

SEMANTIC IMPLEMENTATION OF RESULTATIVE STRUCTURES

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ABSTRACT:

This article is devoted to the study of the language implementation of resultative structures. The types of lexical expression, syntactic design of effective constructions are presented, and also the definition of effectiveness as a separate object of research is given. In addition, the linguistic features of the phenomenon of performance are considered.

Keywords: Resultative structures, features, effectiveness, phenomenon, construction, consequence, causative expression, voice, voice constructions, productive, inchoative, iterative, morphemes, words, syntagmas.

INTRODUCTION

It is well known that combinations consisting of linguistic units of any level, having content and form, are considered constructions, while it is emphasized that their elements can be morphemes, words, syntagmas, and even sentences. As a consequence, causative expression, voice, voice constructs, productive, inchoative, iterative expressions are examples of aspectual constructs.

MATERIALS:

Constructions are the basic unit that gives practical expression to every language. It is noted that when one element in its meaning is independently connected with the capabilities of another, they form structures. Efficiency as a structure is also associated with the static property of the verb, while the static predicate forms the resultant constructions. For example: The lake froze solid. It is also

required to distinguish between productive and depictive structures expressed in a predicate. The correlation of the action expressing the predicate with time in the resultant structures makes it possible to distinguish them from depictive structures. Effective values constrain the action and indicate its outcome. Combinations that pass this value are called "result structures". The fact that these constructions are directly related to the predicate also led to the idea that they are part of the main predicate, that is, they do not have an independent syntactic function. There are many views on the expression and definition of performance. V.P. Nedytkov and S.I. Yakhontov define performance as a new state that has arisen as a result of any previous action. The authors argue that performance is a mortgage-related phenomenon. V.S. Khrakovsky, however, connects performance with the actional properties of the verb. He rates the two participial forms of the restricted verb as the main indicator of this meaning. It should be noted that this property cannot be considered inherent in all languages. T.Hukstra, in the process of analyzing actions that are transmitted as resultant and causative structures, refers the expressed actions to the group of effective structures, regardless of the changes occurring in the patient. The author explains that performance is understood as a change that occurs in the local and qualitative state of the object. T. Hoekstra represents productivity and causation as two different manifestations of semantic meaning expressed within a single structure.

METHODS:

The study of the structures of secondary predicates is usually carried out in syntactic and semantic terms. In our opinion, their analysis needs to cover both aspects. Analysis of language units (adjectives, nouns, impersonal forms of the verb, etc.), in the function of a secondary predicate, is possible in a syntactic approach. The alignment of the linguistic units used in these structures with the object is a syntactic factor. The meaning expressed in these structures arises as a result of the combination of the lexical meaning of language units, in the function of the secondary predicate, with the value of the language unit in the function of the object. For example: Then, when that offer wasn't leapt on with grateful thanks, 'Or I can arrange to have it delivered.' (Liz Fielding, 33); They reined up with a plunge at the Casino entrance. The cab doors flew open. (O'Henry, 59). In the first example, the lexical meaning of the verb arrange is supplemented by the participle delivered in the secondary predicate. In the second example, flew open becomes a kind of constructive phenomenon. The resulting meaning turns out to be associated with the lexical characteristics of the combination. The use of an adjective in the secondary predicate is adapted to the meaning expressed by the verb in the primary predicate. This circumstance indicates a close connection between syntactic and semantic factors.

RESULTS:

Consequently, it is required that the syntactic and semantic relationship be the main, primary predicate in each sentence and serve as its foundation. Effective structures, formed as a result of the use of an adjective in the function of a secondary predicate, convey the meaning of the impact on the object. In the process of typological analysis of the resulting phenomena, R. Voshio divides them into strong

("strong resultatives") and weak ("weak resultatives") forms.

The researcher argues that in a strong outcome, the meaning of the verb and the meaning of the adjective are independent of each other, and object-oriented causation means ergative efficiency. As proof, the author gives the following examples: a) The horses dragged the logs smooth; b) The jockeys raced the horses sweaty. He connects the change in the state of an object with the influence of causation and poor performance of the verb and gives the following examples: a) He wiped the table clean; b) He sharpened the pencil pointy.

CONCLUSION:

Lexical means play an important role in expressing performance. In particular, the lexical meanings of such linguistic units as a verb, noun, adjective, involved in effective constructions, are of great importance. In structures with a passive verb, effectiveness is manifested as a product of a directed action in relation to an agentive complement or as a means of providing a change in the subject's state.

In the compared languages, the resultative structures have certain grammatical indicators. In particular, in English, the transitive nature of the verb is leading, and within the framework of the structure, the participation of an agent or patient takes an important place. Structures involving transitive verbs and intransitive verbs differ in terms of transitivity. Transitive verbs take on an infinite object, and the object undergoes a qualitative change.

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