

# COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SEMANTIC CLASSES OF VERBS IN THE STUDY OF THE SEMANTICS OF THE INDIRECT CASE

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## Abstract

The article describes the semantic representations that could be derived from the interpretation of actantial verb structures that followed Fillmore called frames. In the article it is assumed that in the semantic interpretation of distributive-transformational scheme communicate between frames minimal interpretation of case determines the value of each of the actants. To determine the value of case, it is sufficient and necessary to carry word of this case forms a distributive basis, transformational and call frame corresponding to a segment of the interpretation of the noun.

**Keywords:** distributive-transformational scheme, the frame, the value of case, actant, semantic class, nuclear structure, transforms, actantial verb, distribution element.

## INTRODUCTION

Modern linguistics study frames – semantic representations separable from the interpretation of the actant structure of the verb. It can be expected that relation between frames of a minimal interpretation, within semantic interpretation of the distribution-transformation scheme, determines meaning of the case of each actant. To determine the significance of case, it is sufficient and necessary to refer a word of the case-form to the distribution-transformation sign and name the frame in compliance with the segment of the noun interpretation.

## METHODOLOGY

It is important to highlight an integration of information, which is equivalent to recognition of sounding or graphic language. The fact of recognition is that the represented option of message reduces to invariant, i.e. to what Yu. D. Apresyan names syntactic paradigm: totality of syntactic features of the top class of hierarchical classification. However, it should be the hierarchy that allows for a further partition of each of the segments (in our situation transforms) on the ground of mutual relation.

The transform has, at least, three actants: noun, first and second nouns. These actants are divided into mutually mutated derivates. For instance, second noun can be replaced with the first one, which results in mutation – prepositional-case forms of the sentence both the first and the second noun change. Writer preferred Caucasus to Crimea – Writer preferred Crimea to Caucasus.

Meaning of transforms and syntactical paradigm, as a whole, remains unchangeable despite the difference between transforms and their derivates. Each transform equivalent to the other irrespective of the sequence of transforms, the sequence of their replacement can also be optional. Despite, the meaning of each transform and syntactical paradigm remains unchangeable. Semantic variant is detected owing to a minimal semantization rather than contextually set differences. Transforms are the mapping of the same semantic field onto the



syntax, only differentiating with its pragmatic meaning, i.e. highlighting necessary and optional information.

Note that in some cases syntactical paradigm is represented with the only transform. In this case, further context will be on the distribution scheme. Owing to the distribution scheme as well as the transformation feature one may interpret meaning of verb and actants with only difference in that the syntactical paradigm is a class that contains one segment, which is a particular case of syntactical paradigm.

As noted above, definition of semantic class of a word combination form by control is equally right for any verb and its actants that have distribution-transformation scheme of the transformation feature. Any animated person can act as an agent; direct object of action can be marked as an addressable transmissible objective, and, finally, indirect object of action has the meaning of an addressee. Having combined these meanings, we receive an interpretation “some person carries out concessive action non-alienation, during which an object is given to an addressee”.

This interpretation is slightly clumsy and we can define a semantic class of a word-combination form by control as “carrying by animated subject of an object to an addressee”. List of two hundred verbal lexes (one of the meanings of a meaningful verb as one of this semantic class) matches the class of the meanings, for example, inject a drug into the patient’s body, present diploma to a graduate, grant an advance to workers etc. in this way, minimum of semantization provides an explicit insight into semantic invariants of immediate constituents.

Pair of equisignificant sentences (predicative phrases) joined in invariant of sign is viewed as a transformation characteristic. Semantics of constituents make an invariant. Both sentences made of the same constituents that have the same actants synonymic by their lexical meaning of verb.

Distribution-transformation scheme has the following indices:  $N^1_n$  – noun in nominative case in the position of the subject;  $N^2$  – first element;  $N^3$  – second element;  $V$  – verb. Index of the actant has a preposition at its left side, absence of the preposition is not marked especially, however, at its right side the index has the case titled by its initial letter, for instance: a – accusative case, g – genitive case etc. Animateness and inanimateness of actant, which is important for the studied class of verbs, is considered. The prefix of verb is specified.

## CONCLUSION

The structure that designates necessary information: noun in nominative case + verb + noun in accusative case without preposition; nouns in other preposition-case forms mark optional information. Semantic Microsystems of verbs, which manage the form of the accusative case, divided as relation to case-form of actants. A marked optional form as a second element is the reason for a classification.

Pragmatic meaning of actants specify the difference of variations, so that some actants of the left transform mean necessary information and belong to an unmarked nuclear structure  $N^1_n + V + N^2_b$  while in the right transform actant  $N^2$  means optional information and acts not as direct object, but as some other preposition-case form; actant  $N^3$ , in its turn, appear as indirect object in some prepositional form, except for nominative and accusative case without preposition, and represents an optional information in the left transform, meanwhile in the right transform it acts as the direct object  $N^3_B$  and means necessary information in an unmarked nuclear structure. Transformational characteristic sets a semantic class to a form of a word-



combination on, so that the definition of a semantic class is equally right for any verb and its actants with distribution-transformation scheme for the transformation characteristic.

Definition shows little meaning of the action of each of the three actants, for which is necessary to ‘search a single nuclear “general” meaning for each word that would cover all its meanings’. As little meanings of actions and actants are shown in definition of a semantic class set by a transformational characteristic, thus the definition can be named a minimal semantization. Matching of the elements of the definition and significative meanings of verbs and their actants that belong to the distribution-transformation scheme is a generative operator of a variant of the right predicative phrase and may be named a crossed semantization.

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