Snežana M. Kljakić[*]
PhD candidate
University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Philosohpy
Serbia

CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF VERBS OF WALKING IN ENGLISH AND SERBIAN[**]

The purpose of this paper is to analize verbs of walking in English and Serbian. The number of verbs is restricted to twenty-six and they represent instances of different subgroups within the lexical field of verbs of walking. If the semantic components coincide in both languages, there is a formal correspondence between the verbs. However, if a verb in English contains more components than the one in the Serbian language, there is a translation equivalence.

Key words*: contrastive analysis, translation equivalence, formal correspondence, tertium comparationis.

1. Introduction

This paper aims at contrasting the lexical field of verbs of walking[1] in English and Serbian. To do so it is necessary to apply the method of contrastive analysis, which presupposes the fact that in each language there are certain elements which can be described as mutually similar or different, therefore this type of analysis attempts to establish and explain the aforementioned similarities and differences (Đorđević 2000: 1).

It is essential to point out that the lexemes in this paper will be contrasted on the semantic level in two ways. Namely, irrespective of the fact that they will be contrasted in two languages, that is, in English and Serbian, they will also be compared within one lexical field they belong to. Thus, it is possible to explore whether formal correspondents could be obtained. If not, one has to resort to finding the appropriate translation equivalents instead. By way of contrasting lexemes within one lexical field, mutual relations and differences in meaning could be revealed and accordingly the organization of a lexicon of one language could be set up.

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[*] E-mail: snezana.kljakic@gmail.com
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[1] For lexical field analysis of verbs of *looking* and *cooking*, see two contrastive studies worthy of notice: Filipović (2004: 217-230) and Radić-Bojanić (2005: 119-124).

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2. Theoretical framework

This section provides an indispensible theoretical background for the further analysis of the excerpted material. At the very beginning, certain terms will be defined and explained which concern the topic of this paper, that is the contrastive analysis of verbs of walking in English and Serbian. Since this research involves two languages, it is necessary to answer the following question briefly: what can be compared or contrasted in two or more languages? As an answer, three options are available. Namely, one of them states that comparability could be established on the basis of semantic criteria, i.e. comparable aspects of two languages are those which are equivalent or semantically almost equal. The second approach to this problem offers another alternative. They take into account both semantic and formal or grammatical criteria, since they believe that correspondents make the comparable aspects of two languages because they represent categories which match one another formally and meaningfully. The third opinion expresses the importance of finding out what is in two languages considered identical, equivalent, similar, contrasting and different (Đorđević 2000: 53).

The main point of the first approach to the problem of comparability is the notion of **equivalence**, because if some categories of the language A do not exist in the translations into the language B, that means that the comparable categories of two languages are impossible to compare, however, the comparability in that case could be established on the basis of translation equivalence. In order to carry out the translation equivalence, the starting point is certain universal feature, e.g. a definition of some meaning, in which case we seek for the realization of that feature in the languages compared. The aforementioned common feature is labelled as **tertium comparationis**, and it stands for the third element according to which comparison is completed. It is possible to establish the equivalence between the lexeme *walk* in English and *hodati*[2] in Serbian on the basis of the universal feature, i.e. a definition of the meaning of two verbs: '*move on foot*'.

The second response to the problem included the notion of **correspondence**. Namely, comparability could be treated by finding a connection among the elements in language A and the corresponding ones in language B. In this way, it is possible to identify formally and meaningfully compatible elements in two languages, i.e. correspondents of two languages. Đorđević points out that

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[2] In order to make a visible distinction between the verbs of walking in Serbian and the ones which are in English, the use of different fonts will serve as a useful tool. Hence, Serbian lexemes will be written in *Arial* font, while English ones will be given in *Times New Roman*, both in italic.

the absence of translation equivalents is more uncommon than the absence of formal correspondents (Đorđević 2000: 62).

Contrastive analysis emphasizes two additional problems – convergence and divergence. **Convergence** implies that two lexical items in one language (e.g. Serbian) converge in a single lexical item in another (e.g. English). In other words, convergence includes cases when there are two or more symbols in language A for a single equivalent symbol in language B. Cases of convergence in Serbian for native speakers of English are *puzati*, *mileti* and *gmizati* vs. *creep*. Looking at the same situation from the point of view of the other language, e.g. English, or more concretely from the perspective of a native speaker of that language, we have divergence, because the speaker has to make a choice between two (or more) items in his/her language when he/she wants to render a single item in the target language, e.g. *shamble, saunter* vs. *gegati se*; *trudge, plod, shuffle* vs. *vući se*.

The most convenient method for studying these phenomena (i.e. convergence and divergence) is the analysis of **semantic components** of words in two languages and their comparison. Lyons claims that the meaning of each lexeme could be analysed by means of semantic components or features whereby semantic components represent atomic units, while the sense that corresponds to the concept is a molecule (Lyons 1977: 317). Lehrer defines semantic components as theoretical constructs which can characterise the vocabulary of a language; each lexical item is defined in terms of the components (Lehrer 1974: 46). However, Cruse has chosen another term, that is a **semantic trait**, rather than the usual ones (i.e. semantic features / components) as a deliberate act of distancing (Cruse 1986: 16). Lipka offers another definition of distinctive semantic features or semantic components: they are theoretical units of the metalanguage[3] and as such may be used for analysis and description on the semantic level. The concept of semantic feature itself is not completely uniform and inseparable, as is often alleged (Lipka 2002: 125). Dragićević remarks on the use of terminology when dealing with the same notion since a considerable number of terms have been used in semantic research, such as: **semes**, **sememes**, **semantic markers**, **components**, **atomic predicates** etc. (Dragićević 2007: 67). Understandably, it can lead to confusion[4].

There has been various attempts at making a typology of semantic components. Nida distinguishes three structurally important types of semantic components: **common components**, **diagnostic components** and

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[3] Metalanguage means 'language to describe language', i.e. the object language.
[4] Therefore, the term *semantic component* will be used in this paper.

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supplementary components (Nida 1975: 232). In order to analyse any referential meaning, one must identify "necessary and sufficient" features that distinguish the meaning of any one form from every other form which might compete for a place within the same semantic territory (Nida 1975: 32). Necessary features are those that completely describe certain extralinguistic entity. However, inadequate specification may occur if there are more or less features than necessary. The number of sufficient features depends on the complexity of an entity (Prćić 1997: 44). Words have meaning only in terms of systematic contrasts with other words which share certain features with them, but contrast with them in respect to other features. Since this paper comprises verbs that belong to the same domain, diagnostic[5] and common components are crucial because they serve to distinguish one meaning from others in the same domain. Diagnostic component is a semantic component which serves to distinguish one meaning from another, whether the meanings belong to one word or several (e.g. *stride*, *stroll* and *amble* denote types of walking, where *stride* means '*to walk quickly*', whereas *stroll* and *amble* mean '*to walk slowly*'). The most important function of a diagnostic component is to establish a semantic contrast. One cannot form a universal set or inventory of diagnostic components for all the languages in the world, because if something is semantically relevant in one language, it does not have to be of the same status in another (Prćić 1997: 46). Common component is a semantic component which is shared by one meaning of each of several words, so that these meanings cover at least part of a domain (e.g. *hobble* and *limp* have several common components because both of them denote '*walking with difficulty because your legs or feet hurt*') (Nida 1975: 228–229). In many instances the components of meaning have very important internal relations of order, of which temporal and logical are the most common.

All of the aforementioned verbs (*creep*, *trudge*, *plod*, *stride*, *stroll*, *amble*) belong to the lexical field of verbs of walking, because they contain a single common semantic component: *to walk*. At this point, a definition of a **lexical field** should be provided. Namely, it is a set of semantically related lexical items whose meanings are mutually interdependent and which together provide conceptual structure for a certain domain of reality (Geeraerts 2010: 52). The object of the analysis of semantic fields is to collect all the words that belong to a field and show the relationship of each of them to one another and to the general term (Lehrer 1974: 1). A field theory treats a related set of words that belong to a domain. For instance, *stagger*, *stumble*, *lurch* etc. would be studied along with

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[5] There are several terms available as a substitute for a term diagnostic component: *distinctive component*, *essential component* and *contrastive component* (Nida 1975: 229). However, the former one will be used for the purpose of this research.

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creep, *sneak*, *wander* and other verbs of walking to see how these items contrast. The field approach shows clearly the selection of lexical items available in a domain while the dictionary approach fails to do this. Lipka has introduced a finer distinction between the more comprehensive **lexical field**[6] (consisting of simple or complex lexemes) and the **word-field** (exclusively containing morphologically simple items). One of the reasons for doing this is the concept of **lexical gap** which can only be proved to exist in structures of simple words. The term lexical gap has been applied to all sorts of instances where a word is, in some way or another, missing. If complex lexemes are admitted in such a field, the productive word formation processes may close such a gap at any time (Lipka 2002: 167). Lehrer distinguishes between **basic** and **peripheral** words because the basic words, which are monolexemic, determine the important semantic contrasts in a field (Lehrer 1974: 10).

The following conditions were set up for a membership in a field: items must be in direct opposition in the same syntactic slot, i.e. belong to the same word class; they must have at least one specific semantic component in common; field-membership must be established by objective procedures (Lipka 2002: 168). Lexical field is based on grouping the lexemes according to the relatedness of meaning, where the concept of hyponymy is crucial (Prćić 1997: 110). The term **hyponymy** refers to the relationship of semantic inclusion that holds between a more general term such as *walk*, and a more specific one such as *saunter*. Terminologically speaking, the more general term is the **hyperonym** or **superordinate term**[7] (e.g. *walk*). The more specific term is the **hyponym** or the **subordinate term** (e.g. *saunter*). Words that are hyponyms on the same level of the same hyperonym are **co-hyponyms** (e.g. *saunter*, *stroll*, *amble* etc.). The definitional importance of hyponymy can be further specified by examining the notion of inclusion. Generally speaking, the definition of the more general term is included in the definition of the more specific one (Geeraerts 2010: 103–105). One may describe *amble* within the meaning of *walk*. Such inclusions of meaning, one within another, are extremely important in determining the significant features of meaning, since each "included" meaning has all the features of the "including" meaning, that is, the immediately larger area of meaning, plus at least one more feature which serves to distinguish the more restricted area. Included meanings have at least one more diagnostic component than the meanings in

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[6] Cruse refers to a lexical field as a *lexical configuration* (Cruse 1986: 112) and Nida calls it a *(semantic) domain* (Nida 1975: 174). We may note that the terminology of lexical field theory is relatively unstable since several terms are synonymous. Lipka also suggests that the terminology is extremely confusing (Lipka 2002: 167).
[7] Lipka uses the term *archilexeme* for the same concept (Lipka 2002: 153), while Lehrer suggests several synonymous terms: *head word*, *cover word* and *archlexeme* (Lehrer: 1974: 23).

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which they are included (Nida 1975: 16, 84). For testing hyponymy Lyons has proposed the formula: '**x is a kind of y**' (where **x** is the hyponym) (Lyons 1977: 292). When this test is applied to verbs, it is slightly modified: '**x-ing is a way of y-ing**' (Cruse 1986: 139), such as in the following example: *hobbling is a way of walking*.

Some aspects of the field theory are presupposed within the concept of componential analysis[8]. Namely, **componential analysis**[9] (in the following text it will be referred to as CA) aims at discovering and organizing semantic components of the words (Nida 1975: 229). Lehrer emphasizes an important point about CA: it requires as prior condition necessity of looking at a set of words in a carefully delineated area which have basic semantic features in common but whose meanings contrast with each other by virtue of one or more differences in respect to several other features. In a sense, a dictionary definition is an informal CA, in which each part of the definition is a component (Lehrer 1974: 46–47). The information contained in CA is essentially similar to the information contained in a definition; in principle, anything that can form part of a definition can also be rephrased in terms of semantic components. CA links up with the traditional lexicographical practice of defining words in an analytical way, by splitting them up into more basic concepts (Geeraerts 2010: 76). Thus, a definition of *hike*, as '*to walk a very long way in the countryside*' uses the differentiating feature '*in the countryside*' to distinguish the term *hike* from other items, such as *trek* ('*to walk a very long way, esp. in the mountains*'), in the lexical field of verbs of walking. The embodiment of CA in binary features (i.e. features with only two possible values, + or -) represents a translation into semantics of the principles of structuralist phonological analysis (Riemer 2010: 155). CA provides a descriptive model for semantic content, based on the assumption that meanings can be described on the basis of a restricted set of the semantic components (Geeraerts 2010: 70). Dragićević distinguishes CA as one of the most dominant theories for the study of lexical meaning (Dragićević 2007: 65). CA does not attempt to describe in detail all the various features or characteristics of each type of related event, but only to point out distinctive contrasts which serve to separate one meaning or set of meanings from the others (Nida 1975: 61).

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[8] For a discussion about componential analysis in Serbian, see Batistić (1982: 49–51).
[9] In Serbian terminology, two authors opt for two different forms of the same term: *komponentna analiza* and *komponencijalna analiza*. The former one has been used by Prćić (Prćić 1997: 46), while the latter one has been proposed by Dragićević (2007: 65).

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3. The subject of analysis and methodology

As it has been already stated, the subject of analysis in this paper is a group of verbs which contain a common semantic component, that is *to walk*, both in English and Serbian. These verbs frequently appear in written texts and oral communication with different and inconsistent translations. Thus, it might be interesting to offer a thorough insight into semantic components of the English verbs and thereby find the formal correspondents and/or translation equivalents in Serbian.

In English, the hyperonym is the verb *walk*, while in Serbian that is the verb *hodati*. Both of them mean '*to move on foot*'. The following twenty-six verbs of walking make the most common ones in English, therefore they have been analysed first in English and then in Serbian: *stride*, *pace*, *stroll*, *amble*, *saunter*, *trudge*, *plod*, *traipse*, *hobble*, *limp*, *shuffle*, *shamble*, *stagger*, *stumble*, *lurch*, *stomp*, *clump*, *tiptoe*, *creep*, *sneak*, *wander*, *roam*, *hike*, *trek*, *wade* and *paddle*. Further analysis will reveal formal correspondents and translation equivalents of the aforementioned verbs in Serbian.

These verbs are taken as representatives of different subcategories within the lexical field of verbs of walking. A distinction has been made on the basis of several criteria. Namely, all the verbs contain a common component *to walk*, however, they also have additional, specific components (diagnostic components) which differentiate their meaning and represent the foundation for a division and classification of verbs. The basic parameters include:

1. walking speed (e.g. quickly, slowly)
2. way of walking (e.g. relaxed way, unsteady way, with heavy, noisy steps, quietly)
3. reason for specific type of walking (e.g. you are tired, you are in pain or weak)
4. purpose of walking (e.g. for pleasure or exercise)
5. direction of walking (e.g. no particular direction)
6. area where walking takes place (e.g. through water)

The verbs selected contain at least one more common component of meaning (beside the already mentioned one *to walk*):

1. to walk quickly: *stride*, *pace*.
2. to walk slowly: a) in a relaxed way: *stroll*, *amble*, *saunter*.

                  b) because you are tired: *trudge*, *plod*, *traipse*.

                  c) because you are in pain or weak: *hobble*, *limp*, *shuffle*, *shamble*.

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3. to walk in an unsteady way: *stagger*, *stumble*, *lurch*.
4. to walk with heavy, noisy steps: *stomp*, *clump*.
5. to walk quietly: *tiptoe*, *creep*, *sneak*.
6. to walk with no particular direction: *wander*, *roam*.
7. to walk for pleasure or exercise: *hike*, *trek*.
8. to walk through water: *wade*, *paddle*.

Specific meanings of verbs are determined according to the analysis of components of meaning, which is based on the first given definition in the following monolingual dictionaries. Namely, the first group includes dictionaries for students: *Longman Language Activator*, *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary* and *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*. The second group consists of two medium-sized dictionaries: *The New Oxford Dictionary of English* and *Microsoft Encarta World English Dictionary*. Formal correspondents and translation equivalents of these verbs in Serbian will be determined in two ways: by way of analysis of examples given in the consulted monolingual dictionaries and according to the available translations in the English-Serbian dictionaries. For that purpose, two bilingual dictionaries have been used: *Englesko-hrvatski ili srpski rječnik* and *Enciklopedijski englesko-srpskohrvatski rečnik*. After that, the components of meaning of Serbian verbs have been checked on the basis of a dictionary definition in the monolingual dictionary of the Serbian language *Rečnik srpskohrvatskoga književnog jezika (in six volumes)*. Finally, contextual use of the verbs, both in English and Serbian, is provided as the last (but not the least important) detail in the analysis.

4. Analysis of verbs of walking in English and Serbian

Lehrer claims that one could specify components minimally – that is, put in just enough features to separate the walking items from one another, or one could specify components maximally – that is, fill in as many other components as possible. The first alternative is appealing because it results in a simpler or at least shorter characterization of lexical items (Lehrer 1974: 62). Furthermore, the approach in this paper obeys the principle of determining only necessary and sufficient features, which is in accordance with Lehrer's first option. The second alternative, however, results in a more complex description, so it will be ignored in this paper.

In order to make a clear distinction between different meanings within the lexical field of verbs of walking, each group of verbs will be numbered and

labelled under the appropriate heading according to the classification which has already been proposed in the previous section.

4.1 Verbs with the meaning 'to walk quickly'

Verbs that contain common components of meaning **to walk + quickly** are the following ones: *stride* and *pace*.

4.1.1. The verb *stride* in its first and basic meaning contains the following components: **to walk** + **quickly** + **with long steps**. If the components of meaning coincide in both languages, there is formal correspondence between the verbs. However, if a verb in English has more components than the verb in Serbian, the latter has a phrase added to compensate for the missing component(s) of meaning in case of translation equivalence. There are four translation equivalents which have been noted in the bilingual dictionaries. They are: *koraknuti krupnim korakom*, *koračati krupnim koracima*, *praviti duge korake*, *napraviti dug korak*. Constructions *koraknuti krupnim korakom* and *koračati krupnim koracima* contain the verb *koračati*, which is modified by a phrase that denotes manner: *krupnim korakom* or *krupnim koracima*. The latter translation equivalents represent decomposed predicates which comprise the verb *(na)praviti* and the noun *korak*, which is modified by an adjective *dug*. The examples below provide illustrations of the use of the verb *stride* in English, along with the translations into Serbian.

1. a) *She strode to the desk and demanded to speak to the manager.*
Krupnim koracima prišla je pultu i zatražila da govori sa šefom.
b) *We strode across the snowy fields.*
Koračali smo krupnim koracima preko polja prekrivenih snegom.
c) *Brian strode out of the room without speaking*.
Brajan *je krupnim koracima izašao* iz sobe bez reči.

4.1.2. The verb *pace* is characterized by several components: **to walk** + **quickly** + **back and forth** + **because you are worried or nervous**. According to the bilingual dictionaries, this verb does not have a formal correspondent in Serbian. Nevertheless, several translation equivalents could be found: *hodati odmerenim korakom*, *odmereno hodati*, *ići laganim korakom*, *ići tamo-vamo, ići (koračati) gore-dole*. Verbs *hodati* and *ići* are modified by phrases which describe the way of walking in more detail (*odmerenim korakom, laganim korakom*). However, three translation equivalents are premodified and postmodified by an adverb of manner (*odmereno*) and place (*tamo-vamo, gore-dole*). At first glance it is noticeable that the aforementioned translation equivalents lack the last component of the verb *pace*, that is – '*because you are worried or nervous*'. The

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English verb contains one more specific component. The following examples provide a better insight into the use of the verb *pace* in both languages.

2. *a) He paced nervously.*
    Nervozno *je išao tamo-vamo*.
    b) He paced up and down, waiting for the doctor to call.
    Koračao je gore-dole, čekajući poziv lekara.
    c) Sarah paced back and forth along the corridor.
    Sara *je išla* kroz hodnik *tamo-vamo*.

4.2 Verbs with the meaning 'to walk slowly in a relaxed way'

Verbs which contain common components of meaning **to walk** + **slowly** + **in a relaxed way** are: *stroll*, *amble* and *saunter*.

4.2.1. The verb *stroll* has three components of meaning: **to walk** + **in a slow and relaxed way** + **for enjoyment**. The dictionaries consulted offer different translations of this verb and it seems that it is possible to find the appropriate formal correspondent. Namely, several of them are at our disposal: *švrljati, tumarati, landati, vrljati, lunjati, lutati, skitati*. However, all of them have the same components which do not completely match with those that the verb *stroll* has. In addition, they are mostly used in an informal context. They contain the following components: **to walk** + **back and forth** + **without aim**. Yet, it seems that we do have an appropriate formal correspondent in Serbian, although it is not offered in the dictionaries used for this purpose. The verb that contains all the components that *stroll* has is the imperfective verb *šetati se*. Therefore, the following sentences can be translated into Serbian in this way:

3. *a) They strolled along the riverbank, enjoying the evening sun.*
    Prošetali su se duž obale reke, uživajući u zalasku sunca.
    b) People were strolling along the beach.
    Ljudi *su se šetali* duž plaže.
    c) We could stroll into town if you like.
    Možemo *odšetati* do grada ako hoćeš.

4.2.2. The verb *amble* is similar to the previous one, however, it has one component less than *stroll*. So, it is defined by the componens: **to walk** + **in a slow and relaxed way**. If we search for the appropriate translation, three options are available and they contain a verb *kretati / šetati / ići* which is modified by an adverb of manner *lagano / polako / odmereno / sporo*: *kretati (šetati) se lagano, polako ili odmereno, ići lagano, ići sporo i lagano*. It can be concluded that *amble* lacks formal correspondents in Serbian, however, three translation equivalents are ready to be used as a replacement, as in the examples:

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4. *a) An old man appeared from behind the house and ambled across the yard.*
    Jedan starac se pojavio iza kuće i *polako se kretao* preko dvorišta.
    b) He was ambling along the beach.
    Polako je šetao plažom.
    c) She ambled down the street, stopping occasionally to look in the shop windows.
    Išla je lagano niz ulicu povremeno zastajkujući da pogleda izloge.

4.2.3. The last verb in this category is a verb *saunter* which has the following components: **to walk** + **in a slow or lazy way + often in no particular direction**. The verb in Serbian which has all the components as the verb is English is the imperfective verb *gegati se*. It functions as a formal correspondent of the verb *saunter*. However, there are also other options which can be used as possible translation equivalents, although they lack one of the necessary components ('*in a slow or lazy way*'): *tumarati*, *bazati*, *lunjati*, *skitati*, *landrati* ('**to walk** + **often in no particular direction**'), *besciljno šetati* (adverb of manner + verb). If we take a look at the possible translations, we could decide which verb matches the context in the best way.

5. *a) I sauntered into the garden, where some friends were chatting near the barbecue.*
    Dogegao sam se do bašte, gde je nekoliko prijatelja ćaskalo oko roštilja.
    b) He sauntered by, looking very pleased with himself.
    Dogegao se zadovoljan samim sobom.
    c) He sauntered by, looking as if he had all the time in the world.
    Dogegao se kao da ima svo vreme ovog sveta.

4.3 Verbs with the meaning 'to walk slowly because you are tired'

Verbs that contain common components of meaning **to walk + slowly** + **because you are tired** are the following ones: *trudge / plod* and *traipse*.

4.3.1. In *Longman Language Activator* and *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* the verbs *trudge* and *plod* are treated as synonyms, therefore, they will be defined as a single item since they share the same components: **to walk + slowly + with heavy steps + because you are tired**. In other words, the dictionary definitions of these verbs are largely overlapping and indistinct. For most users of English there are no readily describable differences between the meanings of these terms. In the bilingual dictionaries that have been consulted, there is one formal correspondent of the aforementioned verbs: *vući se*. It is also possible to find translation equivalents where the verb is modified by an adverb or phrase of manner: *teško ići, teško gaziti, s mukom koračati, teškom mukom koračati*. The following sentences illustrate the possible translations of the verbs *trudge* and *plod*.

6. a) *We trudged through the snow, wishing we could be playing in it.*
   S mukom smo koračali po snegu i želeli da se igramo na njemu.
   b) *We trudged back up the hill.*
   Nogu pred nogu, *vukli smo se* nazad uz brdo.
   c) *We plodded through the mud.*
   Teško smo gazili kroz blato.

4.3.2. The verb *traipse* has the components: **to walk** + **from one place to another** + **often feeling tired or bored** and thus it has three formal correspondents in Serbian: *bazati*, *skitati, lunjati.* It might be interesting the fact that *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* labels this verb as informal, while the formal correspondents are also used in the same register in Serbian, as in the examples:

7. a) *I spent the day traipsing round the shops, but found nothing suitable for her.*
   Proveo sam dan *bazajući* po prodavnicama, ali nismo našli ništa prigodno za nju.
   b) *It was awful having the builders traipsing through our home every day.*
   Bilo je grozno sa tim zidarima, koji *su* svaki dan *bazali* po našoj kući.
   c) *We spent the afternoon traipsing around the town.*
   Proveli smo popodne *bazajući* po gradu.

4.4 Verbs with the meaning '*to walk slowly because you are in pain or weak*'

Four verbs with the semantic components **to walk** + **slowly** + **because you are in pain or weak** belong to this group: *hobble, limp, shuffle* and *shamble*.

4.4.1. The verb *hobble* has three components of meaning: **to walk** + **with difficulty** + **especially because your feet or legs hurt**. There are four formal correspondents in Serbian whose components of meaning match the English ones in the verb *hobble*: *hramati*, *šantati*, *šepati*, *ćopati*. However, *šepati* and *ćopati* are rather used in the informal register therefore, they could be utilized only if the situation is adequate enough, i.e. if the context requires such a use.

8. a) *The old man hobbled across the road.*
   Starac je prešao put *hramljući*.
   b) *She was hobbling around on crutches.*
   Hramala je unaokolo na štakama.
   c) *My knee was stiff and painful, and I could only hobble.*
   Koleno mi je bilo ukočeno i bolelo je, mogao sam samo da *hramljem*.

4.4.2. In *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* the verb *limp* is marked as the synonym of the verb *hobble* and if we compare them, they do share all the components of meaning: **to walk** + **with difficulty** + **especially because your feet or legs hurt**. It has a formal correspondent in Serbian, which is the verb *šepati*. *Rečnik srpskohrvatskoga književnog jezika* confirms the equivalence of

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components of verbs in Serbian with those in English. In the sentences that follow, the use of verb *limp* in English and Serbian can be compared.

9. a) *I noticed that one of the horses was limping, and called for the vet.*
Primetio sam da *je* jedan konj *šepao*, pa sam pozvao veterinara.
b) *Three minutes into the match, Jackson limped off the pitch with a   serious ankle injury.*
Tri minuta po početku utakmice, Džekson *je otšepao* sa terena sa ozbiljnom povredom članka.
c) *She had twisted her ankle and was limping.*
Uganula je članak i *šepala*.

4.4.3. The verb *shuffle* contains the components: **to walk** + **slowly** + **without lifting your feet of the ground**. It has both translation equivalents and a formal correspondent in Serbian. Namely, a formal correspondent in the target language is the verb *vući se*, because it contains the same components as the verb in English. Translation equivalents are the constructions: *ići sporo i tromo, polako i mučno hodati, strugati nogama, vući noge*. They contain the verbs *ići* and *hodati*, which are modified by adverbs of manner *sporo / tromo / polako / mučno*. The examples from the (English) monolingual dictionaries reveal the use of these verbs both in English and Serbian.

10. a) *I love shuffling through the fallen leaves.*
Volim da *vučem noge* kroz opalo lišće.
b) *Don't shuffle your feet like that! Lift them properly.*
Ne *vuci noge* tako! Podigni ih lepo.
c) *He shuffled into the kitchen, leaning on his walking stick.*
Dovukao se u kuhinju, oslanjajući se na štap.

4.4.4. The last verb in this group *shamble* has the components: **to walk** + **slowly and awkwardly** + **bending forwards** + **in a tired or lazy way**. There is a formal correspondent of this verb in Serbian, which has the same components as the ones in English, that is – the verb *gegati*. However, there are also translation equivalents, although they lack some of the components of the English verb: *nesigurno hodati* (adverb of manner + verb), *klecati*, *klamitati se*. Several sentences illustrate the use of the aforementioned verbs.

11. a) *Sick patients shambled along the hospital corridors.*
Bolesnici *su nesigurno hodali* hodnicima bolnice.
b) *He shambled off into the house.*
Odgegao se u kuću.

4.5 Verbs with the meaning 'to walk in an unsteady way'

This group comprises three verbs with the common components of meaning **to walk** + **in an unsteady way**. These verbs are: *stagger*, *stumble*, *lurch*.

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4.5.1.The first verb that belongs to this category is *stagger*. It has several components of meaning in its basic use: **to walk** + **with unsteady steps** + **as if you are about to fall**. There are two formal correspondents in Serbian of the verb *stagger.* They are: *teturati* and *zateturati se* (the prefix *za-* describes the initial stage of the action). Their components of meaning in the dictionary *Rečnik srpskohrvatskoga književnog jezika* correspond to those given in the English dictionaries. The use of these verbs could be considered in the following examples:

12. a) *After he was attacked, he managed to stagger to the phone and call for help.*
Posle napada, uspeo je da se *otetura* do telefona i pozove pomoć.
b) *He staggered home, drunk.*
Oteturao se kući pijan.
c) *Something hit me on the head, and I staggered across the room.*
Nešto me je udarilo po glavi i *zateturao sam se* preko sobe.

4.5.2. The second verb *stumble* contains the following components of meaning: **to walk** + **unsteadily** + **often hitting things** + **with your feet** + **almost falling**. It has three formal correspondents in Serbian: *spotaći se, spoticati se, spotaknuti se*. All the components of these Serbian verbs correspond to those of the verb *stumble*.

13. a) *We could hear her stumbling about/around the bedroom in the dark.*
Mogli smo čuti kako *se spotiče* u mraku po spavaćoj sobi.
b) *The child stumbled and fell.*
Dete *se spotaklo* i palo.

4.5.3. The last verb in this group is *lurch* and it has these components of meaning: **to walk** + **very unsteadily** + **moving forward or from side to side** + **with sudden, irregular movements**. There are two formal correspondents in Serbian which match the meanings described above: *posrnuti*, *posrtati*. These correspondents can be used in translations in the following sentences:

14. a) *Paul lurched sideways as the boat rolled suddenly.*
Kako se čamac zaljuljao, Pol *je posrnuo* u stranu.
b) *Suddenly the horse lurched to one side and the child fell off.*
Konj *je* iznenada *posrnuo* u stranu i dete je palo.
c) *The man lurched drunkenly out of the pub.*
Čovek *je* pijano *posrnuo* iz pivnice.

4.6 Verbs with the meaning 'to walk with heavy, noisy steps'

Two verbs are classified into this group. They are: *stomp* and *clump*. In terms of the common components of these verbs, the following ones could be found in the dictionaries: **to walk** + **with heavy, noisy steps**. However, the two

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verbs are distinguished according to certain additional diagnostic components they contain.

4.6.1. The verb *stomp* has the components: **to walk** + **with heavy steps**. Nevertheless, some of the dictionaries (*Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, *Longman Language Activator*, *Microsoft Encarta World English Dictionary*) mention one more component: **+ to show that you are angry**. In Serbian there are two formal correspondents of the verb *stomp*, yet, they lack the latter component. They are: *toptati*, *tabanati*. Therefore, their meaning could be modified with the adverb *besno* or *ljutito*, to fully match the meaning in English.

15. a) She stomped up the stairs and slammed her bedroom door.
   Otabanala je uz stepenice i zalupila vrata spavaće sobe.
   b) He woke up in a bad mood and stomped off to the bathroom.
   Probudio se loše raspoložen i *otabanao je* do kupatila.
   b) The children were stomping around noisily.
   Deca *su* bučno *tabanala* okolo.

4.6.2. The second verb that fits this group is *clump*. According to *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, it is mainly used in British English and it contains these components of meaning: **to walk** + **noisily** + **with slow**, **heavy steps**. Two translations of the aforementioned verb are available in dictionaries which have been consulted: *teško gaziti ili koračati*, *stupati teškim korakom*. As it can be seen, they represent translation equivalents, since they correspond to the meaning, but not to the form of the English verb. The first option contains the verbs *koračati / gaziti*, which are premodified by an adverb of manner (*teško*) and the second alternative is a decomposed predicate, which consists of a verb and a noun which is premodified by an adjective. The following sentences illustrate the use of the verb in English and translation equivalents in Serbian:

16. a) She clumped around the room in her boots.
   Teško je gazila po sobi u svojim čizmama.
   b) The children clumped down the stairs.
   Deca *su teško gazila* niz stepenice.
   c) The three of us clumped up the steps in our heavy ski boots.
   Nas troje *smo* u teškim skijaškim čizmama *teško gazili* uz stepenice.

4.7 Verbs with the meaning 'to walk quietly'

The verbs that match the meaning **to walk** + **quietly** are: *tiptoe*, *creep* and *sneak*. Except these common components, each of them will be analysed in more detail to reveal the other diagnostic components they contain.

4.7.1. The verb *tiptoe* has the following components: **to walk** + **quietly** + **on your toes**. According to the bilingual dictionaries, this verb does not have formal correspondents, but it has four translation equivalents: *ići ili koračati na prstima, ići ili koračati polako (ili tiho, krišom), hodati na prstima, hodati na*

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vrhovima prstiju. All of these verbs (*ići*, *koračati* and *hodati*) are premodified or postmodified by a phrase which denotes manner.

17. *a) He tiptoed out of the room, not to wake the baby.*
   Izašao je iz sobe *na prstima*, da ne probud bebu.
   b) He waited until his daughter was asleep, then tiptoed quietly out of the room.
   Sačekao je da mu kćerka zaspi, pa *je izašao* tiho, *na vrhovima prstiju*.

   4.7.2. The verb *creep* is characterised by the components: **to walk** + **quietly** + **carefully** + **because you do not want anyone to notice you**. The translations found in the English-Serbian dictionaries include the verbs: *puzati, gmizati, mileti*. However, their components of meaning do not match those in English. They basically mean **to walk** + **slowly**. In addition, in Serbian, the basic use of these verbs is connected with babies, snakes and bugs (e.g. *beba puzi, zmija gmiže, buba mili*). Therefore, it can be claimed that people can *creep* (*puzati, gmizati, mileti*) only metaphorically, if we want to denote that someone walks really slowly. However, there is one verb in Serbian that fully matches the components in English. That is a verb *iskrasti se (prikrasti se)* and it represents a formal correspondent of the verb in English.

18. *a) John unlocked the back door and crept out into the yard.*
   Džon je otključao zadnja vrata i *iskrao se* u dvorište.
   b) Someone was creeping around outside my window.
   Neko *se prikradao* mom prozoru.
   c) I heard someone creeping around the house.
   Čuo sam kako *se* neko *prikrada* oko kuće.

   4.7.3. The last verb in this group is *sneak*. It has the following components of meaning: **to walk** + **quietly** + **so that no one sees you**. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* emphasizes that the verbs *creep* and *sneak* are synonyms. When it comes to Serbian, three options are available: *šunjati se, vrzmati se, smucati se*. However, the former verb is the only one which matches the components mentioned earlier in the text, since *vrzmati* means **to walk** + **back and forth**, and *smucati* denotes **to walk** + **without aim**. That is why the verb *šunjati se* is considered to be the formal correspondent of the verb *sneak*.

19. *a) The thieves sneaked in while the guard had his back turned.*
   Lopovi *su se ušunjali* dok je stražar bio okrenut leđima.
   b) I managed to sneak in through the back door while she wasn't looking.
   Uspeo sam da *se ušunjam* kroz zadnja vrata dok nije gledala.
   c) Did you sneak into my room while I was asleep?
   Da li *si se ušunjala* u moju sobu dok sam spavao?

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4.8 Verbs with the meaning 'to walk with no particular direction' 4.8

In this group there are two verbs: *wander* and *roam*. Their common components of meaning include the following ones: **to walk** + **with no particular direction**.

4.8.1. The first verb in this category is *wander*. It is defined by way of the components: **to walk** + **without purpose or direction**. It is important to point out that two verbs in Serbian match these components and thus represent formal correspondents of the verb *wander*: *lutati, skitati.*

20. a) *For an hour and a half we wandered around the old city, totally lost.*
Sat i po vremena *smo lutali* gradom, potpuno izgubljeni.
b) *We spent the morning wandering around the old part of the city.*
Proveli smo celo jutro *lutajući* starim delom grada.
c) *She was found several hours later, wandering the streets, lost.*
Pronašli su je nekoliko sati kasnije dok *je* izgubljena *lutala* ulicama.

4.8.2. According to *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, the verb *roam* is a synonym of the previous verb *wander*. It contains the following components: **to walk** + **with no particular aim**. The same formal correspondents as for the verb *wander* are applicable here, too: *lutati, skitati*.

21. a) *Tourists love roaming about the old town.*
Turisti vole da *skitaju* po starom gradu.
b) *She roamed around America for a year, working in bars and restaurants.*
Skitala je po Americi godinu dana, radeći u barovima i restoranima.
c) *The sheep are allowed to roam freely on this land.*
Ovcama je dozvoljeno da *lutaju* slobodno na ovom imanju.

4.9 Verbs with the meaning 'to walk for pleasure or exercise'

This group is comprised of two verbs: *hike* and *trek*. Both of them contain the components **to walk** + **for pleasure or exercise**.

4.9.1. The verb *hike* has the following components of meaning: **to walk** + **a very long way** + **in the countryside**. There is no verb in Serbian that fully corresponds to the description of the English verb, however, we can use *pešačiti* and *putovati peške* (verb + adverb of manner) as translation equivalents in the target language.

22. a) *Patricia likes doing active things like canoeing, hiking and horse-riding.*
Patricija voli da se bavi aktivnostima kao što su kajakaštvo, *pešačenje* i jahanje.

4.9.2. A very similar verb that denotes another environment for walking is *trek*. It contains the components: **to walk** + **a very long way** + **in the mountains**. The same explanation could be applied here, as well, because we do not have such a verb in Serbian that fully covers the meaning of *trek*. In the

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following examples, it could be seen where *trekking* takes place, so we can use *pešačiti* and *putovati peške* as translation equivalents for *trek* too.

> *23.* a) *We spent the day trekking through forests and over mountains.*
> Proveli smo dan *pešačeći* kroz šume i preko planina.
> b) *We trekked up Mount Calahi for five days.*
> *Pešačili smo* uz Kalahi pet dana.

4. 10 Verbs with the meaning 'to walk through water'

The last group of verbs contains the components of meaning: **to walk** + **through water**. There are two verbs that could be classified here: *wade* and *paddle*.

4.10.1. The verb *wade* has the following components: **to walk** + **with difficulty** + **through water**. There is a formal correspondent of this verb in Serbian. It contains all the components mentioned earlier. That is the imperfective verb *gacati*. However, another option is a translation equivalent *gaziti po vodi* (verb + adverb of place). The examples below illustrate the use of these verbs:

> *24.* a) *The river was full but we managed to wade across.*
> Reka je bila nadošla, ali smo uspeli da *je pregazimo*.
> b) *He waded into the water to push the boat.*
> *Zagazio je* u *vodu* da izvuče čamac.

4.10.2. The last verb is *paddle*. *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary* and *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* state that this verb belongs to British English, while *wade* is a part of (North) American English. Accordingly, they are treated as synonyms, because such terms are usually substitutable one for the other in at least certain contexts, but rarely, if ever, are two terms substitutable for each other in all contexts. However, *paddle* and *wade* contain the same diagnostic components. The bilingual dictionaries suggest two formal correspondents (*šljapkati, gacati*) and one translation equivalent (*hodati po vodi*).

> *25.* a) *One of my earliest memories is paddling in the sea with my parents.*
> Najranije čega se sećam je *gacanje* po pličaku sa mojim roditeljima.
> b) *We rolled up our trousers and paddled along the seashore.*
> Zavrnuli smo nogavice i *gacali* duž obale mora.

The following table (*Table 1*) represents a list of all the components included in the meanings of the analyzed verbs, whereby both English verbs and formal correspondents are given in the left column. Overall, the analysis shows that the combination of the components of meaning relating to different ways of walking is different in these two languages, which results in different lexicalizations.

Table 1: Verbs of walking in English and Serbian.

walk	
stride	
pace	
stroll – *šetati se*	
amble	
saunter – *gegati se*	
trudge/plod – *vući se*	
traipse – *bazati, skitati, lunjati*	
hobble – *hramati, šantati*	
limp – *šepati*	
shuffle – *vući se*	
shamble – *gegati se*	
stagger – *teturati se, zateturati se*	
stumble – *spotaći se, spoticati se, spotaknuti se*	
lurch – *posrnuti, posrtati*	
stomp – *toptati, tabanati*	
clump	
tiptoe	
creep – *iskrasti se, prikrasti se*	
sneak – *šunjati se*	
wander – *lutati, skitati*	
roam – *lutati, skitati*	
hike	
trek	
wade – *gacati*	
paddle – *šljapkati, gacati*	

5. Conclusion

This section provides a summary of the main points presented in the paper and it contains results obtained in the analysis. Namely, the emphasis has been placed on verbs which are part of the lexical field of verbs of walking. Therefore,

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walk is a hyperonym within the field, and the other verbs are hyponyms. Since the latter ones have the same status in the field, they could be treated as co-hyponyms. The important part of the analysis includes finding the basic meaning (the first given meaning in a dictionary) of each of the aforementioned verbs. In other words, meanings of the English verbs have been divided into smaller units, i.e. components of meaning, which provide the basis for further comparison with Serbian verbs. They have been established by way of componential analysis of meaning. Cases when components in both languages coincide are treated as instances of formal correspondence, because the form and the meaning of Serbian verbs are identical to those in English. There are eighteen English verbs in the corpus (more than a half) which have formal correspondents in Serbian. They have been gathered and presented in the following table (*Table 2*):

Table 2: English verbs and formal correspondents in Serbian.

English verbs	Serbian formal correspondents
stroll	*šetati se*
saunter	*gegati se*
trudge, plod	*vući se*
traipse	*bazati, skitati, lunjati*
hobble, limp	*hramati, šantati, šepati*
shuffle	*vući se*
shamble	*gegati se*
stagger	*teturati, zateturati se*
stumble	*spotaći se, spoticati se, spotaknuti se*
stomp	*toptati, tabanati*
creep	*iskrasti se (prikrasti se)*
sneak	*šunjati se*
wander	*lutati, skitati*
roam	*lutati, skitati*
wade	*gacati*
paddle	*šljapkati, gacati*

As it can be deduced from the *Table 2*, several English verbs have the same correspondent(s) in Serbian, e.g. *saunter* and *shamble*; *trudge*, *plod* and *shuffle*; *hobble* and *limp*; *wander* and *roam*; *wade* and *paddle*. Surprisingly enough, although they have the same correspondents in Serbian, some of them do not belong to the same category (subgroup) in the classification, i.e. they do not contain identical semantic components, e.g. *saunter* and *shamble*; or *trudge*, *plod* and *shuffle*. These are cases of divergence.

If components in both languages coincide in terms of meaning, but not the form, they are treated as instances of translation equivalence. In that case, the verb in Serbian is modified with the appropriate phrase which contains the missing component(s) of meaning. That can be an adverb of manner (*lagano,*

odmereno, sporo, teško, nesigurno, besciljno), adverb of place (*tamo-vamo, gore-dole, po vodi*) or a phrase which denotes manner (*krupnim korakom, na prstima, na vrhovima prstiju*). The following table (*Table 3*) contains fourteen English verbs and thus illustrates examples of translation equivalence.

Table 3: English verbs and translation equivalents in Serbian.

English verbs	Serbian translation equivalents
stride	*koraknuti krupnim korakom, koračati krupnim koracima, praviti duge korake, napraviti dug korak*
pace	*hodati odmerenim korakom, odmereno hodati, ići laganim korakom, ići tamo-vamo, ići (koračati) gore-dole*
amble	*kretati (šetati) se lagano, polako ili odmereno, ići lagano, ići sporo i lagano*
saunter	*besciljno šetati*
trudge, plod	*teško ići, teško gaziti, s mukom koračati, teškom mukom koračati*
shuffle	*ići sporo i tromo, polako i mučno hodati, strugati nogama, vući noge*
shamble	*nesigurno hodati, klecati, klamitati se*
clump	*teško gaziti ili koračati, stupati teškim korakom*
tiptoe	*ići ili koračati na prstima, ići ili koračati polako (ili tiho, krišom), hodati na prstima, hodati na vrhovima prstiju*
hike, trek	*pešačiti, putovati peške*
wade	*gaziti po vodi*
paddle	*hodati po vodi*

The table above reveals that nine verbs in English, e.g. *stride*, *saunter*, *trudge*, *plod*, *shuffle*, *shamble*, *wade* and *paddle*, contain both formal correspondents and translation equivalents in Serbian. However, it should be pointed out that sometimes even formal correspondents do not denote the meaning of the English verb precisely. It seems that the Serbian verbs in general contain less specified and detailed components of meaning than the verbs of walking in English, e.g. *hike* and *trek*. Nevertheless, a remark should be made about the Serbian monolingual dictionary in six volumes – *Rečnik srpskohrvatskoga književnog jezika*. Namely, it does not always describe the meanings of verbs thoroughly, but rather superficially, i.e. by providing the appropriate synonym for a verb, e.g. *šantati – hramati, ćopati*. Overall, it might be difficult to translate certain verbs literally, i.e. by using translation equivalents, because they might not represent the best stylistic device, although they fully match the components of meaning in English.

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Rezime

KONTRASTIVNA ANALIZA GLAGOLA HODANJA U ENGLESKOM I SRPSKOM JEZIKU

Ovaj rad se bavi kontrastiranjem glagola hodanja u engleskom i srpskom jeziku. U obzir je uzeto dvadeset šest engleskih glagola koji su predstavnici različitih kategorija ili grupa unutar leksičkog polja glagola hodanja. Na način njihove podele uticala je analiza komponenti značenja, pri čemu su kriterijumi za način, svrhu, pravac, razlog i mesto hoda bili presudni. Glagoli pored zajedničkih komponenti značenja (kao što je komponenta *hodati*) sadrže i one specifičnije, tj. dijagnostičke komponente čiji je cilj da iznijansiraju značenja glagola ne samo unutar jedne grupe glagola hodanja, već i između drugih kategorija u okviru istog leksičkog polja.

Analiza je pokazala da od svih engleskih glagola uzetih u razmatranje, ukupno osamnaest ima formalne korespondente u srpskom, dok četrnaest njih ima prevodne ekvivalente. U slučaju formalne korespondencije, forma i sadržina glagola se poklapa u oba jezika, dok se prevodnom ekvivalencijom ne zadovoljava formalni kriterijum, premda postoji značenjska jednakost elemenata u dva jezika. To znači da glagol u engleskom jeziku ima više komponenti značenja od glagola u srpskom, te se potonji glagol dopunjava izrazom koji dodatnom komponentom nadomešćuje značenje koje nedostaje. Rad ukazuje na specifičnost značenja engleskih glagola hodanja, pri čemu postojeći formalni korespondenti katkad u dovoljnoj meri ne prenose pojedine komponente značenja koje engleski glagoli sadrže.

Ključne reči: kontrastivna analiza, prevodna ekvivalencija, formalna korespondencija, *tertium comparationis*.