Cognitive Aspects of the Verb Paradigm in the English Literature

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ABSTRACT
This article represents the analysis of different aspects of the English verb such as: word building, degree of proximity, functional completeness and word building. This article presents the results of the analysis of the various types of the English ergative verbs, in particular: phrasal verbs, analytic constructions and minor ones. In the article the connections of the paradigmatic elements of the ergative field of the verbs and their syntagmatic features are investigated.

Purpose. The purpose of this article is to establish the factors that affect the degree of functional closeness of the verbs in functional class and the completeness of their implementation inflectional paradigms, as well as inspection of the functional classification of the verbs and analyze text features of English verbs. The aim of our study is a more detailed study of the ergative verbs in such aspects as syntax and morphology.

Methods. The methodology of this research is the comparative analysis of different linguists’ approaches to analyze the functional classes of English verbs, word building of their form, their degree of proximity and degree of functional completeness of implementation verbal paradigm. Distributive and functional analysis is used to
research the degree of completeness and implementation of the verbal paradigms: the number of values morphemic structure, etymology and frequency of the verb usage. The research method is the analysis of the valence of the English ergative verbs semantics, distributive transformation and semantic-syntactic types of the analysis.

**Results.** The significance of the functional verb classes’ establishment is the number of realized inflectional forms. The functional classes are represented as a result of the structural word creative verbal paradigms functioning patterns in the literature texts. The functional classes of the English verbs can be characterized by a certain structure. That includes three main components: a core, periphery and intermediate branch. Also, it is important to note that each functional class has a number of levels of the structure. These levels depend on the number of strong, medium and weak links between the verbs and it is called as functional degree of proximity. The functional proximity of the English verbs can be determined by the peculiarities of their functioning, such as the number of realized inflectional forms and its frequency. There are five main types of paradigms. The implementation of the interconnections between the elements within the field of the ergativeness in the English language takes place. These include the following: grammatical, lexical, semantic, nominative, and functional-semantic. Same features are characteristic of the depth ergativeness level of the languages in the ergative typology. These include the actants in the position of the non-transitive sentence subject and the actants of the transient sentence object. They have a patience character. This means that they have semantic-syntactic features of the objectivity and a carrier of the quality and condition.

**Keywords:** English verb; functional class; derivational form; verbal paradigms; inflectional paradigms; functional degree of proximity; English literature; etymology; ergative verbs.

**Introduction**

It’s a well-known fact that the verbs is a very important part of speech in any language. In other words, it may be analysed as the inflectional paradigm. The verb usage in the texts of the English literature are different. The word patterns identification may be done according to the data of the analysed stylistically similar texts. The current article is the representation of the particular genre analysis.

This article represents the analysis of different aspects of the English verb such as: word building, degree of proximity, functional completeness
and word building. The number of values morphemic structure, etymology and frequency of the verb usage are important factors which help to discover the degree of completeness and implementation of the verbal paradigms. This article presents the results of the analysis of the various types of the English ergative verbs, in particular: phrasal verbs, analytic constructions and minor ones. In the article the connections of the paradigmatic elements of the ergative field of the verbs and their syntagmatic features are investigated.

**Purpose.** The purpose of our study is to establish the factors that affect the degree of functional closeness of the verbs in functional class and the completeness of their implementation inflectional paradigms, as well as inspection of the functional classification of the verbs and analyze text features of English verbs. The aim of our study is a more detailed study of the ergative verbs in such aspects as syntax and morphology.

**Methods.** In order to consider the linguistic phenomenon researched enough, you need to determine its performance features and place in the language. Depending on the different text styles, the system inflectional forms of the English verb operates differently. This study examines the functioning of high-functioning English verbs and verb inflectional paradigm in British literature texts. The research method is the analysis of the valence of the English ergative verbs synematics, distributive transformation and semantic-syntactic types of the analysis.

**Cognitive aspects of the verb paradigm**

The functioning of language and its units is a linguistic problem that should be solved. By the problem we mean such aspects as: the the frequency of the word-creating forms of the verb and complete implementation group of verbal forms in literature. The inflectional forms may be found in some British literary texts. Some language features affect the extent of the inflectional forms of the verbs. These features are following: morphemic composition, the exact time of the first usage in the English text, etymology and the usage frequency. The basis of the functional classes is the structural word forms. specific functioning patterns of the structural paradigms of
the English verbs result the functional class (Nahorna, 2013, pp. 183-190). A functional approach to the functional grammar is a setting of the functional classes. A certain degree of connection is linked with the pairs of the one functional class verbs. The characteristics of verbs functioning (number of implemented forms, the usage frequency) determine this degree. A certain structure characterizes each of the functional classes of the verbs. That contains several key items such as peripherals, intermediate branch and a core. The functional class has several structural levels. The number of connections between the verbs is the main principle of their classification. There are three types of the relations: strong, medium and weak. The functional proximity degree is a name of the number of connections between the verbs. The verbs subclasses of the first and the second degree of relativity and compact concept that’s defined by fulfillment of the functional class and its structure are included to the functional classes.

The inflectional forms of the verb on the basis of grammatical Past and Non-Past tenses differ the system. The English verb inflectional paradigm does not consist the combination of modal verbs with infinitive. There is a special type of form. That consist of the combination of the infinitive with modal verbs ‘would’ and ‘should’, uncategorized forms of the present or past tense. There are specific groups of inflectional forms for such subgroups as: Non-Past Progressive Active, Past Indefinite Active, Non-Past Indefinite Active etc. There are such as: emphatically, question-negative, interrogative, affirmative and negative groups. Variant and invariant grammatical forms are included to the inflectional paradigm of the English verb. The third peripheral subsystem of the verb forms includes obsolete forms of the second person singular indicative mood.

The functional characteristics could be found in the inflectional paradigm of the English verb.

These include the following: implement the fullness of the word creative paradigm and frequency of the verb forms. A number of the inflectional forms groups are implemented in literature English texts. The English verbs have such factors as: a degree of completeness of the implementation and impact.
Infinitive, Non-Past Perfect Active, Non-Past Indefinite Active and Participle II, are the functional core of inflectional paradigm of English verbs. These form groups can be divided into groups of aspeclual-temporal forms and non-personal groups. The first one consists of Non-Past Perfect Active and Non-Past Indefinite Active. The second one consists of Infinitive and Participle II. The fifty percent level of the inflectional paradigm of the English verb forms realization is represented by seven groups: Past Indefinite Passive, Past Progressive Active, Non-Past Indefinite Passive, Non-Past Progressive Active, Past Indefinite Active, Ing-Forms and Past Perfect Active. Peripheral subsystem includes the verbs with the degree of implementation of inflectional paradigm with least than fifty percent.

Next parameter of the verb forms functioning is the frequency of usage. According to this indicator, the functional core consists of three groups: Non-Past Indefinite Active, Indefinite, and Past Indefinite Active. The other five groups, including: Non-Past Perfect Active, Past Progressive Active, Imperative, Past Perfect Active, Ing-Forms, are intermediate. All other forms of low-groups can be attributed to the periphery. The analysis of the inflectional paradigm of the English verb functioning is based on the completeness and frequency metrics implementation. This base provides different results of the operation of this paradigm. Preferring the frequency might give more accurate results of the analysis. The quantity of each group forms may be obtained by the usage of the performance level results of the implementation forms groups.

It is well-known fact that the analysis of the verb begins with the Non-Past Progressive Active form group. It should be studying non-personal verb forms (Nahorna, 2013, pp. 183-190). The Non-Past Progressive Active is only tenth among the verb form group. It’s located behind the decline of their frequency and not include in the functional core of the inflectional paradigm. At the same time, non-personal English verb forms such as: Infinitive, Ing-Forms, facing one of the most common verb forms and adequately implemented in literature texts. The degree of completeness of the inflectional English verb paradigm implementation depends on the number of verb meanings, morphemic composition, etymology and frequency.
The following rule me be applied to the characterization of the groups of the verbs with frequency of usage more than two thousand. The rule is the greater number of meanings of the English verb indicates the higher degree of completeness of its implementation paradigm (Dilay, 2009, pp. 82-85). There is no impact on the completeness of the implementation paradigm for a group of verbs in which the frequency of word usage is less than two thousands. The distributive analysis determines the morphemic structure of the English verbs. The understanding of a morpheme as a linguistic unit that has differentiate and distributive meanings is the basis of this method (Ionesyan, 1991, pp. 82-89).

There are two types of verbs: one-morphemic and two-morphemic. The first one is fully realize the paradigm than the latter. This fact is the result of the functioning of a high, above average and average degree of completeness of the implementation paradigm. The characteristic of the two-morphemic verbs may be done by below average and a low degree of completeness of the implementation paradigm.

It is a well-known fact that the degree of completeness of the implementation depends on the frequency. This means that the higher frequency verbs fully implement its paradigm. In etymological factor that refers to the origin of the verb and its first time usage in English because these data affect the degree of completeness of the implementation verb paradigm. You can select a correlation between certain factors that affect the degree of completeness of the implementation paradigm. The etymology of the verb affects its frequency. An example of this may be the fact that among the high frequency verbs the number of perpetually English verbs exceeds the amount of borrowings, and among the verbs with low frequency number of French origin borrowing exceeds the amount of borrowings from other languages. The frequency of the English verbs depends on their morphemic structure. At the same time, the verbs with a frequency of more than three thousand are one-morphemic. The morphemic composition of the verbs is also associated with etymology. This relationship can be seen through the fact that the two-morphemic verbs mainly are borrowings from Scandinavian, Latin and French, among which the most numerous are the last.
A high degree is related to the eternally English verbs, which were established in the Old English period. The middle and above average levels include eternally English verbs in Old English formation period in the early and middle period of the English verb-borrowing from Scandinavian and French languages. Degrees below average are eternally English verb encountered in Old English and Middle English periods, as well as foreign-language borrowing of Middle English period. For a lower degree of completeness of the implementation inflectional paradigms are more recent borrowing from other languages that took place in the Middle English and New English periods. Based on the above, we can see that there is a relationship between etymology, the first time the usage of the verbs in the English language and degree of completeness of the word creative implementation paradigm. Consequently, it is clear that the realization of the verb in the English language is closely depends on the implementation of its inflectional paradigm.

The functional classes of the English verbs with high, above average and average degree of completeness paradigm are characterized by a high degree of functional and medium proximity. The functional classes with low and below-average degree of completeness of the verbal paradigm are more typical for the average degree of intimacy. The functional classes of the verbs can be set by the number of implemented inflectional forms. In other words, the verbs that implement the same or closest number of inflectional forms are in one class. The pair of English verbs of each functional class is interconnected by a certain degree of the functional proximity. This degree is determined by the number of forms that are common to a pair of the verbs. There are five levels of intimacy verbs: low, below average, average, high, very high. Each functional class English verbs is the result of specific patterns of the inflectional paradigms of the verbs functioning in the English literature texts. The verbs implementation of a certain number of the identical structural word formation is explaining their functional proximity. These factors led to the association of the functional classes of verbs with different semantics. The completeness of the verb inflectional paradigm realization affects the degree of functional proximity of the
verbs. In other words, greater number of pairs of the functional class verbs of a higher degree and functional proximity points to a more complete implementation paradigm of the verbs.

The filling of the English verbs functional class affects the degree of functional proximity. It means that a lesser quantity of the verbs that are in the class shows more pairs of the verbs with a high degree of functional proximity. The calculation for each verb middle point of the functional proximity is possible only after the establishment of a functional degree of proximity of each verb to the verb functional class. However, a very high and a very low degree of functional proximity are not included in the calculation due to the lack of relationships.

The ergative english verbs in modern literature texts

The concept of ergativeness can be explained as a variable morphological value. The structure of the ergative sentences also includes a constant aspect. The constant aspect is the real object with a directed action. It is a necessary component of the ergative construction. The ergative and nominative sentences design includes a direct object. It can be realized in the presence or absence of the object. In the first case, the verb is transitive. In the second case, that is non-transitive. If the ergative structure does not have ergative case, then the ergativeness is realized by the verb.

There is a group of ergative verbs in English language. Their feature is that one item can serve as an objective and subject. The first option is typical for transitive usage. The second option is typical for non-transitive usage. Thus, one morphological form can perform two functions. It can identify the features of a syncretism category of transitiveness or non-transitiveness. It should be noted that the characteristic peculiarity of the English ergative verbs is the property of the action reflection without changing the belonging status. This feature is the reason for naming such verbs as the bifocus. The group of the bifocus verbs also includes causative verbs. The difference between causative and ergative English verbs lies in their structure. The causative verbs are characterized by the following structure: the subject
of a non-transitive sentence is the transitive sentence’s subject. In this case, the verb conjugal inherent in transitions is characterized to all speech realizations. The formal-syntactic sentence structure may not contain such a property. The ergative verbs are characterized by the following structure: the subject of a non-transitive sentence is a direct object of the transitive sentence. In this case, the main feature of verbs is a different connectivity. Although in a non-transitive structure the possibility of joining the direct object to the verb is absent. The formation of the ergative value of the verb unit arises through a valence shift. Such a process preserves the boundaries of the situation, but changes the understanding of the hierarchy of the participants in the sentence. This phenomenon is a reflection of the correlation between speech incarnation and the natural language situation. In other words, this phenomenon is a reflection of the mechanism of the derivative value formation of the verbal English word form.

The ergative verbs peculiarity is might be found in the transitive usage, when their characteristic coincides with the causative verbs characteristic (Anikina, 2005, pp. 201–206). They are both characterized by causal relationships between the subject and the object. The structure is used for the implementation of these two types of English verbs. Thus, it can be said that the transitive usage of the ergative verbs is a causative usage. The constructive-driven value of the inducement to action is characterized by a direct object.

The non-transitive implementation of the verb may be marked by the concept of decouzation. The sentences of decouzative are considered as correlative constructions such as: causative – non-causative. In the first case, two-actantive structures describe the situations in which one participant stimulates another to perform a certain action. Otherwise, through one-actantive structures, the representation of the situations that can be realized without the intervention of the initiator from the outside is taking place. In this case, the subject is characterized by the ability to be an independent carrier of a particular situation.

There is a construction that denotes the relation of the causative – non-causative. It is based on the dual nature of the English verbal pairs. This
means that the realization of the action in a given situation occurs arbitrarily and it is expressed by the one-actantive structure. At the same time, the help of the causative verb is causing the process of determining the type of action and the effect on objects which are incapable of performing the action themselves.

The casual-non-casual correlation structures are based on the first type of the erective verbs. They include such as: to repatriate, to assimilate, to relocate, to congregate, to propagate, to germinate, to emigrate. The causative-decouzative structure with the correlation between the one-actantive and the two-actantive sentence structures includes other analyzed ergative verbs.

It should be separately noted that there is a fact of the transient possibility of one verb realization. That might be causative or transitive. If the transitive realization of the English verb is causative, the verb can be considered as an ergative. If the transitive realization of the verb is transient, then such a change is impossible and the verb cannot be regarded as an ergative one. The concept of ergativeness can be manifested in all verbs meanings, in one meaning or several ones.

The syntactic status of the ergative construction is neutral. This is due to the fact that the usage of this construction reflects an objective and subjective points of view. The isolated verbal form of the ergative verbs cannot be an indicator of the difference between the subject as an active executor of a process and the subject as a specified quality passive carrier. The subject’s value determining is based on the presence of a direct object or on its absence. In the second case, the subject is represented by the passive carrier of the quality or condition.

The ergative verbs of the non-transient usage often don’t have the direct indication on the agens. As a result, the verbal construction is always considered as passive. In fact, the presence of the agens is possible. In this case, it is not expressed grammatically. This is the main difference between the feature of the ergativeness and the passive condition. The passive time agens might be presented by the prepositional phrase with “by”. The main feature of the non-transient ergative verbs usage is the direct object absence in the right fulfillment part. The ergativeness and passiveness characteristics
are means of the agens indication avoidance. They’re complementary to each other. Their difference lies in such features as:
1) the transient construction transformation of the active condition sentence into the passive construction;
2) the transient construction transformation of the active condition sentence into the absolute ergative construction typology model.

During the first transformation, the syntactic valency of the verb does not change. The changes arise from the different aspects of the situation. The syntactic valency may change if the potency of the reproduction of the right-side verb expression agens is zero. According to this, the superficial reproduction of the agens is impossible. The medial construction plays an important role in the implementation of non-agens action. It belongs to the diathetic slides and does not change the initial class form. The peculiarity of the medial structure is the unchangeability of the ergative implementation of the verb at the level of the vocabulary definition.

The intentional change is the integral part of the diathetic value during the formation of the average condition. Its function is to put the second participant in the center of the expression. At the same time, attention is focused at the part of the fact. The part of the fact is the characteristic relationship of the object with the action and its features. They are the factor that determines the ability of the object to participate in an action and determines the degree of participation in the action.

The diachronic analysis has shown the presence of the traditionally English verbs in the ergative English verb class. They have ancient Germanic, Latin, French, Dutch and Scandinavian roots, according to the dictionary “New English Dictionary on Historical Principles”. The English verbs of French and English origin very often act as a word-building basis. The creation of these verbs occurs in various ways, such as: suffixal method, prefixation method, conversion, word-formation, reciprocal word formation and sound imitation (Vorontsova, 2000, pp. 152–154).

The time for the verb appearance may not coincide with the appearance of its ergative characteristics. The main system of the verbal ergative
meaning development is the direction from transitivity to two-focusness. Also, there are verbs with a reverse direction and verbs without the character of simultaneity.

The ergative English verbs characteristic is due to many aspects. These include: nominative and lexical-semantic paradigms, functional-semantic and lexical aspects. Two-focusness of the ergative verbs is the main common feature of such verbs. As a result of the feature, they are able to display any event from the objective and subjective points of view. The next common feature of the ergative verbs is the presence of the causative-non-causative and causative-decouzative pairs of meanings in the semantics of the verbs. Thus, we can see that two invariant features establish the equivalence relation among the members of the paradigm. They are the basis for the lexical paradigm of the ergative verbs. The lexical meanings of the verbs are due to the oppositional relations within the paradigm.

The functional-semantic field of ergativeness includes not only the ergative verbs. The next important component of this field is the analytical constructions. They represent a multi-level means of expressing the same concept and, thus, construct a functionally semantic paradigm. The language paradigm has common semantic features of the linguistic elements. They are lexicalized in the analytical constructions. The characteristic property of the paradigm members is the interchange in the functional positions of a certain sentence models. This means that they are a set of the possible options for filling the positional link of the syntactic structure. The analytical causative constructions can be created by the verb “make” in the conjunction with the adjectives and participles of the past. On the basis of the analyzed material of American literature texts, it can be concluded that this verb is the analytic correlate. The next conclusion is that there is a large number of connecting verbs that are characterized by the positional substitution of the ergative verbs in non-transitive implementation. Such a structure functions as the analytic correlate. The constructions with the verb “to grow” function also as correlates, but they are used less often. It is proved that only ten percent of the total number of the ergative lexemes enters the functional semantic relations.
Other type of the ergative field is the lexical nominative paradigms. They are based on the indirect similarity of the words and on the speech nominative functions similarity. For such paradigms it is typical to designate one phenomenon or one circle of the reality phenomena. Accordingly, the number of the semantic groups is an indicator of this type paradigms number within the boundaries of the ergativeness field. The results of the study showed the division of the ergative English verbs into twenty-five thematic groups.

They are including such as: the feeding; the transformation into other condition; placement coverage with what is stated by the basis; the experience verbs; the properties change; the transportation moves; the change of the internal characteristics; causing the fact according to the basis; the colour change; the behaviour manner which is indicated by the basis; the physical or mental change of the person’s condition; the giving or deprivation according to the basis; the relations between the objects; the placement in the marked place; the moving; the reproduction, development; the repetitive actions; the implementation of an action using an instrument according to the basis; the associated unity, the joining to; the actions performance indicated on the basis or opposite of it; the increasing/decreasing of the capacity, quantity, qualitative characteristics; the action executing which is accompanied by the sound; the beginning, continuation, stopping of the act/activity; the breaking.

The characteristic feature of the ergative verbs functioning in the literature texts is their ability to enter into lexical-semantic paradigmatic relations. The consequence of this kind of relationship is the construction of a semantic paradigm. Such paradigmatic relations form synonymous and antonymic rows.

The ergative English verbs may be named as the lexical expressing means of the ergativeness. Some parts of them are the analytical constructions. The lexical ergative means include such antonymic pairs which have the ergativeness feature. The feature has to be expressed in the different lexemes. The expression of the ergativeness, also, may take place at the morphological level. O. Bondarco divided semantic fields into monocentric
and polycentric. The first ones were based on the grammatical category. The latter were based on the linguistic means combination, which is not the only homogeneous system. According to this theory, it can be stated that the field of the ergativeness is polycentric with the expressed centers. The ergativeness macrofield consists of the microfield causativeness part, the feature structuralizing and correlations words of the causative verbs. The latter belong to many other semantic microfields. Other important feature of the ergative verbs in the literature text is the syntactic-semantic feature. That represents the role structure of the ergative English verbs word-forming groups in terms of syntaxemes. The concept of syntax can be uncovered through syntactic semantics or a set of the syntactic-semantic features. Some features can be distinguished from the distributive characteristics of the syntaxemes, such as: the features of communication with other syntaxemes, location.

The main feature that distinguishes the languages of the ergative and nominative typologies is the principle of the grammatical depths design of the different syntactic positions. The ergative languages characteristic is the actants design on the principle of a single means of expression for each semantic role. The nominative language type peculiarity is the superficial design of the actants. This process is based on the oppositional principle of the grammatical subject and object. Their semantic roles don’t matter in this process.

According to the information above, it can be argued that the definition of the ergative sentence construction is possible at the level of the deep syntactic structure. The elements correlation comparison between the superficial and depth levels is necessary for unification of the ergativeness criteria in the nominative and ergative language typologies (Stepanov, 1990, pp. 608-609).

The superficial structure of the English language is characterized by a reflection of the difference between old and new information. Under such circumstances, the subject is transmitting old information, and the object is transmitting new information. The consequence superficial agens removing is the lack of an appropriate lexeme.
The superficial structure noun of the ergative typology is traditionally represented by the ergative form and non-ergative form of the noun-patient. The noun-patient is a carrier of the old information in the condition that there is only one noun of the placement. That is the subject of the English language superficial structure. It has the form of a non-ergative case in the ergative structure. Thus, there is a coincidence of the non-ergative fall with the form of the non-transient action subject. The Patience transmits new information in the transposition sentence. The Patience becomes an object in case, when it is in the superficial structure of the English language. The Patience acts as an internal form in case when the Patience is in an ergative language. The agens takes the position of the superficial structure subject and passes out obsolete information. At the same time, it coincides with the ergative language of the ergative typology. This happens due to the fact that such languages are characterized by the presence of the noun as an agens indicating the ergative form.

The Patience status can be used in English as a condition for the classification of the ergative verbs and the object of the transitive sentence or the subject of the non-transitive sentence. According to this, one can again reassure the difference between the non-transitive usage of the ergative verbs and the absolute usage of the transitive one. It should also be noted that there are many exceptions in the literature text English. This applies to cases where the verb expresses a simple act, and not a procedural action. These features are characteristic the verbs that belong to the groups such as: the movement, the start, termination and execution of the action.

Conclusions

There are specific forms of the word creative paradigm. They may be found in the scientific articles and literature texts. We can say that they’re incomplete. A much larger number of forms are included to the derivational paradigm of the English verb. A number of inflectional forms are implemented in the English verb inflectional system. The system is functioning in the English literary texts. The verb paradigm
is the functional core of its implementation, conventionally divided into four groups: Infinitive, Participle II, Non-Past Perfect Active, Non-Past Indefinite Active.

In the literature English texts all English verbs have a specific degree of completeness of the inflectional paradigms. These degrees depend on morphemic structure of verbs, the verbs frequency in the text, the etymology of the verb and the time of its first usage in the language. There is some factor that affect the degree of completeness of the word creative paradigm realization. The morphemic composition is closely correlated with etymology. The verb frequency depends on the morphemic composition. The frequency of the verb is affected by etymology.

The number of realized inflectional forms is the basis for the establishment of the verbs functional classes. A result of the structural word creative verbal paradigms functioning patterns in the literature texts is the representation of the functional class. Each pair of the verbs are linked by a certain degree of functional proximity. The result of the particular set of the verbs with the same inflectional forms is the functional proximity. The functional proximity leads to the union of the verbs with different semantics into the functional classes.

A certain structure characterizes the functional classes of the English verbs. There are three components of the functional structure classes. They are a core, periphery and intermediate branch. A number of levels of the structure are included to each functional class. There is a dependence between the structural levels and the number of strong, medium and weak links. I am named as functional degree of proximity. The peculiarities of their functioning, such as the number of realized inflectional forms and its frequency determines the functional proximity of the English verbs.

In the literature English texts, you can find a specific class of the ergative verbs. They are formed by flexion reduction and belong to the two-focus type. The consequence of this is the ability of the several meanings realization with one lexeme. These meanings have features of the transitivity and non-transitivity. The presence of these features is due to the syntactic nature of the verbs.
On the superficial level the ergativeness feature is realized as a result of a certain process of the lexical fulfillment. The process is made by one lexeme of the syntactic noun’s positions of the non-transitive sentence and transient sentence’s object. At the same time, the condition of the verb remains. This means that the ergative structure has a neutral status.

There is an open class of grammatical units. In this class, the change in the number of the lexemes with ergative characteristics is closely related to the word-building models. The ergative verbs should be attributed to this class. The analysis of the material showed that there are cases of the simultaneous occurrence of the non-transitive and transitive meanings. The ergativeness feature can be manifested in traditionally English verbs and in borrowings. The most elements of the ergativeness field consist of the traditionally English verbs. The most effective ways of forming new ergative units are the following word-formation means: fixation and conversion.

There are five main types of paradigms. The implementation of the interconnections between the elements within the field of the ergativeness in the English language takes place. These include the following: grammatical, lexical, semantic, nominative, and functional-semantic. Same features are characteristic of the depth ergativeness level of the languages in the ergative typology. These include the actants in the position of the non-transitive sentence subject and the actants of the transient sentence object. They have a patience character. This means that they have semantic-syntactic features of the objectivity and a carrier of the quality and condition. Additionally, the characteristic features of the ergativeness depth level can be attributed to the actants which are remaining in the position of the transitive sentence. Their main feature is a semantic-syntactic characteristic of the agensivity or nominacy.

It is important to point out the ergativeness of the average condition in the English system of the opposition conditions. The English verbs, which are used in the average condition, function to transfer the object’s internal properties. Those verbs which are used in the ergative design function to the realization of the situational capability of an action. The differentiation
of these types occurs due to the obligatory filling of the position in the average condition and the optional position with the predicate in the ergative structure.

In the modern literature texts there is a potential possibility for usage of any verb type in the ergative sense. The development of the ergative English verb class proceeds quite efficiently. Accordingly, it can be assumed that the further study of the ergative verbs functioning in the literature texts would be considered more detailed soon.

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