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## SEMANTIC RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE VERB AND ITS OBJECT

**Abstract:** The semantic relations between a verb and its actants, primarily a direct object, are very important for understanding the semantic side of a sentence. It is the object that determines the nature of the action aimed at its creation, change or destruction. It is well known how different the actions are, the goal of which is the creation of different objects. Therefore, it is not at all surprising that these actions are usually indicated not by one generalized verb of creation, but by different verbs. Our goal was to draw attention to some semantic-syntactic processes occurring in this semantic area and conducive to alternation in the same syntactic position of anthroponyms and propositive nominations. The mechanisms of syntax are closely related to the mechanisms of the psyche, and their study can shed light on some issues related to the nature of feelings and mental states - an area that a person owes a lot of knowledge to language,

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### **Introduction**

The semantic relationship between a verb and its actants, primarily a direct object, are very important for understanding the semantic side of a sentence. It is the object that determines the nature of the action aimed at its creation, change or destruction. It is well known how different the actions are, the goal of which is the creation of different objects. Therefore, it is not at all surprising that these actions are usually indicated not by one generalized verb of creation, but by different verbs. Cf. draw a drawing, stitch (sew) boots, write a letter, cook soup, bake pancakes, sculpt pots and so on. Medieval logicians directly asserted that *objectum specitacat actum* 'the object determines the action.

G.Gak expressed the idea that in Indo-European languages the transitional verb,

grammatically consistent with the subject, is at the same time in semantic correspondence with the object, resembling the formal orientation of the transitional verb to the object in the languages of the ergative system [1].

### **Main part**

Emphasizing that the English verb associates an event with a patient rather than an agent, because changes occur in the object as a result of the action indicated by it (when it comes to a physical act. A. Kenny cited the fact that during nominalization the transitive verb preserves the object of action in the closest syntactic position, although this place is also suitable for expressing subjective relations. However, the subject can occupy this place only with intransitive verbs [2].

The most general rule of semantic correspondence of a verb to its object comes down to the fact that verbs of spiritual (intellectual, emotional, volitional, etc.) activity, that is, verbs denoting processes occurring in a subject, in logic are called intentional verbs; as well as auditory verbs perceptions require positive additions (subordinate sentences and their nominalizations). The verbs of physical (mechanical) action are combined with subject additions (as well as with specific subjects). Those verbs that indicate a sense of action, that is, a feeling that is not closed by the psyche of the subject, are combined with a subject complement (cf. love). Other verbs denoting interpersonal relationships and subject-oriented emotions adjoin this group. Cf. adore, hate, be angry with someone, etc. The difference between the categories of verbs governing subject and prepositional additions is so great that changing an object can lead to a change in the verb. So, in Romance languages, the meaning "to know the subject" corresponds to the verbs of French *connaître*, Spanish *conocer*, Italian *conoscere*, and the meaning 'to have some information' corresponds to the verbs of French *savoir*, Spanish *saber*, Italian *sapere*.

The area intermediate between predicates expressing mental acts and verbs denoting physical actions is occupied by verbs with the meaning of social activity and institutional actions. These verbs, the meaning of which cannot be reduced to either mental or physical actions, can be divided into two intersecting groups - personality-oriented and event-oriented. The first group includes verbs denoting sanctions, rewards, appointments, etc. We pursue, arrest, give thanks, reward, appoint, assign a rank, present to a rank, recommend, etc. These verbs are combined with an object (name of a person). The

second group includes verbs denoting certain types of purposeful activities of social activity, such as trying, seeking, protesting, calling, fighting, leading, supporting, suppressing, prohibiting, allowing, demanding, etc. These verbs are combined with a repository object similar in function to the circumstance of the goal.

Verbs of visual perception are ambivalent: they can be connected with both an objective and a prepositional object. The same applies to the predicates of "internal vision" (to imagine, to imagine, to draw in the imagination), with the only difference being that the object of these verbs is devoid of reference to the object or event of reality, that is, it has an intentional character.

Evaluation verbs also occupy a hesitant position, since evaluation can be given both to an object or person by their properties, and to an event or "judgment of an object by their characteristics". Estimates of the most general type (good - bad) have a wide and slightly differentiated scope of compatibility. The more specific the assessment, the more specific it is for the selection of an object.

Verbs of speech activity that are able to control the complement indicating the subject of the message are completely indifferent to the semantic nature of the object (object, person, event). Cf. talk about the son / about the arrival of the son.

In verbs of information and knowledge, the alternation of specific and proprietary vocabulary may obscure the distinction between a message about the essence of the matter (to inform about the arrival of a son, to inform about a change in the work schedule) and an indication of the subject of the message, which is appropriate if the information itself is already known to the addressee (cf. Have you already been informed

about the son? Do you already know about the son? = 'Do you already know that the son is coming tomorrow?'). In other words, these verbs allow the folding of a proposition dependent on them to the actant (they informed me that your son has arrived = I have already been informed about your son).

The semantic juxtaposition of the verbs of the intentional and non-intentional type is partly due to the deep difference between the subject and the prepositive object, which are combined into a single syntactic category of leagues on the grounds that both of them are to the control verb in relations of completeness: in both cases the verb without complement remains semantically incomplete.

If a particular addition primarily refers to an object that undergoes some changes as a result of the action taken on it, then the prepositive object either explicates the content of the psychic (emotional, intellectual, volitional) process taking place in the subject (explanatory subordinate) [4] or includes an indication of the purpose of the action (with verbs of targeted social activity). Moving the secondary goal and reason to a more central position of the secondary additional, like other cases of "calling" the peripheral actants to the center of the sentence, is an ordinary grammatical procedure.

The propositional predicate group is semantically very diverse. It includes the verbs of speaking and communication, judgment and thinking, memory and knowledge, the verbs of emotional experiences, the verbs of value judgment, will and motivation, the verbs "creating the world", the verbs of auditory perception and others.

Once in the field of such verbs, any lexical unit must receive an event reading. A

concrete supplement for such a verb is usually a proposition, for the restoration of which it is sometimes necessary to fill in the semantic gap created by the familiar ellipse [5]. Cf. to ask (give) money for a loan, to wish a beautiful wife = to wish someone to marry a beautiful girl (a different reading would indicate a violation of the tenth commandment), promise (give) a son a watch, advise (go to someone) the south, work about (receiving) a pension, expecting (arriving) a son, asking for a friend = asking someone to do something for their friend, want (drink) tea. Some verbs tend to include indications of a "target" event in their lexical meaning. So, the verb troubling usually implies "receiving" something, and the verb promise with the subsequent substantive noun is the idea of transmission, provision. Cf. Having listened attentively to the merchant, who was bothering about the deposit, he promised in due time also the makings [6] - who was bothering about receiving the deposit, promised in due time to give him a deposit.

Verbs of auditory perception, used in their direct meaning, determine the eventual interpretation of the object. If the place of the object is occupied by a noun of subject value, it should be expanded into a proposition. Wed I heard Shalyapin = I heard Chaliapin sing - I heard Chaliapin singing (voice); In the bird choir one could hear (singing, voice, trills) the nightingale. The connection of verbs of auditory perception with event vocabulary is quite natural, since the sound flows in a temporal extent, and does not lie in the spatially objective plane of the world. They do not accidentally say "hear time, hear the movement of time", but see only "visible signs of time". Sound in a certain sense represents "materialized" time, "the spiritual body of the world", as A. Blok expressed it [8].

Verbs of mechanical (physical) action are combined with objects of objective meaning. Cf. sawing wood, sewing a dress, eating soup, knitting stockings, breaking glasses, watering flowers, etc. The appearance of an abstract (prepossessing) noun in the role of complementing a "substantial" verb either leads to its concretization, interpretation in an objective sense (to swallow some either disgusting) or "dematerializes" a verb (swallow insult). In the following sentences, the name standing in the object's position should, with a correct understanding of the meaning of the sentence, be assigned to specific objects: ... bear all their homemade suitability to their hearths (K. Petrov- Vodkin) [7]; And this apple tree, like a mother, was hung up with fruit (K. Petrov-Vodkin). The verb of a physical action or condition makes a requirement of objectivity to its agent or object undergoing a physical change. Cf. In the study, a female contrivance was ablaze (K. Petrov-Vodkin).

Thus, intentional verbs, that is, verbs denoting psychic acts, and verbs of auditory perception can have as a complement only propositions and names of prognostic meaning, and as their subject names with the meaning of living beings. The verbs of physical action have as their actants (subject and object) only names of a specific meaning (if we ignore the elemental forces of nature). If in the surface structure of the sentence this requirement is not met, the sentence needs semantic transformations in order to be understood.

The indicated general rule is essential not only for the semantic interpretation of a sentence, but in some cases for an adequate presentation of its semantic-syntactic structure.

And so, the semantic-syntactic interpretation of similar phrases is directly dependent

on the semantic framework in which they are inserted.

A positive reading of definitive phrases is caused by their dependence on verbs of intellectual activity that operates only on abstract categories. In such combinations, the definition of its function approaches a predicate.

And so, the semantic center of the construction considered in the context of the sentence is its component, the meaning of which is semantically consistent with the meaning of the controlling verb.

This rule also applies to other phrases with a dependent genitive. So, in the sentence I drank a glass of water, the semantic center of the object combination should be considered the subordinate element (water), since it is semantically consistent with the value of the controlling verb (the formal object of the verb is defined as a liquid mass [5]). In the sentence, I put a glass of water on the table, on the contrary, the semantic core of direct complement is the noun glass (the formal object of the verb to be set can be defined as 'object with a vertical orientation'). Since in this case the semantic center coincides with the syntactically controlling name, this use of the phrase should be recognized as primary, and the use of this construction as a complement to the verb may be considered as displaced or secondary.

If in a phrase in which the semantic dependence is shifted relative to the syntactic dependence, the position of the name is occupied by a quantitative noun, devoid of the principle of objective reference, then the displacement becomes the norm (cf. depends on the value of the controlling verb or other factors (position in a sentence, predicate semantics, etc.).

By analogy with quantitative expressions, as you know, the semantics of many

combinations formed by two subject names are rebuilt. Cf. a glass of water, a fly in the ointment, a barrel of honey, in which the first name is gradually deprived of a specific reference and begins to serve as an indicator of the measure (quantity) of liquid and loose bodies. Wed In a bowl there were two glasses of flour, a glass of sugar, three tablespoons of butter and five yolks. In the first member of the combination, a glass of sugar begins to dominate the value of the quantitative determinant, and not the container. The combination of a glass of water assumes that the glass is full, and the combination of glass with water is applied to the glass regardless of the amount of water in it (cf. also a saucepan with soup, a vase of flowers, a plate of porridge, a jug of milk, etc.). Prepositional combinations do not allow, in contrast to non-prepositional ones, the movement of the semantic core in a dependent name. Cf. eat a plate of borscht = eat borscht from a plate, but do not \* eat a plate of borscht, \* drink a glass of water. The use of the type of pouring (spilling) a pan with milk is not quite correct and relies on contamination in the verb of the directivity to the liquid mass (pour milk) with the directivity to the vessel (liquid container) - topple the jug. Cf. similar contamination of the object orientation of the verb in combinations pour water from a jug and pour a jug, pour water into a teapot and pour a teapot, lay a blanket on the bed and make the bed (bed), close the window with shutters and close the shutters on the window, paint a canvas from nature paint nature on the canvas.

Thus, the laws of semantic compatibility of words are closely related to the distribution within the word combination of semantic and syntactic centers. The above rule of identifying the semantic center of a phrase

does not apply to the metaphorical, figurative use of words. Cf. the worm of doubt gnaws (moves, sucks), the cup of patience is full, they tie themselves up by the bonds of marriage, and then they are torn, a helping hand is extended, the voice of the people is heard, etc. In these and similar cases, the choice of the verb is determined in a way that represents a certain meaning: concrete an image conveying an abstract meaning is brought into line with a verb of a physical (specific) action that receives metaphorical understanding.

In the previous lines, a very heterogeneous semantic field was considered in very general terms, the boundaries of which form the verbs of inter-event and intersubjective meanings. Our tasks did not include a complete description of the semantics and compatibility of verb groups. Our goal was to draw attention to some semantic-syntactic processes occurring in this semantic area and leading to alternation in the same syntactic position of anthroponyms and propositive nominations. These processes are caused by phenomena such as the transfer of emotions, differentiation of the concepts of cause and object of feelings, alienation from the personality of its "ideal production", rethinking of the purpose of an action into its object, convergence of the concept of a class of objects with the concept of a class attribute, etc. Most of these phenomena caused different forms of interaction of causal and object values, each of which either approaches the verb, then moves away from it.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, it is appropriate to recall that the mechanisms of syntax are closely related to the mechanisms of the psyche, and their study can shed light on some issues related to the nature of feelings and mental

states - an area that a person owes a lot of knowledge to language

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1. Cf. V. 11. Lomtev. Issues of the choice of verbs when synthesizing sentences in a foreign language. "Problems of bilingualism and multilingualism." Moscow, 1972.
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3. A. Kerry. Indicative Essays, p. 180. — Cf. also a comment by V. G. Gak (with reference to L. S. Chikobana) that, when the Russian sentence is nominalized, the intransitive construction forms a revolution with *genetivus subjectivus*, and the transitional one with *genetivus objectivus* (V. G. Gak. On the problem of semantic syntagmatics, p. 390). Cf. a conclusion made on the same basis by L. S. Barkhudarov about the presence in the Russian and English languages of the elements of the ergative system (L. S. Barkhudarov. On some syntactic phenomena in the case of the nominalization (nominal transformation) of sentences. — NDVIII, Filol. Nauki, 1973, No. 6, p. 61.
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## СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ МЕЖДУ ГЛАГОЛОМ И ЕГО ОБЪЕКТОМ

**Резюме:** Семантические отношения между глаголом и его актантами, прежде всего прямым объектом, очень существенны для понимания смысловой стороны предложения. Именно объект определяет характер действия, направленного на его создание, изменение или уничтожение. Хорошо известно, сколь различны действия, целью которых является создание разных предметов. Поэтому несколько не удивительно, что эти действия обычно обозначаются не одним обобщенным глаголом созидания, а разными глаголами. Наша цель состояла в том, чтобы обратить внимание на некоторые семантико-синтаксические процессы, протекающие в этом смысловом ареале и приводящие к альтернации в одной синтаксической позиции антропонимов и пропозитивных номинаций. Механизмы синтаксиса тесно связаны с механизмами психики, и их изучение может пролить свет на некоторые вопросы,

относящиеся к природе чувств и психических состояний — области, познанием которой человек во многом обязан языку.

**Ключевые слова:** глагол, дополнение, актант (подлежащее и дополнение), действие, интенциональный, пропозиция.

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## FEİL VƏ ONUN TAMAMLIĞI ARASINDAKI SEMANTİK ƏLAQƏLƏR

**Резюме:** Bir feil və onun aktantları, ilk növbədə birbaşa obyekt arasında semantik münasibətlər bir cümlənin semantik tərəfini başa düşmək üçün çox vacibdir. Bu, onun yaradılmasına, dəyişdirilməsinə və ya məhv edilməsinə yönəlmiş hərəkətin xarakterini müəyyən edən obyektidir. Hərəkətlərin nə qədər fərqli olduğu, məqsədinin fərqli obyektlərin yaradılması olduğu məlumdur. Buna görə də, bu hərəkətlərin ümumiyyətlə yaradılışın bir ümumiləşdirilmiş feili ilə deyil, fərqli feillərlə ifadə edilməsi təəccüblü deyil. Məqsədimiz bu semantik ərazidə baş verən və antroponimlərin eyni və sintaktik mövqeyində alternativliyə yol açan bəzi semantik-sintaktik proseslərə diqqət çəkmək idi. Sintaksis mexanizmləri psixikanın mexanizmləri ilə sıx bağlıdır və onların öyrənilməsi hisslərin vəzəhni vəziyyətlərin təbiəti ilə əlaqəli bəzi məsələlərə işıq sala bilər və bu elə bir sahədir ki, dilin sayəsində bir insanın çox bilik əldə etməsinə imkan yaranır.

**Açar sözlər:** semantik, feil, aktant (mübtəda və tamamlıq), hərəkət, intensional, propozisiya.

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