Object Combinability as a Means of Semantics Actualization of the Deictic Verb *Чувствовать* (*To Feel*)[1]

Lin Guo[2], Vera A. Kosova[3], & Chuncai Mei[4]

Abstract

The article is devoted to a peculiar linguistic phenomenon – polyfunctional deictic verbs in the Russian language, one of which – the lexeme *чувствовать (to feel)* – is the object of this study. The purpose of this study is to determine the functional correspondence between situations described in a statement and the semantics of the lexical means that effectuate the object valency of the verb *чувствовать*. This goal is achieved through a contextual analysis of the corresponding text fragments available in the Russian National Corpus. A quantitative method is used to define the main lexico-semantic variant of this verb. We performed a semantic classification of the object expanders of the verb to summarize the observations on the ability of every one of its lexico-semantic variants to combine with the vocabulary of certain semantic categories. The conclusions are the following: the deictic nature of the verb *чувствовать* allows it to combine in an extensive and free way with nouns of various semantic groups that effectuate its object valency; this verb is polyfunctional as it is used to describe situations of various states (emotional, physical, subjective-mental) and to define some types of sensory perception and the capability of aesthetic perception. The experience of our study can serve as an example of an analysis of a row of analogous deictic verbs such as *ощущать (to sense), испытывать (to experience), воспринимать (to perceive), понимать* (to understand) etc.

Keywords: Deictic Verb; Polyfunctionality; Object Combinability; Lexico-Semantic Variant; Lexico-Semantic Classification.

---

[1] Please cite this paper as follows:

Guo, L., Kosova, V. A., & Mei, C. (2019). Object combinability as a means of semantics actualization of the deictic verb Чувствовать (To Feel). *Journal of Research in Applied Linguistics, 10*(SP), 936-946.

[2] Kazan Federal University, Institute of Philology and Intercultural Communication; *guolin315@mail.ru*

[3] Kazan Federal University, Institute of Philology and Intercultural Communication.

[4] Jilin Normal University, College of Foreign Languages and Literature.

1. Introduction

The notion of deixis, widely used in linguistics, is determined as follows: it is "an indication as a meaning or a function of a linguistic unit expressed by lexical and grammatical means. Deixis serves to actualize components of a speech situation and components of the denotative contents of a statement" (Jarceva, 1990). There are quite a number of theoretical works devoted to this linguistic category (Fillmore, 1971; Levinson, 1983; Kosko & Singh, 2019; Krylov, 1984, etc.).

It was determined that the class of deictic units of the Russian language is binary: "it is composed of juxtaposed and mutually opposed systems of non-verbal and verbal deictic words" (Shvedova, 2001). Alongside typical deictic units, such as personal and demonstrative pronouns, demonstrative particles, pronominal adverbs with locative and temporal semantics etc. (Apresjan, 2009), in recent years' researchers' interest is increasingly drawn to verbs of deictic nature (Shvedova, 2001; Moiseeva, 2003; Lewandowski, 2014; Wang, 2018).

The object of our study is the verb *чувствовать,* which was included by Shvedova (2001) into the list of deictic verbs that form lexico-semantic rows with the nuclear semes "to experience a state" and "perceive". We share the idea of the deictic specifics of the verb *чувствовать*, since, being different from the completely content verb units, in particular, the verbs of motion (Sibgaeva et al., 2018; Gilazetdinova & Salakhova, 2018) and the postural verbs of putting (Trofimova et al., 2017) this lexeme is not a completely content word: in speech it only indicates a certain situation, the contents of which are disclosed, most significantly, through an object expander of the lexeme. The significance of the research of the verb *чувствовать* is furthermore determined by its polyfunctionality (for the semantic structure of the verb *чувствовать* (Go, 2018). Therefore, it is important to determine which elements of the context make it possible to differentiate between the meanings of this polyfunctional verb. The objective of this study is to establish the functional correspondence between the situations described in a statement and the semantics of the lexical means that effectuate the object valency of the verb *чувствовать*.

The combinability of the unit in question is analyzed based on the Dictionary of Collocations of the Russian Language edited by Denisov (2002) and Morkovin. This source gives 6 meanings of the verb *чувствовать* and lists its expanders corresponding to various syntactic-semantic positions of each lexico-semantic variant (hereinafter referred to as LSV), including those corresponding to a direct object (Denisova, 2002). This dictionary contains detailed lists of object expanders of this verb organized separately for each LSV, but these lexical rows are open, which is emphasized by ellipses at their ends, cf., e.g.: "1. Испытывать какое-л. внутреннее психическое состояние; испытывать какое-л. психофизическое ощущение. **Чувствовать что**: ~ голод, сытость, холод, озноб, тепло, боль, тошноту, силу, радость, облегчение, волнение, тревогу, любовь, злобу, ненависть, гордость, воодушевление, упадок сил, неловкость, тоску, страх, стыд, угрызения совести,

отчаяние, усталость, изнеможение, какое-л. желание…" (Denisova, 2002; Bahrami Rad & Hosseini, 2016). ("1. To experience some internal mental state; to experience some psychophysical sensation. **Feel what:** hunger, fullness, cold, shiver, warmth, pain, sickness, strength, joy, alleviation, excitement, anxiety, love, rage, hatred, pride, enthusiasm, fatigue, awkwardness, melancholy, shame, remorse, despair, weariness, exhaustion, some desire…"). Obviously, these nouns have heterogeneous categorial-lexical semantics which implies the need of their lexico-semantic classification.

In our study the specifics of the object combinability of each of the LSV of the verb *чувствовать* that we found, is determined by contextual analysis based on the texts from the RNC (Russian National Corpus) (RNC – "Russian National Corpus) from the period of 2005-2014. Taking into consideration the large volume of the language corpus, we selected chronologically relevant texts recorded in the RNC during the last ten years, except literary ones that allow non-typical, individual author's uses.

The conducted analysis allowed us to establish correlations between each of the LSV of the polyfunctional verb *чувствовать* and specific lexical means of effectuation of its object valency; based on the data on the number of uses of each LSV in the RNC, we revealed the main LSV of the verb in question which possesses a special type of semantic structure.

The experience of our research devoted to the polyfunctional deictic verb *чувствовать* can serve as an example for an analysis of a row of analogous verbal units such as *ощущать (to sense), испытывать (to experience), воспринимать (to perceive), понимать (to understand)* etc.

2. Methods

In order to study the object valency of the deictic verb *чувствовать*, we performed a contextual analysis of the corresponding materials available in the RNC. As pointed out by Levinson, "Deixis belongs within the domain of pragmatics, because it directly concerns the relationship between the structure of language and the contexts in which they are used" (Levinson, 1983).

Our semantic classification of the object expanders of the verb makes it possible to summarize the research of the ability of each of the LSV to combine with vocabulary of certain semantic categories. To determine the main LSV of the verb *чувствовать* we used the results of a quantitative analysis.

3. Results and Discussion

During our research we established the following:

1. When describing the situation 'to experience some physical or physiological

sensation or state' (52 records in the RNC), the object combinability of the lexeme *чувствовать* is effectuated with the help of the following linguistic units:

1) words and collocations naming physiological sensations and states (32 records) which can be divided into three groups, according to the presence of an evaluative-connotative seme:

- those defining negatively evaluated sensations and states of a man or an animal, primarily involving pain or sickness: *боль, изнеможение, ломота, тахикардия, голод, звон в ушах (pain, exhaustion, aches, tachycardia, hunger, ear buzzing)* etc. (19 records), e.g.: *С этого времени она* ***чувствовала сильные боли и ломоту*** *в теле* (RNC – "Russian National Corpus) (*Since then she had been* ***feeling severe pains and aches*** *in her body*);

- those not possessing evaluating tone, with the potential for contextual expression of a positive or a negative evaluation in a given statement: *тепло, теплота, жар (warmth, heat)* etc. (11 records), e.g.: ***Беременность*** *вы пока* ***чувствовать не можете****, еще даже имплантация скорее всего не произошла* (RNC – "Russian National Corpus) (***You cannot feel*** *your* ***pregnancy*** *yet, most probably, even the implantation has not occurred yet*);

- those denominating positively evaluated sensations and states: *сытость, насыщение* и *прилив сил (fullness, saturation* and *energy surge)* (3 records), e.g.: *Когда мы видим, что пища в тарелке кончается, то и* ***чувствуем сытость*** (RNC – "Russian National Corpus) (*When we see that food there is little food left on our plate, then we* ***feel full***);

2) nouns, usually verbal ones, that in a compact form describe situations that cause physical sensations: *вибрация, вращение*, *натяжение (vibration, spinning, tension)* etc. (5 records), e.g.: *Я в таком случае как раз от рулетки бы отказался. С ней собака постоянно* ***чувствует натяжение поводка*** (RNC – "Russian National Corpus) (*In such a case I would not use the flex lead. It makes the dog always* ***feel the tension of the leash***);

3) somatisms: *рука, нога*, *пальцы* and *шея (arm, leg, fingers* and *neck)* (3 records), e.g.: *Потом рука заболела, потом вся шея, и уже второй день* ***правую руку плохо чувствую, шею тоже*** *и голову повернуть не могу ...* (RNC – "Russian National Corpus) (*Then my arm started aching, then my whole neck, and now for two days already I* ***have not been able to feel my right arm well, neither my neck****, nor I can turn my head…*);

4) subordinate clauses (*чувствовать, как / что... (feel that…)*) in an extended form describing situations of physical state (12 records), e.g.: *Переночуешь и* ***чувствуешь, как у тебя ноют и пухнут суставы*** (RNC – "Russian National Corpus) (*You spend a night and* ***feel that your joints ache and swell***);

2. In cases when the verb *чувствовать* describes the situation 'to experience some emotion, feeling, mental state' (89 records in the RNC), the position of its object is

occupied by nouns of the following groups:

1) words defining feelings, emotional states (68 records). Depending on the expressed evaluation, such nominations can be divided into two groups:

- names of negative feelings and emotional states: *вина, огорчение, отчаяние, одиночество, гнев (guilt, sadness, despair, loneliness, rage)* etc. (44 records), e.g.: *Ты* ***чувствуешь боль, отчаяние, досаду****. Ты сбита с толку* (RNC – "Russian National Corpus) (*You* ***feel pain, despair, annoyance****. You are disoriented*);

- names of positive feelings and emotional states: *радость, удовольствие, счастье, гордость, возбуждение (joy, pleasure, happiness, pride, excitement)* etc. (24 records), e.g.: *Вы вот спрашиваете,* ***чувствую ли*** *я* ***радость*** *от того, что у меня скоро появится малыш?* (RNC – "Russian National Corpus) (*You are asking if I* ***feel joy*** *because I am going to have a baby soon?*);

2) nouns with modal-existential semantics: *ответственность, обязанность*, *желание, увлечение (responsibility, obligation, devotion)* etc. (21 records), e.g.: *В нашей компании практикуется принцип многофункциональности – это когда каждый работник* ***чувствует свою личную, индивидуальную ответственность*** *за конечный результат* (RNC – "Russian National Corpus) (*In our company we practice the principle of multifunctionality – it is when every employee* ***feels his/her personal individual responsibility*** *for the final result*);

3. The verb *чувствовать* regularly describes situations of various types of sensory perception (35 records in the RNC):

1) when describing tactile sense (15 records), the verb is used in combination with object nominations of the following groups:

- actions denominating tactile contact: *удар, движение, нажатие, укол (stroke, movement, pressure, prick)* etc. (6 records), e.g.: *Я* ***чувствовала нажатие пальцев****, словно кто-то меня ущипнул. Но сильной боли не было* (RNC – "Russian National Corpus) (*I* ***felt the pressure*** *of fingers as if someone pinched me. But I felt no severe pain*);

- phenomena related to the movement of the air: *ветер, сквозняк (wind, draught)* etc. (3 records), e.g.: *С гудением штурмовиков они проносились в нескольких сантиметрах от меня, так что я даже* ***чувствовал ветерок*** *от их крыльев* (RNC – "Russian National Corpus) (*Buzzing like strike-fighters they flew several centimeters from me so I even* ***felt the small wind*** *created by their wings*);

- *body* and its parts: *пальцы, рука (fingers, hand)* etc. (2 records), e.g.: *..., как какой-то ночной путник, случайно склонившийся над озером, вдруг* ***чувствует*** *на своей шее* ***холодные пальцы русалки,…*** (RNC – "Russian National Corpus) *(..., as a night traveler accidentally bending over a lake suddenly* ***feels cold fingers of a mermaid*** *on his neck,…*);

- specific items with which the subject of perception contacts: *элемент управления (control element)* (1 record): *Однако куда приятнее* ***чувствовать*** *под пальцами*

***мягкие, сжимающиеся элементы управления**, рассудили японцы и претворили свою идею в жизнь* (RNC – "Russian National Corpus) (*However it is much more pleasant **to feel soft, squeezable control elements** in your fingers, decided the Japanese and put their idea into life*);

- temperature feature of perceived objects: *жар, теплота (heat, warmth)* etc. (3 records), e.g.: *И девушка почему-то перестала **чувствовать жар** от его руки* (RNC – "Russian National Corpus) (*And for some reason the girl stopped **feeling the heat** of his hand*).

2) The function of description of olfactory perception is usually performed by the analyzed verb through the use of nouns of the semantic group 'запах' ('smell'): the hypernym *запах (smell)*, and its hyponyms *аромат*, *смрад (aroma, stench)* etc. (13 records), e.g.: *В результате даже на 12-м этаже постоянно **чувствуешь смрад** и слышишь рев моторов* (RNC – "Russian National Corpus) (*As a result, even on the 12th floor you constantly **feel the stench** and hear motors roaring*). A nomination defining the source of a perceived smell (in our case represented by the pronoun *которые (which)*) also serves as an object expander, cf.: *Возможно, следует искать аналогии с воздействием **пахучих веществ и феромонов**, **которые** животные способны **чувствовать** в ничтожно малых концентрациях* (RNC – "Russian National Corpus) (*One should probably look for analogies with the impact of **odorous materials and pheromones which** animals can **feel** in trace concentrations*).

3) The description of gustatory perception (1 record) is realized through the combination of the verb with the lexeme *вкус (flavour)*: *У «Хэлси фуд» есть даже специальный тренинг (пока только для компаний), который среди прочих принципов здорового образа жизни позволяет научиться **чувствовать** и ценить **натуральный вкус еды**, не усиленный никакими добавками* (RNC – "Russian National Corpus) *("Healthy Food" even have a special training (for now only for companies) which among the principles of healthy lifestyle makes it possible to learn how to **feel** and appreciate the **natural flavour of food** not enhanced by any additives*) . We have also found in the RNC a text from a different period of time in which the object of gustatory perception is expressed by the prefixal derivative *привкус (off-flavour)*, cf.: *"- Вы не **чувствуете привкуса** крови во рту?"* (В. Шишков. «Угрюм-река» (1913-1932)) (RNC – "Russian National Corpus) *("- Don't **you feel the off-flavour** of blood in your mouth?")* (V. Shishkov. « Gloomy river» (1913-1932).

4) In the analyzed materials there are no records where the verb *чувствовать* would describe a situation of acoustic perception. The combination of this verb with the lexeme *звук (sound)* exists only in one text that dates back to the 18th century, cf.: *Он не только **чувствует звук ударения вещей**, но различает его совершенно* (В. Золотницкий. «Рассуждение о бессмертии человеческой души» (1768) (RNC – "Russian National Corpus) *(Not only he **feels the sound of things banging** but he*

distinguishes it perfectly) (V. Zolotnitsky. «The argument about the immortality of the human soul» (1768)).

5) We found specific situations of perception in a general sense (not through a particular sensory organ) described by the verb in combination with words and collocations defining objects and natural phenomena: *природа, мир, лес, электрическое поле Земли (nature, world, forest, Earth's electric field)* etc. (6 records), e.g.: *Человек* ***не чувствует электрического поля Земли,*** *так как его тело – хороший проводник* (RNC – "Russian National Corpus) (*The man* ***does not feel the Earth's electric field*** *because his body is a good conductor)*; *Том* ***мир****, который он видит,* ***чувствует****, «воспринимает» ежедневно как твердое, жидкое, газообразное, этого не отменяет* (RNC – "Russian National Corpus) *(The* ***world*** *that he sees,* ***feels****, "perceives" every day as something hard, liquid, gaseous does not cancel that*).

4. When describing mental situations 'to understand smth.' (485 records in the RNC) the verb *чувствовать* effectuates its object valency in combination with words and expressions that define:

1) circumstances, events: *происходящее, приближение (чего-л.), угроза, изменение, улучшение, поддержка, проблема (something happening, approach (of smth.), threat, change, improvement, support, problem)* etc. (67 records), e.g.: *В ответном слове Святейший Патриарх, в частности, сказал: «Я* ***чувствую огромную поддержку общества*** *– и не только церковных людей»* (RNC – "Russian National Corpus) (*In response His Holiness the Patriarch said among other things: "I* ***feel the great support of the society*** *– and not only of the church people"*);

2) nature and properties of events, circumstances (including their modality and evaluation): *важность, необходимость, ценность, острота проблемы, вкус горьких плодов терактов (importance, necessity, value, severity of a problem, taste of the bitter fruits of terroristic acts)* etc. (34 records), e.g.: ***Остроту этой проблемы чувствуешь*** *с первых же дней пребывания в США* (RNC – "Russian National Corpus) (***You feel the severity of this problem*** *since your first days in the USA*);

3) properties and states of a person, their evaluation: *значимость, слабость, робость, сила лидера, безнаказанность, несостоятельность, беспомощность, боль (importance, weakness, shyness, leader's strength, impunity, unsoundness, helplessness, pain)* etc. (38 records), e.g.: *Вижу эти сверлящие глаза, этот режущий взгляд, серые нависшие брови,* ***чувствую его неудержимость и стремительность****, и мне жутко* (RNC – "Russian National Corpus) (*I see these piercing eyes, this cutting look, these gray heavy brows, I* ***feel his fierceness and precipitance*** *and I am terrified*). The combination of the expressions of this semantic group with the verb *чувствовать* is often used in the construction *чувствовать в ком что / кого (to feel something / someone in oneself)*, cf.: *Когда я был молод, я чувствовал в себе Меркуцио* (RNC – "Russian National Corpus) (*When I was young*

*I **felt Mercutio** in myself*);

4) relations and connections between events, items, persons: *разница, родство, превосходство, связь, принадлежность, непричастность (difference, affinity, superiority, connection, identity, non-involvement)* etc. (36 records), e.g.: *Они всегда **чувствовали свое превосходство над сверстниками**, учились легко, не напрягаясь* (RNC – "Russian National Corpus) (*They had always **felt their superiority over their peers**, they studied easily, without effort*);

5) abstract concepts related to arts, intellectual activity and culture; their properties and evaluation: *язык, Пушкин, Дао, ленинградский стиль, сила и красота (пения) (language, Pushkin, Dao, Leningrad style, strength and beauty (of singing))* etc. (17 records), e.g.: *Даже сейчас, рассматривая их, **чувствуешь сугубо ленинградский стиль —** строгий, суховатый, подчёркнуто грамотный* (RNC – "Russian National Corpus) (*Even now contemplating them, one **feels specifically Leningrad style** – austere, somewhat dry, emphatically literate*);

Alongside the characterized lexical units, the verb *чувствовать* is most frequently combined with subordinate clauses of the complement type (286 records) where it is used to express personal opinion and subjective understanding. E.g.: *С другой стороны, что бы там ни говорили, я **чувствую, что последние несколько лет отношение власти к этим организациям меняется в лучшую сторону*** (RNC – "Russian National Corpus) (*On the other hand, whatever the appearances, I **feel that during the last years the government's attitude towards these organizations has been changing for the better***). When performing this function, the lexeme *чувствовать* is also used in the model of sentence *чувствовать что / кого чем / кем (to feel something / somebody as if they were something / somebody); чувствовать что/ кого каким (to feel that something / somebody is like); чувствовать что как что (to feel as if something were something)* (7 records), cf.: *– Вы еще не **чувствуете его своим ребенком?*** (RNC – "Russian National Corpus) (*Don't you **feel as if he were your baby** yet*?).

5. When defining the typical situation 'to be capable of keen and deep understanding' the verb *чувствовать* is used in combination with vocabulary naming items and phenomena of culture, arts, intellectual activity and their properties: *искусство, прекрасное, цвет, цветовые оттенки, веяния в музыке, гармония (art, the beautiful, colour, colour shades, music trends, harmony)* etc. (19 records). It is noteworthy that in the contexts of situations of this type one can frequently encounter adverbs of extent and degree: *прекрасно, слишком хорошо, тонко (excellent, too good, fine)* etc. E.g.: *Оба августейших супруга были художественно одаренными людьми**, тонко чувствовали прекрасное** и готовы были служить ему* (RNC – "Russian National Corpus) (*Both august spouses were artistically gifted people, they **had a fine appreciation of the beautiful** and were eager to serve it*).

When such situations are defined, in the RNC there are also text records in which the verb *чувствовать* is combined with a denomination of a person and their state:

хозяин, партнер, больной, команда, настроение хозяина, тревога и напряжение взрослых (host, partner, a sick person, team, host's mood, anxiety and tension of adults) etc. (18 records). Such cases reflect special relationships between the subject of the described situation and the object (or something that usually has an object) such as a teacher – a student, a psychiatrist – a patient, a pet – an owner, children – adults etc., e.g.: *Будет набрасываться – пшикать из пульверизатора водой. А вообще* ***кошки чувствуют хозяев*** (RNC – "Russian National Corpus) (*If it attacks you, spray it with water from the sprinkler. Anyway, cats* ***feel who the host is***); *Если у вас семья нерелигиозная, то вы ведь можете сказать то, что именно вы чувствуете и как думаете.* ***Дети чувствуют тревогу и напряжение взрослых*** (RNC – "Russian National Corpus) (*If your family is not religious, you can say exactly what you feel and think.* ***Children feel the anxiety and tension of adults***).

4. Summary

The deictic nature of the verb *чувствовать* allows it to combine in an extensive and free way with the lexemes of various semantic groups. We enlarged the lists of words and expressions available in the collocations dictionary using the latest linguistic material; we determined and grouped the lexico-semantic means of effectuation of the object combinability of this verb; established the functional correspondence of these means to the various situations described with the use of them, which are shown in the following table.

Table 1. *Types of Situations Described with the Use of the Verb чувствовать and the Number of Corresponding Text Records in the RNC (yrs. 2005-2014)*

Verb	Чувствовать (to feel)				
T-category	State			Property	Perception
Types of described situations	Mental state	Emotional state	Physiological state	Capability of keen and deep understanding	Sensory perception
Number of records in RNC	485	89	52	37	35

It results from Table 1 that the lexeme *чувствовать* is indeed polyfunctional, and is most frequently used to indicate a particular state. The use of the verb *чувствовать* in the descriptions of mental state (when expressing a subject's personal

understanding and opinion) prevails over the descriptions of situations of emotional and physiological state. Moreover, this word is used to define sensory perception and capability of keen and deep understanding of certain substances.

5. Conclusions

Thus, it stands to reason that the class of deictic verbs, as one of important linguistic phenomena, is the object of scientific interest. Deictic verbal units should be analyzed primarily in the sphere of pragmatics, specifically in terms of their syntagmatic features (in our case, taking into consideration the grammatical transitivity of the verb *чувствовать*, we are speaking of its object valency).

The result of our study, confirmed by numerous textual illustrations, is a solid argument for the polyfunctionality of the deictic verbal unit *чувствовать*.

Acknowledgements

The work is performed according to the Russian Government Program of Competitive Growth of Kazan Federal University.

References

Apresjan, Ju. (2009). *Studies on semantics and lexicography*. (vol. I). Paradicmatics. Moscow: Jazyk slavjanskih kul'tur.

Bahrami Rad K. & Hosseini S. M. (2016). Study of forbidden income in Islamic law. *UCT Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Research, 4*(1), 11-14.

Denisova, P. (2002). *Dictionary of the compatibility of words of the Russian Language.* Moscow: OOO, Izdatel'stvo AST.

Fillmore, C. (1971). Toward a theory of deixis. *University of Hawaii Working Papers in Linguistics, 3*, 219-242.

Gilazetdinova, G., & Salakhova, R. (2018). Lexical-semantic group of verbs of motion in structurally different languages (On the material of the Russian and the Tatar languages). *XLinguae, 11*(4), 32–44.

Go, L. (2018). Functional and semantic specificity of the verb *чувствовать*. *Perevod. Jazyk. Kul'tura.* St. Petersburg: LGU im. A.S. Pushkina.

Jarceva, V. (1990). *Linguistic encyclopedic dictionary*. Moscow: Sov. Jenciklopedija.

Krylov, S. (1984). *To the typology of deictic systems*. *Lingvisticheskie issledovanija. Tipologija*. Moscow.

Kosko, K. W., & Singh, R. (2019). Children's coordination of linguistic and numeric units in mathematical argumentative writing. *International Electronic Journal of Mathematics Education, 14*(2), 275-291. https://doi.org/10.29333/iejme/5714

Levinson, S. (1983). *Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Lewandowski, W. (2014). Deictic verbs: Typology, thinking for speaking and SLA. *SKY Journal of Linguistics*, *27*, 43–65.

Moiseeva, S. (2003). Verbs of perception and deixis. *Izvestija RGGU im. A.I. Gercena, 5*, 106-115.

RNC – "Russian national corpus". URL: http://www.ruscorpora.ru/ (accessed: 01.04. 2019).

Shvedova, N. (2001). Once again about the verb "to be". *Voprosy jazykoznaniia*, *2*, 3–12.

Sibgaeva, F., & Husnutdinov, D., et al. (2018). Forward motion verbs: Issues of studying verbal semantic in multistructural languges. *International Journal of Mechanical Engineering and Technology (IJMET)*, *9*(9), 14901–1498.

Trofimova, A., Kosova, V., & Antonakova, D. (2017). Russian postural verbs of putting as means of spatial thinking verbalization. *AD ALTA: Journal of interdisciplinary Research*, *7*(2), 263–266.

Wang, C. (2018). Deictic verbs in modern linguistics. *Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research*, *283*, 481–487.