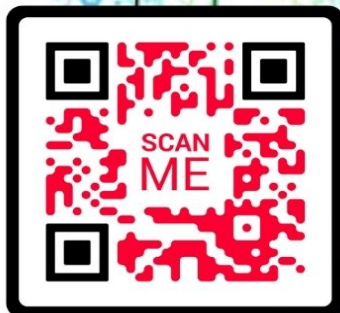


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## **Lexico-semantic group of the verb “to break” in modern english**

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### **Abstract**

*This article is dedicated to the lexico-semantic variants of the verb “to break” in modern English. Moreover, the lexico-semantic group of the verb “to break” in modern English was investigated in different ways. The conclusions of the research were directed to make better analyses for the future points.*

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## Introduction

On the base of classification of Suvanova, we singled out a lexico-semantic group of destruction verbs in English, which includes non-derivative polysemantic verbs with a primary meaning of destruction: *to annihilate, to beat, to bite, to break* and others, which are non-derivative multivalued verbs with a categorical meaning of destruction, as a result of a qualitative change in the subject, a total or fragmented violation of its integrity, a modification of its signs and properties.

As a result of the analysis of destructive verb lexicons, the following groups of destruction verbs that exist both in Russian and in English were distinguished:

- 1) verbs of destruction as a result of human activity;
- 2) the verbs of destruction are not as a result of human activity.

Verbs of destruction as a result of human activity characterize the destruction of an object by a person in various ways and various degrees of destruction, that is, there is a certain lexical specialization:

- 1) verbs of destruction of an object by dividing it into components;
- 2) verbs of destruction when striking;
- 3) verbs of destruction by means of pressure on the surface of the object;
- 4) verbs of destruction with the complete destruction of the object;
- 5) verbs of destruction with damage to the surface of the object;

Verbs of destruction not as a result of human activity characterize destruction as a result of processes in the environment and destruction of an object in ways characteristic of animals:

- 1) the verbs of the destruction of the object in natural processes;
- 2) the verbs of the destruction of the object with the help of natural devices in living things (teeth, stings, etc.).

## Main part

Let us consider the verbs of destruction as a result of human activity.

The following Russian verbs belong to the group of verbs of the destruction of an object by dividing it into components: *драть, кокать, крушить, ломать, рвать, резать, сечь*.

In English, this group consists of the following verbs: *to break; to chop; to crack; to crumble*.

In modern English, the verb is characterized by categories of type, time and temporal relevance, which, intersecting in different planes, form 4 categories (groups of forms): indefinite, long, perfect, perfect long, the features of the functioning of these forms in the language are due to the peculiarities of their historical development, and their sources are Old English free syntactic combinations.

### To break

1)

a) break (into parts); destroy -ломать, разбивать (*на части*); разрушать

But I'm not asking you to break his trust. - Но я не прошу его доверие.

So he likes to break stuff. - Значит, ему нравится всё .

Liked to break fingers and arms. - Он любил пальцы и руки.

Hate to break it to you, mate, but bad things always happen everywhere. - Ненавижу твоё убеждение, приятель, но плохие вещи случаются повсюду.

Then you can get all the Mexican candy inside that your people like to break their teeth on.- Можешь забрать все

конфеты, лежащие внутри которыми твои люди любят себе зубы.

Tom fell through the windows, breaking the glass. - Том выпал из окна, разбив стекло.

Once you've broken the seal of a bottle there's no way you can put it back together again. - Если ты сломал печать на бутылке, то ее уже не приклеишь обратно.

б) break up, collapse -разламываться, разрушаться; разбиваться

The plane broke into three pieces. — Самолет разломился на три части.

The only sound was the crackle of breaking ice. — Только и было слышно, как ломается лед.

в) cause a fracture (bones, etc.)-вызывать перелом (*кости и т. п.*)

I broke my leg skiing. - Кататься на лыжах, я сломал ногу.

г) tear off (skin) - содрать (*кожу*)

д) tear off (skin) - вскапывать (*почву и т. п.*)

So, it is as if I asked you to *tear off your skin*

Try not to lick your lips. Do not use fingers to tear off skin flakes, this irritates the skin, and slows down lip care progress. Having captured him, I received from this piece on half of ruble... Such manners from them cantear off a skin.

2)

а) break, damage, disable, render, unusable -ломать, повреждать, выводить из строя, приводить в негодность

I broke my watch. — Я сломал часы.

Who broke the video?

б) break down, fail, stop working -ломаться, выходить из строя, переставать работать

The TV set is broken again. — Телевизор снова сломался.

3)

violate, transgress (law, etc.) - нарушать, переступать (*закон и т. п.*)

We didn't know we were breaking the law. — А мы и не знали, что нарушаем закон.

I hate to break my promise. — Я ненавижу нарушать обещания.

4)

invalidate, annul (lawsuit, etc.) in a judicial proceeding - признавать недействительным, аннулировать (*искит. п.*) в судебном порядке

5)

а) break through, overcome; tear; pierce - прорывать, преодолевать; разрывать; пронизывать

to break the sound barrier — преодолеть звуковой барьер

It wasn't long ago that people believed the sound barrier was a physical barrier, a real yet invisible wall.

to break a racial barrier — преодолеть расовый барьер

But the Reagan Era girls turned me down not yet ready to break a racial barrier.

The stone broke the surface of the water. — Камень пронзил поверхность воды.

б) break through; to break out; open (about abscess) - прорываться; вырываться; вскрываться (*онарыве*)



to break through security lines — прорваться сквозь оборонительные линии

to break jail, break out of jail — убежать, вырваться из тюрьмы

A cry broke from his lips. — Крик сорвался с его уст.

I'm sorry, but you've come to break the time loop. - Простите, но вы пришли временную петлю.

Oscar, this is my chance to break Emily's bad birthday streak. - Оскар, это мой шанс черную полосу дней рождения Эмили.

We must just ask you to break off your journey. -Мы должны попросить вас путешествие на день-два.

Soon thereafter, another nuclear-weapon State decided to break its three-year-old moratorium, and announced that it would conduct a series of tests. -Вскоре после этого еще одно государство, обладающее ядерным оружием, приняло решение свой трехгодичный мораторий и заявило, что оно проведет ряд испытаний.

It's too important a story not **to break**. - Это слишком важно, нельзя рассказ.

Obama so far seems unable to **break** this fiscal logjam.

Похоже, что Обама пока не в состоянии из этого финансового тупика.

Or murderers like Nina to break out.

Или способ для убийц, как Нина, из дома.

There are at least eight ways to break out of this dump.

Есть как минимум восемь путей отсюда.

Look, it's time for you **to break free** from the zoo now.

Послушайте, настало время, когда вы можете из этого зоопарка.

Maybe the hardest prisons **to break out** of are the ones without locks.

Возможно, сложнее всего из тюрем, в которых нет замков.

6)

*rave* (road, etc., cutting down, breaking trees, shrubs; also trans.) - прокладывать (*дорогу и т. п., вырубая, ломая деревья, кустарник; тж. перен.*)

break a trail through the woods — проложить тропу через лес

break new ground — открыть новое поле деятельности; быть новатором; сказать новое слово

Newton broke new ground in science. — Ньютон сказал новое слово в науке.

You've managed to break the world record for cavities.

Вам удалось мировой рекорд по количеству дырок в зубах.

If I leave soon, I still have time to break the record.

Если я отправлюсь как можно скорее, то я успею рекорд.

You're just mad because he's about to break your passing record.

Ты так бесишься, потому что он собирается твой рекорд.

There's talk he's going to attempt to break the speed record.

Поговаривают, что он собирается рекорд скорости на воде.

Want to try to break your own record?

Дасти, попробуешь личный рекорд?

That allowed the wife to break the conjugal tie without having to formulate a complaint of any kind.

Lisa broke new ground for women. — Лиза открыла новое поле деятельности для женщин.

7)

violate (order, uniformity, continuity) - нарушать (*порядок, единообразие, непрерывность*)

to break ranks — нарушить ряды

*His him not to break by about the hospital's to the .*

Relations among States are by nature volatile and easy to break, but they are reparable.

Отношения между государствами по своей природе являются нестабильными и их легко , однако их можно восстановить.

Then that's the rule you'll have to break to know the truth.

Ну тогда ты должен это правило чтобы узнать правду.

I'm saying nothing that would force you to break the bonds of doctor-patient confidentiality.

Ничто не заставит вас конфиденциальность отношений доктора и пациента.

You're asking me **to break** my own rules.

Вы просите меня мои собственные правила.

You're so rotten you force me to break a promise.

Ты насквозь гнилой. Ты заставляешь меня обещание.

A scream broke the silence. — Крик нарушил тишину.

8)

a) temporarily stop, make a stop - временно прекращать, делать остановку

They broke for lunch. — У них перерыв на обед.

б) terminate, interrupt (negotiations, etc.); tear, tear, tear (relationships, etc.) - прекращать, прерывать (*переговоры и т. п.*); рвать, разрывать, порывать (*отношения и т. п.*)

He was once a close adviser to Wales, but broke with him last year. — Когда-то он был первым советником у Уэлса, но он ушел от него год назад.

The union broke off negotiations and called a strike. — Профсоюзы прервали переговоры и призвали к забастовке.

to break a tie — порвать узы

You can't be the first vice president *to break a tie* going the other way.

Vice president Cheney had to return from the Middle East to break a tie on a budget bill.

Вице-Президенту Чейни пришлось со Среднего Востока приехать, по закону о бюджете.

to break with the past — разрывать с прошлым

She was impressed with his desire to break with the past and to have intensive human rights training for his troops.

На нее произвело благоприятное впечатление его желание и организовать активное обучение его подчиненных правам человека.

в) voice broke прерываться (*от волнения - о голосе*)

Godfrey's voice broke and halted. — Голос Годфри прервался, и он замолчал.

9)

a) completely destroy - полностью уничтожить

The school was completely destroyed by fire.

б) break (spirit, will, etc.)- сломить (*дух, волют. п.*)

In order to prevent refermentation it is then necessary to **fortify** these wines with spirit

He never let his jailers break him. — Он не позволил тюремщикам сломить его.

в) to train; accustom to the reins (about the horse) - дрессировать; приучать к поводьям (*олошади*)

Mustangs must be broken before they can be ridden. — Прежде чем ездить на мустангах, их надо приучить к поводьям.

г) to accustom (to smth.), to inculcate (smth. habits, skills, etc.); rid, wean (from bad habits, etc.) - приучать (*к чему-л.*), прививать (*какие-л. привычки, навыкиит. п.*); избавлять, отучать (*от дурных привычкиит. п.*)

The professor hoped to break the students of the habit of looking for easy answers. — Учитель надеялся отучить учеников от привычки искать простые ответы.

д) get rid of, unlearn - избавляться, отучаться

You must break yourself of the cigarette habit. — Ты должен избавиться от привычки курить.

10)

a) weaken, reduce - ослаблять, уменьшать

The net broke the acrobat's fall. — Сеть уменьшила силу падения гимнаста.

His arm broke the blow. — Его рука ослабила силу удара.

б) weaken, weaken - слабеть, ослабевать

11)

to disperse, part, disperse (about fog, clouds, etc.) - рассеиваться, расходиться (*отумане, облакахит. п.*)

12)

a) to inform, announce (about the news, etc.) - сообщать, объявлять (*об известияхит. п.*)

Who's going to break the bad news to her? — Кто сообщит ей эту плохую новость?

Then Louise broke the news that she was leaving me. — И тогда Луиза сказала мне, что уходит от меня.

б) represent, attract attention - представлять, привлекать внимание

radio stations breaking new musicians — радиостанции, привлекающие внимание к новым музыкантам

to break a news story — привлечь внимание к газетному материалу

в) to publish, to be published, to be transmitted by radio or television - выпускать в свет, быть опубликованным, быть переданным по радио или телевидению

13)

a) ruin - разорять

Paying for the house will just about break me. — Плата за дом практически разорит меня.

б) go broke - разоряться

в) demotion -понижать в должности

14)

а) lead to a sudden decrease in price, sales - приводить к внезапному понижению цены, объема продаж

News likely to break the market sharply. — Это сообщение, вероятно, приведет к резкому понижению цен на рынке.

б) suddenly fall in price - внезапно падать в цене

15)

to exceed, exceed; break the record - превосходить, превышать; побить (*рекорд*)

Carl Lewis has broken the world record in the 100 metres. — Карл Льюис побил мировой рекорд в беге на сто метров.

This winter broke the record for snowfall. — По количеству снега зима побила все рекорды.

16)

а) explain, find a solution, unravel - объяснить, найти решение, распутать

to break a murder case — решить дело об убийстве

б) hack (code, cipher)- взломать (*код, шифр*)

17) prove falsehood (smth.)- доказать ложность (*чего-л.*)

The FBI broke his alibi. — ФБР доказало ложность его алиби.

18)

а) exchange (money)- разменивать (*деньги*)

to break a five-dollar bill — разменять пятидолларовую банкноту

б) scatter (collection, etc.)- разрознивать (*коллекцию и т. п.*)

They broke a dining room set by buying a chair. — Они нарушили единый стиль, докупив к столовому гарнитуру еще один стул.

19)

break out, begin suddenly, violently - разразиться, начинаться внезапно, бурно

When the storm breaks, run for the house. — Когда начнется шторм, бегите в дом.

He resigned from his post as Bishop when the scandal broke. — Когда разразился скандал, он сам отказался от епископства.

The audience broke into applause. — Аудитория взорвалась аплодисментами.

to break into song — внезапно начать петь

Her face broke into a smile. — Ее лицо расплылось в улыбке.

20)

make a throw, jerk -сделать бросок, рывок

to break for cover — рвануть в убежище

The verb is the most complex class of words according to the composition of grammatical categories. This is directly related to its semantics: a verb expresses an action, condition or process that characterizes a certain object. A verb is not an independent word: it is necessarily tied to a noun, since no action or state can exist on its own - it is always an action or state of an object.

## Analysis of the meaning of the verb "to break" in modern English.

A feature of a verbal sign (in this case, a verb), in contrast to sentences and phrases, is that one sign form (sound or graphic sequence) is able to accommodate a number of signifiers.

A word sign in a system of nominations, in a paradigm, where one signifier corresponds to several signifiers (least significant elements) is very different from a realized word sign, where one signifier usually corresponds to one signifier. At the same time, sentences, if considered as signs, are usually unambiguous.

Inflectional morphemes that combine several grammatical meanings are as polysemic as words. For example, the morpheme -s in the English verb system simultaneously expresses the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular of the present tense; the full-valued word sign *to break* means in the English vocabulary system:

The verb "to break" has the following meanings in Russian: ломать, разбивать (*на части*); разрушать, разрывать; вызывать перелом (*кости и т. п.*); содрать (*кожу*); вскапывать (*почву и т. п.*); ломать, повреждать, выводить из строя, приводить в негодность; ломаться, выходить из строя, переставать работать; нарушать, переступать (*закон и т. п.*); признавать недействительным, аннулировать (*искит. п.*) в судебном порядке; прорывать, преодолевать; разрывать; пронизывать; преодолеть звуковой барьер; преодолеть расовый барьер; прорываться; вырваться; вскрываться (*онарыве*); прорваться сквозь оборонительные линии; убежать, вырваться из тюрьмы; прокладывать (*дорогу и т. п., вырубая, ломая деревья, кустарник; тж. перен.*); проложить тропу через лес; открыть новое поле деятельности; быть новатором; сказать новое слово; нарушать (*порядок, единообразие, непрерывность*); нарушить ряды; временно прекращать, делать остановку; прекращать, прерывать (*переговоры и т. п.*); рвать, разрывать, порывать (*отношения и т. п.*); порвать узы; разрывать с прошлым; прерывать (*ток*); размыкать (*электр. цепь*); прерываться (*от волнения - о голосе*); полностью уничтожить; сломить (*дух, волют. п.*); ослаблять, уменьшать; рассеиваться, расступаться, расходиться (*о тумане, облаках и т. п.*); сообщать, объявлять (*обизвестияхит. п.*); представлять, привлекать внимание; радиостанции, привлекающие внимание к новым музыкантам; привлечь внимание к газетному материалу; выпускать в свет, быть опубликованным, быть переданным по радио или телевидению; разорять; понижать в должности; приводить к внезапному понижению цены, объема продаж; внезапно падать в цене; превосходить, превышать; побить (*рекорд*); объяснить, найти решение, распутать; решить дело об убийстве; взломать (*код, шифр*); доказать ложность (*чего-л.*); разменивать (*деньги*); разрознивать (*коллекцию и т. п.*); разразиться, начинаться внезапно, бурно; сделать бросок, рывок; рвануть в убежище; спорт освободиться от захвата (*вбоксе*); фон. переходить в дифтонг; текст. мять, трепать; нарушать; прерывать; ослабевать; ломаться; начинаться; ворваться; разразиться.

ломать, разбивать (*на части*); разрушать

ломать, повреждать, выводить из строя, приводить в негодность

нарушать, переступать (*закон и т. п.*)

признавать недействительным, аннулировать (*искит. п.*) в судебном порядке

прорывать, преодолевать; разрывать; пронизывать

прокладывать (*дорогу и т. п.*)

нарушать (*порядок, единообразие, непрерывность*)

временно прекращать, делать остановку

полностью уничтожить

to break ослаблять, уменьшать

рассеиваться, расходиться (*отумане, облакахит. п.*)

сообщать, объявлять (*обизвестияхит. п.*)

разорять

приводить к внезапному понижению цены, объема продаж

превосходить, превышать; побить (*рекорд*)

объяснить, найти решение, распутать

доказать ложность (чего-л.)

разменивать (деньги)

разразиться, начинаться внезапно, бурно

сделать бросок, рывок

It should be noted that in English and American linguistics, the term "phraseological unit" and the so-called "set-expression", which means essentially the same thing as the last one, is also used more commonly, is used the concept of "idiom". In English linguistics it does not have a narrow meaning of phraseological union, but designates all stable expressions as a whole.

The most common classification of English phraseological units is thematic. This classification has the main types, formed by the presence of the main archisema (for example, to experience emotions), which are further divided into more private groups (such as excitement, fear, indifference, etc.).

Classification by the correlation of phraseological units is also applied with certain parts of speech (the so-called semantic classification).

The basis of the division is the belonging of the main word of the expression to any part of speech. The following sections are distinguished: (Kunin A.V., Arnold I.V., and also Litvinov P.P. 2001: 129):

1. verbal stable combinations: to come to a head, to break, to pull somebody's leg, to put one's foot down, etc.
2. stable combinations with adjectives: a good heart, a naked eye, a green eye, a cool head, etc.
3. stable combinations with nouns: in the neck of time, at the heart of something, to lose one's legs, all legs, etc.
4. stable expressions with prepositions: at first hand, to be sick at heart, to look over one's shoulder at, etc.

The disadvantage of this systematization is that the criterion for highlighting the core word remains unclear.

Semantic classification of V.V. Vinogradov has been reworked in accordance with the English language A.V. Kunin. He consistently developed the structural aspect of English phraseological units. Also A.V. Kunin developed, in addition to the above classification of phraseological units according to their relation to parts of speech, and the classification of English phraseological units in terms of their origin. He distinguished the following categories: English proper (which he divides by time of occurrence into Old English, Middle English, New English) and borrowed (including biblicalisms: Achilles' heel, one's own flesh and blood, Greekism, etc. .P.). (Kunin A.V. 1967: 1253-1255)

A.I. Alekhina distinguishes semantic phraseological series and models based on semantic proximity (but not synonymy), for example, on the basis of the relation of a general concept to a particular one. Moreover, the linguist takes into account the structural features of stable expressions. So Alekhina identifies special verbal structural and semantic models with the verbs *to be*, *to feel*, *to have*, etc., grouping them into specific semantic series, for example, feelings, states, being, etc. (A.I. Alekhina 1982: 7-15).

I.V. Arnold divides English phraseological units into the so-called set-expressions, semi-fixed combinations & free phrases, which generally corresponds to the classification of V.V. Vinogradov on phraseological fusion (to be neck and neck), unity (in the twinkling of an eye, get the upper hand) and combination (one's own flesh and blood), respectively. (I.V. Arnold 1966: 182-184) The majority in the English language are phraseological units.

Thus, the classical classification of phraseological units V.V. Vinogradov also applicable to English material, although the most widely represented in the literature is the structural classification of English stable expressions according to their relation to parts of speech.

For example, phraseological units *to break the ice* - "*пробить лёд*" means "*сделать первый шаг, уничтожить натянутость в отношениях*", and the semantics of the free combination *to break the ice* are completely motivated by the meanings of its components.

For example:

It's necessary to break the ice to walk easily.

It is necessary to break the ice to make walking easy.

However, since free phrases fundamentally differ from phraseological units, there is no reason to talk about the homonymy of such expressions in the exact meaning of the term: this is a random coincidence of language units of different orders.

The verb *to break* expresses the most general concept and means to split, split something into two or more parts with a blow:

To break a window - break a window

To break a wall - break a wall

To break a cup - break a cup

Two wine glasses stood on the table, but the third one lay broken on the carpet.

Two glasses were on the table, and the third was broken on the carpet.

While playing football in the yard the boys broke a window.

While playing football, the boys broke the window.

This verb has many other meanings depending on the context in which it is used. However, when using this verb in the figurative meaning, its main meaning is preserved:

**To break the silence** - нарушить молчание

**To break somebody's heart** - разбить чье-либо сердце

**To break the peace** - нарушить покой

Cast iron is apt **to break** (=has a tendency **to break**) - чугун очень хрупок.

- "I must get rid of it," - said the man in the corner of the carriage abruptly **breaking** the silence.

- "Я должен избавиться от него", - сказал человек, сидящий в углу кареты, внезапно нарушая молчание.

Promises are given **to be broken** . (proverb)

To break the silence - break the silence

To break somebody's heart - break someone's heart

To break the peace - break peace

Cast iron is apt to break (= has a tendency to break) - cast iron is very fragile.

- "I must get rid of it," - said the man in the corner of the carriage abruptly breaking the silence.

"I have to get rid of him," said the man sitting in the corner of the carriage, suddenly breaking silence.

Promises are given to be broken. (proverb)

Обещания даются для того, чтобы их нарушать. (посл.)

**To break into a run** - пуститься бежать

The **broken** cup was lying on the table - Разбитая чашка лежала на столе

Who **broke** this window? - Кто разбил это окно?

Who did **break** it? - Кто же все-таки разбил его?

They accused him of **breaking** the law - Они обвиняли его в нарушении закона

You don't want another war **to break** out? - Вы не хотите, чтобы вспыхнула другая война?

My car **broke** down when I was driving to work. - Моя машина сломалась, когда я ехал на работу.

*He broke a tooth when he was eating a sandwich.* - Он сломал зуб, когда ел сэндвич.

*Were you allowed to have a break?* - Вам разрешили сделать перерыв

*He shall break it.* - Я не хочу давать ему свою машину, потому что он ее испортит.

Along with its main grammatical function - to designate an action as one of the mutually subordinate components of the binomial core of a sentence, the verb often appears in direct submission to another word in the sentence. He can explain another verb, noun, adjective or adverb.

## Conclusion .

In a linguistic system, a verb occupies a special place that is not characteristic of any other part of speech: all statements are formed on the basis of a verb term, which represents the described situation.

The verb is an open class of words, that is, its composition can be unlimitedly replenished with new lexical units.

This process, which lasted throughout the entire history of the English language, is very intense at the present time.

The inflectional system of the verb is richer and more diverse than other parts of speech; it includes not only the synthetic method that is usual for inflectional languages, that is, the addition of formants to the base, but also analytical forms. It should be noted that the verb is the only part of speech that has analytical forms.

All English verbs are divided into two unequal groups on the basis of certain morphological properties, namely: according to the way the past tense forms and the second participle form.

Most widespread, but differently terminated in the systemic study of the lexical meaning of the word and the original contribution in the theory of general lexicology is the study of the main semasiology category - the lexical meaning of the word as a process and the result of the lexical-semantic variation of the word, the lexical-semantic variants of the word differ from each other in their lexical content, although the form of this verbal sign does not in itself carry any difference.

Variation of the lexical meaning of the word occurs as a result of the phraseological (lexical) compatibility of the semantically implemented word and its syntactic position in the syntagm or in the sentence as a whole, often in both.

The meaning of a word is determined by three main factors:

- 1) logical and objective content, which is not only a reflection of objects and properties in objective reality, but also their connection in the objective world;
- 2) the laws and originality of grammatical means by which this logical and objective content is formed, implemented and reproduced;
- 3) the correlative relationships of the word with the entire semantic system of the dictionary.

Studying the valence properties of a verb, its potential ability to combine with words of other classes allows in many cases to reveal the realizable meaning of a multi-valued verb.

The verb *to break* belongs to the group of verbs of destruction of an object by dividing it into components.

Thus, the verb *to break* often appears in direct submission to another word in the sentence. He can explain another verb, noun, adjective or adverb.

The variety of grammatical categories of the verb allows it not only to specify the figure (s), but also to show the time of action, the degree of its reality.

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