

“SEMANTIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE OLD ENGLISH ACTION  
VERB STIGAN”

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**Abstract:** *The goal of the three articles is modern English historical development of some walking action verbs in the language then lexical and semantic variability, meaning equipment is focused on determining the wealth and its reasons. Main The focus is on modern English The lexical-semantic development of the verb "stīgan" and analysis given by him.*

**Keywords:** *Stīgan, semantics, etymology, equivalent, action verb, lexical-semantics, diachronic, contrast, lexeme.*

All objects and things that surround us are in constant motion. Therefore, the verb is an important part of speech and is unique to it in any language attention is drawn. Build your vocabulary while learning English with non-stop verbs must be filled. Verbs make speech lively and interesting, with their help it is easier to express your thoughts. Better understanding of the verb group in the language for this purpose, they are divided into certain departments. One of the main sections is action are verbs. Naturally, this section is divided into several subsections: to them types of movement, up and down movement, pursuit, speed, in water movement, circular movements are introduced.

Linguistics' general interest in "space" and space in different languages for a different expression, Levinson 2003; and Bloom, 1996; Hickman and Robert 2006, Levinson and Wilkins 2006, Evans and Chilton 2010, Filipowicz, Jaszczolt 2012, Vulchanova and van der Zee 2012 Development of the Verb System in Linguistics and performed many works in the field of analysis. In particular, the meaning of "movement" in languages learning how to express, Talmi's (1975, 1985) lexicalization of verbs has been a particularly fruitful field of research, starting with his work on Talminin The main idea in his early papers is that the scientist "acts" in the real world. An "event" has several semantic components, and languages are part of a sentence The idea is that it differs from the type of components normally expressed in elements walks.

This article looks at the verb "stīgan", which was mainly used in the Old English period and analyzed. The most important today is the Old English period how the expressed verbs are used in modern English is to justify. It is worth noting that our target is Old English The verbs used in the period correspond to the meaning of the

verbs used in the present English language is to determine the arrival. In other words, the Old English period analysis that the verbs encountered in the contexts also appear in modern English done English is mainly derived from ancient French, German and Latin languages. It can be seen that it is from the French language that was used during the Old English period adopted "monter" i.e. "up" in the form of the verb "mountain" in the period of Old English to get out, to crawl out" is expressed in the meanings.

1. They anon Gonne up to mounte and doun descende. They climbed the mountain. In this example, the verb "mounte" was used, meaning to rise. This is it the verb is used as a walking action verb and as a neutral action. The meaning of the verb the scope is determined based on the context.

So, among such verbs is the verb "stigan" used in Old English included. This verb belongs to the group of action and neutral verbs. Old English with the introduction of bilingual dictionaries during the period, many equivalents of the verb "stigan" meanings are derived. This verb is transitive, but also intransitive verbs included.

Intransitive. Verbs expressed in the sense of walking.

- (1) In the sense of rising or falling.
- (2) In the sense of climbing to higher steps or climbing a mountain.
- (2 a) in the meaning of entering a ship, climbing a mountain.
- (3) is used when the movement is downward.

According to the above points, in the modern English period, "climb" the verb to scramble is not included in the section of verbs of walking. Although this verb was used as an equivalent of the verb *stīgan* in Old English and to walk included in the section of action verbs. Such approaches are used by Fanego's ancient and A list based on the equivalent of Middle English verbs in modern English we can see that it was embodied in the dictionaries of the period. In Fanegos dictionary, the verb "stigan" is the action of walking, "climb", i.e. emphasizes that it corresponds to the verb "to climb". A scientist has a certain figure in his research describes the movement of an object.

In Fanego's study, it is constructive to name different senses of the verb approaches (contextually) use and verb semantics and construction observes the interaction of semantics.

It can be seen that in the first example given, the verb "*stīgan*" is a neutral action that is, the verb "to stop" has been expressed and used. In the second example, this verb is an action used as a verb, i.e. with the verb "to go". Based on the above examples and ideas, in Old English Some examples of action verbs are verbs used in relation to direction we will consider and analyze.

The Old English verb *stīgan* means vertical movement and this verb is often used (movement up or down. In this example, the given meaning of the verb "*stīgan*" is simultaneously which direction was used to move. According to Bosworth & Toller,

An AngloSaxon Dictionary, a single verb is the foundation of any direction we can see. In the above example, the verb "stīgan" means "verticality" and used as coded meaning.

In the fifth example above, an upward or downward movement is an expression we can observe that it is not done. In this example, a metaphor is used and vertical movement was observed, considering that "good is above and evil is below". That's it From the metaphor that moves down due to deviation from the laws of God used. However, in the Old English period, it is usually a satellite of motion expressed by the verb "stigan", i.e. "up" or "down" came In addition, in the period of Old English, there are bright editions of this in Latin "gewitan" is also expressed by verbs meaning "go to, leave". In the second example the interpretation of non-vertical movements is supported by the verb "gewītan". of this verb, relying on general information about "stīgan" in the Old English period the meaning of which is initially decontextualized as the verb to walk as an action used. It is not used as a direction of movement, but as a neutral movement and therefore this verb is categorized.

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