наглядными материалами, письменными текстами, формулами, графиками, схемами, фотографиями, датами, собственными именами;

2) научной информации, как логически организованных сведений о законах природы, общества и мышления. В образовательной практике научная информация представлена методологическими подходами, принципами, методами научного познания, понятиями, закономерностями, структурными взаимосвязями;

3) познавательных задач и упражнений, обеспечивающих эффективность репродуктивной учебной деятельности (понимание - усвоение - овладение);

4) исследовательских заданий, предусматривающих вариативные виды продуктивной деятельности.

Структурообразующим компонентам учебного материала свойственны целостность и эмерджентность, интеграция которых создает синергетический эффект, обеспечивающий развитие творческого потенциала всех субъектов учебного процесса [2].

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To the question of the action meaning of the process in dependence on the lexical meaning of the verb

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Multi-levelled (in terms of the language system) means, united by a common semantic functions belonging to the field of the aspect relations have been determined by A. V. Bondarko as a functional-semantic field of aspect [1. Bondarko A.V. Principles of functional grammar and questions of Aspectology. L. 1983, p. 76]. It can be assumed that the field of aspect is universal in nature, since the expression of the character of the course of actions and distribution of actions in time occurs in all languages. With regards to the components of the field (aspect), it may have different nature depending on the particular language.

Since the concept of "limit" is one of the main characteristics of the flow of actions in time (for languages possessing a grammatical category of perfective / imperfective aspect, for languages that do not have the category of aspect semasiological category of "limited / unlimited»), the dominant semantic field a sign of aspect – the relation of the action to its inner limit – defines the formal structure of the field of aspect. [2. Balin B. M. Aspect context of German compared with English. Kalinin, 1969]. Structure "synchronicity or parallelism" of the action is a component of the field of aspect in the German language.

Method of modus of action, or what in German grammar is called «Aktionsart» is one of the most important characteristics of the verb in any language, since this category is not only connected to all grammatical categories characterizing the verbal action, but to the entire grammatical system of the language in General.

Most linguists believe that the mode of action is a semantic category; in contrast to the types of subject-predicate values mode of action remains within the lexical differences between the verbs (A. Bondarenko, M. A. Shelyakin, I. V. Voskresenskaya, Y.S.Maslov).

The purpose of this article is to show the dependence of the action values of the process of the German verb from its lexical meaning. The sample was to be verbs related to the three semantic classes: verbs of action, verbs of attitude and state verbs [Silnitskiy, 1966], because these verbs are components of duration or components of frequency in the aspect structure of the synchrony of actions [Balin, 1969] actualising the value of inaccessible effect of the limit in languages that do not have grammatical categories.

Depending on the belonging of a verb to one or another of the above-mentioned semantic group in its lexical meaning prevails seme "action", seme "state" or seme "attitude". The content of these semes is characterized by a high degree of abstraction.

Seme "action" represents the manifestation of the active force [Chafe, 1975] directed towards the fulfilment of anything. The seme "condition" is connected to physical or mental designation of an object or phenomenon without any manifestations of active power from their part. Seme "relationship" refers to various kinds of connection, relations of objects and phenomena of objective reality. Traditionally, the verbs of relationship are referred to verbs nominating state.

However, a number of authors have rightly pointed out the lack of seme "state" within the meaning of these verbs (Avilov, Gaysina).

The identity of the verb denoting aspectual and auto semantic or aspectual and synsemantic action in aspect construction synchrony of actions allocated to one of the semantic groups affect the interpretation of the process as the "process – action", "process – state" and "process – relationship".

This interpretation of the process refers to the sphere of aspect quality [Maslov, 1978] covering such action-semantic opposition as dynamics/statics. In turn, the statics is presented by the opposition condition/attitude. It should be noted that the static and dynamic, are understood by us as the ability to deploy process flow to any of the verbal action (in the broad sense) in time with the only difference that the sign of dynamism gives the effect of qualitative changes in each stage of its development. Static, on the contrary, emphasizes the quality of the developing action in time [Maslov, 1978; Chap, 1975]. Let us go through some examples:

1. Er lag regungslos und blickte mit wachen, dunklen, blitzenden Augen zur Decke empor (Kellermann, S.117).

2. Menne hielt sie fest, sein Arm umspannte ihren Rücken wie eine eiserne Klammer (Braun, S.81).

Abstract seme "state" in the semantic structure of the aspectual-autosemantic component of duration "lag" (1) determined process as the process-state with a particular value of spatial position of the subject (liegen= sich auf einer Unterlage in waagerechter Lage befinden).

Similar interpretation of process illustrates example (2) having the aspectual-auto semantic component duration "hielt fest", expressing the value of the spatial position of one object relatively another (festhalten=jmdn. nicht loslassen). In both cases (1-2) the actions remain qualitatively unchanged without excluding the prospect of internal development from earlier moments to later ones, i.e. as a prolonged condition.

3. Ein Tag verging nach dem anderen und brachte nichts in ihr Leben, was sie zerstreuen konnte (Gorki, I.24).

4. Jedesmal, wenn Ludwig von seiner Frau zurückkam und mitteilte, es sei nicht soweit, konnte Frieda nur den Kopf schütteln Bredel, 1328).

In these examples, the process is interpreted as a process/action expressed as aspectual-auto semantic components – “verging (3), kam zurück, teilte mit” (4) and aspectual – semantic components “zerstreuen konnte”(3) “konnte schütteln” (4). The differential characteristic is the activity of the action maker. However, the activity of the subject is not aimed at achieving a specific result. The given process-action is characterized by quantitative changes, which are expressed using components of duration – “verging ein Tag ... nach dem anderen (3) wenn zurückkam” (4).

During the analysis it was established that the interpretation of the process/action expressed by the finite verb is basically fulfilled by the verb or as part of aspectual – auto semantic component of frequency of occurrence or as aspectual-semantic action in the background of component “duration” (examples 3 – 4).

This is explained by the fact that the finite verbs nominate active producer actions aimed at a specific object and having the ultimate goal – to change the object. That is associated with the actualization of the values of obtaining the limit through the action equivalent the value of the perfective verbs in the languages having this grammatical category.

5. Frieda Brenten eilte, je näher die kleine Gesellschaft dem Pavillon C kam, umso schneller den anderen voraus (Bredel).

Example 5 shows the interpretation of process as the process/action expressed by the limit verb “kommen” as the aspectual-auto semantic component of duration, due to the presence in the sentence adverbial modifier of manner in the comparative degree. Therefore, there are related meanings of process and the rise in the characteristic activity of the subject.

This process-action is characterized by the seme "movement" so verbs like “kommen” and “vorausseilen” belong to the lexis – semantic group of verbs denoting movement in space.

6. ...sie wußte ..., wo sie lebte, und sie weigerte sich, es zur Kenntnis zu nehmen (Bredel, S.11).

7. Niemand kannte sein Vermögen oder seine Einkünfte, und niemand wagte es, ihn danach zu fragen (Puschkin, S.14).

Sentences (6-7) show the possibility of interpretation of the process as a process-relationship. Process – relation expresses the peculiarity of the relations between objects, phenomena, events, which is associated with the value "process–state". However, if the value of "process – state" has this seme "static", expressed in presence of any sign of the subject or object, then in the value of "process – relation" dominates seme "static of the character" of any relationship of phenomena, events, condition of the material and ideal spheres.

Examples (6-7) illustrate the interpretation of process as the value of "process – relation" expressed by auto semantic components of the activities "wußte" (6) and "kannte" (7). Relational verbs “wissen” and “kennen” express characteristics of the relationship as the value of a particular representation of the subject about the object.

Kennen = über etwas durch eine eigene Wahrnehmung und Erfahrung Bescheid wissen = about something through their own perception and experience experience know.

So, the above leads to the conclusion about the decisive role of abstract lexical seme "status", "attitude", "action" by expressing subject–predicate values of the process as the "process – relation", "process – state", "process – action", action semes make up the field of action-semantic potential of lexical meanings of verbs.

Actualization of values "process – relation", "process – state" "process – action" is a prerequisite for the implementation of subject-predicate values, because the content of the

seme "attitude", "state", "action" is characterized by a high degree of abstraction. Action semes belong to a lower level of abstraction, so they specify the value "process – state", "process – relation", "process-action".

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