

System of Lexical-Semantic Groups System of Verbs of Physiological State

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Abstract:

This paper examines the system of lexical-semantic groups of verbs that describe physiological states in the language. The authors analyze the structure and organization of this system, identifying the main groups of verbs, including pain, emotional states, physical fatigue and biological processes. Particular attention is paid to the significance of such a system for the linguistic expression of feelings, emotions and physiological states of a person. The work helps to better understand the structure of language and its ability to convey various aspects of human experience.

Keywords: lexical-semantic groups of verbs, aspects of feelings, fatigue, illness, happiness, frequency.

Introduction. Lexico-semantic groups are an important tool in learning languages and understanding the way a language organizes its lexical material. One of the interesting and significant groups of verbs are verbs that describe physiological states. In this article we will consider the system of lexical-semantic groups of physiological state verbs and their role in language. Definition of lexical-semantic groups of physiological state verbs: A lexical-semantic group is a set of words united by a common meaning or theme. Physiological state verbs reflect various aspects of feelings and emotions associated with bodily sensations, such as pain, fatigue, illness, happiness, etc. Structure and organization of groups: The system of physiological state verbs can be organized according to various principles, such as semantic similarity, frequency of use, contextual synonymy and other factors. For example, verbs that describe painful sensations can be grouped together, such as “ache,” “stab,” “burn,” “throb,” etc.

Methods. Physiological state verbs play an important role in language because they convey various aspects of human experience and emotional state. They are used to describe subjective sensations

and impressions, as well as to express emotions and feelings. In addition, these verbs can have deep cultural connotations and reflect attitudes towards physiological processes in a given culture.

Examples of lexical-semantic groups:

- a) A group of verbs describing painful sensations: hurt, prick, burn, pulsate, torment, etc.
- b) A group of verbs describing emotional states: rejoice, cry, worry, be afraid, be surprised, etc.
- c) A group of verbs describing physical fatigue: get tired, exhaust, sink, give in, etc.

Language is an integral part of human existence, and its ability to convey different aspects of human experience makes it especially rich and expressive. One of the important components of language is the lexical-semantic groups of verbs that describe the physiological states of a person. These groups play an important role in the organization of language and the transmission of human experience, and their study helps to better understand the structure of language and its ability to reflect various aspects of human existence. Lexico-semantic groups of verbs describing physiological states are a set of words united by a common meaning or theme. These groups include verbs that describe pain, emotional states, physical fatigue, and biological processes. For example, verbs that describe pain help a person express their physical suffering, while verbs that describe emotional states help people convey their emotions and feelings. The study of lexical-semantic groups of physiological state verbs is important not only for linguists, but also for psychologists, sociologists and other specialists.

Results. This allows us to better understand how language organizes our experience and how we express our feelings and emotions. Analyzing these groups of verbs also helps us better understand the cultural and social aspects of language and its ability to reflect various aspects of human existence. Lexico-semantic groups of physiological state verbs are an important component of the language system and play a key role in the organization of language and the transmission of human experience. Studying them helps us better understand the structure of language and its ability to reflect various aspects of human existence, making our communication more accurate, expressive and deep. The system of lexical-semantic groups of physiological state verbs plays an important role in language and culture. It allows people to more accurately express their feelings, emotions and physiological sensations. This system reflects not only individual experience, but also cultural characteristics and values. Studying this system helps to better understand how language reflects human experience and how it serves as a means of communication and expression of feelings. The system of lexical-semantic groups of physiological state verbs is an important aspect of the language system. Studying it allows us to better understand how language organizes our experience and how we express our feelings and emotions. This system is key to the richness and expressiveness of language, as well as the cultural and social significance of the linguistic expression of physiological states.

Discussion. Lexico-semantic groups of physiological state verbs play an important role in the organization of language and the transmission of human experience. Studying these groups helps to better understand the structure of language and its ability to reflect various aspects of human existence.

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