difference in the semantic plan is fixed by the species form. It is from her, as the leading category in the Russian verb, that the formation of participles, gerunds, pledge, future tense, the imperative of joint action, the originality of the functioning of temporal forms, the imperative mood, the infinitive depend. It affects the syntactic compatibility of verbal lexemes, the construction of sentences and whole texts.

Summing up the patterns reflected in the reviewed research literature, it can be noted that at the present stage, many provisions concerning the species component continue to remain relevant, there are unresolved issues in the study of the semantics and functions of species.

Considering the above, in this work we will try to describe the categorical meanings of the perfect and imperfect verbs at the level of the grammatical species system of the language, consider the concept of limitation in the specific characteristics of Russian verbs, their specific opposition; describe the species pairs of verbs from the formal grammatical point of view and

from the point of view of the semantic content of the species opposition of the perfect and imperfect species.

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