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სოხუმის სახელმწიფო უნივერსიტეტი

<https://doi.org/10.52340/sou.2022.20.02>

რეზულტატივი როგორც პასიური დიათეზების სემანტიკური აქტანტი

აბსტრაქტი. მოცემული კვლევის თეორიული საფუძველია დიათეზების თეორია. დიათეზა წარმოადგენს კორელაციას აზრობრივ - სემანტიკურ (სინტაქსურ - სინტაქსური) და ზედაპირულ-სინტაქსური დონეების კომპონენტებს შორის.

ნაშრომში განიხილება პასიური დიათეზები, რომლებშიც წინადადების ქვემდებარე კორელაციაშია სემანტიკურ აქტანტ რეზულტატივთან. გამოყოფილი ჯგუფები შეიცავენ დიათეზებს, რომლებიც განსხვავდებიან ერთმანეთისგან დამატებითი სემანტიკური - სინტაქსური კორელაციების არსებობა /არარსებობით. კვლევის მიზანია დადგინდეს დამატებითი სემანტიკურ-სინტაქსური კორელაციები, რომლებითაც განსხვავდებიან სხვადასხვა დიათეზები, რომლებშიც ქვემდებარე კორელაციაშია რეზულტატივთან. ფაქტობრივი მასალის კვლევის დროს აღმოჩენილი იქნა 9 ტიპის პასიური დიათეზა, სადაც მთავარი კორელაცია არის ქვემდებარე - რეზულტატივი, და დადგინდა ყოველი მათგანის ხვედრითი წონა. კვლევის მიზანია აგრეთვე ზმნა-პრედიკატების სემანტიკის დადგენა. ნაშრომში გამოკვლეული დიათეზების ზმნა-პრედიკატების სემანტიკური კლასიფიკაციის შედეგად დადგინდა აგრეთვე მათი სემანტიკური კლასები და ყოველი მათგანის წილი ლიტერატურულ დიალოგში.

გამოკვლევისათვის გამოყენებული იქნა წინადადებები, რომლებიც შეიცავენ ზმნებს პასივის პირიან ფორმებში. მაგალითები შეირჩა თანამედროვე ამერიკელი და ბრიტანელი მწერლების პიესებისა და პროზაული ნაწარმოებების დიალოგებიდან.

¹ ემა კილანავა, ფილოლოგიის დოქტორი, სოხუმის სახელმწიფო უნივერსიტეტის პროფესორი.

საკვანძო სიტყვები: რეზულტატივი, პასიური დიათეზები, სემანტიკური აქტანტი, ინგლისური ენა.

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The Resultative as a Semantic Actant of the Passive Diatheses

The present article is devoted to the analysis of the structures with the finite forms of the passive in modern English literary dialogue which is the closest representation of real dialogic speech. As the material for investigation there were taken sentences with the above-mentioned structures discovered by means of complete selection in the plays and dialogic extracts of the prosaic works by contemporary British and American authors.

As the theoretical basis of the investigation there served the theory of diatheses (Холодович, 1970; 1979; Успенский, 1975; Успенский, 1977; Ружичка, 1979; Храковский, 1974; 1975; Яхонтов 1975; 1978). There were singled out three groups of passive diatheses according to the correlation of definite semantic actants with the subject of the sentence in the surface-syntactic structure. These are diatheses in which the subject of the sentence correlates correspondingly with the patient, the addressee and the resultative (Kilanova, 2007; Kilanova, 2016; 2018-2019; 2021).

In the present work the diatheses in which the subject correlates with the resultative in the conceptual scheme are discussed. These diatheses are not numerous and occur more seldom than the diatheses of the first two groups in which the subject correlates with the patient and the addressee.

The resultative is the result arisen in consequence of the action of the causative predicate . The resultative is usually a substance. In contrast to the patient the resultative is not immediately the object of the action, i.e. a component of the situation toward which the action of the agent (the predicate) is directed but represents the result of this action (Kilanova, 2012).

Examples: 1) *This house* was not built to be stared at;

2) If you are going to get money with your wife, doesn't it concern your family to know how *that money* was made?

In the above – mentioned sentences the actants corresponding to the words „this house“ and „that money“ are resultatives, i.e. the results of the actions of the predicates of the given situations. In both sentences the italicized words correlate with the resultatives of the substance.

V. N. Indourov notes that the semantic structure of the sentence with the actant - resultative reflects the situation of the extralinguistic reality, in which there appears

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a material or an ideal object which did not exist immediately before the situation represented in the given sentence. In other words, the sentence with the actant–resultative contains the presumption of non–existence of the referent of the given actant at the moment preceding the alteration described by the verb (Индоуров, 1986: 20; 1985: 53-63; 1989: 52-59).

In the investigated material there were discovered 9 types of passive diatheses in which the resultative, as a semantic actant, correlates with the subject of the sentence.

The passive diatheses in the present work are represented as a scheme of correspondence of the participants of the situation to the parts of the sentence. The upper line of these schemes represents the participants, i.e. the semantic (deep-syntactic) level, and the lower line – the parts of the sentence, i.e. the syntactic (upper-syntactic) level.

Among the components of the situation obligatory and determining is the predicate which is present in all the situations and always correlates with the predicate in the upper-syntactic structure and that’s why it is not represented in our scheme of passive diatheses.

Below there is given the general list of all the 9 types of diatheses indicating the share of each of them.

1) D 1 resultative

|
subject - 70,3%

2) D 2 resultative – agent

| |
subject – prepositional object – 10,9%

3) D 3 resultative – addressee

| |
subject – prepositional object – 10,7%

4) D 4 resultative – addressee

| |
subject – indirect object – 0,4%

5) D 5 resultative – addressee – agent

| | \
subject – prepositional object – prepositional object – 0,5%

6) D 6 resultative – instrumental

addressees correlate with the prepositional objects „for me“ and „for things like this“.

4) D 4. In the given diathesis the addressee correlates with the indirect object, e.g., *No harm* was being done *anyone*. The words „no harm“ and „anyone“ correspond to the resultative and the addressee in the conceptual scheme and to the subject and the indirect object in the syntactic structure.

5) D 5. The given scheme introduces also the agent designated on the syntactic level by the prepositional object. The addressee is also expressed by the prepositional object.

E.g., „Perhaps *your plans* have been made *for you* by *Ho Ram Kim*“. The subject of the given sentence „your plans“, the prepositional object „for you“ and the prepositional object „by Ho Ram Kim“ are designators of the corresponding semantic actants – the resultative, the addressee and the agent.

6) D 6. In the given diathesis, besides the resultative correlating with the subject, there is also represented the instrumental, corresponding to the prepositional object in the surface structure.

Examples :

1. I tell you *that banging's* not done *with human hands*.
2. Are you perfectly certain that *the fire* was caused by *that little crack in the chimney*?

The components of the situation of coercion the resultative and the instrumental are designated here by the subjects „that banging“ and „the fire“ and the prepositional objects „with human hands“ and „by that little crack in the chimney“.

7) D 7. In the given diathesis, as different from the preceding one, there also figures an agent, represented in the surface structure by a prepositional object.

E.g., I once believed that *the sun, the sky, the mountains, the rivers* were all made *by hand* by *the first men*. The subjects – the homogeneous parts of the sentence (the sun, the sky, the mountains, the rivers) – correlate with the resultatives, the prepositional object „by hand“ – with the instrumental, and the prepositional object „by the first men“ – the agent of the situation of coercion.

8) D 8. In the given scheme there figures an attribute of the origin of the resultative, i.e., from what the resultative is made or arises. In the surface structure it is expressed by a prepositional object.

1. *Your mother's clothes* were made *of Byzantine stuffs*.
2. We used to call it the piggy house when Jim was a baby, after the little pig's house *that was built of brick*, you know.

In the cited sentences the subjects „your mother's clothes“ and „that“ (the little pig's house) correlate with the resultatives and the prepositional objects „of Byzantine stuffs“ and „of brick“ correlate with the attributes of the origin of the resultatives.

9) D 9. In the given diathesis, as different from the preceding one, there figures also an agent represented in the surface- syntactic structure by a prepositional object. E.g., The door did not lock, or even fasten properly, for it hung crooked. It had been *formed of planks by a native carpenter*.

Here the subject „it“ (the door) correlates with the resultative, the prepositional object „of planks“ – with the attribute of the origin of the resultative and the second prepositional object „by a native carpenter“ corresponds to the agent of the situation of coercion.

For a more detailed analysis of the discovered types of the passive diatheses with the resultative as the subject of the sentence it was essential to carry out the semantic classification of the predicates – the central components of the situation correlating with the verbs in the passive voice on the morphological level (Киланова, 2012). This classification was conducted by using the methods of the definitional analysis, and the secondary definition. There were used definitions of four explanatory dictionaries. Due to the semantic classification of the verb – predicates in the passive voice there were revealed 2 semantic classes of predicates used in the diatheses with the resultative as a semantic actant correlating with the subject of the syntactic structure. These two semantic classes are: verbs of physical action and coercion and verbs of general action. In the first semantic class there were included the verbs in the definition of which there are words designating physical action and coercion. These are the verbs: build, manufacture, grow, write, construct, bear. Below are given definitions of some of them:

build – make (a house, church , ship, etc. by putting together materials (ShOED); manufacture – to make articles or material by physical labour or mechanical power, to produce by labour, to produce mechanically (ShOED); write – to form (letters, symbols, words, etc.) by carving, engraving or incision , to record in this manner; to form or delineate (a letter, symbol, ideogram, etc.) on paper or the like with a pen, pencil, brush, etc. (ShOED); construct – to make or form by fitting the parts together; to frame , build, erect (ShOED).

In these definitions there are common components: physical labour, mechanically, carving (cutting), incision, engrave, put materials together. Examples:

1. Those books *had been written* by citizens of that other country.
2. I know the tower *was built* only to be looked at.
3. Unfortunately, my dear, we *weren't* all *born* orphans.
4. There is no doubt that the wall *was constructed* in the Neoplasticene Age by primitive tree –worshippers to enclose the sacred grove of the earth–goddess.

The verbs create, cause, invent, found, do, make, perform, produce, put, take and some others were included by us in the class of the verbs of general action. In the dictionaries they are defined, in particular, as follows:

make – cause to exist; bring about; produce (H);

do – bring about, cause, produce (W);
perform – bring about, produce (a result) (W);
produce – bring forth, bring into being or existence (ShOED).

As it is clearly seen as an archilexeme in these definitions we have the verb – causative „cause”. Examples :

1. ... it was better to tell him. No wrong *was done* by it.
2. But such great pains *had been taken* to inform us of his existence.
3. The hard penance you have set *shall be performed*, never fear.
4. Women *were created* to bear children and care for their husbands.
5. The world *was made* for men and not for women.
6. No doubt you will remember the sensation which *was caused* by the arrest of Miss Lowenthal.

Thus, the analysis of the factual material enabled to expose 9 types of passive diatheses in which the resultative correlates with the subject and more than 70% of these diatheses come to the one-member ones representing only one correlation: of the subject and the resultative.

One of the factors conditioning the interaction of the semantics of the verbs and the type of diatheses is their causativity or non – causativity. In particular, among the analysed diatheses, representing the correlation of the resultative and the subject, there are registered only causative verbs – those of general action and of physical action and coercion.

The reliability and the completeness of the exposed nomenclature of the passive diatheses and of the data on their relative frequency is ensured by a great extent of the selection and the application of the statistical methods of satiety to ascertain the true body of the verb – sememes in the passive forms used in the literary dialogue.

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