The word-formation category "displacement causation": mutational and modification semantics of German, Russian and Tatar verbs

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Abstract
The aim of the study is to determine the semantic, structural and cognitive specificity of the derivational embodiment of the semantics of "displacement" in the difference-structured languages. 16 subcategories of the derivational category "displacement causation", 102 derivational types are described in the article taking into account differential semi forming formants. It was determined that the maximum number of word-formative types had been found in German – 49 word-formative types (48%), and the minimum number of word-formative types has been stated in the Tatar language – 25 word-formative types (24,5 %). In the Russian language there were 28 word-formative types (27,5%). The German language consciousness is characterized by a precise description of the movement of an object, taking into account both the directional and temporal, technical and other characteristics of the action. It is also considered to be essential to explicit at the word-formation level the relation of the subject to the reality and the perception of oneself as part of space, that is the ability to express unique meanings which in other languages require additional lexical specification or exist at the connotative level. Russian and Tatar derived verbs are characterized by a high nominative potential and require a greater deal of inference. The empirical material presented in this article indicates that in the word-formation category "causation of movement" two main types of word-formation values in derivative verbs are implemented: modification, determined by an original verb of an additional characteristics, and a mutation, which is accompanied by a change in the categorial meaning of the derivative verb, its desemantization. There is a need to form a complete picture of the structural and semantic system of the Russian, German, and Tatar languages in general and the verb system in particular. Thus, this paper gives an opportunity to realize the peculiarities of linguistic consciousness of peoples, reconstruction of the linguistic picture of the world, and the development of intercultural competence of contemporary people.
Key words: derivational category, verbal derivation, derivational type, formant, displacement in space, German, Russian and Tatar languages

Introduction
Derived words as carriers of derivational meanings in different levels of generalization, performing their main function in the language – nominatively representative ones, are the most important component of the semantic categorization of the world (Allan, 2014). Choosing a language tool or form, the subject of speech offers a certain way of understanding the subject or event, relying on a well-known collective experience of conceptualization and categorization of the world in the language (Kibler – Valdes, 2016). «Categories in linguistics are traditionally considered as constructs of our consciousness that design our knowledge of the world and correlate it with the models of knowledge fixed in the structure of a language» (Kosova, 2014).
Currently categorization issues are examined in various aspects. The research carried out in the mainstream of the psycho-and neurolinguistic approach is of particular interest. With the help of electroencephalographic studies a cluster analysis of

incentive words is carried out (Avanzini et al., 2012); the electrocortical reactions of the recipients are examined (Aziz-Zadeh et al., 2006); the brain chains are studied to determine which ones are used during the cognitive processing of certain groups of verbs (Czekoova et al., 2016; Dalla Volta et al., 2018).

Due to the processes of globalization and multiculturalism, which the modern society has to deal with, studies conducted in a comparative aspect are of particular importance. National and cultural specifics of the categorization of the world by the representatives of various ethnic groups are examined (Cadierno et al., 2016; Flecken et al., 2015); Universal and unique features of the explication of the object's "space motion" are described (Gullberg 2011; Malt et al., 2008; Majid et al., 2007).

In recent years the interest towards children's manner of motion and their perception of the category of movement (Gullberg et al., 2010); their ability to categorize dynamic human actions, and how they learn to use motion verbs has grown significantly (Song et al., 2016). Children's gestures depend on their level of knowledge of verb semantics, and indicate the current use of verbs of motion (Gullberg et al., 2010).

Verbs take a special place in the entire system of language and are an important object of study. Verbs of motion are considered to be one of the numerous lexico-semantic groups with a complicated system of direct, metaphoric, and metonymic meanings. In current studies a great deal of attention is paid towards the way of expressing the object's movement in the native language of different ethnic groups representatives (Beavers et al., 2017; Dornseiff, 2004; Rakhilina, 2000) and relationship between the action, space and time in the language system and their perception by a man (Slobin et al., 1996,Wehrle et al., 1961).

From the point of view of communicative-functional linguistics works devoted to the metaphorical use of verbs of motion are of special significance. A metaphor is regarded as a meaning-creating means of word combinations and a means of accumulating linguistic culture (Huumo, 2015; Pavlenko et al., 2015; Özçalişkan et al., 2005). Different languages differ from each other by means of expression in different situations rather than by the system of meanings. While in one language portable meanings of verbs of motion are considered to be unique ones, then in other languages they may only represent a way of categorization (Huumo, 2017).

Currently not enough studies exist on the issues of the relationship between verbs, especially derived verbs of motion, and prepositional-case constructs of locative semantics. This type of studies allows us to establish the functional features of the verbal units and represent the entire picture of situational-propositional structures verbalized by a language.

In spite of a great number of works devoted to the language categorization and theory of word-formation, currently not enough studies exist on the study of the structural-semantic specificity of the derivatives of verbs in multi-structural languages, namely in German, Russian and Tatar.

Materials and methods

In spite of the fact that the linguistic typology defines the German and Russian languages as inflectional and synthetic, and Tatar as agglutinative and analytical, existence of the general approaches to structure of the derivative word in the Russian, German and Tatar word-formation, use of a uniform conceptual framework allow us to carry out system comparisons of word-formation units of multi-structural languages in the light of the theory of nomination.

The derivational category as a complicated, complex, "modelling and classifying macro-unit of the word-formation system of the highest level of generalization" (Kosova, 2014) has a certain correlation with the denotative situation, which in turn is "an image of the reality fragment that serves as a reference for linguistic expression

with a propositional meaning " (Nikitina, 2011) and forms the semantic structure of a sentence. The most important structural component of the derivational category (DC) is the derivational type (DT), and the minimal elements of the DC are the producing (motivating) basis and the formant.

The study of derived units implies logical semantic categorization, for example:

- "action" – "movement" – "by means of a transport" – "on the earth's surface" – "at a fast pace";
- "action" – "movement" – "replacement" – "horizontally" – "removal" – "circumferentially", etc.

It is connected with the semantic realization of the onomasiological task, more precisely, with the establishment of meaningful accents of the derived word. The isolation of the semantic attribute representing individual properties or qualities of the derived unit in question is associated with a change in the roles of the formant and the reference parts. So, for example, when forming the verbs of "foot movement" like *шагать (to step)* , *маршировать (to march), хромать (to limp),* the formant part appears in the role of onomasiological basis, and it is an onomatological attribute that marks the motivating part of the structure - the fundamentals of nouns (шаг – step, марш – march) and adjectives (хромой – limping). And if we look at derived verbs with the categorical meaning of "movement in space", then the verbs of displacement play the role of an onomasiological basis, for example, Russian: *плыть* (to swim), *лететь* (to fly), *бежать* (to run); German: *schwimmen, fliegen, laufen*; Tatar: *йөзү, очу, йөгерү*, and word-formative formants of orientation semantics (in German and Russian they are prefixes, in the Tatar language are modifying verbs) become the onomasiological attribute, which due to their semantics are able to form subcategories in various degrees of abstraction: unidirectional shift, directional shift across, moving away from the spatial reference point (Russian: *уплыть (to swim away), отплыть (to swim off), улететь (to fly away), отбежать (to run off)*; German: *wegschwimmen, davonfliegen, ablaufen; Tatar: йөзеп киту, очып киту, йөгереп киту*), moving away by a considerable distance (Russian: *убежать (to run away)*, German: *weglaufen*) etc.

As an illustrative material of the Russian and Tatar languages, data from "A National Corpora of the Russian Language" (Ruscorpora) and the National Tatar On-line Library System (Tatknigafund), were used. The source of examples of the German verbs were works of fiction of the German authors (Remarque, 1953; 1988; Süskind , 1994; Boll, 2007) as well as the novels translated from the Russian language (Tolstoy, 1970). In the process of comparison, differential semes, explicating semantic signs specific to their systems in each of the languages, have been singled out.

Results and discussion

From our point of view, the derivational category "displacement causation" includes the following sub-categories:

"The action directed inwards with the space boundary crossing". In the Russian language this subcategory is represented by two productive **DT: в-/во + motivating verb (V)** (войти – to enter, вкатить – to roll in); **за- + V** (заползти – to crawl, закатить – roll up).

For example: «*В то время как Борис **вошёл** к нему, Пьер ходил по своей комнате, изредка останавливаясь в углах…*» (Tolstoy, 1970). «*…он **заполз** в заросли терновника… и уснул*» (Bykov V.B. The main Krygsman).

In German this subcategory is represented by DT **hinein-/ herein-/ ein- + V** (hineingehen, hereinkommen, eintreten – to come in, einrollen – to roll up, to drive in (about a train).

For example: «*In dem Augenblick, als Boris zu ihm **hereintrat**, ging Pierre gerade in seinem Zimmer auf und ab…*» (Tolstoy, 1970; Cadierno et al., 2016). «*Er sprang in eine krachende, rote Dunkelheit **hinein***» (Remarque, 1988).

There is an explicit equivalence between German and Russian prefixes, however, it should be noted that *hinein-*, *herein-* differentiate the direction of the subject's movement: from the speaker to the speaker, respectively.

In the Tatar language **adverbial participle (AP) + керү** are used to express "a movement inside": (йөзеп керү – to swim in), **AP+ керү, кертү**, if the main verb has the meaning of "inside" (үрмәләп кертү – to roll in, күмеп кую – to bury); **AP + кереп чыгу** (кереп чыгу – to run in, to enter) in the meaning of "not for long"; **AP + кереп киту** (кереп киту – to run in, to come in) in the sense of "doing action in passing by, in a limited period of time".

For example: «*Шулай диде дә, бүтән бер сүз дә әйтмичә, ашыгып, кече якка **кереп китте***» (Hosny F. Selected works).

"The action directed upwards" is explicated in the Russian language by DT **вз-/вс-/воз- + V** (взлететь – to take off, взмыть – to soar, вскочить – to jump up).

For example: «*Пьер **встал**, чтобы помочь слуге*» (Tolstoy, 1970).

In German the examined expression means DT **auf-/ hinauf- / herauf- + V** (auffliegen – to take off, hinaufgehen –to rise (in the direction from the speaker), heraufgehen – to climb up the stairs), **empor- + V** (emporkommen – to surface), **hinan- + V** (hinanklettern – to scramble up).

For example: «*Pierre **stand auf**, um dem Diener zu helfen*» (Tolstoy L. N. War and peace).

In the Tatar language this meaning is expressed by **AP + менү**, less often **күтәрелү** (очып менү – to take off, очып күтәрелү – to soar).

For example: «*Аз гына җилиссә дә, күккә **очып менеп китәм** дип тора*» (Shafigullin F.H. One boy, three horses).

"Removing from a point with or without the space boundary crossing" is expressed in Russian by DT **вы- + V** (выйти – to go out, вывезти – to take out).

For example: « *– Экое золото у меня этот Митенька, – прибавил граф, улыбаясь, когда молодой человек **вышел***» (Tolstoy, 1970).

In the German language the subcategory in question is represented by DT **ab - + V** (abgehen – to excrete, abspringen – to jump off, to jump away), **aus-/ hinaus-/ heraus- + V** (ausgehen, hinausgehen, herausgehen – to go out), **hervor- + V** (hervorkommen – to go out, to protrude).

For example: «*Mein Dmitri ist doch wirklich ein Prachtmensch», fügte der Graf hinzu, als der junge Mann **hinausgegangen** war*» (Tolstoy, 1970).

In the Tatar language the examined expression is realize with the help of DT **AP + чыгу** (to go out – килеп чыгу).

For example: «*Ул арада машина кырт кына туктады, ишеге ачылды да маршал үзе **килеп чыкты***» (Mahdiev M. Farewell).

The direction of the action to the endpoint is explicated by the model **AP + килү/ кайту** (to take out – алып килү, алып кайту).

For example: «*Бу акчага ике гаиләдә икешәр тана, икешәр сарык **апкайттык***» (Gimadtdinova N. M. Tales).

The subcategory **"action directed from the inside out"** is presented in Russian by DT **из- + V** (изгнать – to expel, извлечь – to extract).

For example: «*Устроившись за большим столом, «охотницы» потрошат свои чувалы, **извлекают** оттуда вещи и передают их друг другу*» (Nazdracheva L. Hunting behind a dress).

In German this subcategory is presented by DT **heraus- + V** (herauziehen – to extract), **hervor- + V** (hervorholen – to extract, to remove).

For example: «*Sie war noch ein paar Schritte von dem Offizier entfernt, da schlug sie das Tuch auseinander, **holte** eine weiße Fünfundzwanzigrubelnote daraus **hervor** und reichte sie eilig dem Offizier hin*» (Tolstoy, 1970).

In the Tatar language to express an action which means «action to the outside» the following constructions are used – DT **АР + чыгу, алу** (тартып чыгару, тартып алу – to extract).

For example: «*Аннан соң ул ыштан балагының эченнән пистолет **тартып чыгарды*** » (Gimadtdinova N. M. Tales).

The central place for the actualization of the meaning **"removal from a point"** in the Russian language is occupied by the derived verbs formed by DT **от-/ото- + V** (отбежать – to run away, отойти – to move away), **у- + V** (убежать – to escape, угнать – to steal).

For example: «*Анна Михайловна точно таким же движением возвела плечи и глаза, почти закрыв их, вздохнула и **отошла** от доктора к Пьеру*». «*Лакей пришёл вызвать Бориса к княгине. Княгиня **уезжала***» (Tolstoy, 1970).

The subcategory **"removal from the point"** in the German language is presented quite widely and includes a number of word-formation types that verbalize this meaning, taking into consideration the specifics of denotative semes: **ab- + V** (abfahren – to drive away), **zurück- + V** (expresses the reverse movement of the subject, returning to the original position of the object) (zurückgehen – to retreat, zurücksetzen – to move away), **weg +V** (wegtreten – to step a side; wegtragen – to carry), **ent- + V** (entfliegen – to fly away), **fort + V** (fortfahren – to leave), **davon + V** (davongehen – to go away).

For example: «*Anna Michailowna machte mit Schultern und Augen genau das gleiche, wobei sie die Augen fast gänzlich schloss; dann seufzte sie und **trat** von dem Arzt **weg** wieder zu Pierre*» (Tolstoy, 1970).

For an explication of the removal meaning in the Tatar language serves DT **АР + киту** (очып киту – to fly away).

For example: «*... Гөлҗиһан аларның очлы түбәләренә егылып төшүдән курка башлый һәм кирегә **очып китә*** (Bairamova F.A. Fourty backs). «*Кичке якта ул кинәт кенә торып аръякка кибеткә **чыгып китте***» (Mahdiev M. Farewell).

The subcategory **"action directed down. Removal from the surface, from something down»** is presented in Russian by DT **с- + V** (слететь – to fly off, скатиться – to roll off, сойти – to get off).

For example: «*Я хочу **сойти** с этого поезда живым*» (Pelevin V.O. A yellow arrow). «*На половине лестницы чуть не сбили их с ног какие-то люди с ведрами, которые, стуча сапогами, **сбегали** им навстречу*» (Tolstoy, 1970).

DT **об- + V, вы- + V** are also able to express the "direction of action down" (обрушиться – to collapse, обвалиться –to fall out), on condition that the motivating basis is the verbs with the implied directional semantics "down" (падать – to fall).

For example: «*Пока он листал украшенные изображениями веселых зверей страницы, из книги **выпал** листок плотной бумаги*» (Glukhovsky D. A. Subway 2033). «*... павильон станции мог **обвалиться**, и неизвестно еще, сможет ли он пробраться сквозь завалы*» (Glukhovsky D. A. Subway 2033).

In German, to explicate the directivity of the action, there is a number of DT **ab-/ herab-/ hinab- + V** (abspringen – to jump off, hinabgleiten–to roll down (from here to there), herabstürzen – to crash down from above down here) **herunter-/ hinunter- + V** (herunterkommen, hinuntergehen – come down, go down), **nieder- / hernieder- + V** (herniedergehen – to fall out, herniederbrechen – to fall down). The components **her-** and **hin-** specify the position of the speaker regarding the subject of the action. Using prefixes **nieder-** and **hernieder-** in the verbs with the implied direction semantics "downward movement", for example *fallen* (to fall), *stürzen* (to fall, to

crash), there is an increase in their directional meaning. To transmit a similar shade in Russian, the additional word "down" is used.

For example: «*Der Gesang floss mit einem triumphierenden Siegesmarsch zusammen, und die Tropfen **fielen** klingend **hernieder**...*» (Tolstoy, 1970). «*Er rappelte sich auf, **rutschte** von dem Stapel **herunter** und wankte wie auf hölzernen Beinen davon*» (Süskind P. Perfume: The Story of a Murderer). «*...aber zu Tränen reichte es, die in seinen Augenwinkeln schwollen und plötzlich beiderseits der Nase **herabstürzten**»* (Süskind P. Perfume: The Story of a Murderer).

In Tatar, the action directed downward is expressed by one DT **AP + төшү** (ишеләп төшү – to collapse, йөгереп төшеп китү – to run down).

For example: «*Римма... Вованың өстәленнән бөтен шприцларын, төнәтмәләрен **бәреп төшерде**, ярсып, нәрсәдер эзләде, нәрсәгәдер һөҗүм итте»* (Bairamova F.A. Fourty backs).

It is important to note that DT **AP –п + төшү**, expressing the direction of action downwards, implicitly contains this "removal from the spatial reference point (SRP)", thereby entering into a competing relationship with DT **AP –п + китү**. However, the modifying verb *китү*, whose denotative meaning is "distance from the SRP", explicates the "direction of downward movement" only due to the use of the verbal unit *төшү* with the implicit directive semantics (or verbal units with the implicit directional semantics of the action directed downwards, for example, *егылу*) as the motivating basis. In combination with the DT, the neutral semantics (for example *йөгерү, бару, очу*) the modifying verb *китү* "the direction of downward movement" is incapable of explication.

Subcategory «**action directed through a point, through a reference point**" in the Russian language represents productive DT **про- + V** (проползти – to creep through, пробежать – to run through).

For example: «*Стоит такой стриженый жлоб в камуфляже, и говорит: **проскользнул! Прокрался! Прополз! Просочился!»*** (Glukhovsky D.A. Subway 2033).

In the German language the examined subcategory is presented by DT **durch-/ hindurch- + V** (durchkommen – to pass, to ride through; hindurchgehen – to walk through).

For example: «*Dann glauben sie, dass du bei uns **durchgekommen** bist, und passen nicht mehr so auf*» (Remarque E. M. Flotsam).

In the Tatar language this subcategory is expressed by means of DT **AP + чыгу** (үтеп чыгу – to go through, йөгереп чыгу – to rung along, to run down, to run through), очып чыгу – to fly pass, to fly over, to fly by), less often by DT **AP + үтү**, (йөгереп үтү – to run through).

For example: «*Шулчак, бакча рәшәткәләренә сырышып диярлек, озын торыклы, салпы колаклы ала эт **йөгереп үтте**....»* (Shafigullin F.H. One boy, three horses). «*Ул ... мәрхүм Митя Шорохов раштуага бүләк иткән буй-буй пинжәген җилбәгәй җибәреп, тимер юлны аркылы **үтеп чыга»*** (Gylezhev A. Who has the axe in their hand).

As an explication of a denotative situation "**movement of an object or a subject from one place to another**" in the Russian language serves the following DT **пере- + V** (перетянуть – to draw, переселить – to move smb).

For example: «*Пьер догадался по осторожному движению людей, обступивших кресло, что умирающего поднимали и **переносили**»* (Tolstoy, 1970).

In the German language to express «**movement from one place to another**» we use productive DT **zurück- + V** (zurückstellen – to rearrange (to put on the former place), **um- + V** (umhängen – to hang elsewhere), **über-/ herüber-/ hinüber-** + V (übertragen, hinübertragen – to transfer; hinüberrudern – to transport by the boat).

For example: «*Pierre erriet aus den behutsamen Bewegungen der Diener, die den*

*Lehnstuhl umringten, dass sie den Sterbenden aufhoben und **herübertrugen**»* (Tolstoy L. N. War and peace).

In Tatar this meaning expresses a productive construction DT **АР + күчү** (тартып күчерү – to draw; күчереп урнаштыру – to move smb, to transfer). Examples show that it is possible to use the verb *күчү* as a motivating basis, an auxiliary verb, as well as an independent verb.

For example: *«Җилләтәсен җилләтеп, юасын юып чыкты кыз. Җиһазларны дазәвык белән **күчереп урнаштырды**....»* (Kabirov M.R. Rain of Love).

Subcategory "**to arrive to a point, to approach a point**" is presented in Russian by productive DT **при -** + **V** (прибежать – to come running, прикатить – to roll up to), **под -** + **V** (подкатить – to drive to, подойти – to approach) and **до-** + **V** (добежать – to run up to, долететь – to fly as far as, добрести – to limp to, to get to (slowly or with difficulty), to manage to reach). The direct spatial significance "to reach the goal, to bring the action, called motivating, to a certain limit in time or space" the prefix **до-** expresses only in conjunction with the verbs of unidirectional movement (доехать до деревни – to reach the village, долететь до аэродрома – to fly to the aerodrome, допрыгнуть до камня – to jump to the stone), while as with the verbs of multidirectional movement, the prefix **до-** expresses the seme "redivision of time" (добегать до вечера – to run up till evening, догулять до ночи – to walk up till night).

For example: «*Он **подошёл** к главнокомандующему и сделал на караул*» (Tolstoy L. N. War and peace). *«Но скоро распахнулась дверь, через порог рухнула тучная женщина, **доползла** на четвереньках до шкафчика, глотнула валерианки прямо из пузырька…»* (Astafiev V.P. King-fish).

In the German language a number of word-formation types with implied differential signs represent a subcategory "**approaching to a point**": **zu-/ herzu-/ hinzu-** + **V** (zufliegen – to arrive by air, to fly up to; hinzulaufen – to come running, to run up to), **an-/heran-** + **V** (ankommen – to come, to come up to), **herbei-** + **V** (herbeilaufen – to come running), **daher-** + **V** (daherkommen – to come up to, to approach).

For example: *«Durant war ein ausgezeichneter Bordeauxkenner, ein beliebter Gast auf eleganten Partys, und seine Patienten **kamen** meistens **daher**»* (Remarque E.M. Arch of Triumph).

Semi-prefix **zu -** expresses not only the meaning of approaching to a subject, in the majority of verbs, it also emphasizes purposefulness of an action:
«*Er **schritt** auf den Oberkommandierenden **zu** und präsentierte das Gewehr*» (Tolstoy L. N. War and peace).

It is worth noting that the most widespread way of verbalization of movement of a subject to the terminal point is the use of the verb *kommen,* dominating seme of which is "approaching".

Expression of approaching in the Tatar language is served by DT **АР + килү** (йөгереп килү – to come running, to run up to); **АР + җиту**, in case of explication of a meaning «arriving at a point» (килеп җиту), its equivalent in Russian is DT **до-** + **V** (доехать – to drive up to, добежать – to run up to, допрыгнуть – to leap up to).

For example: *«Менә алар шулай оча-йөгерә Аллакүл буена **килеп җитәләр**»* (Bairamova F.A. Fourty backs).

There are examples when for an explication of unexpectedness of action the following model is used: **АР + төшу**: *«Дәшмәгән кешенекен кем белсен – көннәрдән беркөнне авылга хикмәтле исемле бер кеше **килеп төште**…»* (Mahdiev M. Farewell).

"Directionality of action towards a point, coming across a point" in the Russian language is expressed by DT **на-** + **V** (налететь – to come flying to).

For example: *«Свита, не предвидя этой остановки, невольно **надвинулась** на него»* (Tolstoy L. N. War and peace). *«Бруно развернул машину, **наехал** на*

бордюр, включил скорость и выскочил из сдвинувшейся машины» (Skvortsov V. The Singapore Quartet).

In German and Tatar special word-formative types which convey the direction of the movement towards the surface of the reference point (equivalent to the Russian word-formative type на- + V) have not been discovered. To realize the stated meaning in the German and Tatar languages they use non-derivative verbs with perspective syntaxems auf + Akk. in German and *өстенә* (on) in Tatar respectively. In the German language the seme «collision / clash» is realized by a set of synonymous word-formative types with implied particular meanings: **um- + V** (umfahren – run over, overturn smb./smt, umlaufen – to knock smb. off his feet, overturn smt. while running, umrennen – to knock smb. off his feet); **an- +V** (anlaufen gegen + Akk. – run against smt./amb., anrennen + an, gegen + Akk. – hurt oneself at run); **auf- + V** (auffahren – run over smt., auflaufen auf + Akk. – fall on smt.).

For example: *Er hat den Mann **umgeritten**. Er hat eine alte Frau, ein Kind **angefahren**. Der Wagen lief **auf** die Fahrbahnbegrenzung **auf*** (Duden Online-Dictionary).

The meaning **«collision with a point»** is presented in the Tatar language by **АР + бәрү, АР + бәрелү** (барып бәрелү – to come flying to).

For example: «*Айдар, капканы ачуга, Ибәткә килеп **бәрелде***» (Bashar R.G. Open Gates).

«Directionality of action from one point to different directions" is explicated in Russian by DT **раз-/ рас- + V** (разбежаться – to scatter, разбросать – to strew).

For example: «*Больному дали чего-то выпить, зашевелились около него, потом опять **расступились** по местам, и богослужение возобновилось*» (Tolstoy L. N. War and peace).

In the German language we use DT **auseinander- + V** (auseinandergehen – disperse).

For example: «*... gerieten alle in demselben Augenblick in Bewegung, **zogen sich auseinander** und ließen ein summendes Stimmengeräusch vernehmen*» (Tolstoy L. N. War and peace).

In Tatar a «movement in different directions» expresses a productive construction DT **АР + тарату/ таралу** (таратып ташлау – to strew).

For example: «*Кулларын пешерә-пешерә учакны **таратып ташлады**, әлегәчә бөгәрләнеп яткан кәрпене агач куелыгына этәрде*» (Bashar R.G. Open Gates).

Subcategory "**to collect / gather from different places to one**" is presented in Russian by **DT с- + V** (съехаться – to assemble, сгрести – to shovel).

For example: «*Бетси напоминала ей, что нынче утром к ней **съедутся** Лиза Меркалова и баронесса Штольц с своими поклонниками...*» (Tolstoy L.N. Anna Karenina).

The same meaning in the German language has the construction **DT zusammen- + V** (zusammenkommen – to meet, to assemble; zusammenraffen – to shovel).

For example: «*In der zehnjährigen Vorbereitungszeit ...**kommt** dieser Mann mit allen gekrönten Häuptern Europas **zusammen***» (Tolstoy L. N. War and peace).

Equivalents of German and Russian prefixing verbs with a meaning "to collect / gather from different places to one" in the Tatar language are considered to be adverbial participle with the verb **җыю** (килеп җыелу – to assemble).

For example: «*Падишаһ, үзенең никадәр голямасы бар, барчасын бу бәхәс мәҗлесенә чакырды. **Килеп җыелдылар***» (Nasyiry K. Selected works).

They represent subcategory **«to extend action to a set of objects»** in Russian by DT **из- + V** (изъездить – to travel all over, исходить – to stroll all over), **о-/ об- + V** (обегать – to run round, обходить – to walk round).

For example: «*Они **объездили** Венецию, Рим, Неаполь и только что приехали в небольшой итальянский город...*» (Tolstoy L. N. Anna Karenina).

In the German language to express this meaning we use DT **hindurch- + V** (hindurchfahren – to travel all over).

For example: *«Die feindliche Flotte, die später nicht einmal einen Kahn durchläßt, läßt eine ganze Armee **hindurchfahren**»* (Tolstoy L. N. War and peace).

In the Tatar language this subcategory is conveyed by **АР + чыгу** (йөгереп чыгу – to stroll all over, to run round).

For example: «*Әлеге Нур Сафаның алты урында калган күршеләрен **йөреп чыгу** гына да шактый вакыт, никадәр мәшәкать сораячак*» (Battal F.S. Don't laugh at people: comic and satirical stories).

"Orientation of action around a point" is presented in Russian by DT **об- + V** (обежать – to run round, обойти – to walk round).

For example: «*Больного так **обступили** доктора, княжны и слуги, что Пьер уже не видал той красно-желтой головы с седою гривой...*» (Tolstoy L. N. War and peace).

In the German language – by DT **um-/ herum- + V** (umlaufen, herumlaufen – to run round).

For example: «*Auf der Mitte der Treppe wurden sie beinahe von ein paar Dienern mit Eimern **umgerannt**, die, mit den schweren Stiefeln polternd, ihnen entgegen heruntergelaufen kamen*» (Tolstoy L. N. War and peace).

In the Tatar language – by **тирәсен АР + чыгу** (өй тирәсен йөгереп әйләнеп чыгу – to run round a house). In Tatar the selectivity of separate verbs in the choice of a way of expression "movement around" works (compare: *әйләнеп чыгу*, but *өй тирәсен йөгереп чыгу*).

For example: «*Бер-бер хә лбулды мәллә диеп, ул, төн караңгылыгын ерып, **авыл тирәсен әйләнеп тә чыкты** – табылмады Василиса*» (Halim A.H. Kiblah).

Subcategory **"to collect / gather in a large number"** includes the following DT:

In the Russian language **на- + V** (набежать – to run on, навезти – to drive on**), при- + V** (to bring / to fetch, to drag, to haul).

For example: «*И каймаку тебе и винограду, всего **натащит**, — прибавил Ерошка, объяснявший все практически*» (Tolstoy L.N. Cossacks).

In the German language – **zusammen- + V** (zusammenkommen– to get together, sich zusammenziehen – to gater, to get together), an- + V (anschwemmen – to bring / to fetch, sich anhäufen, sich ansammeln – to get together).

For example: «*Die Leute **liefen** zu Hunderten **zusammen**, um ihn zu begaffen.* (Süskind P. Perfume: The Story of a Murderer). *Bald waren wohl an die zehntausend Menschen **zusammengekommen**, mehr als zum Fest der Jasminkönigin, mehr als zur größten Prozession, mehr als jemals zuvor in Grasse*» (Süskind P. Perfume: The Story of a Murderer).

In the Tatar language – **АР + тулу** (китереп тутыру – to drive on).

For example: «*Болай да меңәрләгән, миллион тонналаган атом калдыклары булган урынга бөтендөньяның пычрагын **китереп тутыру** — олы җинаять ул!*» (Bairamova F.A. Fourty backs).

Subcategory **"orientation of action over a point"** forms a number of productive DT:

In the Russian language **пере- + V** (перепрыгнуть – to jump over, перелезть – to climb over, to get over, перелететь – to fly over).

For example: «*–Предел человеческий, – говорил старичок, духовное лицо, даме, подсевшей к нему и наивно слушавшей его, – предел положен, его же не **прейдеши**»* (Tolstoy L.N. War and peace). *«Он **перепрыгнул через** ручеек, отделяющий пансионат от Литфонда, и зашагал по писательской территории»* (Aksenov V.P. Misterious Passion).

In the German language – DT **über-** (detachable) **+ V** (überspringen – to jump over, überklettern – to climb over).

For example: «*...jedem Menschenleben ist seine Grenze gesetzt, die man nicht*

überschreiten kann» (Tolstoy L. N. War and peace). *Die Alpen [in 10000 m Höhe]*
überfliegen (Duden Online-Dictionary).

In the Tatar language – **AP + чыгу** (аркылы сикереп чыгу – to jump over) in
correlation with postpositions *аркылы* (through, across), *аша* (through, along), that
enable a recipient to get exact perception of the carried-outaction.

For example: «*Урал тауларын **аркылы чыгу** өчен, мәгъриптән мәшрикъка үтәр
өчен, шушы кырык сыртны кичәргә кирәк булган»* (Bairamova F.A. Fourty backs).
*«Аның ачуы килде. Аның, **койма аша сикереп чыгып**… берәр ничек җавабын
кайтарасы килде»* (Fettakh N. Aklan).

The maximum number of word-formative types has been found in German – 49 word-
formative types (48%) and the minimum number of word-formative types has been
stated in the Tatar language – 25 word-formative types (24,5 %). In the Russian
language there were 28 word-formative types (27,5%). This indicates to a more
detailed reflection of the fragment of the reality in the German linguistic culture that
is probably determined by the needs of society, and the selected differential semes are
indicative of a particular perception by the German natives of the category of space-
time.

Comparative research on derivative verbs of the spatial relations field revealed the
fact that almost all semantic categories of direction in the German language are
nominated with the help of prefixes. The exceptions are the verbs which have the
meanings of «direction of the movement on the surface of the dimensional reference
point» and «direction of the movement out of the dimensional reference point». In the
German language the explication of the meanings happen by means of the vocabulary
and in Russian – by means of word-formation. For the German language the semantic
category "directed movement towards" has become very specified. To explicate this
category the following word-formative formant is used *entgegen-* (entgegeneilen – to
hurry towards, entgegenstürzen – to rush towards, entgegenkommen – to walk
towards). To indicate the meaning "towards the spatial reference point of movement"
in the Russian language the following construction can be found – verb +
prepositional-case construction, for example, **towards + Dativ** (бежать навстречу
кому-л. – to run towards smb., идти навстречу кому-л. – to walk towards smb.,
ехать навстречу чему-л. – to drive towards smt./smb.). In Tatar to explicate the
meaning "towards the spatial reference point of movement" the following
constructions are used – каршы (in front of), каршыга, каршыга таба + V.

Specific word-formative meanings in the Russian and Tatar languages are presented
in Table 1.

Table 1. Specific word-formative meanings in the Russian and Tatar languages

Language	Specific word-formative meanings	Word-formative lacunas
Russian	Direction of the movement on the surface of the dimensional reference point	• Direction of the movement towards the dimensional reference point; • Direction of the movement backwards.
German	Direction of the movement towards the dimensional reference point	• Direction of the movement on the surface of the dimensional reference point; • Direction of the movement towards the dimensional reference point.

| Tatar | | • Direction of the movement towards the dimensional reference point;
 • Direction of the movement on the surface of the dimensional reference point;
 • Direction of the movement along the dimensional reference point;
 • Direction of the movement by the dimensional reference point;
 • Direction of the movement ahead (forward). |

Table 2 represents the subcategories of the semantic field "dimensional relations" with the largest number of synonymous word-formative types. It shows the more detailed reflection of this reality fragment in the linguistic world picture of a people.

Table 2. The subcategories of the semantic field

Languages	Subcategory	Number of word-formativ e types
Russian	to arrive at a point, to approach a point	3
	The action directed upwards	3
	Action directed down. Removal from the surface, from something down	3
	to extend action to a set of objects	3
German	to arrive at a point, to approach a point	7
	The action directed upwards	5
	Removing from a point with or without the space boundary crossing	5
	Action directed down. Removal from the surface, from something down	7
	Movement of an object or a subject from one place to another	5
Tatar	The action directed inwards with the space boundary crossing	3
	to arrive at a point, to approach a point	3

The study found that two main types of word-formation meanings of the derived verb, namely modification and mutation, are realized in the formative "causation move" category. Table 3.
In the word-formation of the German, Russian and Tatar languages, the meanings of the verb stem are the most productive ones. Correlating with displacement verbs, prefixes with a directive semantics give the motivating basis an additional meaning, specify the vector of motion, modify in a spatial sense. For example, in German: *laufen* (to run): *weglaufen* (to run away), *fortlaufen* (to run away), *herbeilaufen* (to come running)*, vorbeilaufen* (to pass by), *durchlaufen* (to run (through something), etc.; in the Russian language: *идти* (to go), *прийти* (to come), *уйти* (to leave), *отойти* (to stand away), *дойти* (to reach), *перейти* (to pass), etc .; in Tatar: *йөгереп керү* (to run into), *йөгереп китү* (to run away), *йөгереп чыгу* (to run out), *йөгереп төшу* (to run down), etc...

In the interaction of the prefixes of the directive semantics with the verbs of unidirectional displacement, which also implicitly direct the semantics, under the condition that the direction of the vector of their action coincides, **the amplifying function** of the prefix is realized. Intensification of the verbal meaning is realized mainly in German, for example: *aufsteigen* (to rise upwards), where the separated prefix *auf-* expresses the direction upwards, and the verb *steigen* means 'to rise'; *niederfallen* (to fall), where the separable prefix *nieder-* and the verb *fallen* (to fall), indicate the direction of the action down. In the Russian and Tatar languages the amplification of the directive meaning of the displacement verb with the help of prefixes modifying verbs of directive semantics is much less frequent. An example is the Russian verb *спадать* (to subside), where both the prefix *с-* and the verb *падать* express the direction of action downward, Tatar *егылып төшу* in which also the main verb *егылу*, and the modifying one *төшу* expose the action from the top down. This, from our point of view, is a kind of synergistic **modification-amplification function.**

The emergence of a completely new lexical meaning on the basis of the old one signifies **a mutation**. A mutation of the meaning of the displacement verbs is accompanied by a change in the categorical value of the prefix verbal unit. For example, German *gehen* (to go), *übergehen* (to deprive some one of attention, to come down to the side of (in a dispute); *aufbrummen* (to drive on some one, to run aground), whereas *brummen* means *to growl*, *to roar, to buzz*. In the Russian language the following verbs can serve as an example: *ступать – уступать* (to step – to give place to somebody), *приступать* (to start working), *проступать* (to show through clothes). In the Tatar language the mutation of meaning is observed in the analytic verb *ертылып (тишелеп) чыгу* (to break through (for example, we are talking about the grass that broke from the earth to light), while the Tatar verb *ерту* means to tear paper *(кәгазь ерту)*.

The neutralizing function of the prefix is realized if the action vector, implied in the formant and in the verb, does not coincide. "The verb loses the direction of the movement originally set in the semantics, thereby dominating the meaning of the prefix over the semantics of the verb ... The neutralizing function of the prefix is realized only in the general context of the statement" (Konobeeva, 2006). Thus, in German the verb *hinuntersteigen* (to descend downwards), the directive semantics of the verb *steigen* (to go up) is neutralized and changed by the meaning of the detached prefix *hinunter-*, indicating the direction of action down:

For example: *«Dann ging er ohne zu grüßen weg und **stieg** die Leiter **hinunter»*** (Böll H. Wo warst du, Adam?) – *Then, without saluting, he went to the stairs and went downstairs.*

The implementation of the neutralizing function of the formants of the semantics is not typical for the Russian and Tatar word-building.

Table 3. Type of word-building meanings

Type of word-building meanings	The Russian language	The German language	The Tatar language
1. modification (the acquisition of an additional meaning by the original verb)	идти (to go), прийти (to pass), уйти (to go away)	weglaufen (to run away), herbeilaufen (to come running), vorbeilaufen (to run by)	йөгереп керү (to run into), йөгереп киту (to run away), йөгереп чыгу (to run out)
1.1. modification-amplification function	спадать (to subside)	aufsteigen (to climb up)	егылып төшү (to fall down)

2. mutation (accompanied by a change in the categorical meaning of the derivative verb unit, its desemantization)	ступать (to step), уступать (место) (to give place to), приступать (к работе) (to start working), проступать (сквозь одежду) (to appear (through clothes);	kommen (to come), abkommen (to lose one's way), aufbrummen (to run over someone, to run aground), rummen (to growl, to roar, to buzz)	ертылып or тишелеп чыгу (to break through)
2.1. neutralizing function	within the category under consideration was not detected	hinuntersteigen (to climb down), steigen (to rise), hinunter- indicates the direction of the action down.	within the category under consideration was not detected

Conclusion

Derivational category "displacement causation" is extensive in a quantitative sense, complex-structured and significant in the aspect of modeling language picture of the world. Different language speakers and representatives of different cultures can consider, interpret, and explicate content categories in a different way. The specificity of conceptualization of reality by an ethnic group is more apparent when doing comparative research on universal and ontological categories, such as "movement in space". Both the language system and the presence of absence of means of verbalization of a certain phenomenon of reality in this language system indicate those spheres of life, which were particularly important for people in the period of language formation and at the same time are considered to be an evidence of this people's ethnic mental world outlook. Comparison of word-formation models, types of the different structured languages allows to allocate common word-formation relations, to reveal both lexical, and word-formation lacunas in the course of expression of a meaning and to present national-caused hierarchy of evaluation conceptions of ethnos.

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