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SIGNIFICANT MEANINGS OF SUBJECTIVE DEEP CASES

**СУЩЕСТВЕННЫЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЯ
СУБЪЕКТИВНЫХ ГЛУБИННЫХ ПАДЕЖЕЙ**

Abstract:

The following article is devoted to the study and analysis of deep cases as linguistic phenomena based on the relationships that represent their significant meanings.

The definitions, approaches, viewpoints of different scholars are presented; a brief outline of the need for a deep study of this grammatical phenomenon is introduced on the basis of the analysis done. Among the types of deep cases, special attention is paid to four subjective deep cases: agent, beneficiary, addressee, and experiencer. The study has been carried out within the scope of theoretical research and comparison of different types of deep cases, the results have been summarized, and conclusions have been drawn.

Keywords: deep cases, subjective deep cases, linguistic phenomena, agent, beneficiary, addressee and experiencer

Аннотация:

Данная статья посвящена изучению и анализу глубинных падежей как языковых явлений, основанных на отношениях, представляющих их существенные значения. Излагаются определения, подходы, точки зрения ученых, на основе проделанного анализа дается краткое изложение о необходимости глубокого изучения данного грамматического явления. Среди типов глубинных падежей основное внимание в статье уделяется четырём субъективным глубинным падежам: агент, бенефициант, адресат и экспериенцер.

Исследование проводилось в рамках теоретического исследования и сравнения различных типов глубинных падежей, обобщены результаты, сделаны выводы.

Ключевые слова: глубинные падежи, субъективные глубинные падежи, языковые явления, агент, бенефициант, адресат и экспериенцер

Introduction

Language is a complex, multifaceted system whose components have certain connections and relationships. In addition to the phonetic and verbal levels, any language has certain grammatical connections that make it possible to create and communicate different semantic nodes in a given language.

Conjugation is a linguistic reality typical of conjunctive languages, due to which the parts of the noun (noun, adjective, and pronoun, numeral) have the opportunity to make connections with other members of the sentence. In other words, the case is the linguistic means of establishing connections between objects.

Like grammatical categories, the grammatical order of the verb performs both semantic and lexical functions. The cognitive function of the case is the expression of real-world interdisciplinary relationships.

The grammatical function of the case is to formulate semantic connections between words in a sentence. The phonetic function of the case order depends on the structural features of the given language: the number of cases, the cases, the sentence syntax, the types of syntactic categories, other grammatical categories, and so on. The number of cases varies from language to language.

There are lexical relations that are often not visible, but are not used as such without having a factually different result of the expression. It is a matter of in-depth, professional, that is, the subject of linguistic study.

Theory

Deep cases are one of the most important semantic criteria of language. As linguist Ch. Fillmore points out “deep cases are universal concepts that reveal judgments that people are capable of making about different kinds of events” [7]. In other words, the deep case is a conscious reality.

There is no clear demarcation in the separation of deep cases; in fact, every element of semantic research is characterized by an element of subjectivity. Cases, with their reserved meanings, have a certain conditional nature, which leads to different approaches. As a result, the number of cases varies from two to at least fifty.

All living objects can be divided into two major groups: animate or inanimate. Animate objects are usually called human beings. The subject is often the person himself, because the scope of his activity is much wider and more diverse than that of other subjects. Man is more interested in other human beings, their reactions, than in what happens to inanimate things. That is why a person tends to involve another person or people in what is happening [8].

The person in the sentence can be an agent, a beneficiary, and an addressee, an experienced depending on the situation.

If a person is actively involved in the event, he or she is acting as an agent. If a person is not active in the event, he or she can act as any member of the subject-patency group:

- Beneficiary
- Addressee
- Experiencer
- Patient.

Agent

The main actor can be any actor. One of the characteristics of an agent is that he is always in the role of the producer of the action, he personally controls it, and he is responsible for what happened. The action of the agent is usually aimed at the patient or an object that changes its status as a result of perfect interaction. The agent can use his body as well as any other object to carry out his activity. Among the characteristics of the agent, W. Chafe refers to his ability to carry out his activities [5]. This ability in many ways coincides with the concept of breathing. However, according to some authors, it is not only animate objects that have this ability, but also certain objects - the phenomena of nature. If we take this view into account, the notion of an agent can be extended to consider a person, object, or natural force capable of performing any action or activity.

When observing the peculiarities of the agent's operation, we often encounter difficulties in separating such concepts as "activity-inactivity", "arbitrariness-non-arbitrariness". A. Bondarko uses the term "non-passivity" instead of "activity". "The highest limit of non-passivity is the actual activity of the producer of controlled operations. The producer of uncontrollable actions occupies an intermediate position in the chain of gradual transition from activity to passivity"[4].

T. Shabanova considers the concept of "use of force" to be key in determining the subject's activity. If this "use of force" does not come from the parties, but from the subject itself, it describes him as an active member. "The controlled activity of the subject takes place only when the subject consciously makes efforts, that is, his activity takes place with the participation of high consciousness. Moreover, the activity of the subject can be both voluntary and involuntary"[11]. The expression of an arbitrary expression is always controllable, that is, the subject can interrupt it. The concept of control is discussed a lot in semantic studies. In particular, it is stated that the subject controls the situation, if the occurrence of that situation depends entirely on the intentions of the subject. The lack of management of the situation by the entity is considered uncontrollable". Considering the semantics of involuntariness, N. Harutyunova mentions that "there are a number of actions against which a person is powerless" [2].

Depending on the circumstances of the event, the agent acts deliberately in some cases, depending on the situation. If the agent performs a certain activity intentionally, then he acts "as an initiator" as an executor. In this case, the subject strives to achieve a specific goal, result. If the agent's activity is not conditioned by his desire or purpose, he acts only as an executor. Sometimes the action takes place even against the will of the subject.

The agent, as a spiritually active participant in the action, can participate in various situations. It can act as:

- performing a physical activity;
- acting as a means of communication;

- carrier of psychological interaction;
- intellectual-volunteer performer.

This classification by field of activity is conditional because the agent can perform several types of activities at the same time; often one type of activity is not possible without the other. In general, there is no clear demarcation between many linguistic realities. Such a classification is necessary only to understand how the agent's action may differ from that of other members.

Many linguists distinguish the concept of “counterparty” in their works [1], [9]. We do not, however, accept that it is sufficiently different from other actors in its significance. We support the view that “the subject and the counterparty contradicts not at the level of organization of the defined situation, but at the level of semantic interpretation of this situation” [10].

Thus, the agent is a deep case that indicates any breathing participant performing a physical action, a communicative role, a psychological interaction role, or an intellectual-volitional action role. Depending on the circumstances, the agent's activities can be intentional, planned, and spontaneous. In any case, the agent carries it out himself, often influencing the environment, that is, he is an active participant in the event, a player, a driving force.

Beneficiary

In W. Chafe's commentary, “a member who benefits from what is reported in the rest of the sentence is considered a beneficiary” [5]. W. Cook states that beneficiary, indicates the member who gains or loses an object. According to Y. Apresyan, the notion of recipient corresponds to the concept of beneficiary. Y. Apresyan unites these three, seeing no substantive difference between them [1]. V. Bogdanov interprets this syllable as an embodied argument, which acts as an addressee, recipient or, in general, a member for whose benefit or loss the given action is performed [3]:

In our opinion, the beneficiary is the part of the sentence for which the given action is performed, who gets real profit or improves his or her condition at the end of the action. The beneficiary often appears in the sentence as the owner of some property or even a separate object. Beneficiary is the participant, the member who accidentally received something at his or her disposal.

If the participant gets or loses something due to his own desires or intentions, that is, acts in his favor or to his detriment, he can be called an agent. Unlike an agent, the beneficiary lacks self-will and initiative, has no ability to control the situation.

In cases when the participant receives something from any source, that is, there is a deliberate act of transfer, he is considered the addressee.

Thus, a member of a sentence or a participant in an action who possesses or, conversely, does not have anything to gain or lose by chance is considered beneficiary. Beneficiary participation does not imply activities directed by other participants in the event, otherwise it will become addressee.

Addressee

The addressee participates in the events in which something is transmitted to him. The transfer operation, in contrast to the beneficiary, is intentional and purposeful. In other words, the addressee is the “addressee” of the sentence, who gets something as a result of the action performed. The addressee operates in two main types of activities: during the transfer of a material object in the process of communication. The material object can be transferred directly to the addressee.

Often any object intended for the addressee is sent to it, however, there is no direct transfer process. This does not prevent him from remaining an active member.

The involvement of the addressee in the communication process is also different. He can participate in verbal or non-verbal communication.

Thus, the addressee is a generalized representation of the embodied, breathing participant, member, which becomes the recipient of any material object or information. The transfer process is always conditioned by the desire or intention of some sources.

Experiencer

There is a view that the semantics of the subject's experientiality lies in the fact that he is neither the initiator of the action nor the doer of something [11]. In general, man perceives the reality immediately within the scope and capacity of his perception and experiences everything over and over again. His reaction can be mental or emotional. This is how N. Harutyunova describes the sphere of existence of the experiencers. "The nature of the phenomena affecting human psychology is not uniform. Many psychological states: reactions arise on the basis of visual or auditory impressions, that is, on the basis of impressions obtained as a result of direct perception and meaning [2].

The scope of the experiencer is quite wide. He can take part in the events by acting in the following roles:

- emotional and psychological response to reality;
- moral or psychological assessment of someone or something;
- activities related to brain functions;
- perception of reality through the senses.

The experiencer is a case, which represents an embodied object, a member endowed with the ability to feel and experience different emotions, to be able to assess the situation, to perceive the world around it through the sense organs.

To conclude, deep cases are linguistic phenomena that have undergone but still need a thorough analysis. There are different viewpoints concerning them. Each linguist gives his or her variant of classification and the final classification should be given by means of taking into account all of them. Among the different suggested types of deep cases, agent, beneficiary, addressee and experiencer constitute the subjective ones.

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