

since without appropriate communicative competences neither frequent trips to conferences nor familiarity with foreign sources become meaningless. Thus, there is a need for the formation, development and improvement of foreign language and intercultural scientific communicative competence in English in a secondary Russian-speaking person.

It is obvious that the basis for this and all of the above practical measures should be a modern adequate theory of scientific text as the basic unit of scientific communication in its variant implementations, a theory that would integrate the latest achievements of world science: linguistics, text linguistics, psycholinguistics, cognitive linguistics, pragmalinguistics, sociolinguistics, discursive analysis, genre theory, communication theory, translation studies, functional stylistics, linguodidactics, intercultural communication theory and other sciences.

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# ADVERBIALS IN ENGLISH: PROBLEM OF CLASSIFICATION

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The article is devoted to the meaning of adverbial verbs and their classification. Such verbs are characterized by one or several adverbial meaning and are studied by linguists not only like a grammar main body of the sentence, but like general meaning of the phrase. As the result, we could speak about the adverbial verb as a verb with a compound structure. There is an original classification of adverbials in the article.

**Keywords:** adverbial, meaning, classification, structure.

Adverbials in English are a complex phenomenon. Their classification is a problem for linguists. In this article, we will discuss the meaning of adverbial verbs and their classification. Such verbs are characterized by one or several adverbial meaning and are studied by linguists not only like a grammar main body of the sentence, but like general meaning of the phrase. As the result, we could speak about the adverbial verb as a verb with a compound structure. There is an original classification of adverbials in the article.

**Keywords:** adverbial, meaning, classification, structure.

someone or something carefully - especially because you don't trust them or because you want something (LDCE).

2. widen - to become wider (MD); quieten - to become less noisy, active, or busy, or to make someone or something less noisy, active or busy (MD); crack - to be unable to continue doing something, because there is too much pressure and you do not have the mental strength to continue (LDCE).

3. tuck away - to put something in a place where it is not easy to find or see; to put something in a safe or secret place (MD).

4. purr - to purr - to speak - in a quiet low voice that sounds happy or attractive (MD).

5. zip up - to close or connect with a zipper (M-WD).

6. wrap - to cover something - by putting something such as paper or clothes round it (MD); tuck - to push something, especially the edge of a piece of clothes or paper, into or behind something - so that it looks tidier or stays in place (LDCE).

7. gather - to believe that something is true because of what you have seen or heard (LDCE); document - to record something in writing or on film; to support something with evidence (MD).

8. dart - to move suddenly or rapidly (M-WD) ( ); speed - to go quickly (LDCE).

9. beam - to smile - with joy (M-WD); jeer - to laugh at someone or shout unkind things to them - in a way that shows that you do not respect them (LDCE).

10. jeopardize - to risk losing or spoiling something important - (LDCE, MD, M-WD).

11. swoop - to move - quickly and suddenly downwards through the air, especially in order to attack or catch someone or something (MD).

