

## **Spatial meanings of the English verb-particle *out* and the Russian prefix *vy-* in verbs of motion**

Our research is based on a set of schemas worked out by S.Lindner (1981) for the verb particle (Vp) *out*. We have used the same approach for the Russian prefix *vy-* in order to compare the semantics of space expressed by both *out* and *vy-*. Both verbal modifiers denote outward movement from one space (container) into another. In the research the containers (spaces) were grouped by physical conditions: house and street, water and land, rain, darkness, light, forest and parts of one space. What remains unclear is the relation between the two spaces in terms of their closeness and openness. We hypothesize that in Russian and English languages in the situation of leaving one space and entering another the first space (S1) is a container and thus is more closed, whereas the second space (S2) is more open. This condition stipulates the usage of Vp *out* and prefix *vy-*.

- (1) Karen ran **out** of the laboratory and along the corridor to the shower room.
- (2) Karen **vybezhala** iz laboratorii po koridoru v vannuyu.
- (3) Apply a sunscreen before you go **out** into the sunlight.
- (4) Pered **vyhodom** na solntse nanosite solntsezashitniy krem.
- (5) He went **out** into a meadow.
- (6) On **vyshel** v lug.

Transformation of locatives was used as a research method to the data and showed that the change of S1 and S2 is subject to structural restriction of the language:

- (7) He ran **out** of the flat into the room. On **vybezh**al iz kvartiry v komnatu.
- (8) He sailed **out** of the sea into the river. On **vyplyl** iz morya v reku.
- (9) The mouse ran **out** of the room into the box.
- (10) Myshka **vybezhala** iz komnaty v korobku.

What we have found is that the spatial meanings of the verbal modifiers are generally similar except for the case when the space is divided into subspaces by the speaker. In this case the subspaces follow the same scheme in Russian and thus prefix *vy-* is used, whereas in English subspaces are viewed as two different containers and Vp *out* is not relevant:

- (11) Futbolist **vyshel** na seredinu polya.
- (12) The soccer player **went to** midfield.

### **References**

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